



Joan Hayman of Corpus Christi, Texas, studies different types of astringents.

By MILDRED R. JENSEN

American women spend a couple of billion dollars every year for cosmetics. Most women have to buy cosmetics rather blindly, relying upon recommendations from others who know little more about it than they do. The glamorous advertisements of cosmetics contribute beautiful pages to every woman's magazine, but are nearly blank as to real information. Cosmetics were added to the National Pure Food and Drugs Act as late as 1938, and the list still does not include soaps or the often-dangerous reducing agents.

For these reasons the girls in the costume-selection class of the School of Home Economics study how to buy and how to use cosmetics, as well as such subjects as becoming lines and colors, clothing budgets, and the care of clothing.

A little study of the chemistry of soap and how it is made usually explains to them that there are no precious ingredients in soaps. They learn that hard-water soaps usually contain water-breakers that are hard on skins; that medicated soaps often do not cleanse well and do not stay on the skin long enough to do much medication, and if used need to be chosen with a doctor's help.

They also learn that the large bars of cold-made soaps are likely to look like bargains, but usually contain extra water and uncombined alkali which is hard on skins; that castile soap is an excellent grade of soap, but expensive and not necessarily made from olive oil as it used to be.

From the occasional classmate who has allergy trouble, they learn that allergies to soap may be from dyes used to color the soap, or from perfumes. From the girl who hoarded some expensively perfumed soap, they learn that the perfume evaporates,

They Call It Glamour Class

Home-Economics Girls Study How to Buy and Use the Right Cosmetics

and that if one needs to pinch pennies it will be wiser to buy the perfume in a bottle and buy less expensively perfumed soap!

By the end of the first month even the laziest student is often stirred to start practicing a regular program of cold-cream cleansing and soap-and-water scrubbing after seeing the improvement in a classmate's complexion. By that time dozens of other cosmetics will have been studied and hundreds of questions asked and answered. The role of good health and good posture in good looks will have been pointed out many times.

Some of the most popular lectures

are the ones on makeup. After the girls have studied color and becoming colors for themselves, they are ready to pick colors in powder bases, powder, rouge, lipstick, etc. Picture lectures show both restrained daytime makeup as well as more dramatic evening makeup, and styles of makeup now in fashion, as well as tips for various facial types. Demonstrations that turn washed-out blondes and drab brunettes into more sparkling editions of themselves encourage the unskilled to recognize and practice good makeup techniques.

How do you know whether the
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Control Spoilage of Arizona Dates

(From page 5)

Tests have indicated that ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, when applied to sealed containers of dates, materially reduced the number of microorganisms present (See picture at top, page 5.) Applied in this manner, considerable loss might be avoided during shipping and other short periods of storage without refrigeration.

The use of these materials in the packaging of soft dates is recommended, but not without first mentioning a few important facts concerning their use.

Ethylene oxide is a gas at room temperature and must be mixed with a non-toxic, high-boiling liquid such as ethylene dichloride before use. Such a mixture is available commercially under the trade name "Fumold." Propylene oxide has a higher boiling point and may be used in the pure liquid form, though it vaporizes rapidly unless kept cool.

Both compounds are inflammable and therefore must be used with caution. Since their vapors irritate and cause damage to the mucous membranes of the eyes and throat, adequate ventilation is a prerequisite.

Commercial application is com-

monly done with automatic applicators in the packaging lines. However, hand applicators give satisfactory results. The recommended dosage is 0.5 cubic centimeter of propylene oxide or 1 cubic centimeter of Fumold per 1 pound box.

Rapid sealing of packages with moisture-proof cellophane is essential, since several hours are required for complete killing of all organisms. Furthermore, there would be little reason to apply such treatment to high-moisture fruits if they are to lose considerable moisture after packaging.

The best work available reporting on the toxic residues from ethylene oxide treatment indicate that it would be necessary to ingest more than 1000 pounds of treated fruit to obtain the lethal concentration. The same source reports no toxic residues from propylene oxide. From this standpoint, if any question arises as to selection of materials it would seem advisable to choose propylene oxide rather than ethylene oxide or Fumold.

—George C. Sharples is Assistant Horticulturist.

See Your County Agent!

Yes, see your county agricultural agent or home demonstration agent for information on agricultural, home-economics, and 4-H club problems, programs, or activities.

The "County Agent" is in your county to help with local farm and ranch and farm-home problems. He represents and works for the local farm people, and he also represents the University of Arizona as a member of the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture at Tucson. He's a member of the United States Department of Agriculture, too. And his headquarters are right in your county.

