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NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR, DALLAS, TEXAS

Vaccination As A Means of Immunizing Farm Animals

By A. N. POINDEXTER
Professor of Veterinary Science

"How to give an animal a little attack of a disease, a safe little attack that won't kill him, but will surely protect him . . . there must be a way to do that . . . I must find a way." These immortal words of Louis Pasteur, the eminent French chemist, opened the portals of a new era in Bacteriology. On this occasion he was desperately and attentively working with live bacteria of which most were like complicated puzzles of that time. One day the realization of success loomed before Pasteur and his two persevering assistants when they stumbled on the fact that chickens that were inoculated with old cultures of cholera germs got well and were able to withstand a murderous dose of the most virulent germs.

Since the days of Pasteur mankind has been living in the security of immunology. Mothers wait impatiently for the time when their young can be immunized against such dreadful diseases as diphtheria, smallpox and many others

which quickly snatch young children from their bosom. This is a challenge to our farmers who have to protect and feed these children. Do our farmers of today wait impatiently for the time to come when they might have their livestock properly immunized? Do they realize that our vast wealth of livestock which today is not only feeding a nation but feeding a world can be seriously decreased or even wiped out if there is not some protection for these animals? One reason for this neglect is due to the lack of knowledge on how very important vaccination is . . . ones dose of vaccine is the cheapest of insurance that he might purchase. Another reason is some of our farmers of today feel very secure when animals are in good health and consider themselves saving money by not vaccinating, but animals are usually healthy before some dreaded disease strikes.

With nations starving we must face the facts that the burden is largely on our shoulders to feed these people. To do this some of the diseases we must immunize against are Hog Cholera; Bangs diseases, Anthrax and shipping fever in cattle. We must not forget to immunize our working animals against sleeping sickness and te-

tanus and our pets who have served us so faithfully for centuries.

If all our Veterinarians, County Agents, Vocational Agriculture Workers and Farmers would join forces in setting up a strong program to show people the values and merits of vaccination, in a period of years we could see a marked increase in the way of better livestock, healthier livestock and more livestock.

Remember, protection by vaccination lessens the chances of starvation and chances of contracting hundreds of diseases that can be transmitted from animals to man.

Home Pasteurization Of Milk and Cream

(Continued from Page Four)

mum. For instance, it was noted that there was no significant affect upon the natural flavor of milk; the cream volume remains practically unchanged; and the initial cost and the operating costs of the machines were not exorbitant. Above all, it was revealed that home pasteurization was effective in destroying all pathogenic bacteria in milk, thus bringing to the farm dwellers, nature's most perfect food in a safe form—safe milk.

About the Alumni and Former Students of The Division

By COLQUIT D. YANCY

There could be no better method of accounting for Alumni and former students of the Division of Agriculture than to say that there are 155 departments of Agriculture in Texas; of this number 152 departments have teachers who are graduates of the Division of Agriculture at Prairie View. There are 47 County Extension Agents, of this number 41 are graduates of Prairie View. A Veterans Vocational Agricultural Program of 88 departments staffed with a state Supervisor and 95% of the teachers who are graduates of the Division of Agriculture.

Aside from these three major categories Alumni and Former Students are doing advanced study in other States.

ECHOES FROM A FEW ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

Mr. Walter L. Jones, Class of '46 majoring in Entomology and minoring in Plant Pathology. Utah State College, Logan, Utah.

Mr. J. J. Woods, Class of '38 Professor of Poultry Husbandry Prairie View A. & M. College, on leave studying at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

At Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, Mr. Talmadge Brewer, Class of '46 is making an outstanding record.

From the class of '47 Mr. Joseph L. Ross is studying ornamental Horticulture at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Winiford Thomas, class of '43 studying at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

From the class of '47 Mr. Oliver Smith is studying Agronomy and doing his thesis on Barley, at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. Fred Smith, studying veterinary medicine at the University of Michigan.

There are others more than space will permit.

RECENT GRADUATES EMPLOYED BY COLLEGES

Mr. T. D. Cotton class of '40 M.S. University of Minnesota, Director of Agriculture, Mary Allen Junior College, Crockett, Texas.

THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD



JUDGING CONTEST ACTIVITY—1947 STATE CONTEST



1947 STATE N.F.A. CHAMPIONS—Rambo High School, McLeod, Texas, Mr. M. C. Noble Harper, coach.

Greetings To N. F. A. Texas Association of N.F.A. Announces Its State Convention And Basketball Tournament

By ALLISON GARDNER

State N.F.A. President
Jackson High School, Tyler, Texas

To the Texas Association of New Farmers of America, we enter our basketball tournament, February 12th, and 13th, 1948. I feel sure that every chapter will have as its motto, "play the game fair." Remember we all can't win but we can be found putting up a good fight.

May we continue to develop ourselves physically through fair play.

Look forward to our State Convention, March 24-27. Be wide awake in all activities and be an all-round man. Men of tomorrow must think and plan for without thinking little can be accomplished. Devote your time to developing a well rounded program and look forward to the best state convention that has ever been held.

With sincere wishes for a better N.F.A.

I am
Yours very truly,
ALLISON GARDNER

This issue of the STANDARD is sponsored by the Division of Agriculture of Prairie View A. & M. College.

By O. J. THOMAS
State N.F.A. Advisor

The State Convention and Leadership Contests of the New Farmers of America will be held at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College March 24-27, 1948. The State N.F.A. basketball tournament will be held February 12, 13, 1948. This is a departure from the usual custom of holding it as a part of the Convention activities.

State President Allison Gardner of Jackson High School, N.F.A. Chapter, Tyler, Texas is looking forward to full representation of at least two official representatives from each of the 155 Chapters in the State. Aside from these official convention representatives, contestants will participate in public speaking, chapter conducting, N. F. A. Quiz, amateur contests, quartet singing, judging livestock, crops, poultry and identifying tools, insects and seed.

The State N. F. A. Convention activities are the culminating features of a program which is carried out in the local N.F.A. Chapters and district and area federations prior to the meeting of the convention. Only high ranking winners in each area will participate in state activities, except in the judging contest. In this contest, a team of three boys from each Chapter will be permitted to participate. The

team making the highest total score will be declared State Champions and receive appropriate awards for same.

The N. F. A. State basketball tournament is the oldest state wide organized basketball league found in Negro Schools in Texas. Records made by Wiergate, Newton, Oakwood, Marietta, Rambo and others will long be remembered by basketball fans. In 1947, the Rambo team, McNoble Harper, coach, took away the championship honors with the Cuney team runner-up and West Columbia taking the consolation award. The reports that are coming in each week from district tournaments indicate that the 1948 state tournament to be held here February 12 and 13 will be one of the most thrilling events of the year.

The activities of the State N. F. A. Convention are sponsored through the cooperation of the officials of the State Division of Agricultural Education, Austin, Texas, Area Supervisors, and the faculty of the Division of Agriculture of Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College. It is hoped that through these activities rural boys may receive training and gain experience that will broaden their outlook on life and contribute toward making of them upstanding citizens of the community, state and nation.

Teacher Training In Agriculture

By DR. E. M. NORRIS
Resident Teacher Trainer

The curriculum in Agricultural Education at Prairie View A. & M. College is designed to fit persons to teach Vocational Agriculture or to become agricultural agents in the Cooperative Extension Service. From the standpoint of choice this is by far the most popular curriculum in the Division of Agriculture.

During the years immediately preceding World War II the ranks of Vocational Agricultural teaching and agricultural extension were beginning to be overrun with trained personnel. However, now the demand for trained personnel in Agricultural Education is great for three reasons, as follows:

- Need for refilling the ranks depleted by the armed services and war industry.
- Need for meeting the demands of expanded programs due to additional emphasis on vocational fitness.
- The demand for agricultural teachers in the training program of the Veterans Administration.
- The demand for more advanced training because of increased emphasis for training at that level.

