Extension Service REVIEW

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AN Editorial

The Spirit of '42

M. L. WILSON, *Director of Extension Work*

With awesome suddenness, war struck on December 7.

With blinding clarity, we now see the grim path which lies before us. The Extension Service feels justly proud that it has the experience, organization, training, vision, and grit to serve our country as it did in 1917 and 1918. The spirit of '42 will strengthen our resolve to preserve our traditional freedom and give significance to the sacrifices all of us are facing just as the spirit of '76 strengthened our fighting forefathers.

We have seen that happen which we hoped would not happen. Never before have we had so much at stake. At no previous time has change been more real for every one of us. Never before has the issue been so clear-cut. Now we are in total war. We must rely on our total skill, energies, and fighting spirit to bring victory and to assure lasting peace.

The Cooperative Extension Service is on a war basis. Naturally, the first extension service to recognize this was that in hard-hit Hawaii. Director Warner cabled me on December 11: "Our organization functioning on a war basis. Assisting civilian defense agencies in conserving existing food supplies and implementing emergency food-production program previously planned. Serving as chief assistant director, Office of Supplies and Finance, Civilian Defense. Advise any special instructions."

This is the spirit of '42 the spirit in which we can meet our "Pearl Harbors"- a spirit which enables us to function efficiently as planned, cooperate with other agencies, and stand ready for further action on a national scale.

In times like this, it is necessary that we follow our leader. When a plan has been decided upon, it is up to us to put every last ounce of energy that we have into making the plan work, courageously believing in the justice of our cause.

We must do what needs to be done with the indomitable spirit of the marines at Wake Island. We are inured to hard work and know how to change our program overnight. We were ready to get into war stride early and effectively.

You will be called upon by your Government and by your local people to do many tasks, some of them not strictly in our normal field, but all of them vital in carrying out the national program for victory.

Your job calls for cooperation of a high order with many groups and agencies. At times we may have to submerge our own specialty and our own organization to push toward our main objective. The war comes first. This will require reorienting of plans for the coming year in the light of the 1942 objectives of organizing our economy and our society to win the war. In this connection, I hope that you will read carefully the declaration of principles adopted by SPAB under the leadership of Vice President Wallace. It is reproduced on the back cover page.

To do well all the jobs that you will be asked to do may require more hours than you can possibly devote to them. It is important, therefore, that considerable thought be given to re-examining your job in terms of those duties which can be postponed or minimized in view of the war program. Perhaps you can multiply your efforts several fold by training additional voluntary rural leaders and delegating responsibilities to them.

At the same time, consider your need for normal, healthy living which is even more imperative in war than in peace if we are to have the nerves, the brain, and the muscles to do those things which we must do.

Secretary Wickard has told me that he places great confidence in the ability of the Extension Service and the land-grant colleges to make the agricultural program a decisive factor in the present conflict. The Secretary knows that the Extension Service will do its part fully and will capitalize effectively upon its professional training and organization. Thoroughness of effort and unstinting devotion to our work are characteristic of the training of every one of our 9,000 professional workers, our 700,000 local farm men and women leaders, our 1,500,000 4-H Club boys and girls, and our 1,150,000 members of home demonstration clubs. This makes a sizable organization, and its contribution to the victory effort will be large.

The flame of liberty will continue to burn brightly as long as we—men and women alike—insist that reason and humanity, rather than mechanical and military might, shall govern our institutions.

The spirit of '76 was a great passion for freedom. The spirit of '42 is an equally deep desire for freedom. With the will to work and fight together, we will retain that freedom.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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

Driving Home the Point

CLIFFORD L. SMITH, County Agricultural Agent, Washington County, Ark.

Local representatives of agricultural agencies devised a simple method of presenting the story of Food for Freedom as it applied to their own communities so that they would all "talk the same language" when they told the story at community and neighborhood meetings.

Production of food to win the war is uppermost in the minds of all of us. As a result of our community and neighborhood meetings, farm people of this country had begun to talk about how they could do a better job of living at home even before December 7.

Following our county farm defense board meeting, at which county farm production goals for 1942 were thoughtfully established by 42 representative farmers, farm women, and agricultural agency representatives, we held 34 community and neighborhood meetings which were attended by 1,850 farm people. Graphically presented at these meetings were the reasons and urgency of the new "all out" program of food and feed production, the largest in American agricultural history; county goals set by the county defense board; how these goals may and must be met, but with good land-use and farm-management practices constantly in mind; how overexpansion in land, equipment, and livestock should be wisely avoided; and, finally, why and how the live-at-home program is fundamental and of the utmost importance. These meetings were followed by others to present the farm sign-up phase of the program.

Based on our State extension service food standard for one adult person, a special chart was developed to show the types of foods and quantities required for a year. Here we enumerated milk, butter, eggs, chickens, meat, fats, potatoes, vegetables, tomatoes, corn, wheat, sirups, and fruits, and the amounts needed either in numbers, gallons, pounds, or bushels. These amounts were then extended for a family of five. After presenting the chart at each neighborhood meeting, we called for estimates from the group on the total cash cost, if purchased. We had answers ranging from $150 to $1,500. Actually, according to current local market prices, the total amount for a family of five would cost nearly $1,000; and all of these foods can be produced on Washington County farms. But to drive home the point that food acres are the most valuable acres on the farm, we listed the bushels of wheat, tons of hay, pounds of milk, hundredweight of hogs and beef, bushels of apples, crates of strawberries, and pounds of broilers required to net enough money to pay that $1,000 grocery bill for a family of five. Simple as the method may be, it seemed to convey the story in a better fashion than any other method we have tried.

Prior to our community and neighborhood meetings, all local representatives of agricultural agencies formed a committee to plan and prepare local materials for the scheduled meetings, in order that each would "talk the same language." This committee, working as a group, developed the plan for presenting the information, with first thought on living at home.

The two production goals that may be difficult to meet are those for milk and eggs. However, it is the consensus of farmers that by increased use of roughage, by further improvement of pastures, and by improvement of housing, the milk goal, which calls for an increase of 12 percent, will be met.

Washington County is one of the four important commercial broiler counties in the State. This fall, much of our egg production has gone to hatcheries instead of consumer channels. Our egg production goal of 20-percent increase, therefore, represents a real problem in this area. To meet this, special emphasis is being placed on saving pullets in the broiler flocks and marketing the cockerels and culled pullets.

The emphasis of recent years on oat production will carry the county over its 20-percent increase called for by the program. We already have 12,000 bushels of spring oats listed in the county office, preparatory to launching a drive early in the year.

In view of the relatively high prices for beef, cattlemen of this county will do an extra job of culling their herds. It is a strategic time for them to get their cattle numbers down to a more normal level. We have no doubt that the 10-percent increase in beef will be reached without any special emphasis.

To date, neighborhood meetings have been our best approach. However, we are not overlooking our nearby radio station, KUOA, at Siloam Springs; newspaper articles; special letters; leaflets; and individual letters to key farmers in the county as ways of keeping the farm defense program constantly before Washington County farm families. We are proceeding on the basis that the hens and milk cows, particularly in our county, do not know their bosses have signed them up in the Food for Freedom program, so the owners will have to be reminded often until our goals are reached.

■ **THE COVER** shows County Agent Hans Kardel of Eaton County, Mich., talking over farm plans with Farmer Woodworth and his son Lawrence who work the Home Place Livestock Farm in Partnership. They are planning a fine new granary to store the year's crop of hybrid corn which they will need in meeting their Food for Freedom goals.

Let's Go Modern

J. M. ELEAZER, County Agricultural Agent, Sumter County, S. C.

Streamline methods for the Food for Freedom program, advises County Agent Eleazer, who has been trying up-to-the-minute techniques since 1917, when he was first appointed a county agent in South Carolina.

Extension methods have changed tremendously in recent years. During the 24 years that I have been county agent we have passed from the horse-and-buggy days of travel and methods. At first it was a simple program of a few closely supervised demonstrations among the few who were progressive enough to let "one of those experts" come on his place. The masses of the people were not reached, but the effect of the successful demonstration in the community had its weight and soon crept to other farms. It was then that we started receiving calls. A demand was coming for our service.

This led to the necessity for meetings to handle groups and get to more people in less time. Then came our unified, long-time county agricultural development program that was worked out with the assistance of our program committee of 38 men and women who meet annually and help us to plan our year's work.

Since 1933, the year that marks the beginning of an era of serious effort to do something about the ills of agriculture, the calls upon the county agent have multiplied. What was a rather serene life, and one that carried some leisure and only a normal amount of work and duties, then became perhaps the most hectic and arduous that any agency has ever pulled through with colors still flying. On one 12-hour working day in 1934, my stenographer counted 437 farmers who conferred with me. Most of them had come to complain about their allotments and had to be reasoned with and convinced.

A Hectic Spot

But such were the pangs of birth to a great program designed to better the position of agriculture. Although many are the worse for the wear, the resulting period of fair prosperity that our agriculture in this section has had for these 8 years, during times that we could not have expected such but for the AAA, is a satisfying reflection for those who went through the shadows in 1933 and 1934.

With all that has happened in agriculture, and with all that channels through the county agent, his office is a hectic spot unless he organizes it well and uses the most modern techniques in doing his job.

We try to use the most modern means of handling ours. To illustrate: We suffered a disaster with cotton this year. That calamity carried only one advantage in its wreckage. That was an opportunity to destroy all growing cotton stalks early—long before frost.

We have long known the value of early stalk destruction. It takes the boll weevil's food and breeding place away from him before natural hibernation starts at frost time and has a direct effect on the number of weevils that must be contended with the following year.

But we had never been able to cash in on this control measure to any very great extent for the simple reason that fields were white with cotton until long after frost. But this year it was different—quite different. Every farmer could destroy his stalks a month or more before frost time, and experiment station records showed that this would cut the winter live-through of weevils to practically nothing.

We marshaled all our means for getting this job done. The principal means of reaching our folks was not a long series of time-consuming community meetings as of yore. Not on your life! We never should have accomplished a thorough job that way, and where was the time coming from?

At our monthly conference of extension and allied agency workers, it was arranged for me to write all farmers about the opportunity of insuring next year's cotton crop a bit by early stalk destruction. The land bank agent agreed to contact his clients to the same effect. The production credit agent did the same, the seed loan agent did likewise, and Farm Security followed suit. The local banks went together and sponsored a joint ad that we prepared on the subject. (Incidentally, other banks and chambers of commerce over the State used this same ad in the same manner.) In this way, every farmer was approached through our educational effort and also through another very effective channel—that is, his financing agency.

We made full use of our weekly radio broadcast and weekly column in our two papers in furthering this detail, as well as all other phases of our program. Result—more than 80 percent of the stalks were destroyed before frost.

We have conducted a weekly newspaper column for 20 years and a weekly broadcast for 2 years. We have very definite evidences that both of these mediums reach the bulk of our people regularly.

In the column, we write in a simple folksy way, just as if we were talking with them. Articles are short, and every one is written in our local language, and as it applies to Sumter County. We do not use prepared stuff we get from other sources directly but rework any such material and localize it. We put a bit of craziness in it at times, run short serials, and use the power of reiteration constantly on the things that are hot in our program. Say it a dozen times, but say it differently.

The coverage that we get with this established column is evidenced by the response we get to anything of general interest that we put in it. We put something entirely new, for instance, about some phase of the AAA program in it. In a few days it is hard to find a farmer who does not know about it. I made a mistake on a detail about wheat under the 1942 program there in the column the other day. The next day 12 farmers told me about it.

And the weekly radio broadcast is equally informal in nature. At first, we wrote out our script, but that was tedious and took time. Now we simply close the door of the office for 10 minutes and jot down the subjects that are hot right then in the county. From these we talk as informally as if the farmer had dropped into the office to talk with us about these things.

One farmer told me that 15 of his 17 tenants had radios and that all 15 of them told him they listened to our weekly broadcast regularly.

The seed loan agent for the county told me he went to see two of his Negro borrowers in the poor hill section of the county, and both were at a neighbor's house across the hill. He went there to see them, and as he approached the tumble-down shack of a tenant house he heard the radio inside going and my weekly broadcast was just closing. Five of them came out of the shack. He asked them what they had been doing, and they said they were listening to the county agent's weekly broadcast, as was their usual custom.

Radio Brings Them In

Each week we read the names of those who have AAA checks in the office that the time for delivery is about up on. Three notices through the mail have failed to bring them in, but the radio seldom fails. Of 15 such checks last week, all were delivered by 11 a. m. the next day.

Oh yes, the techniques for getting the job done have progressed a lot. If we had to use old methods today, we should be snowed under. I count the established weekly newspaper column and the weekly radio broadcast as our most effective means of getting our job done. Why should a farmer stop his work, take a bath, put on clean clothes, get someone to stay with the children, crank up the car, and go to a meeting, and lose a half day when he can go to his front porch at noontime, pull off his shoes, prop his feet up on the

banister while sitting in his favorite rocker, and read it in the weekly column or hear it from the radio at his side?

For much of our work we can in a few minutes reach the majority of our folks through these mediums with a few minutes' effort, where it would take us weeks of meetings and many miles of riding to get at the same problem through community meetings, and then not reach as many people. I do not mean that meetings have entirely outgrown their usefulness, but where available, we can use these new approaches and get far more done and save ourselves much wear and tear in handling a lot of our work.

I believe that most local newspapers and most local radio stations would welcome a well-handled local program of this sort. Commercial firms that have things to sell pay large sums for this service. It is free to us. If we have a mission, we certainly have a service to sell to our folks. It strikes me that we should embrace every opportunity to cultivate a modern approach to our work and get away from the horse-and-buggy approach as far as possible.

Training AAA Committeemen

L. W. CHALCRAFT, County Agricultural Agent, Menard County, Ill.

Menard County AAA committeemen, like those of Illinois' 101 other counties, went down the road on the recent farm-to-farm defense survey with a more thorough understanding of the war's farm implications, following a county farm planning school for committeemen sponsored by the Extension Service; cooperating with State and county AAA committeemen.

Using the farm of Joe Tibbs, Petersburg, as a laboratory, 1942 crop and livestock plans were worked out for the farm by committeemen representing the 15 communities in Menard County during the 1-day school held October 25. As a result of the school, which trained local leaders in the technique of short-time planning for 1942 in the light of a long-time plan and the Food for Defense program, the AAA committeemen more capably surveyed each farm's possibilities and made recommendations for 1942.

The Menard County school, like those held in the other Illinois counties, was an outgrowth of 8 area planning schools conducted during the fall of 1941 by the department of agricultural economics of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. A sequel to a similar series of leader training schools in long-time farm planning held in 1940, the area schools were attended by 93 county agricultural agents, 10 assistant county agents, 23 extension specialists, 21 district field men, 74 district and county FSA supervisors, 55 SCS technicians, 2 United States Forest Service workers, 12 FCA supervisors, 7 farmers, and 2 representatives of life insurance companies. The area schools were conducted by J. B. Cunningham, extension farm management specialist; E. L. Sauer, Soil Conservation Service, and J. B. Andrews, leader of the county land use planning project.

In making the farm plans, it was recognized that increased production of essential defense food products such as pork, milk, eggs, and soybeans during 1942 will require individual farm adjustments in land use, livestock programs, labor, power, and machinery, but that such adjustments, if properly made, will usually result in increased net farm income.

Each 1-day district and county meeting centered around a laboratory farm, visited in the morning prior to a period during which those attending, in pairs, worked out land use, livestock, marketing, expense, and credit plans for the farm.