So, don't hesitate at any time to *See Your County Agent*. Here's his address:

County	Office Address
Apache	Court House, St. Johns
Cochise	Willcox
Coconino	Court House, Flagstaff
Gila	Court House, Globe
Graham	Court House, Safford
Greenlee	Duncan
Maricopa	1201 West Madison Street, Phoenix
Navajo	Fair Grounds Building, Holbrook
Pima-Santa Cruz	Court House, Tucson
Pinal	City Hall, Casa Grande
Yavapai	Court House, Prescott
Yuma	Court House, Yuma

Picking Arizona Cotton By Machine

(From page 3)

to lack of moisture. Calcium cyanamide will induce defoliation when dew is present after a rain. Induced defoliation is most effective when followed by frost within a two or three-week period. Otherwise, the plants will take on new growth. Under Arizona conditions the first frost does not occur until four to six weeks after the last summer rain.

Research agencies are trying new defoliant for irrigated cottons. Some progress is reported, but certainly nothing that can be depended on for commercial use.

Machine picking can be aided further by having clean fields, by timeliness of harvesting, by a conscientious operator and by using a minimum of spindle water.

Cotton cleaning equipment, assembled as a portable unit, was used in an attempt to reduce grade losses of machine-harvested cotton. Cleaning machine-picked cotton has shown some promise, but additional studies are needed. This equipment was found very effective on roughly hand-picked cottons, consistently maintaining higher grades. It is quite possible that the grade criticism against picking machines may be reduced by effective cleaning equipment in the gins.

Due to the general labor shortage in recent years and the laborer's desire to work only in good cotton, some fields have been abandoned, while some cotton remained in the field as opened bolls or as bollies. Work is in progress on methods to harvest this remaining crop.

Strippers Used

Strippers are being used to gather this cotton and extractor units are being used to clean it in the field, leaving the waste as crop residue. Fields averaging as low as one-tenth bale per acre have been harvested. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in the satisfactory removal of stems from the cotton.

—E. R. Holekamp is Assistant Agricultural Engineer; W. I. Thomas is assistant agronomist.

New Bulletins

Here are newly issued bulletins and circulars. See or write your local county agricultural agent for a copy, or for other information.

Experiment Station Bulletins

- Tech. Bul. 119—The Effect of Ginning on the Spinning Quality of Arizona Cotton.
- Gen. Bul. 226—Arizona Agriculture, 1950.
- Gen. Bul. 227—Diseases of Carrots.
- Gen. Bul. 228—Forage Grasses and Legumes for Seed Production Under Irrigation in Arizona.

They Call It Glamour Class

(From page 10)

saleslady is right when she says, "That dress is perfect for your figure?" This question starts off a study of how to choose clothing designs most flattering to one's figure. With a class full of models for tiny girls, tall stately ones, skinny ones and fat ones, there are plenty of examples. Solving many minor difficulties like choosing a hat with a brim if one wears glasses steadily are also explained.

Make Clothing Budget

Making clothing budgets for themselves is one of the students' last class assignments. Lectures explain good planning, such as the use of one rather neutral foundation like brown, navy or black for expensive coats and suits and then planning less expensive blouses and accessories to go with this one color for one season or one year.

Another seemingly obvious planning tip is not to buy things with which is already well-stocked. The girls find this hardest to heed in regard to sweaters and skirts. Having found them comfortable and easy to care for, they nearly all have four or five to seven or eight sets of sweaters and skirts and continue to yearn for more!

How much do Arizona girls plan to spend on clothes? A study at Kansas State College at Manhattan five years ago showed that a group of girls there spent an average of \$255 a year. Last semester, the University of Arizona's costume-selection class averaged \$274.32 and this semester it was \$218.70. The presence in class of GI wives and others on infinitesimal incomes who plan clothing budgets of \$37 or \$80 a year is an effective reminder of what must be done if one is to look well on a low-clothing budget.

—Mildred R. Jensen is Associate Professor of Textiles, Clothing, and Related Arts.

Extension Service Circulars & Folders

- Circular 122 (Revised)—Control Garden Pests.
- Circular 132 (Revised)—Scorpions in Arizona.
- Circular 148 (Revised)—Fruit Insect Control Hints.
- Circular 160—Tailor Your Draperies.
- Folder 53 (Revised)—Control Flies and Mosquitoes.
- Folder 54 (Revised)—Cotton Insect Control.
- Folder 57 (Revised)—Newcastle Disease.
- Folder 62—Grasshopper Control on Arizona Ranges.