The summer school enrollment shows an increasing demand for Agricultural Education on the graduate level. Last summer at

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The Prairie View Standard

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E. B. EVANS, Managing Editor
R. W. HILLIARD, Business Manager

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EDITORIAL

Objectives For Farmers In 1948

By J. M. CORUTHERS
Professor of Agricultural Economics

Produce Heavily This Year

The general outlook for farming in 1948 is very good. The consensus of opinion of farm managers is that we should plan to grow all the crops and livestock which we can reasonably handle. Farm income for 1948 should continue to be high because of the following facts:

1. There was a shortage of grain crops in 1947, thus keeping prices of grains up.
2. We have less than enough meat to meet our needs and prices continue to rise.
3. Our export of farm products is heavy.
4. Industrial production and consumer demand remain high.
5. Price supports for some agricultural products will very likely continue through 1948.

Even though we are reasonably certain of good prices for farm products this year we must not be unaware of the high production costs. Farm costs for 1948 are expected to run higher than for 1947 and profits are likely to be lower. While in 1947 the wholesale price of farm products advanced 15% the prices of industrial products advanced 20%. The cost of farm labor runs around 9% above the average of 1946 and is the highest on record. The outlook is for still higher prices for feed, seed, fertilizer and farm machinery, because industrial workers are demanding higher wages and will most likely succeed in getting them. This fact, together with relative scarcity of many products is certain to boost costs for the farmer. The safe course it seems that farmers should take is to produce crops, livestock and livestock products as heavily and as economically as possible in 1948 without excessive expansion of the agricultural plant. Prices for farm products are expected to remain high for at least the first half of 1948, but it should be remembered that when prices go down, prices of farm products drop faster and lower than prices for most other products.

Avoid Making Heavy Debts

The experience of farmers following World War I shows that it is poor business to expand the farm business at the peak of prices by

buying land or making other permanent improvements, thus creating heavy debts. The fact is that at the peak of prices there has been a long and gradual building up of prices and the time is nearly at hand for a price decline or depression. Therefore, it is considered wise for farmers to pay off their long time debts when prices are good. There are of course exceptions to this rule. If there are farmers who are able to pay cash for a farm, or something like 75% cash, then it is permissible to buy, providing that all the other land is paid for.

One may raise the question as to what happens if the farmer is caught in a depression with his land unpaid for. It so happens that land values are greatly inflated during a major war, because of the increased prices received for farm products which in turn cause land to advance in price. Farmers who buy the land at inflated prices expecting to pay for it by selling products at prevailing good prices sometime find the war suddenly closing and prices for farm products falling about as abruptly. This creates financial distress and loss of huge sums of money by farmers following most major wars. However, American farmers seem to have learned a lesson from World War I in that studies of the farm mortgage debt show that at the beginning of 1947 there was slightly more than half the mortgage debt on farms as compared to 1920 and less than half of the peak debt reached in 1923. We see from this report that more farmers were paying cash for farms during and following World War II than was true in the World War I period of land inflation. Another matter which farmers should keep in mind in this connection is that now is a good time to sell land if they have land for sale. Contrary to the opinion of some people taxes and land prices do not rise and fall at the same rate. When land prices dropped abruptly following World War I taxes remained high, thus, adding to the burden of land owners.

Keep Up The Soil Fertility

Farmers who mine their soil and exhaust its fertility are spending their most valuable bank deposits. Yet this very thing is happening on thousands of American farms every year. Periods which appear hardest on American farm lands are the times of war when farmers are putting forth every effort for full production. There appears to be no time for soil fertility maintenance. Also, much land which never should be farmed is brought under the plow and made poorer through erosion and cropping. Now that the war is over farmers should put into practice systems of farming to maintain and conserve the soil. Such a system should include:

1. Systematic crop rotation
2. Terracing of lands which may erode
3. Sufficient livestock to consume feeds
4. Planting of a part of farm land to legumes each year
5. Care of and return of manure to land
6. The use of commercial fertilizers and phosphates
7. Mowing of pastures to promote plant growth
8. Return of any farm land to pasture if it is subject to excessive erosion

There is no longer a place for one-crop farming in the South, because soil fertility cannot well be maintained under it.