Following the pattern of these area schools, county agricultural agents, assisted by AAA fieldmen, SCS representatives, and FSA supervisors, conducted the county schools such as the one in Menard County.

To acquaint everyone present at the Menard County school with the Joe Tibbs laboratory farm, we prepared several maps showing the location of fields and crops in 1941, soil types, soil deficiencies, and the long-time farm plan that was worked out at a similar school during 1940.

Besides the AAA committeemen representing the 15 communities, there were also present the county AAA committee and secretary, the Federal farm loan secretary, the district AAA field man, FSA supervisor, and several other farmers.

After the various plans were worked out, details of a few plans were placed on the blackboard where they were criticized and discussed. At the conclusion of the day's work, J. W. Dawson, a neighbor of Tibbs, said the school had shown him how good plans can be applied to increase the ability of the farm to produce and give a good net income and at the same time save much labor over the old plan which was being used habitually.

Harmon Winkelmann said he could use various facts learned during the day to help himself and other farmers to determine what crops and livestock to increase on their particular farms. Knowing how to determine pasture days and how to proportion them to the various kinds of livestock is a practical help, he said.

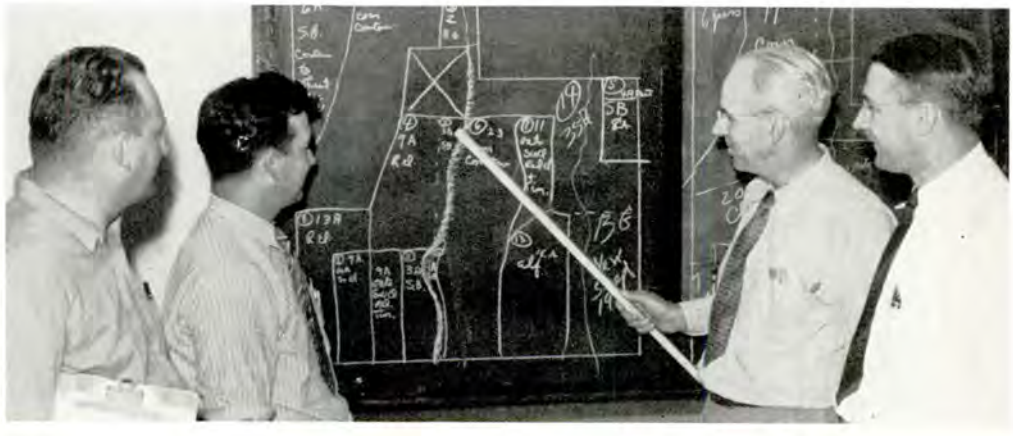
Don Waldron said he never knew before that chickens ate so much feed. He said poultry must be reckoned with as a real factor on the farm and made to produce a profit. He can now help farmers to estimate their poultry feed requirements much better than before the training school.

George Janssen now understands how important it is to plan the production of livestock for the highest seasonal market. This helps him to advise farmers he visits and to feed for the best market on his own farm. He said the type of farm determines the kind and quantity of feeds produced, and in turn would determine the methods of livestock feeding that are practical, and whether increases are practical.

"The farm planning school has helped me to arrange a farm so that rotations can be carried out to a better advantage," reported C. C. Stier.

Although it is impossible for the committeemen to give detailed farm plans to the individual farmers on their farm visits, it appears that they are better able to grasp the farmers' problems quickly and to give a few helpful points which were received at the school. This helps the farmers to make better plans for their farms.

A typical laboratory farm under discussion at one of the eight farm planning schools held in the fall of 1941 by J. B. Cunningham, extension farm management specialist, shown pointing at the blackboard.



Ready for Action

FRED W. AHRBERG, County Agricultural Agent, Osage County, Okla.

Through the extension program in silage production and trench silos, the annual beef tonnage in Osage County can be increased any time from 35 percent to 50 percent. Through the development of the Cattlemen's Association, the ranchers are organized and ready to act in the defense program. Recognizing County Agent Ahrberg's part in this, the Association of County Agricultural Agents last year awarded him a certificate of distinguished service.

Officers of the Osage County Cattlemen's Association have an informal conference with County Agent Fred Ahrberg who is on the horse.

■ Osage County is range country. Originally an Indian reservation noted for its fine native grasses, it still has a large proportion of the land, or, to be exact, 1,250,000 acres, in native pasture, with a normal cattle population of 220,000 head in the grazing season, April 15 to October 15.

My story starts in 1934 because that was the time that I arrived here as county agent. It was also the year of at least one of the most severe droughts ever experienced in this county and throughout the Southwest.

Seasonal conditions were favorable early in the spring of 1934, and more than the normal number of cattle were brought into the county for summer grazing. These, plus the resident cattle, brought the total to about 235,000 head. Ranchmen depended primarily on the native streams and springs, with a comparatively small number of tanks and ponds to provide water for the livestock. With the drought drying up these sources of supply, cattlemen were faced with the necessity of disposing of many thousands of head of cattle, more because of the lack of water than because of a shortage of feed, although the grasslands were severely damaged from the heat and the continued drought.

There was no active cattlemen's association in the county to help in this emergency or to work for the common good in improving the breeding and marketing of the livestock produced here. So the first work in the extension program for 1935 was to form a rather loosely constructed organization of the ranchmen of the county and to promote a tour of the ranches to be held in June of that year. Speakers who were recognized as national authorities on livestock marketing and range herd improvement work explained methods of production and the purpose of the program at each stop. At noon, three nationally recognized men on livestock problems spoke to the group of local Osage cattlemen.

That year, too, the chamber of commerce was induced to provide funds for the first annual 4-H Club livestock show held in a business building on the main street of Pawhuska. The tour and the spring livestock show still continue with annual additions and improvements.

The tour has developed into a cattlemen's convention and ranch tour. The first day is spent in the convention headquarters hearing a representative of the large packers from Chicago or Kansas City give the packers' outlook on the livestock industry for the coming year. We always have a large-scale range breeder or purebred breeder on the program to talk about the necessity for consistent work to improve the quality of the range cattle and to offer some suggestions on how this can be done under range conditions. We always have a representative of the commercial firms or marketing organizations from the Kansas City market, through which most of our cattle are sold, to give his picture of how and when the kind of cattle produced in Osage County can best be marketed. Then we have a representative of the animal husbandry department of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College give the results of experimental feeding trials conducted there each year so that our people may adapt such of these results to their operations as they find desirable.

Early the next morning, the entire group starts on the tour of ranches. The county is naturally divided into 3 sections, and a tour of from 135 to 175 miles can be laid out in each of these sections. It is thus possible to take the group over a different area each year for a 3-year period. We usually visit 12 to 16 ranches and have each operator tell of his plan of operation, which he does in from 3 to 5 minutes—ranchmen are usually men of few words. On this tour, the visitors have an opportunity to see anywhere from 60,000 to 80,000 cattle. Somewhere along the route, a current demonstration brings out some recent and desirable practice in livestock production that may not be generally practiced among the ranchmen.

This program is bringing around 600 people to the convention and from 500 to 800 on the tour. Thirty-five representatives of the Kansas City market attended the last one of these programs with a smaller number of representatives from 5 other markets serving this area. It gives these men from the markets an opportunity to contact the producers of a very large amount of beef on the hoof; and although we do not encourage the transaction of business during this event, it gives an opportunity for a great deal of follow-up business later on.

Along with this program, we have tried to find a more profitable use for the cultivated land on the ranches. Many of these ranches have from 4,000 to 40,000 acres of grazing land and from 200 to 700 acres of cultivated land.

In 1935 only one silo in the county was filled for the feeding of range cattle in the winter. Through our trench-silo program and efforts to show the value of silage in beef cattle operations, either for feeding or wintering

cattle, more than 80,000 tons of silage were produced and put up in 1940. The acreage devoted to crops for silage was increased in 1941. Silage for feeding all classes of cattle on the ranches is by far the most valuable crop to produce on the cultivated land. Through increased silage production, we shall be able to greatly increase the tonnage of beef produced in this county.

The beef-cattle program is rapidly becoming one of breeding herds to produce feeder calves, either to go to the feed lots of the Corn Belt States or to be wintered here on home-raised feeds and finished on grain or summer-grazed on the grass the following season. Through the extension program of silage production, the annual tonnage of beef marketed from this county can be increased from 35 percent to 50 percent.

The 4–H Club program in livestock production has come along with the other work through the interest developed by the spring show and the fall fairs. Many of our boys have not only made profits on their show animals, but have founded breeding herds of purebred stock of their own and have developed into leaders among the young people of the county. Some of them have gained national recognition through work on judging teams and demonstration teams, and the number of livestock projects in the county is steadily increasing.

Used AAA Program Fully

The range-conservation program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been made use of to the fullest extent. In the last 4 years, 2,150 farm and ranch ponds have been constructed in this county. A great deal of attention has been given to range improvement through deferred grazing and to reseeding depleted areas in the range lands with tame and native grasses and clover. Appreciation of proper range management so as to utilize grasses throughout a long season has been developed, and we now have eight principal native grasses.

Some of the oldest residents of the county who have made a study of actual grazing conditions and beef production say that this county now has a greater carrying capacity and a longer grazing season and that it turns off grass-fat cattle earlier than it ever has in its history.

The utilization of the best information we can get on marketing and market center contacts, herd improvement and feeding practices, with the addition of the water facilities and range-improvement work, has put the livestock production of this county on a much more stable basis. It is prepared to meet demands for increased production through better utilization of the natural resources of the county and proper care of these resources.

With a well-organized cattlemen's association to carry through any county program for the general welfare, we are in a position to contribute to the war effort.

Do You Know . . .

Curtis Lindsey Beason

Agricultural Agent in Brazos County, Tex., Hailed the County's "First Citizen" Upon His Retirement, September 1, After 25 Years of Continuous Service There

■ Brazos County citizens paid County Agent Beason rare tribute in the special "Beason" edition of the Bryan News. Testimonials of appreciation of his work were contributed by public officials and farm people. Businessmen ran panegyrics with his photograph in their advertising space.

"During Beason's long service in Brazos County he has made a million dollars' worth of friends who have confidence in and respect for him—many thousands who feel that life has been made more cheerful and profitable through his work and leadership," said Director H. H. Williamson. "His record of official achievements speaks for itself. It is written, not on records in dusty files but in the fields and pastures of Brazos County and in the lives of the many young people. Perhaps the most prized group of his friends are the hundreds of 4–H Club boys who have gone into life with the C. L. Beason brand on them. Among them can be listed many successful farmers, educators, and businessmen. His work with young folks has been outstanding because he never has lost the viewpoint of the ambitious youngster." During his extension career, 2 boys from the county have gone to the National Camp at Washington, D. C., 16 have won trips to Chicago, and 4 have been selected as gold-star boys.

Mr. Beason has promoted pecan development; livestock improvement; and the conservation of feed, soil, and water. Approximately 20,000 acres of land have been planted to improve pastures as a result of 20 demonstrations outlined and supervised by him. More than 80,000 pounds of legume seed were distributed by him in 1937. He first started the feeding of baby beeves in the county in 1935, and this has been responsible for many boys and farmers becoming interested in better livestock. He was also responsible for the organization of the Brazos County Livestock Improvement Association. He has always been a strong advocate of the live-at-home program and has perhaps held more night meetings than any county agent in Texas.

He Knows His County

Pioneers in Texas tell how Mr. Beason rode into Brazos County some 25 years ago on a big bay mare. The inventory of his possessions comprised mainly a fine wife and four young daughters, an enviable record as a school man and educator in Panola County, enthusiasm, a vision, and a genuine interest in his fellow man.

Today he is credited with knowing a record number of farmers in the county—knowing what they have and what they need, and how to get them to put their knowledge into action. With all his success as agricultural agent, Mr. Beason has found time to take active part in various town and county programs for civic, industrial, and social betterment. Because of his intimate knowledge of the people, he was chosen a member of the Brazos County Draft Board and is now serving in that capacity.

■ Some 500 western Washington farmers recently inspected the results of irrigation coupled with fertilization and good farm management on farms in that area on the second annual irrigation tour.

The tour, sponsored jointly by the Western Washington Reclamation Institute and the Washington Extension Service, visited 21 farms in 6 coast counties to give farmers an opportunity to study at first hand the irrigation practices being followed.

Group Planning Gets Results

AFTON ZUNDEL, County Agricultural Agent, Clatsop County, Oreg.

■ Occupying the northwest corner of Oregon, Clatsop County originally was abundantly rich in natural resources. Fishermen dipped a fortune from the broad Columbia River; woodsmen harvested a timber crop, centuries old, unrivaled in yields; early agrarians, with back-bending effort, reclaimed tidal land unmatched in fertility. Supported by water transportation facilities, these industries framed the economic, social, and cultural background of this 900 square miles of Oregon. Antedated only by fur trading, carried on in earlier days, timber, fishing, and agriculture have supported Clatsop County down through the years; indeed, timber has contributed greatly to the support of "up river" communities.

Within the last 2 decades, the scene has gradually changed. This natural abundance of resources is being depleted. The rapid removal of timber has dropped the taxable value of the county from $41,550,000 in 1920 to less than $15,000,000 in 1940. The great salmon-fishing industry has decreased in recent years. Agriculture, the only basic industry in Clatsop County to hold its own, has expanded very gradually. This change, this decrease of natural resources, has placed serious responsibilities on the farmers, 88 percent of whom own their farms. If the functions of democratic government were to be maintained in Clatsop County, the cost thereof would fall more and more on agriculture. The farmers have been quick to recognize the seriousness of their position.

Group planning for better county agricultural practices and for organized land use offered a solution. Group planning was not altogether a new idea to Clatsop farmers, for they and other interested groups had studied and taken action on problems of sand shifting on Clatsop Plains, a 16-mile area facing the ocean. Blowing sand was threatening and covering valuable land. As a result of group planning and group action, the Soil Conservation Service in 5 years has stabilized this entire area and is now working on crops to follow and replace the dune grasses—crops of economic value to the farmers.

In 1936, after the passage of the flood control bill by Congress, 10 diking districts were organized in Clatsop County as a direct result of farmer group planning and group action. Fourteen thousand acres of the most fertile and valuable land in the county were protected from the flood waters of the Columbia River and of coastal streams.

These group activities created a favorable attitude for further work. At a county-wide agricultural outlook conference, early in 1936, a committee on agricultural economics was organized. This committee pointed out that as a direct result of the rapid harvest of timber the tax base was changing and the farm and urban property would bear the tax burden.

In 1936, the county was in custody of some 60,000 acres of tax-reverted land, practically all of which was denuded timberland. Before the conference closed, a recommendation was made that the county government give the use of one section of cut-over timberland to the State experiment station to determine whether value might be restored to this type of land by seeding grasses for livestock grazing, by aiding reforestation, or by combining the two. Consequently, before the year ended, the Northrup Creek grazing experimental area was established. Because of the direct interest the county court had in the problem, it cooperated with the experiment station in getting this project started.

Other groups of this same conference studied the problems of soil fertility, of drainage, of land clearing, and of production and marketing. The resulting recommendations of that conference formed a basis for an agricultural program for all groups in farming and for those working with or interested in agriculture.

Early in 1938, a conference similar to the one of 1936 was organized, not to rework the entire program but rather to revise and add to it. It was from this conference that a county land use committee emerged. The county land use committee is made up of farmers from all sections of the county and of representatives of the county government.