Develop Labor Saving Methods

The farmer who does not keep alert to the use of labor saving methods will find it increasingly difficult to survive, it is not so generally felt among American farmers that increased profits may be made as truly by cutting down the cost of production as by increasing the selling price of products. Consequently, many fail to give sufficient thought to the matter of lowering costs. During World War II when many young farmers were called by the army and farm machinery was in many cases difficult and impossible to get, farm people thought very seriously over methods by which labor could be saved. With farm labor prices the highest we have known these practices are still of much importance to farmers. Some of the means employed to save labor are:

1. Planting of more crops by the broadcast method, thus saving the labor of cultivating.
2. Harvesting of crops by turning the animals on to them.
3. Repair of discarded machinery and putting it back into use.
4. Planning of crops to follow each other so as to reduce the need for land preparation.
5. Purchase and use large machinery cooperatively.

There is as much need today for labor-saving on the farm as we have ever experienced, because farm labor prices are the highest in the history of the nation.

COMING EVENTS

P. V. Extra Mural Activities

Prairie View A. & M. College serves as a center for numerous conferences, tournaments and meets. This is especially true during the second semester.

Among the meets and activities included on the calendar are the following:

"N. F. A. State Basketball Tournament"—February 12, 13.

"Texas Interscholastic League Basketball Tournament for Class AA and A Schools"—February 27 and 28. District Winners only will participate in these tournaments.

"Post Graduate Medical Assembly"—March 1 to 4.

"The Annual Educational Conference"—March 5.

"Texas Interscholastic League Band Contest"—March 27.

"N.F.A. and N.H.A. State Convention and Leadership Contests"—March 24-27.

"Inter-Collegiate Relays and Tennis Tournament"—April 2 and 3

"Texas Interscholastic League State Meet" for Classes B C and D Schools—April 17

"Texas Interscholastic League State Meet" for Classes AA and A Schools—April 24.

Teacher Training In Agriculture

(Continued from Page One)

least 30 teachers of agriculture and county agents spent six weeks in graduate study at Prairie View on a voluntary basis. There was every evidence that these men were seeking more than academic credit—they were for the most part particularly concerned with improving themselves professionally for more efficient and effective service. Incidentally, the new salary schedule for teachers in Texas provides increments for both experience and training.

During the training year 1944-47 fifty-six persons qualified from Prairie View for teaching Vocational Agriculture in Texas.

Thirty-five of these graduated in May and twenty-one in August. The majority of these men are in the veterans training program in Agriculture. The next largest group is in the regular Smith-Hughes program of Vocational Agriculture. Some are in the Extension Service, others are continuing their training on the graduate level while a very few are in other lines of teaching.

It is interesting to note that those doing advanced study are branching out largely in the technical fields of Agriculture—areas of concentration that have scarcely been sought by Negroes in the past. This can be accounted for in four ways namely: (1) The majority of these men are veterans and have G I aid to support their education—hence the rush to finish is not as great as it once was;

(2) since these men are better able to go to school they exercise their right of choice more freely; (3) these men are, no doubt, looking forward to the time of a surplus of persons trained in Agricultural Education, hence the desire to extend their training into agricultural fields where the competition will not be so keen; (4) the increasing demand of Negro land-grant colleges for agricultural men with specialized technical training.

Under the George Barden Act—the new piece of federal legislation for vocational education—it is possible to provide a small amount of subsidy for training centers. Under this plan it is necessary to select definite centers to be developed and used for this purpose. Of course, distance from the College as well as training aspects of the program must be given consideration. To date four centers have been designated for this purpose: Sam Schwarz High School,

Hempstead, Texas, O. W. Sadberry, Critic Teacher; George Washington Carver High School, Aldine, Texas, Voyce Caraway, Critic Teacher; Navasota Colored High School, Navasota, Texas, J. C. Madison, Critic Teacher; Booker T. Washington High School, Conroe, Texas, N. L. Archie, Critic Teacher. At present each senior trainee is allowed a half-semester of residence and work at one of these centers. During this off-campus period he works with the critic teacher, in the classroom, shop, laboratory, on field trips, on supervisory visits to homes and farming programs. He is put through the paces of performing the various duties required of agricultural teachers. He is given a list of minimum requirements in this regard. The extent to which he meets these requirements is scored by the Critic Teacher and further reviewed by the Resident Teacher Trainer.