At the outset, due to the lack of basic information, a study was made of acreages of remaining timber, of trends in the cutting of timber, of the extent and use of the agricultural area, of the amount of logged-off land and of reforestation.

After a year of constant work and study by the committee, it was apparent that the over-all county problems needed the scrutiny of all the farmers; that problems peculiar to any one community had not had due study or consideration.

Beginning in 1939 and extending into 1940, community meetings were held throughout the county where the farmers listed the problems of importance to each district and elected a farmer-committee to map these problem areas. A report of problems was written; a map was made for each community; and both were reviewed and revised by the farmers in each district. These reports and maps have been combined by the county land use committee and are now ready for publication.

Problems considered important by the farmers throughout the county were: Taxation, forest management and practices, farm credit, grazing development on cut-over lands, soil fertility, drainage, adjustment of farm unit size, farm pasture improvement, land clearing, irrigation, and soil erosion. No one community listed all these problems, but the list gives a problem picture of the county.

Action was started on some of these problems immediately. Soil conservation districts were organized in two communities, primarily to regulate the use of sand-dune areas and to control stream-bank erosion. Organization of a third soil conservation district is now in progress comprising parts of four counties and covering more than 500,000 acres. This organization is being formed to effect group action on the important problems related to logged-off land and better utiliza-

Changing land now a liability to an income-producing area is the subject up for discussion with western Oregon farmers meeting at the Northrup Creek grazing experimental area.

tion of cropland within the Nehalem Valley watershed.

Results began to show at the Northrup Creek grazing experimental area. Sixteen thousand acres of logged-off land have been sold to bona fide livestock operators since late 1939. These operators are seeding grass, fencing, and otherwise developing these areas for year-round range. Farmers generally believe that such use of the 118,000 acres designated by the community group as suited for grazing will help to restore the county tax base.

As a result of community organization, farmers have studied soil fertility, drainage, irrigation, and pasture improvement in follow-up meetings. One hundred and twenty tons of "grant of aid" phosphate were distributed under AAA in 1940, compared with 30 tons in 1939. The number of farm irrigation systems doubled in 1940. The Extension Service was asked and gave assistance to farmers on drainage, which the community groups agreed was an individual farm problem. Creamery receipts show an increase, particularly during the pasture season, although the number of cows has not increased. Part of this increase is due to a program of better pastures.

The county government, with assistance of the county land use committee, is now studying the problems of management of large areas of young timber held by the county.

Agricultural problems that have been listed by the farmers, the actions toward solution, and the work planned for the future are the results of organized group planning. Given the opportunity, the farmers have stated, mapped, and reviewed their problems. They have written a program for better agricultural practices and better farm living, the soundness of which cannot be questioned.

County Resources Mobilized

GEORGE W. KREITLER, County Agricultural Agent, Licking County, Ohio

Food for Defense production quotas for Licking County, 11 percent more milk, 10 percent more poultry and eggs, 14 percent more pork, 10 percent more soybeans, seemed like figures of astronomical size. But within 10 days after the County Farm Defense Board finally got the green light, the County Board had been in session 3 times, one county-wide meeting for interested city people and 23 community meetings for farmers had been held, and committeemen were going down the road with the 1942 farm defense plan.

This was the result of organized effort, with trained leaders taking their places of responsibilty without hesitation and with ability to plan and carry out their plans.

But the quick start was not the entire answer. There was still the problem of determining what help farmers needed, how they were to get this help, and what adjustments had to be made in the established county extension program to see that necessary information reached the farmers.

In a county which produces almost every crop and variety of livestock to be found anywhere in the State, and with a considerable number of crops and livestock of real importance, the extension program was complicated, with a long list of project activities. It became necessary immediately to sort out those projects, discard those of least importance, or which could be stopped and resumed with least inconvenience to people in the county, and to curtail others, whereas some must go on uninterruptedly.

With this we are to have the help of the county agricultural planning committee, a group of men and women deliberately selected for their interest in the agriculture of the county, their ability to plan and make decisions, and their concern for the welfare of their neighbors. Without exception, they all agreed to accept this new responsibility and are examining the content of the extension program, balancing it against new demands, and sorting out that which can best be spared.

The adult and the junior programs, both in agriculture and home economics, are all to be examined; many projects will be reshaped to meet the new needs, others will be discontinued, and some new ones added. We should wind up with a program stream-lined to meet the present needs so far as the available facilities will permit.

The job of getting the right amount of correct information to the farmers in the county will also be one of organization. A vast amount of trained leadership exists in the county. Besides the general agricultural organizations, the Farm Bureau and the Grange, and the Federal agencies such as the AAA, SCS, REA, and PCA, there are a number of extension organizations: Farm management clubs, livestock associations, vegetable and fruit growers' groups, marketing units, home demonstration councils, 4-H Clubs, and older rural youth groups. In each of these are certain facilities that can be used. In some it will be merely the training certain leaders have had. In others it will be the actual facilities of the organizations, and in still others the supplies or equipment; but in every case each organization will have a contribution to make.

Plans already under way disclose that all are willing to work to the fullest extent. With these facilities, full use of the power of the press through the six newspapers in the county, some direct mail, a limited use of the radio, speakers supplied for group meetings, talks illustrated with slides or charts, and other familiar extension devices, proper information will be quickly disseminated throughout the county.

And already the program is working. Farmers are adding more cows, hens, sows, and ewes to the herds and flocks, because they have learned that satisfactory market outlets are likely to continue for some time in the future. In addition to this economic information, the same channels are being used to distribute the correct information about the feeding, care, and management that will give maximum production from each unit.

People in Licking County are good extension cooperators. By making full use of all the customary and some new methods of distributing extension information, it is certain that nearly every one of the 5,000 farms in the county will be reached with extension information and, likewise, that these same 5,000 farms will be made by their operators to meet the quotas and adequately serve America in the Food for Defense program.

Reorganized for Wartime

The reorganization of the Department of Agriculture to meet wartime effort places 19 line agencies in 8 administrative groups and sets up an Agricultural Defense Board of 11 members.

Changes include the appointment of Milton S. Eisenhower as Associate Director of Extension Work, who will also continue his duties as Land Use Coordinator; Fred Wallace, formerly chairman of the AAA Committee for Nebraska becomes AAA administrator with E. D. White, assistant administrator; E. W. Gaumnitz becomes Administrator of Surplus Marketing Administration.

The new administrative groups are the Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation group, which includes the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Sugar Division, with R. M. Evans as administrator and Dillon S. Myer, assistant; the Agricultural Marketing group, including Surplus Marketing, Commodity Exchange, and Agricultural Marketing Service, with Roy Hendrickson as administrator and C. W. Kitchen, assistant; and the Agricultural Research group, including the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Plant Industry, Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Home Economics, Office of Experiment Stations, and the Beltsville Research Center, with E. C. Auchter as administrator.

The administrators of these groups with J. B. Hutson, C. B. Baldwin, A. G. Black, Harry Slattery, Earl H. Clapp, Clifford Townsend, H. R. Tolley, and M. L. Wilson comprise the Agricultural Defense Board.

Stepping Up the Vital Foods

A tour of some Eaton County, Mich., farms with County Agent Hans Kardel shows that this county's share of the needed animal protein and other vital foods asked for in 1942 will be ready on time. In this fertile county almost 93 percent of the land area is in farms. The average farm consists of about 100 acres, generally farmed by the owner. Farmers know what they are trying to do and why. They know the difficulties in the way, but they have the skill and the spirit to carry through.

■ In spite of Old Man Weather, white navy beans are rolling along to market in Charlotte, Mich. In spite of alarming labor shortage, there are more pigs, more cows, and larger poultry flocks on the farms of Eaton County. This is true because more of the vital foods must be produced on these farms than have ever been produced there before. The farmer's hope of achieving his food-for-freedom goal rests largely on better feeding and better management.

Last spring, when the call came from Britain for more white navy beans, it was relayed to Eaton County among other places where navy beans are grown. Eaton County bean growers were tending to decrease their acreage partly because of uncertain weather at harvest time. In fact, both the AAA and the extension programs called for a decrease in beans for soil conservation reasons and because as a cash crop it seemed to be a big gamble. But bean growers rallied to the call. Between 65 and 80 farmers attended each of the meetings called in the 16 townships and agreed to undertake a 35-percent increase in acreage. The beans were put in—24,000 or 25,000 acres of them—but at harvest time the rains began. With only about 20 percent of the crop harvested, the rain came down day after day until some beanfields looked more like ponds, and wagons driven into the fields sank in mud to the hubs. The only way to harvest those beans was to pull them by hand, a back-breaking job; but young and old stuck to it until the job was done.

At a county defense board meeting in November, a gray-haired farmer representing the Production Credit Association on the board proudly greeted the chairman:

"I pulled that 12 acres of beans all by hand. I just wouldn't let it lick me. First, I was rather ashamed—felt like a peasant in the old country—but now I'm proud of it and go around bragging. Who says Americans are soft?"

Farmers are agreed that labor and weather are the limiting factors in the job they have set out to do. The most common greeting for Agent Kardel as he drove up to the barn was: "You've got to help me find a hired man."

On farm after farm, sons had been drafted and had gone to camp. Hired men and farm boys who missed the draft were getting big wages in Lansing or Detroit working in booming war industries. Chairman Smith of the county defense board said: "It is a tough proposition when you can't get help and have to get the biggest production you have ever had."

The defense board is working on this problem on two different fronts. At the November board meeting in the county extension office, six different cases of draft deferment were considered. The cases presented to the defense board had been thoroughly investigated. The AAA records on the farm and the farm plan were there to show the size of the farming enterprise and its contribution to the Food-for-Freedom program. The records of the farmer and the boy in the credit association, in FSA, and in 4-H Clubs were considered.

The first case concerned a farmer more than 60 years of age on a 263-acre farm with 35 acres in beans and considerable livestock to add to the Food-for-Freedom goals. He depended on his son, a boy who had come up through the 4-H Club and who took much responsibility in managing the farm. In another case, the boy had a reputation for not working on the home farm any more than he could help. In still another, the farming operations were not of a size or of a kind needed in the Food-for-Freedom program. The comments and judgment of these agricultural leaders were conscientiously given. The board secretary, County Agent Kardel, framed the letters of comment and recommendations which went to the draft board the next day and which were much appreciated.

Another method of attacking the knotty farm labor problem is through the increased use of machinery. More than 300 tractors were sold in the county last year. Corn pickers, corn shredders, milking machines, and other equipment have appeared on many farms during the year, which was a good one for farmers. Generally, five or six farmers go together to buy the more expensive equipment such as corn pickers. Frequently the machinery is rented to other farmers.

Farm machinery dealers, because it was a good year, put in more than ordinary supplies. Storerooms were rented and machinery piled in to capacity. One dealer reported a shortage in haying machinery, but others felt at present that they had enough to meet the need.

It seemed to the defense board, however, that attention should be given to the problem of repairing farm machinery. Farmers had the skill and experience to do their own repairing, but the board advocated the holding of extension demonstrations and meetings throughout the county in machinery repairing as well as those in pig and poultry growing which already had been planned by the extension agent.

The 1940 census showed 3,354 farms in the county, and every one of them was visited between November 3 and December 1, 1941, by the AAA committeemen in order that everyone might thoroughly understand the Food-for-Freedom program and the county goals—8 percent more milk, 10 percent more

The Eaton County Defense Board holds its November meeting with AAA, FSA, Production Credit Association, and Extension Service represented.

pigs, 5 percent more cattle and veal, 6 percent more eggs, and 13 percent more poultry meat.

Farmer Woodworth visited 78 farmers in his township, as he said, "right in the middle of sugar-beet harvesting." But he did not mind the delay, for he found practically all his neighbors interested and anxious to understand and help with the goals. Of course, there was the man down the road who thought things would be all right if the Government would get out of his business, but Farmer Woodworth did not seem much worried about him. With two sons in partnership at the Woodworth Old Home Stock Farm he feels that he can do his share in reaching the county goals if the boys are not called to the Army. He has put in a big granary to hold 5,000 bushels of corn, and his dairy herd tops the records in his dairy herd-improvement association with an average of 400 pounds of butterfat during the last 5 years. The number of sheep, pigs, and poultry on the farm is being increased.

On another farm, with rows of snow-fence corn cribs full of golden yellow corn extending all the way from the red barn to the road, 5,000 bushels of corn were being stored as compared to 3,500 bushels last year. This is to feed 79 pigs, instead of the usual 50, and the 54 white-faced beef cattle munching hay in the warm barn where they will spend the winter. Having bought 5 tons of soybean meal to supplement the home-grown feed, the farmer is ready to go ahead. He even has a good hired man, an older man who, he feels, will stay with him.

Down the road, a former dairy club boy was building a new dairy barn with a laminated roof, as recommended by the Extension Service. A bright-eyed little girl just 10 years old and in her first year of club work caught the spirit when she broke the news that their 200 pullets were just beginning to lay. "One egg yesterday and 2 today. We're all so happy that the pullets have begun to lay. We had to have a new brooder house so the weasel wouldn't get the chickens. We didn't have any chickens last year, but now we have almost 200."

Everywhere one hears news of expanded production, big feed crops, the big corn year, great difficulty in harvesting, who is going to do the work, retired farmers going back to hard labor, women riding tractors and working in the field, new machinery, balanced rations, more milk, more eggs, more chickens, more pork; everywhere there is an optimistic look to the future. "After everything is said and done, I believe we'll meet the goals," reports County Agent Kardel, and Chairman Smith of the county defense board agrees.

The Call Is "All Out"

MRS. ANNA P. FELDER, Home Demonstration Agent
Quitman County, Miss.

Malnutrition! Or what have you? The local draft board has called up 630 men for examination. Of that number 411 have been rejected. To be sure, there are the social diseases in the picture! But what is behind the underweight, poor vision, bad feet, deformities, and tuberculosis?

The Quitman County agricultural leaders are ready to shove off for national defense. It is agreed that good food and good food habits are necessary. Just how these 27,101 people can be educated to the need of eating more vegetables, fruits, dairy products, eggs, and meats is a hard nut to crack. Patriotic fervor—bells ringing, flags flying if need be—will probably offer a solution for reaching the older people. An appeal for trying new dishes or combinations and adopting scientific methods of food preparation will go out to the bigger half (the 13,842 who are under 21 years).

The county agricultural coordinating council, the USDA Board, and the agricultural committee for civilian defense are cooperating 100 percent. Food and nutrition goals for 1941–42 have been adopted. The AAA committeemen gave out two copies of these goals to the producers. Each family returned one of them after it was signed and filled out in detail.

The call is definitely "All Out." The WPA lunch room supervisors, armed with the proper food from the Commodity Distribution Division, will have an opportunity to help 722 children eat the right food. School teachers will cooperate in using the school lunch to teach better nutrition.

Among their clients, the FSA supervisors will strive to remove the causes of malnutrition. The home demonstration and 4–H Club agents will continue to promote better nutrition through method demonstrations, home visits, moving pictures, circular letters, and news articles.

By using the help of home economics teachers and other local home economists, the home demonstration agent expects to put groups to work in every community. In many instances the members of the home demonstration council will assume the task of helping families to make food plans and conserve surpluses after they are produced. Where possible the local home demonstration club and project leaders will be asked to spread this gospel of nutrition.