The trainee is expected to plan each class exercise and get his plan approved by the critic teacher in advance of the day the exercise is to be conducted. A special form is provided for this purpose. Also the trainee is expected to keep a diary of his professional activities and report on them weekly to the Resident Teacher Trainer. The critic teachers (local agriculture teacher in the training center) is considered a part-time employee of the College.

After the trainee has been at the training center long enough to be properly adjusted and "hit his stride" he is asked to examine himself and evaluate his work in the light of the following four questions:

- (1) Have you gotten acquainted with your community?

It is important that a teacher of vocational agriculture establish early acquaintance with the people and the general situation he is to reckon with. By this time you should know a large number of the farmers and farm boys in your community—where they live, how they live, the type of farming they do, the scope of their farming programs, their probable income and standard of living, the productivity of the enterprises represented in their farming programs, the ages of the boys, the number of children in the respective families, et cetera. You should know the mores of the peoples, their social organizations—civic, social, economic, religious, educational, et cetera. You should know something about the soil types of the com-

munity, the fauna and flora, the general typography. You should know about the trading centers, market outlets, the economic and ethnological cross-section of the community's populations.

- (2) Have you gotten acquainted with the boys you are to teach?

You should know these fellows by name now. You should know generally about the quality of work they have been doing and what their possibilities and probabilities of improvement are. You should know about their farming programs—enterprises included, the scene and projection of enterprises included, the long-time supervised farming programs. You should know about the general attitude and insight of each boy into the program of training he is engaged in. I am sure you have sat down with individual boys to discuss their programs and that you have visited their homes and talked with them on their supervised farming programs and kept memoranda of your observations and suggestions.

- (3) Have you suited your method of instruction to the subject matter and the situation at hand?

What uses have you made of the discussion method? Recitation method? Demonstration method? Laboratory method? The debate? The field trip? The conference? To what extent have you emphasized learning to do by doing? Have you taken due advantage of opportunities for visual aids? Have your discussions been alive and vital or drab and dead? Knowing what you are going to teach on a given day, do you determine before that day the method of approach best suited to the occasion? Do you review with yourself and the critic teacher the desirable features of each lesson taught and decide on ways of improving the next teaching assignment? Do you compare notes on your teaching plans with those of the other trainee and with those of the critic teacher.

- (4) Are you maintaining a professional alertness?

You should be a careful observer of the instruction that is being done by other teachers around you, whenever possible. You should attend meetings of teachers whenever possible. You should engage other teachers in discussion of teaching problems that have arisen or may arise. You should keep abreast of the best professional

Field Activities In Area IV

By W. D. THOMPSON

In traveling over the State, and especially in South Texas where Area IV is located, I have had an opportunity to observe the program of Vocational Agriculture in action. From this observation, it has been found that the N.F.A. boys and teachers of Vocational Agriculture in Area IV are as busy as bees during the spring and summer, when they are trying to store up a supply of honey for the winter, with their different activities.

Some of these activities are: Houston Fat Stock Show, District and Area Basketball Tournaments, Eliminations in Leadership Contest, Area Meat and Food Show, Swine and Poultry Improvement programs and others not listed.

For the past four years there have been operating in Area IV Swine and Poultry Improvement programs. These programs were started for the purpose of developing pure bred livestock and poultry in the different communities located in South Texas.

During the past four years more than 50 registered gilts and 7000 pure-bred baby chicks have been purchased for distribution. These gilts and chicks have been given to 76 New Farmers of America and those boys have given 76 other New Farmers as many gilts and chicks as they have received. The Swine and Poultry Improvement programs have been important factors in developing boys' Farming Programs.

HOUSTON FAT STOCK SHOW
January 29-February 14

New Farmers of America in Area IV have been taking part in the Houston Fat Stock Show for the past two years. They have made an excellent showing with their fat barrow show. Last year, an N.F.A. boy's Hampshire barrow was champion of all other breeds of hogs, and was reserve champion of the entire show. A greater interest has been shown in pig production for market since

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thought that has been reduced to print in current educational periodicals. You will find it necessary to observe carefully and widely and to marshal the facts resulting therefrom for attack on those teaching problems that confront you.



VETERAN TEACHERS IN AGRICULTURE OF DALLAS REGION

J. L. Alexander, Richard Dix, Roscoe W. Lewis, W. D. Gray, Squire Cole, Harding Newsome, Joe C. Hill, Henry A. Warren, Quitman Warren, Harvey Westbrook, W. T. Willis, N. K. Kennedy, Walter A. Lee, G. H. Lester, L. W. Mason, William Baldwin, Adolphus Jackson, John A. Bell, Newman N. Butler, A. J. Evans, O. L. Masugal, John H. Miles, W. L. McCain, I. U. Musgrove, Frank J. Wade, Willie P. Starks, Robert Whittaker, William N. Patrick, D. L. Allen, E. J. Anderson, R. E. Carreathers, George S. Ivery, Fletcher Morgan, D. Comier, Thomas Banks.

Veterans' Education in Agriculture in Texas

By C. A. HARRISON

Veteran Education in Agriculture

The State Board for Vocational Education of Texas has established 86 County Vocational Agriculture Schools in 44 counties. These counties are in the Dallas, Waco, Houston and San Antonio Regional. The teachers of these courses are Smith-Hughes qualified, holding B. S. degrees in agriculture and in some cases these teachers hold the M. S. degrees in agriculture.

Ninety-five percent of the teachers are graduates of Prairie View A. & M. College.

This program in agriculture is designed to establish the veterans on the lands for a happy living. About 75% of the veterans now in training either own land or have negotiated deals for purchasing it.

Each teacher has a minimum of 25 veterans enrolled in his class. The training program consists of

class room instruction, practice farming and production of a living on the farm and home improvement.

On December 18, 1947 the veteran teachers in the Dallas Region sponsored a judging contest at Sabine Farms located 15 miles from Marshall on the Marshall-Carthage highway. There were 138 veterans, 36 veteran teachers and 20 visitors. Mr. John Williams, Representative of the FSA, Mr. J. C. McAdams of Bishop College, Mr. E. E. Collins, and Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture of area I, Mr. F. D. Roland, Extension service, Mr. O. H. Harris, Regional Supervisor of Dallas Regional for veteran education were the speakers on the program. Dr. E. M. Norris and Mr. O. J. Thomas visited the judging contest in route to Prairie View.

The veterans were engaged in the judging of crop, dairy cows, hogs, poultry, tool identification and step cutting.

Prizes were awarded to the three high places.

Agriculture Division Staff—1947-48

DR. E. B. EVANS, *Dean of Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College*

G. L. SMITH, *Director, Division of Agriculture*

DR. E. M. NORRIS, *Resident Teacher Trainer in Agricultural Education*

DR. J. M. CORUTHERS, *Agricultural Economics*

J. C. WILLIAMS, *Animal Husbandry*

J. R. ROSS, *Rural Engineering*

DR. A. N. POINDEXTER, *Veterinary Science*

J. J. WOODS, *Poultry Husbandry*

C. D. YANCOY, *Agronomy*

W. D. THOMPSON, *Area Supervisor Area IV*

PIERCE ANDERSON, *Instructor in Metal Work*

CLAUDE CLARK, *Supervisor Campus Grounds*

LARRY ABRAM, *Graduate Assistant*

EMIEL OWENS, *Graduate Assistant*

O. J. THOMAS, *Itinerant Teacher Trainer*

Home Pasteurization Of Milk And Cream

By J. C. WILLIAMS

Department of Animal Husbandry

Medical authorities and public health officials generally agree that no milk can be guaranteed free of disease organisms unless it is produced under rigid sanitary controls and pasteurized.

Among the diseases transmitted to human beings by infected raw milk (unpasteurized milk) are diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, para-typhoid fever, streptococcus infections of the throat and tonsils, dysentery, and undulant fever.