The part-time county health officer cannot be expected to reach all 4–H Club members. However, the contestants enrolled in the healthy-living and health-improvement projects will be given advice and recommendations.

The fight against malnutrition has not just begun. Mrs. "A" is a hard-working housewife who lives in a community in the northern part of the county. She does all of her housework, the family sewing, and other chores. In rush seasons she helps her husband in the fields—chopping cotton, picking cotton, and gathering corn. She has entire charge of the gardening activities, including taking care of the hotbed and cold frame. She did not think she could afford to take time from her other duties to attend the home demonstration club meeting in her community. But, having entered into the activities of the club, she became impressed with the necessity of improving her family's health. By learning to cook vegetables so that the important vitamins and minerals would not be lost in the excess "potlicker" which she had been in the habit of throwing away, she has been able to get her little son to exhibit more alertness in his school work, and in every way he is showing more vitality.

Mrs. "B" is a home demonstration club member living in a different community. Her husband is manager of a large plantation and supervises 41 colored tenants. In previous years, she organized a missionary society among the women folk and in such a manner has been able to win their lasting interest. This year, Mrs. B has contributed her time toward teaching the best methods of preservation. She has also included instructions on how to determine the family food requirements and specific ways of preparing the essential foods to avoid the great loss in nutritive value which has occurred from improper methods of cooking.

Perhaps it is too early to hazard a guess, but it appears that improvements in the nutritional situation in Quitman County will be brought about by such efforts as these.

Editors' Shop-Talk Dinner

County Agent H. G. Seyforth and the editors of Pierce County, Wis., papers are working together on a mutually helpful project for reporting the news about extension activities in that county.

Although Seyforth knows all his editors personally, calls on them frequently, and sends them news regularly every week, he recently invited them to a dinner conference to get the collective views of his editors upon ways of improving his news service to them. After a colored slide report on the county program of work, the editors were asked what additional material, if any, they would like to have on those projects from week to week.

R. H. Rasmussen, representing the State extension editor's office, was asked to lead an informal round-table shop talk. After an hour or more of frank and constructive discussion, during which many helpful suggestions were given, the meeting was concluded with informal visiting and getting better acquainted.

Mothers' Club Runs a Nursery School

DORIS B. CHILD, Home Demonstration Agent, Windham County, Conn.

■ The Woodstock Mothers' Club, a home demonstration club of Windham County, Conn., has been operating a nursery school each summer for the past 4 years and now considers it a necessary part of the year's program. The nursery school is an outgrowth of a study of family and child problems by young mothers who felt that their children needed the companionship of other children. The moving spirit in the enterprise was supplied by a former 4–H Club leader in the county who had married the county agricultural agent. The enterprise grew because many of the young women in the community had small children and were perplexed by health and training problems.

The Idea Grows

The school started with an enrollment of 15 youngsters between the ages of 3 and 5½ years for a 3-week period. It has developed each year, the enrollment for the past year being 27 youngsters for a 4-week period.

At the nursery school, each young child receives great benefit from the opportunity to associate with other children of the same age group. The experience of sharing toys and apparatus of all kinds, of taking turns, and of being generous toward other children is one that is too often neglected. Pushing one another on the swing, taking turns on the tricycle, playing peacefully and happily together in the sand pile or with the trucks serve to make better social adjustments and lead to easier association and comradeship with others.

Rainy weather gave good opportunity for interesting play with clay modeling and with large crayons of elementary colors. Creative and manipulative powers were thus developed. Painting at the easel proved one of the most fascinating occupations of all, and definite development from the inexperienced and rough splashes of color to the more dainty and purposive painting was noticed.

Any plan to teach such young children must include an attempt to develop all-round personalities, with emphasis on physical well-being, mental growth, emotional poise, and social adjustment.

For physical health, there was a real attempt not to tire the children unduly. The session closed early (11:30). In the middle of the morning a lunch of fruit juice and crackers was followed by a 15-minute rest period in the church pews; quiet play followed activity, and short directed periods were interspersed in the freer program. Because this is the age of great activity, slides, seesaws, ladders, jumping boards, carts, saws, and hammers were provided for vigorous motor play. Because too fine coordinations

Painting at the easel proved one of the most fascinating occupations of all.

involve nervous strain, large paint brushes and large crayons and big sheets of paper were provided.

All this apparatus keeps a child mentally alert, for each bit of material is a challenge. In making puzzles and in building or painting, a child creates for himself. Instead of following a pattern, he makes up his own way of splashing the paint on the paper or of modeling clay, thus developing initiative and the art of self-expression. Certain toys encourage dramatic play—the doll corner, the farm animals, the autos, and the trains. Stories, music, and pictures help to cultivate taste. Language abilities grow as the children learn to express themselves in a group.

Emotional poise grows with spontaneity. It is fascinating to watch different natures unfolding in an atmosphere of happy freedom, plenty to do, and companionship of other children their own age. The shy, reserved child gradually comes out of her shell; the fearful takes courage from the bold; the too aggressive learns to wait his turn with grace. Everyone learns the inevitableness and security of a fixed routine.

Social adjustment comes in accordance with one's age and state. Taking turns with coveted toys, playing happily at similar occupations with one's neighbors, or even engaging in some elaborate cooperative game wherein each must carry out his part, all these are fine elementary lessons in good citizenship.

And when, to this physical, mental, emotional, and social mixture, one adds a bit of imagination and appreciation and a dash of humor, one has a recipe for a nursery school. As the cook book says, "get ready your utensils beforehand and mix well the ingredients."

Each summer the mothers and interested friends lend the school useful equipment, such as slippery slides, swings, seesaws, toys, books, blocks, and puzzles. They also furnished fruit juice and crackers or wafers for the lunch.

A small tuition for each child was charged. This covered running expenses such as paying for the instructors who were either Wheaton College or Perry Nursery School students, and any necessary supplies.

The nursery school has had an "open house" day for the last 2 years. Many mothers and friends have visited the school at that time. Visitors are always welcome, for the school is serving as a valuable demonstration in the community. The home demonstration group at Warrenville realized the value of a nursery school and wanted to organize one but found too few preschool-age children in the vicinity to finance a school. However, they are cooperating with a local church nursery school. The mothers in Woodstock feel that the school has served as a valuable agent in helping their children to make social adjustments.

As parents participate more in civilian defense and with the concentration of defense populations, many problems are arising in the care and training of children. Some cooperative effort will be necessary in many places. The experiences of a Connecticut home demonstration club in conducting a summer nursery school is particularly timely.

■ Colorado annual 4–H Club encampment held in connection with the State fair, used as their theme song "Any Bonds Today" written by Irving Berlin and copyrighted by Secretary Morgenthau. By the end of the week, 500 4–H Club members and local leaders had memorized the song.

Building Strong Citizens

DOROTHY N. THRASH, Home Demonstration Agent, Greene County, Ga.

National defense requires strong citizens—men and women, boys and girls, with enough of the right food to eat, with adequate medical care. Everywhere groups of people are planning and organizing to meet this need. In some places, as in Hancock County, Ga., where Miss Thrash was formerly home agent, farseeing leaders recognized the problem early and have experience especially valuable at this time.

Home demonstration clubs are playing a vital part in Hancock County's health program. With emphasis on raising a variety of garden produce, and planning and preparing well-balanced meals, the club members have been adding greatly to the improvement of their families' health. Meetings on home gardens have been held in every community in the county. Timely garden hints have been given out in circular letters and news articles. Dust guns were ordered for home demonstration club members, and demonstrations given on the proper use of them.

Sixteen demonstration gardens of 1 acre each have been set up to be operated for a 5-year period by eight white and eight Negro farm families. Before the experiment was started, a survey was made of the members of each family, and the soil in every garden plot was tested. The State health department furnished seeds, fertilizer, dust and sprays. The gardens are being operated under the direct supervision of the county health director, agricultural agent, and State extension gardener. Canning budgets have been worked out for the eight white families.

More interest is being manifested in canning throughout the county. During the past year, seven community food preservation short courses were conducted, and adequate canning budgets for the various families represented were worked out. The homemakers attending received copies of the bulletin, Canning for National Defense.

Many of the home demonstration groups are making contributions to the health of the entire community by sponsoring various health clinics—even raising the necessary funds for maintaining the clinics in suitable buildings. Club members have been guided in their health ventures by the county health director and nurse, who visited their clubs and outlined the health program to pursue.

White and Negro home demonstration agents have conducted cooking demonstrations at the well-baby clinics held each week. The mothers attending these clinics filled out questionnaires concerning their food production at home. The information obtained in this survey is the basis of this year's nutrition program worked out by the nutrition steering committee, of which the home agent is chairman. Organized last June, this committee is composed of representatives of all the Government agencies and civic organizations functioning in the county.

Teachers report a marked improvement in the health of the children fed in the well-equipped school lunchrooms. Every white school in Hancock County now has a lunchroom, and a high percentage of the children eat hot school lunches daily. I have assisted the lunchroom supervisor in planning the menus and school-garden and canning programs.

Health authorities report a general improvement in the health of Hancock County's adults. During 1940, more than half of the citizens of the county were immunized against typhoid and smallpox; 95 percent of the babies have been immunized against diphtheria; and 300 positive cases of syphilis were treated at the weekly venereal disease clinics. The health program is credited with improving the health of 175 home demonstration and 91 4-H Club members.

The child health demonstration has included both prenatal and well-baby clinics. In the prenatal clinics, emphasis has been given to the expectant mother's dietary needs. The well-baby clinics involve the doctor's examination of the infant and the advice given to the mother as to the type of food and how it should be prepared. The physician gives the mother one of the feeding cards prepared by the State health department, writing on it the various changes that he thinks necessary for her child and writing out a feeding formula where necessary. If suggested foods are not available, the mother is encouraged to get in touch with the county extension agents to find out about raising the commodities. Vegetables that the baby will need in the future are anticipated, and the mother is advised to plant a garden and to use the chickens and eggs instead of trading them for articles which would be of less value.

The clinic is followed up by the county nurse's home visit. The nurse checks to see if the mother is following the doctor's orders. If not, she finds out the reason, helps the mother to adapt the demonstration to the home equipment. The nurse makes inquiry about the garden, the milk and egg supply, and, if necessary, shows the mother again how to prepare the baby's food. The nurse may report to the home demonstration agent or to the Farm Security staff if the mother needs a garden, or to the physician if medical help is needed.

To a pediatrician who came from the North, there seemed to be some paradoxical problems in this southern country. At his first well-baby clinic, he recommended orange juice for a baby—found it couldn't be had—then recommended tomato juice, and found that that was also unavailable. He found out also, after a few more conferences, that this situation was not unusual. Distressed at this condition, a general meeting of all the representatives of county agencies was called, and he asked that raising and canning tomatoes be set as a special goal for the following summer. As a result, more families planted tomatoes, and thousands of cans of tomatoes were canned under the home agent's supervision in such a way that the food value was retained. Canning plants were erected, and more thousands of cans of tomatoes were prepared there. People were soon begging for jars to can more tomatoes. There was enough tomato juice available for nearly every baby.

The following summer, extension workers continued to urge the planting of more tomatoes. With the cooperation of the AAA a more extensive garden program was worked out and a greater variety of vegetables has been available for the children's diet.

Long before the vitamin problem had been solved, the pediatrician found other problems. He heard people talking about farms without cows. Most of the children did not drink milk, either because of lack or of dislike. The FSA tackled this problem by requiring all of their clients to have cows. The home economics teacher, the vocational teacher, the school lunch committee, the farm and home agent, and all health teachers cooperated. The milk supply is gradually increasing in Hancock County, and the children are drinking more milk each day.

Hancock County's child health demonstration may seem to have involved a duplication of effort. But many of the mothers were in the submarginal groups, some barely able to read and write; so the follow-up after the physician's diagnosis, such as the nurse's home visits, the demonstrations of the home and agricultural agents, and the FSA efforts, was all important. The school training of the older children who would relay their instruction at home played a big part. The results obtained have been well worth the trouble taken and justify the time consumed. The mortality rate of summer dysentery for infants under 2 years has decreased from 22 in 1935 to 0 in 1938. The mortality rate of infants under 1 year has decreased from a rate of 80 in 1935 to 33 in 1939. The mortality rate of children under 5 years has decreased from 12 to 9.7.

They Laid the Ground Work

■ Thirty-five years ago, on November 12, 1906, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson appointed the first demonstration agent to work exclusively with Negro farmers. He was T. M. Campbell, now field agent in charge of Negro extension work in the group farthest south, Southern States. One month later he appointed J. B. Pierce the second Negro demonstration agent who is now in charge of Negro extension work in the northern tier of Southern States.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and Dr. H. B. Frissell, president of Hampton Institute in Virginia, had much to do with the beginning of Negro extension work and arranged with Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the Department of Agriculture for the appointment of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce.

From this beginning, these 2 men have laid the ground work for Negro extension work which now employs 555 agents and has a budget of more than 1 million dollars of Federal, State, and county funds. More than 338,000 Negro farm families participate in extension programs. Approximately 187,500 Negro boys and girls belong to 4–H Clubs.

To the work of these two pioneers these pages are dedicated, a tribute from Dr. Smith, formerly chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, who knew them so well for many years, a reminiscence by J. B. Pierce of just how he got started down the extension path, and a look at some of the problems and activities of today by T. M. Campbell.

Director M. L. Wilson congratulates the two Negro agents at a meeting of the Federal Extension staff and Department of Agriculture officials on November 24 to pay tribute to their 35 years of service.

Two Great Americans

In these days of Thanksgiving and Christmas and New Years when we take stock of our blessings and bestow gifts, Cooperative Extension may congratulate itself on having on its national staff two great Americans, T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce; and it is fitting that Extension acknowledge publicly the esteem in which these men are held by all their associates.

These men have pioneered in the extension field now for 35 years. They have set the pattern and established the pace for farm and home extension work and rural culture for the Negro race in America.

That the whole Nation supports that work wholeheartedly and without reserve is due in large measure to the integrity, the great common sense, the modesty, the ability, and the Christian character of these two fine gentlemen.

From our long association with these men and their work, we know that their shadows will lengthen with the years ahead when men come to study and appraise the foundations they have laid and the things they have accomplished with their people.

Jefferson has waited more than 100 years for a national monument in his honor. Know that you have a monument to your memory now in the hearts of all those who work with you and that the records of your work even now have a place in the Nation's archives.

And so all honor to J. B. Pierce and T. M. Campbell, two great Americans. May they live long to serve the Nation as they have in the past 35 years!— *Dr. C. B. Smith.*

A Vision for My People

J. B. PIERCE

■ My mother always took the local teachers to board in our home that her children might get the added touch of better training. So when Booker Washington visited our town he stopped at our home. He was a gentle and kindly spoken man with dynamic force. My parents were so impressed with him they decided to send me to his school that year. I was about 17 years old and had worked with my father, who was a brickmason. I went to work at my trade immediately after entering Tuskegee, helping to build the church, Phelps Hall, Thrasher Hall, and other smaller buildings on the campus.

The school then was mostly in woods—we lived in little shanties out in the field, slept on pine tags, wheat or oat straw, ate corn pone, molasses, and black-eyed peas. We had flour bread on Sundays, and dressed, in the most part, out of the missionary barrels sent by kind friends.

Mr. Washington was everywhere on the campus, in the trade shops and classrooms, when he was not away raising funds to carry on the work. We were much under his influence and inspiration. He had faith, great faith in God and knew that he was doing what was sorely needed—training the Negro to know the dignity of hand labor.

When the younger boys came to school, they were placed under the older students; many of these students were men and women. I, being younger, was put under one of the older men, and in turn I had to show one of the new buds how to shoot.

Then I decided to begin training for my life's work and came to Hampton Institute to study agriculture. Here I was fortunate enough to meet a wonderful man who was my teacher, counselor, and friend—Dr. H. B. Frissell, a modest, Christian gentleman. I still feel the blessing of these two great men. Dr.

Frissell, as did Dr. Washington, believed agriculture basic.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was a friend of Hampton Institute and came often for conferences with Dr. Frissell. He also met and talked to the teachers and students. After one of these visits, Dr. Frissell called me to his office and offered me the work that was closest to my heart, that of carrying the school to the farmer. He said that the General Education Board had given a small sum of money for that purpose, and he felt he would like for me to do this work. I was pleased, for it was what I had hoped to do. We were always glad when "Doc Frissell" picked us out for something special. In June 1906, I began work in Norfolk County, Va., working directly under Hampton and according to Dr. Knapp's plan. When school opened, Dr. Frissell wanted me to continue this work as he was pleased with what I had done, so I did not return to my classes in September. In December 1906, Dr. Knapp offered me work directly under him, with salary paid by the General Education Board and Federal funds. Dr. Frissell decided that I should go to Gloucester County, Va., as it offered a chance to help round out special work that T. C. Walker, a Hampton graduate, was doing in the county.

I have had the rare privilege of working with wonderful men and catching the gleam of their vision for American agriculture and to interpret it for my people. I often think that if during the present time these leaders could be here in conference, they would fit right in—for it was in their minds, visions of a day when the lowest-income farmers in America could live at home, educate their children in nearby training schools, and build for themselves a satisfying farm life.

After 35 Years

T. M. CAMPBELL

I made a visit to the Library of Congress recently to satisfy a curiosity which I have had for some time. I wanted to see if extension work with Negroes had really been recognized as a regular form of education for rural people. To my surprise and great satisfaction I found it recorded there as a permanent record for all time to come. Now it can be truthfully said that this system of teaching low-income farmers how to help themselves become self-sufficient is no longer an experiment.

The 555 or more Negro county extension agents now employed in the 10 Southern States represent the dynamic force at work in rural areas; in the performance of their duties there is no sounding of trumpets and very little pleading as they move in and out of the humble homes of Negro farm families. The rural community is their classroom, and they teach better methods of living to thousands who have no other medium of receiving organized factual information.

Thirty-five years have shown many instances of substantial progress. Through the efforts of extension agents there is an increasing number of sharecroppers and tenants following the live-at-home program, and many landlords have adopted a more liberal attitude in providing better houses and long-time written contracts. Many Negro farmers have learned how to improve their homes through the use of native materials and surplus labor without any great outlay of cash. Some headway is being made in campaigns and demonstrations to improve the general health of the rural family. The necessity for greater efficiency and morale, as well as the selective draft, is bringing this problem to the front.

There is a great deal of need for further effort in providing community recreation. If young people are to be content on the farm instead of moving to town, entertainment will have to be developed in rural communities.

To achieve some of these goals, the radio can be used to greater extent. Rural electric lines and the use of battery sets have brought the radio to hundreds of Negro homes. 4-H Club boys and girls often use their first profits to buy a radio.

We must not forget the country church which has always been a potent factor in the rural community. The Extension Service is fortunate in having the full cooperation of the rural preacher who is working toward the same objective of better living for Negro rural families.

We are looking ahead to even greater things. We are getting more data on which to base our work. For instance, the study of food habits among Negro farm families is furnishing useful data. Negro farm and home agents are conducting this survey in three counties in each of seven States. The object is to find out to what extent the average Negro farm family is getting a daily balanced diet, to learn how much food and feed is grown on the home farm and to get information as to general health and kinds of medicines commonly used. With such information our programs can be focused more surely on the needs as they exist.

Some people ask whether the Negro farmer will rise to the emergency which our country is now facing in the matter of increasing food and feed production. To this I will say, have no fear. The Negro farmer will shoulder his part of the Nation's agricultural burden just as he has always done in proportion as he is kept informed on what is needed. He is already adjusting himself to the changes taking place in the South's economy and to mechanized farming.

A Novel Windbreak-Planting Contest

In 1937, the Minot (North Dakota) Association of Commerce, at the suggestion of County Agent Earl A. Hendrickson and State Extension Forester John S. Thompson, initiated a contest among farmers of Ward County to see who could grow the best shelterbelt. Thirty-four farmers entered the 4-year contest, planting 55 acres of trees in 1938, to vie for the five annual individual cash awards which begin at $2.50 and run to $60, the total amount made available for the contest being $250. The awards are based on clean cultivation of the plantations, replacement of weak seedlings that fail to grow, growth the trees make, fencing to exclude livestock, and general appearance.

A. A. Bortsfield, 3 miles west of Deering, repeated his 1940 performance of winning first prize by taking first in 1941 and the $20 cash. In 1940 he received $15 as first prize. The first prize in 1942 is $60, and many "dark horses" are being groomed for that year. Mr. Bortsfield states that "Cultivation is absolutely necessary to successful farm forest tree planting. Weeds and trees just don't grow together. There is not enough moisture for both, and the weeds get it first." Mr. Bortsfield added that as early as during the third growing season the protection afforded by the planting was noticeable, the cottonwoods and Chinese elm reaching a height of 12 to 15 feet.

Ben Benson of Douglas stated that he considers his shelterbelt, established under this contest, to have saved him several hundred dollars in the summer of 1941 when it protected his garage and automobile from a high wind which caused considerable damage to other unprotected buildings.

Several farmers who were not in the prize money the first 2 years have broken into the winning column. Only three farmers have dropped out—these due to moving from the county or sickness. The cost per acre of windbreak to the Government under this program was $7.50—the AAA benefit payment.

A Milestone

Texas has passed the half-million mark in the number of cotton mattresses made under the Department of Agriculture's cotton-mattress program, according to Mildred Horton, vice director and State home demonstration agent. Tabulations through September show that 508,693 mattresses have been delivered.

Altogether, 3,573,213 mattresses have been made in the Nation under the program, with Texas leading all other States in number. Alabama is second with 478,534.

The total number of cotton comforts delivered through September is 673,591, with 139,085 of this number made in Texas. Ticking and percale are now difficult to get, so the program has slowed down somewhat.

Translated Into Action

WALTER L. BLUCK, County Agricultural Agent, Clinton County, Ohio

■ During a discussion group meeting in Wilmington, a prominent leader of this community said: "What is happening is that we are, in fact, passing out of the era of 'thoughts and words' into the new era of 'thoughts, words, and action.'" Agricultural extension has long claimed that application and not mere dissemination of knowledge was its goal. Sometimes we have fumbled the ball.

The use of "people to educate people," in which the satisfactions experienced by the active cooperator are carried "man to man" among the flock owners of the county, has been the main factor behind the success of the Clinton County lamb and fleece improvement program. Forty-four flock owners who purchased registered mutton rams in 1932 have done far more to influence improvement in the sheep industry of Clinton County than the speech making and literature on sheep husbandry put together. It put education on an actual experience basis. Well-timed publicity, tours, and demonstrations held closely relevant to the activities of cooperating flock owners have done the rest.

Since 1932, cooperating flock owners have purchased 956 registered rams from 141 different purebred breeders during 10 annual purebred-ram campaigns. This and other features of the sheep-improvement program are sponsored by the Clinton County Lamb and Fleece Improvement Association. Organized and guided by the county agent, the organization provides the means and gives expression to the coordinated efforts of flock owners, the Extension Service, and the terminal cooperative sales agency.

Includes Over Half of Flocks

The association now comprises 510 operators and landlords owning 473 flocks. This number represents 54 percent of the flocks and more than 60 percent of the ewes owned in Clinton County. Annual membership cards are issued only to sheepmen using purebred rams.

Of the 956 rams purchased since the first ram campaign in 1932, 612 have been Shropshire; 228 Southdown; 23 Corriedale; 24 Hampshire; and 9 represent the Dorset, Oxford, and Cheviot breeds.

Starting grading and pool sale operations in 1933, the association has now marketed 42,588 lambs, sired by purebred rams, for its members. By actual comparison with Government-issued price quotations for the Cincinnati market on the same days, the improved-quality lambs account for the return of more than $40,000 extra income to Clinton County flock owners participating in the plan. The writer, who has served Clinton County for 11 years, sees in these successes proof of a twofold function of the extension teacher.

First, adult education to be effective must be functional. It should be the function of the extension workers to actually "provide for," "lead to," or "bring to" our people a broadened and enriched experience as a teaching technique. Such experience should bring the improved practice into contrast with the established and traditional one. Call this "expanding experience," if you like; at any rate it is the "pedagogical gland" necessary to stimulate interest, motivation, and eventual change in concepts and practice. Seeing the actual practice in operation rather than listening to abstractions regarding advantages counts most in this business of influencing people.

The second broad function in extension teaching is to bring into focus the elements of the new experience. This vital aid to progress must be concurrent with the functional experience as a guide to change in the new direction. New experiences must "add up to make sense" to the individual; otherwise the old practice, less efficient but better understood, will prevail.

When people act as these Clinton County flock owners have for 10 years, "it's a take." The interpretation advanced here may seem like searching a lot of pedagogical chaff for the kernel, but let us never forget that influencing change among adults is no mere accident. Persistent quest into the factors behind successful and unsuccessful attempts at extension should guide us around pitfalls and light the way to higher roads of effectiveness. Farmers, like ourselves, can comprehend some rather complex relationships by just seeing things work.

With more than 80 percent of the pool lambs classing "single" and "double" blue (good and choice), prices received have exceeded all other terminal market lamb prices in the country almost without exception.

Effective, well-timed publicity setting forth these results and emphasizing the basic practices leading up to and making possible the higher prices is likewise essential to expansion of the program. Once we team satisfaction with understanding, we have helped the cooperator to develop the "twin motors" that enable him to exert a powerful influence among his neighbors toward adoption of improved methods. We must use people to influence people.

Advantages of coordinated action—the Extension Service, organized lamb producers, and cooperative marketing agencies in pursuit of a common goal—are well demonstrated in the 10-year record of achievement in the sheep-improvement program. In 1932, 44 registered rams were purchased; 983 lambs were marketed through pool sales in 1933, and 104 flock owners participated. Five years later, in 1936, 97 registered rams were purchased; 5,583 lambs were marketed; 326 flock owners were members of the association; and Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky counties adopted this plan. Ten years later, in 1941, 110 registered rams were purchased; 7,353 lambs were marketed in 1940; 510 flock owners were members of the association, all using registered rams; and 20 Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky counties had adopted the plan.

As much of life depends on the flow of dollars back to the countryside, citizens here generally applaud the additional $40,000 which has accrued to Clinton County sheepmen participating in the improvement program. Based on the average number of cooperating sheepmen for the 10-year period, this additional income is equivalent to the purchase price of a moderate-priced car for each family. Do education and cooperation pay? This is one answer. The above results are based on a comparison of prices actually received for Clinton County pool lambs with official Government price quotations for the Cincinnati market for the same days, weighted as to grade.

Reputation Grows

Influence of the program has now extended beyond county and State boundaries. Motion pictures of this program, principally of the grading and marketing operations, were filmed by the Farm Credit Administration here on August 21 for use in the new United States Department of Agriculture film, Cooperative Marketing in United States. Frequently delegations from other counties and States come here to see first-hand the operation of this program.

Policies of the improvement association are determined by the elected officers and 18 board members, half of whom are elected each year. Likewise, all operations involving assembly, grading, and marketing of the lambs are handled by a special sales committee, a producer field man, and volunteer help recruited from the membership. There are no dues; local expenses are paid by deducting a home charge of 6 cents per lamb marketed through pool sales.

Annual banquets have been sponsored by the association in February of each year. These functions serve to dramatize the achievement and satisfactions of the program as well as to promote acquaintance and friendship among the group. Each year more than 400 men and women have attended this gala event.

Other activities of the association include assistance with lamb-feeding tours, demonstrations by the Extension Service, and the development of a young farmers' lamb feeding project. Last year 14 young men out of school and under 30 years of age were enrolled in this project. They fed and maintained accurate records and marketed 1,082

Texas lambs during the winter of 1940–41. This group had the experience of cooperative purchase of feeder lambs, cooperative finance through the local Production Credit Association, and continued group action in holding a county-wide feeder lamb show followed by cooperative marketing of their project lambs on a graded basis at the Cincinnati terminal.

No group in Clinton County finds its cooperative activity met with more favorable response than that regularly experienced by the Lamb and Fleece Improvement Association. Agricultural extension plays a conspicuous role in every phase of the association program. No lines are drawn between the teaching, the learning, and the doing. The "doing" proves that something has happened to the sheepmen.

Abreast of the Times

■ The Agricultural Workers Council of Lincoln County, N. C., is an active organization keeping abreast of all agricultural activities in the county. When the council decided to back the State food and feed program, about 1,800 pledge cards were signed by individual farm families out of a possible 2,400 in the county.

The council meets the first Monday of each month at a luncheon from 12 to 1 o'clock. The first half of the meeting is taken up with lunch and the last half with the program and business. Each month one organization has charge of the program. "We thought this would be the best way to familiarize ourselves with the duties and activities of our fellow workers," said County Agent J. G. Morrison, chairman of the council.

Come Rain, Come Snow The Agent Is There

■ "She has never failed us yet, and I'm betting she'll be here today," one member of the Perry 4–H Club in Roosevelt County, N. Mex., stated one Friday afternoon last June as the 4–H'ers assembled at the schoolhouse for their regular meeting.

"But she can't possibly get here this afternoon. Let's go ahead with the meeting," replied another member.

"She" was Aubrey Reid, the home demonstration agent, who was scheduled to attend the meeting, out 65 miles by road from the county seat. Almost continuous rains over a period of weeks had made all but first-class roads impassible, and the 21 members who were assembled at the schoolhouse were able to be there only because they knew their country roads so well.

Finally, at the suggestion of the club leaders, the meeting was called to order. A song was sung, the roll called, and the secretary, Marie Propes, had just begun reading, "The Perry 4–H Club held its regular meeting at . . ." when the sound of a motor was heard overhead. The closer the sound came the less interested the club members became in the minutes of the last meeting. Finally, all rushed outside just in time to see a plane winging by. In a minute the plane returned, and this time all recognized the pilot as she waved at them.

"It's Miss Reid," several shouted together. "She's going to land in Mr. Sparks' pasture."

By the time the home demonstration agent had landed and taxied up to the pasture gate, several of the members were on hand to greet her. They triumphantly escorted her back to the schoolhouse where, after the excitement had subsided, a business meeting was held, plans were made for a cakewalk, and girls' records were checked. When the time came for Miss Reid to return to Portales, the whole club saw her off from the pasture.

The Roosevelt County home agent does not make a practice of flying to all her 4–H and women's club meetings. For one thing, the State office accounting procedure has not been adjusted to make reimbursement for airplane mileage traveled in the discharge of official duty. Another reason is that Miss Reid is only 1 of a group of 15 enthusiastic Portales fledglings who together own a plane. It is not often that she can get the plane for a whole morning or afternoon. But she has found that an airplane has so far made it possible for her to maintain her reputation of getting to all her meetings, come rain or shine.