Milk from a healthy cow contains from several hundred to several thousand bacteria of various kinds, all of which are either harmless or harmful. Disease bacteria can get into milk either from an unhealthy cow or by contamination during milking and later handling. Nourished by the milk, these disease organisms multiply rapidly, especially if the milk is not instantly cooled and kept cool. But ordinary pasteurization plus reasonably clean handling make milk safer than any other food we eat. Pasteurization is regarded as the most important single safe guard against milk infection.

There are no laws that compel the pasteurization of milk and cream used for human food on the farm, however, it is interesting to note that many states have passed laws requiring that all skim milk, buttermilk and whey brought back to the farm from creameries for livestock feeding, must be pasteurized. The reason is to prevent the spread of disease to livestock. Thus progressive legislation has been passed to protect the health of our livestock, but none have been passed to protect the health of the farm families.

Recently there have appeared on the market several makes of pasteurizers which can be used in the home. Some of these home pasteurizers are operated on the same principle as commercial machines in which hot water heats the milk and a mechanical device agitates (stirs) it.

An appraisal of the home pasteurizers offered to the public has been most gratifying. It revealed that the efficiency of these machines, when operated according to manufacturers' instructions, was approximately 98 percent. Other objections to pasteurization and pasteurized milk were at a mini-

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A Workshop On Every Farm

By J. R. ROSS

Department of Agricultural Engineering

How many times have you passed or visited farms which made you say to yourself: "That looks like a good hammer head; I wonder if they couldn't put a new handle on it cheaper than buying a new hammer?" "All that gate needs is a new hinge—maybe a piece of iron could be bent to the right shape." "How much neater the home would look if someone here could put in a few window panes so those rags can be taken down!" "Such a pity to have to throw away that large tub (or bucket) just on account of such a small hole!" Have you heard any farmers express regret at the lack of necessary tools to construct needed articles? Perhaps all of us have seen members of a farm household search 30 minutes or more for a hammer, an ax, a wrench, or some other tool.

These and similar situations often can be traced to the lack of a workshop on the premises. A survey made last year on a limited number of farms operated by Negroes in Texas revealed that over 90% of the farms had no home shop. Of those having shops, not one was satisfactorily equipped to do a minimum of work. This problem is further pointed up by the responses to major problems confronting farmers in connection with their repair jobs. Seventy-three percent considered distance to shop, transportation to shop, and days lost due to broken down equipment as the most important of eight problems listed.

Obviously there is a great need for home farm shops; no farm is too small to have one. On first thought this problem may appear to be that of putting up a building, and so one limited to teachers of Agriculture, county agents, or others whose work is directly in Agriculture. But the survey data shows that the situation is so general that the first attack is to stimulate community sentiment through developing right attitudes and creating desires in individual farmers. This might best be done by suggestions which give definite and specific guidance or direction. A moment's reflection should cause one to recognize the fact that in most communities there are others just as influential as the sponsors

in putting across a worthwhile project. We are all familiar with the effectiveness of an appropriate word from the preacher, the doctor, the classroom teacher, or other interested persons. I believe in English it is said that a new word used correctly eight different times becomes a part of one's vocabulary. So with thoughts; heard from enough different sources, one soon could not be convinced readily that they were not his own.

In establishing the home farm shop there are three major areas in which a farmer may need guidance: 1.) Providing the building; 2.) Providing equipment and tools; and, 3.) Placement of tools and equipment.

The shop itself either may be a partitioned-off place in some other building, or it may be a separate building. Using some available space already on the farm will eliminate the cost of a new building. Space provided in one end of the garage or in the machinery shed is most desirable; however, a vacant shed attached to some building may suffice. Under no circumstances should the shop be put in a barn, due to the danger of fire. If space is not available and a new building must be constructed, it should be located at a place convenient to the other farm buildings. Dimensions of 18 by 20 feet are not too large for the shop on an average-size farm. An 8-foot doorway (10' by 10' would be best) served with double doors on a roller track will make it possible to roll in pieces of farm machinery on which extensive repair jobs are required; the 20-foot length makes it possible to close the doors when such machinery is inside.