She Uses a Bobsled

Miss Reid is not the only New Mexico home agent who uses unusual transportation methods in performing her job. Mrs. Ruby Harris, the home agent in Colfax County, once sledded to a winter club meeting atop Johnson Mesa. The mesa is a plain of approximately 12 by 20 miles in size which lies on top of a mountain range at 8,000 feet elevation. By early winter the mesa is frequently covered by a blanket of snow which effectively blocks all but the main roads. When meeting day for the Johnson Mesa Woman's Club came one time last winter, Mrs. Harris left Raton, the county seat, earlier than usual and drove as far as a schoolhouse in her automobile. At the schoolhouse she was joined by other women going to the meeting. After all had assembled, a bobsled drawn by a team of horses pulled up. All loaded up, and off they went across snow-covered fields to the meeting.

"It was the most fun I ever had going to a club meeting," Mrs. Harris says. "I hope that this winter I shall have another ride of that sort."

On arriving at the house where the meeting was held, one of the club members explained: "We know that we promised to be a summer club so that we could be organized; but, as we have so much fun and as there is so much to learn, we decided that we should keep on meeting throughout the winter. Besides, winter would be worse if we had to stay home all the time. As we all have bobsleds, there is no reason why we can't keep on with our club."

Such a demonstration as that convinces Mrs. Harris that, whatever the weather may be, sunshine still spends the winter on Johnson Mesa in the hearts of the farm and ranch women. With such spirit, the women will go far in accomplishment.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

How Useful Is Leader-Training Material?

Edith Rowles, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, studied the use which project leaders in adult home economics extension made of lesson plans and subject-matter circulars furnished them for teaching purposes. Forty-five project leaders representing 26 home demonstration clubs in Richland County, Wis., were interviewed. Mimeographed material used in teaching a nutrition lesson, **Meat for Health**, was chosen for the study. The questionnaire used covered the plan for demonstration and discussion, and two subject-matter circulars, **Meats**, and **Ways of Using Beef** and **Hog Liver**, the latter to be used for reference material.

The study shows that the lesson plan was not as useful to the leaders as the circulars which were used extensively. The leaders found the illustrations and simple charts very useful. The training literature provided seemed adequate. Many of the leaders are older women without much formal schooling and with no teaching experience. The study points out that the teaching material should be planned especially to help these women. It should be simple enough in vocabulary to be easily understood but broad enough in scope to develop the leader. The younger leaders having more formal training should be better able to adapt the material to their own use.

Because leaders do not spend much time at home preparing for the local meetings, the study brings out the importance of careful training at the central meeting so that the leaders in return can give careful instruction in their own local meetings. The difficulty that some leaders experience in applying the suggested methods to various local situations indicates the necessity of adapting the lesson plan to meet these adjustments.—**A Study of the Use Which Project Leaders Are Making of the Subject-Matter Circulars and Plans for Demonstration and Discussion Supplied to Them for Teaching Purposes.** Edith Childe Rowles, University of Wisconsin. Typewritten, 1939.

Effective Bulletin Distribution

Farmers' interest in sending for publications can be stimulated by the boxholder distribution of bulletin announcements, according to a recent experiment at the University of Wisconsin. In three successive surveys, each covering five counties, different types of cards with brief announcements of current bulletins published by the Wisconsin Extension Service were sent to approximately 50,000 rural boxholders.

In the first survey, an unstamped return card was attached to the announcement of 5 bulletins which was sent to 17,350 rural boxholders in 5 counties. Eleven percent of the boxholders sent back the return card with their choice of publications checked.

No return card was attached to the bulletin announcement sent to the 17,623 rural boxholders of 5 other counties, and the response fell to 3 percent. But when a 2-page folder with an unstamped return card was sent to 13,255 boxholders in the third survey, more than 13 percent requested some bulletins listed.

Names of those seeking bulletins in the first survey were checked with an extension mailing list, and it was found that about 81 percent were not listed. A classification of the names by the agents in the 5 counties revealed that from 18 to 42 percent of those requesting bulletins were entirely unknown to the agents.—**Bulletin Distribution by the Rural Boxholder Method,** by William B. Ward, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Col. of Agri., Univ. of Wisconsin Pub. (typewritten), 1941.

Home Agent Measures Work

A plan for evaluating the results of extension activities is set forth by Lita H. Luebbers, Morgan County, Ill., home agent., in the July 1941 issue of What's New in Home Economics. Cooperating in the measurement of their extension activities are the home demonstration club women who help evaluate the progress of their work by filling out check sheets which Mrs. Luebbers has prepared on various extension projects. About a month or two after the discussion of a particular subject, the women are given the sheets to check at the beginning of a meeting when the homemakers are more apt to give the checking their undivided attention.

All questions on the check sheets are asked in simple language. For instance, in the check sheet on Selection of Dress Accessories, there are 10 brief questions such as: Do you have a better understanding of the purpose of dress accessories as a result of our recent study? Have you selected your handbags according to the suggestions given? Have you considered the information as outlined on buying gloves in making your purchases? These questions are answered by checking X if the answer is "Yes" and left blank if the answer is "No." "Your answers to these questions will materially assist me in planning our next homemaking club units," points out Mrs. Luebbers in directions which are easily understood.

Last year, the Morgan County homemakers filled out check sheets on two clothing and three foods projects, and on other miscellaneous activities emphasizing "What the family should know about legal matters," "Better banking practices for the family," and "Early American pressed glass."

What Training Do Specialists Need?

To assist prospective and in-service State extension subject-matter specialists to obtain the type of training best suited to their professional needs, a study was made to learn what subjects taken in college by the different specialists have been most helpful to them in their extension work, and what subjects they wish had received greater emphasis. The amount of time they devoted to the various subjects in college was also reported by the 1,239 specialists who furnished information for this study. Data on 20 different subject-matter groups are presented separately.

In general, the subjects in which the specialists experience the greatest need for further study, and those found most helpful to them in the conduct of their work are the subjects to which they devoted the most time in college. The home-economics specialists apparently do not find their training quite so well suited to their needs as do the agricultural specialists, although more of them reported undergraduate and advanced college training and more of them have degrees.

In the order named, the subjects in which the agricultural specialists experience the greatest need for more training are: Economics, technical agriculture, English, education, sociology, chemistry, and mathematics. For the home-economics specialists they are: Sociology, English, economics, education, technical home economics, and business administration.

Seventy-one percent of the specialists reported training beyond a bachelor's degree, and 45 percent have master's or doctor's degrees. The plant pathology, entomology, and parent education and child development groups have the highest percentage with advanced degrees. Forty-nine percent of the specialists consider training beyond a bachelor's degree to be of "much" importance for an extension worker, and an additional 41 percent think it is of "some" importance.

Practically all of the specialists think prospective extension workers should serve an apprenticeship period of about 1 year before being given a regular appointment and that college courses in extension organization and methods should be provided.—**Preparation and Training of State Extension Subject-Matter Specialists,** Lucinda Crile, Federal Extension Service, U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv Cir. 371. 1941.

430207 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

A Form Letter

A form letter resulted in the planting of 120 acres of windbreaks in East Otter Tail County, Minn., in 1941. The letter was sent to all farmers by Clifford L. Johnson, chairman of the agricultural conservation committee, and endorsed by Assistant County Agent Allan Hoff and State Extension Foresters Parker O. Anderson and Clemens Kaufman.

In 1940, when the letter was sent out for the first time, 45 acres of windbreaks were planted. In 1941, the figure jumped to 120 acres. About 48,000 trees were planted on 75 farms. It is planned to repeat the procedure in the spring of 1942.

The letter read:

"DEAR MR. FARMER: Everyone admires a good windbreak! We have just been advised by a local nurseryman that he will furnish labor for planting and sufficient tree stock for planting an acre of trees at the rate of $8 to $10 per acre, depending on the number of trees. You will, of course, be required to prepare the ground for planting and keep the trees cultivated afterward. As you know, you can earn up to $7.50 per acre for planting and caring for up to 2 acres of trees under the A.A.A. program so that the actual cost will be only 50 cents to $2.50 per acre."

The Extension and AAA representatives have had excellent support from the commercial nurseryman, and the farmers have shown keen interest in taking care of the trees. In August 1941, inspection of a number of these plantings showed excellent survival, growth, care, and cultivation. The farmers and the Federal and State workers involved were highly pleased with this procedure, and the net cost to the Government is only about $7.50 per acre under the AAA program—the benefit payment for tree planting.

ON THE CALENDAR

American National Livestock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7–9.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Atlanta, Ga., January 8–10.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of American Institute of Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., January 12–17.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., January 14–17.

National Education Association, Department of Home Economics, San Francisco, Calif., February 21–26.

National Education Association, Department of Rural Education, San Francisco, Calif., February 21–26.

National Education Association, Department of Visual Instruction, San Francisco, Calif., February 21–26.

National Council of Education, San Francisco, Calif., February 23–24.

ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

Trains Recreation Leaders

Plans for a State-wide recreation program for Minnesota rural communities are rapidly taking shape. District training schools have been held throughout the State for representatives who will assume leadership in reviving music, dramatics, and folk games in their home counties.

Objectives of the program are to stimulate interest in home and community leisure-time activities; to train leaders in planning and directing recreation programs in their own communities; and to give special emphasis to music, dramatics, and social recreation.

The general theme of this year's program, "Pan-American Culture," emphasizes music, folk dances, games, and customs of American countries. The music work places a great deal of emphasis on community singing, encouraging participation of all-age groups and combining musical expression with other forms of recreation. It is planned that individuals and groups from all sections of the State will participate in a program to be presented during farm and home week in January.

One of the high lights of each 2-day training school was the drama workshop. County leaders joined in rehearsing and presenting a one-act play at the conclusion of the 2-day program.

A Handy Handbook

The North Carolina Handbook for the Food and Feed Program is proving very useful to agents and to county agricultural council members.

The handbook is a mimeographed, loose-leaf publication compiled by Lewis P. Watson, extension horticulturist, from contributions of the various specialists working on the food and feed program. It contains a statement of the food and feed situation in North Carolina and recommendations for improving it. For instance, under agronomy are short articles on growing summer and fall grazing crops; how to grow corn, with a suggested mailing piece on the making and use of lye hominy; the making of sorghum; how to grow wheat, with a suggested mailing piece giving whole-wheat recipes; and a sample lecture and method demonstration on milling at home.

Other subjects treated in the handbook, with a handy thumbnail guide so that subjects can be found easily are: Beef cattle, dairying, horticulture, poultry, sheep, and swine. Under each heading, the nutritional value and recipes are side by side with directions for producing and facts about the defense need, pointed up with small sketches which the agent can reproduce on his own circular letters.

The county agricultural council in North Carolina counties has assumed the responsibility of putting across in each county the food and feed program described in the July REVIEW and finds need for just such a handbook. The council is composed of the members of all the paid agricultural workers in the county, the number varying from 10 to 50 members, depending upon the size of the county and the agencies operating in them.

Have You Read?

Basic Photography—War Department, Air Corps, Technical Manual TM 1–219. 342 pp. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 35 cents.

A new and completely revised edition of this old stand-by of photographic textbooks has just been issued. Although it has been written for use of the Air Corps, hardly any mention of aerial photography is included in this volume. (A companion volume, TM 1–220, is devoted to the intricacies of aerial photography.) Subjects covered include the practical aspects of chemistry, optics, sensitometry, ground photography, negative and print making, enlarging, copying, color photography, lantern slide making, and kindred basic subjects. For those extension workers interested in the technology of photography this book is recommended as basic study material.—*Don Bennett, Visual Education Specialist.*

CONTENTS

"Victory is our only objective . . ."

AT THE SUMMONS of Vice President Wallace, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board held a special meeting December 9 in the Vice President's office and adopted the following declaration:

FROM NOW ON, every action by this Board and by the related civilian agencies of the Government must be keyed to one goal—complete victory in this war which has been thrust upon us.

FROM THIS MOMENT we are engaged in a victory program. We can talk and act no longer in terms of a defense program. Victory is our one and only objective, and everything else is subordinate to it.

IT IS CLEAR that a vastly expanded national effort is imperative. Production schedules for all manner of military items must be stepped up at once. Every activity of our national life and our civilian economy must be immediately adjusted to that change. To attain victory we aim at the greatest production which is physically possible; we call for the greatest national effort that can possibly be made.

THIS POLICY applies all down the line—in the agencies of Government, in industry, in agriculture, in commerce, in labor, in every phase of national life. There is but one standard for activities in all of these fields—the simple question, "Is this the utmost that can be done to bring victory?" Policies and actions which meet that test must be adopted; those which do not must be rejected.

A UNITED PEOPLE will harness the unparalleled might of the United States to one word and one slogan—VICTORY.

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Extension Service REVIEW

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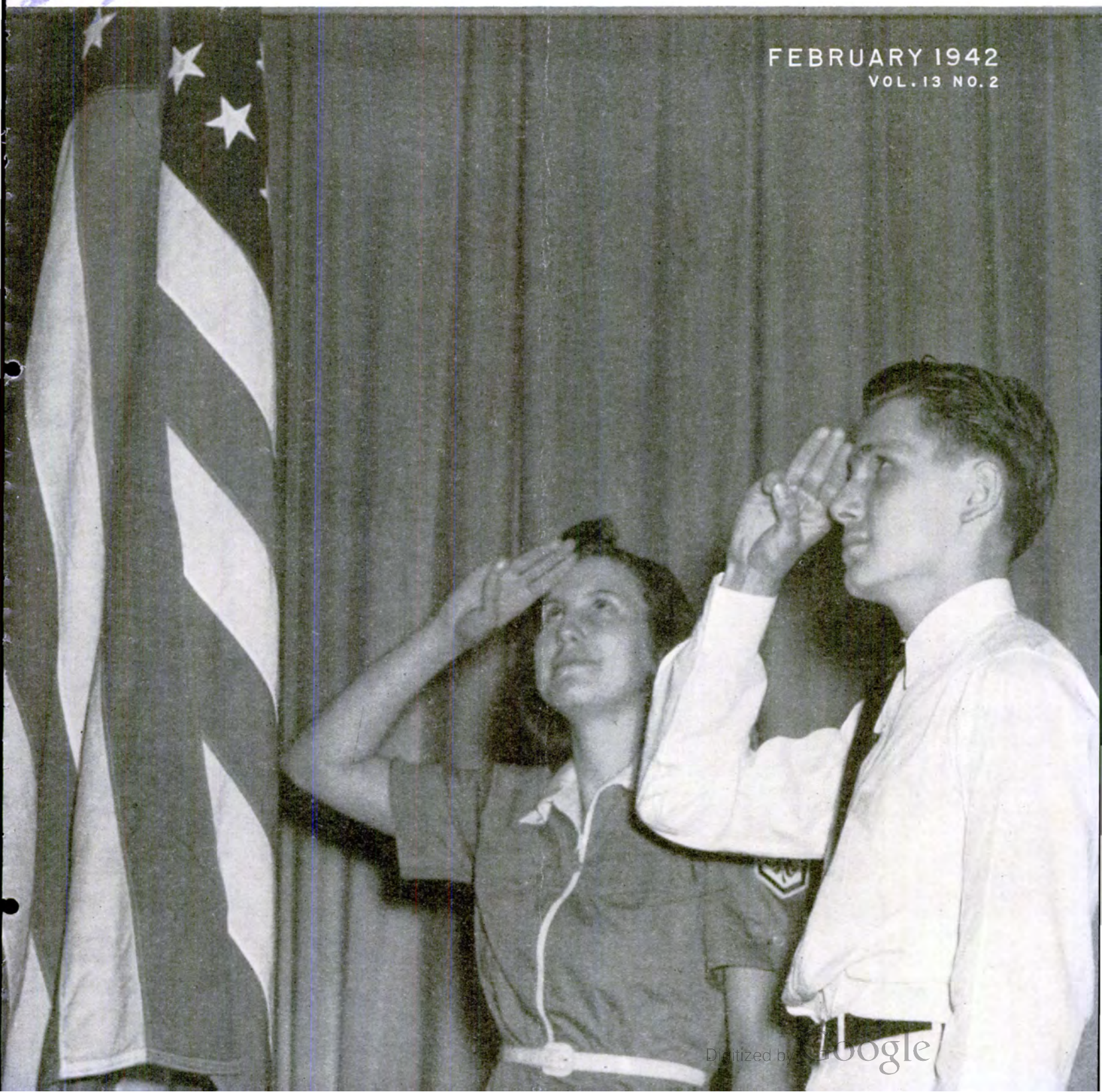

AN Editorial

Forward With Farm Youth

REUBEN BRINGHAM, Assistant Director of Extention Work

■ World crises affect tremendously the opportunities, the obligations, and the viewpoint of rural youth. Our great national need today draws them away from the home farm to military service and defense work with ever-increased acceleration. They are making decisions and adjustments hourly which will affect the future of agriculture and that fundamental American institution, the home farm. In this time of tension and change, how can these young people best be helped to find their place in national society? What steps can be taken to help those who want to become farmers and farm homemakers to find their proper place on the productive farms of the Nation? What devices are proving helpful, such as new landlord-tenant agreements, father-and-son partnerships, modern farm machinery and power, improved social and recreational opportunities, the use of cooperatives, or special credit facilities?

During the last year, I have had these problems of our rural youth much on my mind. In this time I have visited some 40 counties all the way from Maine to California. I have talked in each county not only with extension agents but with representative farmers, farm women, and farm young people. I have asked them two questions: What future does your community offer to young people who want to be farmers and farm homemakers? and, What can the Extension Service do further than it does to aid such young men and women?

There is a strong feeling that something needs to be done in this field. Some tell me of sons and daughters who wanted to stay on the farm but found the social opportunities too limited. Some tell me of spending their lives in building up a farm, and now there is no one to carry on. Young people speak of indebtedness which threatens to absorb their earnings and tax their strength to a point that in the next 20 years they will literally wear themselves out. Older boys and girls ask me how to get started in farming and farm homemaking. They see little hope of acquiring productive farms in their home communities.

Coincident with this thinking among farm people, the committee on citizenship training of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, under the able leadership of Director Schaub, of North Carolina, made a thought-provoking report to the association at their meeting in Chicago last November. I quote the last two paragraphs of that report:

"From its inception, the Agricultural Extension Service has had as its objective to maintain and preserve the family farm and the American way of life through improved production, consumption, and distribution leading toward better family life for adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth.

"Agriculture and home-economics extension is the only Nation-wide agency designed primarily to preserve the family farm. The committee, therefore, recommends that the program of extension be *to maintain and preserve for America the family farm.*"

To maintain and preserve for America the family farm—This is a big order, even for the Extension Service. Who is going to do it if not the young people living in rural areas who are fitted for and glad to remain on the land? What better way to accomplish this end than by bringing together the good productive land, and enough of it, and the ambitious, competent youth?

This challenge of giving adequate services to older farm youth as our most important long-time effort is being considered at regional extension conferences throughout the country. It was the theme of the conference of Midwest extension workers at Ames, Iowa, late in April 1941. The Western States considered the problem of youth at their conference in Bozeman, Mont., in August. The southern directors meeting at Memphis, Tenn., in September decided to hold two conferences in April of 1942 in New Orleans and Atlanta to discuss the problems of rural youth. The Eastern States will give special consideration to rural youth at their annual conference, the last of February. It is a thoroughly live and urgent question.

But it is not enough to discuss and pass resolutions on the problems. It is a good way to get started, but there comes a time when something else is in order. This job we are talking about is not a job for extension workers alone. It is a program in which every public-spirited citizen, every organization, and every State and Federal agency in every county and community in the Nation has a vital and common interest. Such universal support must be enlisted. In my opinion, the Extension Service properly should be the spark plug of this effort and get it into action in a comprehensive way on every front; for example, on the fronts of credit, cooperatives, landlord-tenant systems, and father-son partnerships.

If you ask me what to do first, I suggest that an inventory of all the productive farms in each county and of all the young people wanting to farm in each county is the first requisite to attacking this problem intelligently. Work with this information and make all the people of your county acquainted with the information these inventories give you.

In 1907 James J. Hill, the Empire Builder, in an address at the Minnesota State Fair, said: "The highest conception of a nation is that it is a trustee for posterity." As trustees, we must preserve and maintain the productivity of the land. We must preserve the strength and virility of our people. These two things go hand in hand. On this foundation only can we hope to preserve and maintain those institutions which contribute so greatly to democracy and the American way of living. Let us not fail as extension workers to do our important part in this effort.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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

We Have Lengthened Our Reach

MULTIPLIED WAR RESPONSIBILITIES MET BY TRAINING LOCAL LEADERS

PAUL E. MILLER, Director of Extension, Minnesota

During the past few months, I suppose every extension director in the country has been wishing that personnel might be doubled to take care of the multiplied responsibilities of the present war effort.

We could not double our personnel, so we lengthened our reach in the past few months by the training of approximately 15,000 farm men and women as neighborhood Food-for-Freedom leaders; and it looks as if they will play a key role in attainment of present and future production goals.

The leader-training plan is not particularly new. Our home demonstration and 4–H Club people have been using it for years, but there has been a good deal of doubt as to whether it could be used successfully on a State-wide scale in relaying subject-matter teaching to farm people.

The beginnings of the present Minnesota plan go back more than a year to a series of conferences which wrestled with the problem of lifting the increasingly heavy load on county agents. A committee composed of County Agents L. E. McMillan, C. G. Gaylord, E. M. Nelson, H. C. Pederson, Ray Aune, and C. E. Stower, working with County Agent Leader A. E. Engebretson and extension specialists, mapped a general plan for leader training at a meeting held in Mankato late in the summer.

While the details of the plan were being developed, Secretary Wickard's Food-for-Freedom call electrified all USDA workers to the immediate task of stimulating production. There followed the tense days which saw the organization of the State and county USDA Defense Boards, the setting up of production goals, and the preparations through AAA to launch the farm-to-farm canvass.

It soon became evident that the biggest job was the follow-through. Herds and flocks already producing at capacity could not be depended on to give the needed increase. The extra food had to come from those farms where practices fell a good deal short of the ideal. And that meant a job of education, to be done quickly and thoroughly.

Extension, with its intimate county contacts and specialist staff, was in the best position to make this important contribution. But when we measured our limited staff against the job to be done, it became clear that careful and complete organization would be necessary. Now, as never before, we needed the help of the loyal farm leaders we had been developing through the years. The leader-training plan seemed to be the best answer.

Charles W. Stickney, State defense board chairman, said the plan looked good, and other members of the board concurred. AAA responded willingly to the suggestion that their committeemen take an active part and help with the local organization.

5,000 Neighborhood Meetings Planned

The county agricultural agent in each county worked with the defense board in drawing up a list of competent men and women who might serve as leaders in the fields of poultry, dairying, and swine. They were then asked by the county defense board to assume that responsibility. Two to five local leaders, together with one AAA committeeman to serve as local organizer, were drafted in each township for each of the three subjects. The county agents then asked the leaders to county-wide training meetings presided over by specialists or agents drafted for special service in the campaign. Poultry, dairy, and swine leaders were trained in separate sessions. Every effort was made to streamline the material for simple teaching of facts essential to increased and more efficient production. Actual demonstrations were used as far as possible.

The training included a plan for scheduling community meetings. At least one meeting in each township for each of the three subjects was asked. More were encouraged. Promptness in carrying the information back to the home community was emphasized. Before spring, we believe that 5,000 neighborhood meetings will have been held.

Training meetings have brought in an average of 50 or more leaders in each division, making a total of at least 150 for each county. Township representation has run 90 percent or better.

Leaders take seriously their responsibility for holding neighborhood meetings. Usually they prefer to work as a team. A typical meeting is the one reported from Lund Township in Douglas County. Twenty-three people were present. Three leaders, including an AAA committeeman, worked together in the presentation of vital dairy information. They had a blackboard and actually figured dairy ration costs before the group, all the while outlining the best practices for winter production. Discussion carried well beyond the "lesson" presentation. In one county, part of the poultry lesson was a demonstration on how to build a feeder. Leaders carried this to their communities, and the county agent estimated that hundreds of feeders were built in the following week.

County agents have been both surprised and gratified by the way the plan has taken hold.

The readiness of USDA agencies to pitch in and help put the education program over has been a gratifying aspect of the leader plan. AAA has lent its community organization. Smith-Hughes agriculture instructors and FSA supervisors have taken to the road to bolster leaders in their local work. In one area where SCS has an intensive organization, a whole series of local meetings, called primarily to consider SCS matters, was turned over to Food-for-Freedom presentations.

We shall probably learn more from the experiment as it develops. Right now, we are so much encouraged that we plan to use the method in developing the very important nutrition and family-food-supply work.

Growing Up in a World Crisis

H. C. RAMSOWER, Director of Extension, Ohio

The war is on. Youth will play an important part. They are eager and anxious to do their part effectively and well. What can the Extension Service do to help the rural young folk fit into the national war pattern? Some suggestions which were presented by the committee on older rural youth to the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities at its fall meeting are highlighted here by Chairman Ramsower.

■ Older rural youth are now making their major life adjustments and making them at a time when sweeping changes affect their opportunities and obligations. The whole world is engaged in this struggle to preserve the precious possessions of human freedom and liberty. Life and the necessary adjustment have been speeded up for youth during the past year by rapidly changing world conditions.

In this situation, the Extension Service needs to examine the existing activities and recommend changes which will give these young people the help and guidance needed for the future.

Although the extension programs during 1941 have helped those who were reached to meet more effectively the adjustments that have been necessary because of present hostilities, only a limited number of farm young people have been concerned, due to lack of Extension personnel, time, and funds.

Extension programs at present are stimulating young people to increase their home-grown food supply and their production of agricultural and defense items.

To take an active part in discussions and programs associated with the larger agricultural and national policies, they are studying citizenship from local, county, State and National points of view. They are debating democracy *vs.* dictatorship. They are discussing boy and girl relationships, job opportunities, current economic and agricultural situation, and the rights and duties of United States citizens.

As an aid in developing better farm- and home-management devices, the young people are active in room improvement and kitchen arrangement, farm and home budgeting, and father-son farm partnerships, and are studying credit facilities, pasture improvement, and establishment of farm shops.

Cooperation in community and service activities with organized groups takes the form of acting as 4-H local leaders, recreational leader, or local music and drama director; organizing sport festivals and speech contests; serving as officer or committeeman at camps and conferences; making a rural youth survey; acting as secretary at fairs and shows; and helping to establish community centers.

County extension workers are meeting with local draft boards and local labor committees to discuss and advise concerning the application of the Selective Service to the farm youth in their counties. The youth groups in many areas are keeping in touch with selectees through correspondence and gifts.

These activities enable rural youth to meet the present crisis with greater confidence and courage.

The following statements express the point of view of two county extension workers:

"We have seen many of these young people develop from shy, self-conscious, retiring individuals to a point where they take an active part in discussions and the club's activities."

"Such mingling is the best way for a rural young person to gain poise and outgrow the shyness which often develops in a more or less isolated rural youth."

A farm youth pointed out his objectives in the following terms:

"Get acquainted—have a good time—learn something."

Practically every State has encouraged young people to enter into a definite farm-partnership arrangement with their parents, but very few have a definite form of agreement worked out. A study of the opportunity for application of father-and-son farm partnerships, as revealed by field studies made in different parts of the United States, indicates that it has varying and only limited possibilities. Some farms have sufficient agricultural resources to provide a satisfactory living for two families. A larger number of farms may provide fairly well for one family, but there is a gap of 10 to 25 years before the parents can afford to turn over the farm to another family to manage. This situation calls more frequently for information on tenant-landlord, tenant-purchase plans, credit information, etc., rather than on father-and-son partnership arrangements. In many areas, there are large numbers of farms that do not provide the principal source of income of the families living on them; the young people on these farms have to look elsewhere for a living.

The movement from the farm, because of the selective draft and openings in defense industries, is increasing the number of farm young people who leave their farm homes. This adjustment has meant that larger numbers of young men and women have come to the county extension workers in their offices and at their meetings, asking for guidance advice. Their questions have involved an analysis of their home farm situations and of the opportunities in the positions that are open to them. It has also involved a discussion of the place of farming in the National Defense program, the obligation of young people as citizens in an emergency to serve under the selective draft, and the contribution they can make through the defense industry. In many cases, not only has the present immediate problem or situation confronting them been discussed, but also how the present crisis influences their entire life plan. To answer these questions under present circumstances is calling for a skill and an ability on the part of county workers for which they had very little background training. When hostilities cease, this type of question will be even more difficult to answer.

Recommendations

An analysis of the effect upon farm youth of the first World War and the situation now developing led the Land-Grant Rural Youth Committee to recommend to all directors of extension that they formulate a plan for service to rural youth in which the whole Extension Service can aid young people to participate more effectively in the present war activities and to find their place in our national society when hositilities cease.

To assist in the formulation of this program, the committee recommended that each director appoint in the State office, if one does not already exist, a rural youth committee to analyze the present rural youth situation in the State and to determine the opportunities in farming for youth in the different agricultural areas in the State and the number of farm youth available under normal conditions to accept those opportunities. The committees should study the effect of the present war activities on the farm youth labor supply and work out post-defense plans for agriculture to help both the returning farm youth and those remaining on farms.

A study should also be undertaken of the activities of the other agencies in the State serving rural youth, including such organizations as National Youth Administration, Junior Placement Service, Land Use Planning, Office of Civilian Defense, religious bodies, agricultural organizations, and vocational schools; and such activities as occupational training, placement, and discussion of agricultural, national, and rural life policies.

This State committee should not only make suggestions for increased service to rural youth during the present crisis but should develop plans for even greater service when hostilities cease.

For Future Democracy

MRS. MAYNARD RAGSDALE, Farm Woman, Murray, Ky., Food Leader of the Pottertown Home Demonstration Club

Pottertown, a small community, located 6 miles east of Murray, Calloway County, Ky., felt the need of moving the Pottertown school from a remote part of the district to the little village of Pottertown to make the school more of a community center and to keep in closer contact with the education of the children.

Although the average income of farmers in this community is less than $300, every farmer is interested enough in the health of his children to support the school in all its health plans and activities.

We organized a Pottertown Homemakers' Club which took as its project the betterment of the Pottertown community by raising the standard of health through the school. After getting a new school building, our club raised enough money to plant shrubbery around the building and to level and seed the lawn.

Upon suspicion of tuberculosis in the school, our group asked the County Health Department to conduct a survey of the school. The entire student body were tuberculin tested, and the reactors to the tests were X-rayed.

We felt the need of doing away with the public drinking cup and installing sanitary drinking fountains. Plans were made by the club to raise money to carry out this project. At the beginning of the school term of 1941, this work was completed.