Once the building has been selected, all the tools on the farm should be collected, then a list made of additional ones needed. Local carpenters, mechanics, and blacksmiths can be consulted for information as to kinds, sizes, etc. Only standard make tools of the best quality should be purchased, and great savings are effected if these purchases are made at sales or when special rates are available. The cost of equipping the shop will be reduced and more desirable sizes will be insured if as much of the equipment as possible is made in the shop; some things that might be made are: tool cabinet; work bench; miter box; nail, bolt and screw cabinet; anvil; mallets; punches; chisels; wrecking bar; supply bin; saw horses. Since all the needed tools and equipment

cannot be acquired at one time, a good plan is to purchase some each month or each year until all desired tools are had. The size and elaborateness of equipment for the farm shop is a matter partly to be governed by the amount of money that a farmer has to put into it. But every farm has its minimum requirements, and to stint beyond them is false economy.

The soul of the shop is orderliness. A farmer at work in his shop should be able to put his hand on the tool, the nail, the bolt or nut that he needs as expeditiously as an operating surgeon reaches for his instruments. Such orderliness in the shop makes it possible to effect a repair on the double-quick when some implement has broken down on the job; it promotes quality of workmanship, and it eliminates once and for all the frantic and oft ludicrous searchings in which some farmers endlessly waste time every now and then looking for some needed article or tool that has been mislaid. Every tool should not only have its place, but should be returned to that place as soon as its user is through with it. If a silhouette or likeness of each tool is painted at the place on the wall where the tool belongs, it will be found to be an invaluable help. Tools which have similar uses should be grouped together as far as possible, and those that are most commonly used should be grouped within easy reach of the iron vise, the main center of activity. In order to secure maximum light, the work bench, with a heavy iron vise on one end and a woodworking vise on the other end, may be placed against the wall beneath a window. The center of the shop should be left open for work on implements and large construction jobs; and, in order to conserve space, lumber storage should be overhead or up on a wall out of the way.

A workshop on every farm should prove to be a place where time is saved, a storage place for that most valuable of intangibles in farm management, the "ounce of prevention." In short, a home farm shop helps to make the farming business efficient and the farm home attractive, resulting ultimately in a higher economic level for the entire community.

Dr. E. B. Evans has announced that the Board of Directors, at a recent meeting, approved a liberal sum for the purchasing of livestock and for the construction of barns and corrals.

Field Activities In Area IV

(Continued from Page Three)

these boys have been participating in the Houston Fat Stock Show.

On January 29, there will be 25 N.F.A. boys with pigs in the Fat Barrow Show. These boys have fed and groomed their pigs for at least four months. N.F.A. boys know that a pig does not grow to be a champion unless the boy that has charge of the pigs is a champion. Therefore, each boy is trying to prove that he is the real champion.

Come to the show and see what these boys have to show.

AREA MEAT AND FOOD SHOW

The New Farmers of America and New Homemakers are holding their Second Annual Area Meat and Food Show, Friday and Saturday, March 12th, 13th, 1948, at Cuero, Texas.

The Meat Show is a culmination of teaching activities as related to killing and curing of pork. The N.F.A. boys have been developing their skills in cutting and curing pork and the Meat Show gives them an opportunity to determine just who is the most skillful.

The Area N. F. A. Sweetheart will be crowned at the Meat Show. This is usually a very colorful affair and one of the most coveted honors that a young lady can win in Area IV.

You are invited to attend all of these activities and celebrate with us.

We have been talking about a number of activities for N. F. A. boys in Area IV, but we have not mentioned the Supervised Farming Programs that are being carried on by these boys in the Area. Supervised Farming is so important that no article pertaining to Vocational Agriculture and N.F.A. should be written without mentioning it. Special emphasis is being placed on Supervised Farming programs this year by all teachers in the Area. The boys realize that the Supervised Farming program is the most important activity in Vocational Agriculture, and that all other activities should be subordinate.

More than ninety per cent of the boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in Area IV are carrying Supervised Farming Program. The main purpose of the Supervised Farming program is to help the boys to become successfully established in farming. By becoming established in farming he will also become established in the community as a good citizen.