This year, the school and the home demonstration club are sponsoring a free hot lunch for all 60 children. After a few months' operation, we found that the enrollment had increased and that the children had gained in weight and had more energy for work and play.

As our national defense program is stressing nutrition, we believe that we are thus contributing our small part toward developing our youth for future democracy.

A mothers' club was organized to help sponsor this lunch project.

The first thing we did was to convert one of the cloakrooms into a kitchen. Cabinets were built and the entire room painted white. A three-compartment sink was installed, a stove and pressure cooker donated, an ice box furnished, and the doors and windows screened. We had a kitchen shower which equipped the kitchen with necessary dishes and utensils.

Three Works Progress Administration workers were assigned to this project. They, with the help of the clubs, canned around 500 cans of fruits and vegetables out of the school garden and from the donations of the people of the community. The cans in which this food was canned were also donated. A concrete cellar with shelves was provided for the storage of this canned food.

The commodities made available through the SMA and the donations of fresh eggs, fruits, and vegetables from the people of the community make it possible to furnish two free lunches a day to all the student body. A midmorning lunch consisting of, perhaps, two graham cookies and a dish of grapefruit sections, and a well-balanced noon lunch which might, for example, consist of green beans, creamed potatoes, sliced tomatoes, meat loaf, hot rolls, and peach roll. One mother said that her problem would be solved if the school lunch would encourage her child to eat. One night, just after school started, she asked her child what he had for lunch. He showed her by placing several foods on his plate and saying: "This is the way we do at school." Then, to her surprise, he ate all of it. From then on, her problem was solved. The child has gained several pounds.

We have many visitors who come to observe how we manage our school lunch so that they may apply it to their schools. Some were from the Tennessee Valley Authority and the surrounding rural schools.

Besides Government help and donations by the people, there is still some expense to meet. This expense is met by the school and the home demonstration club sponsoring ice cream suppers, pie suppers, and programs. A total of $379.20 was raised.

As a result of our work, Pottertown School is the only school in the county having electricity, running water, and hot lunches.

We weighed the children the first month of school and again the fourth month. Every child had gained from 1 pound to 17 pounds. The average gain per pupil is 5½ pounds for the first four grades, and the upper four grades' average gain in weight per pupil is 7 pounds.

We feel that without the aid of Rachel Rowland, our home demonstration agent, the school project would not have been carried out.

We believe that any wide-awake school community that is willing to sacrifice some time and effort for the benefit of the children can operate a successful school lunch.

A Victory Garden Program

M-Day for Gardening

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work and Assistant Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Charge of Nutrition

A National Victory Garden Program was planned on December 19 and 20, 1941, when more than 250 representatives of garden associations and clubs, garden magazines, farm papers, seed and horticultural trade associations, and representatives of the Government agencies interested in gardening from practically every State in the Union met in Washington. Following are some of the significant statements made at the conference:

The challenge before us today is this: Total war makes demands on everyone. All of us cannot take part in the military defense of the Nation, but we are a part of that military defense just the same. Before there can be victory, there must be work and toil and sacrifice. Every man, every woman, every child must be ready to take his place or her place. To do so requires health. One cannot expect to be physically fit, mentally alert, and ready to "take it" unless a well-balanced diet, including plenty of fruits and vegetables, has provided that energy and fuel which is necessary to keep in top-notch condition all the time.

There are two outstanding differences which distinguish the war garden program of 1917 and the kind of program we need now. The one is in objectives; the other is in organization.

The need for gardens 23 years ago was to grow vegetables and fruits so that we could save other foods needed by our troops in France and our allies. Today we recognize that the principal need for gardens is to insure a balanced diet for all our people and to contribute the minerals and vitamins that are essential to have the mass human energy and morale needed to carry on total war. Researches in nutrition, many of which were started in 1917 and 1918 to find substitutes for products of which we were short then, are bearing fruit in providing the basis for understanding the protective qualities of vital foods. The eggs, pork, cheese, dried milk, and canned vegetables we have been sending to Britain for the past 6 months will help to see the British through this coming winter and may be one of the decisive factors in bringing final victory.

Every farmer in the United States has already been asked, as a matter of patriotic duty, to have a garden which will supply his own family with fruits and vegetables, releasing thereby large amounts of commercially grown crops that will go to our armed forces, our industrial centers, and to the people of countries allied with us.

In nonfarming areas, there are many places where gardens can be profitably grown and can supplement the nutrition and food programs of local areas. The governmental organization to encourage this has been established within the past 12 months. Under the Executive order of the President, issued September 3, 1941, the defense activities of all agencies dealing with health, nutrition, recreation, and welfare were placed under the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. This includes such activities as the nutrition program, the school-garden program, and the garden and health activities of the Work Projects Administration. Working in close liaison with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services are the Office of Civilian Defense and the Division of Consumer Services of the Office of Price Administration. Secretary Wickard and Mr. McNutt have appointed a National Defense Garden Advisory Committee which will continue to advise and assist with reference to war gardens.

Today is M-day for gardening in the second World War. We have the knowledge, the past experience, and the organization it takes to do this thing well. On your judgment and recommendations today and tomorrow, and on the action you will stimulate locally and nationally, will rest the success of the war-garden program which, I am confident, will play an important part in bringing victory.

Vegetables, Vitality, and Victory

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

Our national fate will be settled on the field of battle. But whether our brothers and sons and nephews and cousins who do the fighting are victorious depends on hard work by each of us in producing the essential goods for making war. Equipping one man for service in the modern fighting force requires the services of a score or more civilians. One indispensable line of war production is food. The fighters need food, and the workers who help to equip the fighters need food to make possible the top performance which is demanded by the danger we are facing as a Nation and the danger that many of our men are facing as individuals.

I think that the Axis powers have taught us a great lesson in the necessity of organizing for a purpose. With resources much more limited than ours, they have dealt telling blows against us—and against other nations like ourselves. The reason they have been able to do this is that they have organized all their resources for one purpose, to make war. We had not organized our resources, until recently, for this purpose; the making of war for a long time was farthest from our thoughts. All that is different now. We already have marshaled our industrial production and our farm production into line to produce for victory. The marshaling is not complete, but its impact is being felt. It is imperative that all our efforts be organized.

We all know that vegetables make an essential contribution to better nutrition, and thus to the health and strength of all our people—and to the virility of the Nation.

The task ahead of us is to see that our efforts in gardening are aimed in the same direction as our other food-production activities. We must consider gardening, first of all, as a part of the food-production program of the Nation. In total acreage and total production, home vegetable gardens on farms and in towns may be only a small fraction of the 7 million and more acres devoted to commercial production of vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. But they can make a vital contribution—if they are well directed.

The same principles which guide the general agricultural planning need to guide our planning for home gardens. Home gardens on the farm enter into our agricultural goals for 1942. We hope for an increase of about a million and a third home vegetable gardens on the Nation's farms.

Why? Because we know there are many advantages to the Nation in having a large percentage of the farm families producing their

own vegetables. When a family produces its own vegetables, it will eat more than if they come from the store and have to be paid for in cold cash. That, of course, tends to improve the family's health and to enable its members to work harder and longer. Producing vegetables at home puts the food supply right where it is to be used; it does not take any freight cars or trucks to move the food to those families—and transport is needed badly for other things these days. Still another advantage of home vegetable gardens is that they release more of the commercial vegetable production for other uses—in feeding the rest of the American people, feeding the armed forces—and for lend-lease shipment to Britain. Commercially canned vegetables, of course, are packed in tin cans—and we are short on tin. Farm home gardens tend to conserve the food supply.

Gardening Faces War Shortage

As we extend the garden food-production program beyond the farms of America, I think we need to proceed carefully and with full consideration of all the factors involved. I do not think the Nation will benefit at present from a widespread, all-out campaign intended to put a vegetable garden in every city back yard or on every vacant lot.

The national supply of fertilizer is almost sure to be scarce, because many of the chemicals which go into fertilizers also are needed to make munitions. The same is true of some of the commonly used insecticides and fungicides.

The United States long has imported many of its vegetable seeds from Europe, and those supplies are cut off from us now. Our domestic seed industry has expanded to make up the loss—so we shall not suffer from lack of vegetable seeds. But we do not have such large surpluses that we can be wasteful of vegetable seed, any more than we can with fertilizer and spray materials.

To make efficient use of the things required to plant gardens, we need to plan carefully—and give consideration to many different factors.

Careful study should be given to the kinds of vegetables, and the varieties that will grow best in each area. Without proper guidance, it would be only natural for many inexperienced gardeners to grow crops not adapted to their climates and soils.

There is much that can be done in the way of community gardens—where the planning and operation of such gardens can be given direction. Among other things, these gardens can be a great aid in the school-lunch program. But let me emphasize—experienced direction is important.

Several months ago, the free peoples of the world received a new inspiration from the symbol of V—for Victory. I think we might add two or more V's in our planning for a national garden program. Let's make it the three V's—Vegetables for Vitality for Victory.

"Of Cabbages and Kings"

PAUL V. McNUTT, Federal Security Administrator and Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services

"Cabbages and kings," when Lewis Carroll linked them together, spelled nonsense. But not today. Cabbages—and all the other good green produce of the earth—are helping to shape the future of the world. From our farms and gardens, as well as from our mines and factories, come the munitions of victory against the oppression of dictators and the hunger which is their ally.

During the last quarter century, our scientific knowledge has increased enormously, and our application of that knowledge has become broader and more practical. This is evident literally "from the ground up." The 1941 "war strategy" of the Department of Agriculture is significantly different from the agricultural policies of 20 years ago—different with the wisdom gained through bitter years of drought and dust bowl, different with the great new knowledge of nutrition which has come out of research laboratories and scientific experiments in the past few years.

As both public health protection and the national nutrition program are component parts of the defense health and welfare services, our tie-in with the agricultural program is very close; it is the tie-up between gardens and good food, and between good food and good health.

Nutrition Is Garden Goal

Improving the nutrition of the American people is, I take it, the major goal toward which increasing the Nation's vegetable gardens is directed. And it is what we now know of the values of protective foods which gives our 1941 garden program its distinctive character and its paramount importance.

The national nutrition program has set out to reach every man, woman, and child in the country with information concerning the newer knowledge of nutrition. In other words, we propose to see that people have the knowledge and the means to provide for themselves the basic foods—milk and cheese; oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit; green, leafy, and yellow vegetables, as well as potatoes, apples, and other vegetables and fruits; lean meat, poultry, or fish; eggs; bread and cereal, either "enriched" or whole grain.

Gardens are the source of more than half of these essential foods. Recognizing this, the national nutrition program calls for encouraging farmers to produce more dairy products, fruits, and vegetables; encouraging farm families to raise their own essential food; and encouraging city families to establish community gardens, where practicable. It also includes education to promote wise marketing for nourishment as well as economy, and to create a demand for protective foods.

On the day when war was declared, one of my staff happened to be in a remote county of the deep South. If any spot in the USA were to remain untouched by world events, you would say that would be it. Yet of five women she visited that afternoon, three have sons in the armed forces of our Pacific outposts. They crowded around her car to listen to the radio news. And their faces, she said, already bore the timeless sorrow of women in every war.

But what they said was, "Ain't there *nothin'* we can do?"

Our staff representative is no garden expert, but she had heard something of your plans. With what information she had, she told them, "You can raise a garden—maybe a bigger and a better garden." Out of her own conviction and their need, she managed to find words to show them why and how even the familiar task of raising collards would put them in the ranks beside their sons. All they answered was, "Guess I'll do me some winter plantin' now."

But there was no doubt in the observer's mind that for these women—and for thousands like them—a garden today means not only food for the family, but also courage and patience and a sense of participation for the mind and heart. "Morale" is a word they would not know. But the lowly collard may come to be, for them, its symbol.

"Of cabbages and kings" is not nonsense now.

Democracy the 4-H Way

CLARA M. OBERG
4-H Club Agent, Ramsey County, Minn.

Clyde Marquis, recently returned from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, where he has been United States delegate for 6 years, tells extension workers that the important task before them now is to help Americans understand what democracy is. Clara Oberg is doing just this with young people in the suburbs of St. Paul and Minneapolis, many of them from the "tar-paper shack" communities that grow up in river bottoms and marginal land near big cities.

During one of the evening sessions of the 1941 Minnesota Legislature last April, time was taken out during debate to pay tribute to an intent group of young men and women sitting in a reserved section of the gallery. They were young people from rural Ramsey County, most of them 4–H alumni, who had come from miles around to have a look at lawmaking. It was indeed a thrilling moment for these older boys and girls to be recognized as American youth, alert and anxious to learn how laws are made.

But this is only one of the many high spots in the recent activities of Ramsey County youth who set out a year ago with the help of extension leaders to learn more about citizenship and democracy. This group, unlike most rural youth organizations in Minnesota, is not truly rural, and yet in some sections is very rural. These young people are under the eaves of the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Boys cannot choose an all-agricultural topic—all of them are not on farms. Many of the girls, although interested in homemaking subjects, are employed in industries and prefer a subject of general interest to the entire group.

And so it was that this group decided in favor of citizenship and democracy and set out to arrange the finest series of extension meetings ever held by a youth group in Ramsey County. Thomas Jansa, third-place winner in junior leadership at the National 4–H Club Congress in 1940, helped to start the ball rolling when he said: "I don't think we know too much about our democracy anyway."

Before any meetings were scheduled, an advisory board sat down to plan the program. Those on the board asked themselves: "What are some of the topics our members will want to have discussed, and who would be the most likely men to talk things over with the group?" How well they succeeded is indicated by this brief account of meetings held throughout the county, with attendance ranging from 30 to nearly 100.

At the first meeting held in November 1940, James S. Lynch, Ramsey County attorney, led the group in a discussion on Laws—Why Our Society Must Have Them. This meeting, like all those that followed, was informal yet instructive; and the young folks entered into the discussion with a great deal of enthusiasm. Mitchell Perrizo, a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives and a former 4–H Club member, spoke a month later on How Laws Are Made. At this same meeting, J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau, led a general discussion explaining farm legislation and other matters of special interest to young people interested in democratic principles. Out of this meeting came the invitation extended by Mr. Perrizo, one of Minnesota's youngest legislators, to attend an evening session of the State legislature.

Laws Which Affect Our Social Security was the topic assigned to Paul Calrow, former supervisor of agriculture teachers in Minnesota. He explained social security laws, banking laws, and many things which young people should know in order to make the best possible plans for the future.

F. W. Peck, former director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and now president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, spoke on The Wise Use of Credit. A month later, Paul Neid, rural sheriffs' supervisor, sat down with these young people to discuss law enforcement and the obligations of the average citizen. Being a young man, Mr. Neid himself asked to join the group.

The grand finale to the series of meetings which had begun a year ago came in June when John C. DuVall, representing the national commissioner of education, spoke before a joint session of older young folks and 4–H Club junior leaders on the subject, Democracy Begins at Home.

One of the most gratifying things about this series of meetings was the genuine interest shown by the speakers. They were glad to talk things over with young rural people and presented much stimulating material. They recognized the interest that these folks displayed in the topics and usually remained to talk with individuals during the balance of the evening.

This interest in citizenship and democracy is not a new thing in Ramsey County. Training for citizenship and the development of boys and girls into fine men and women were the elements of 4–H work which first won the support of parents and teachers and the general public some 25 years ago. Back in 1928, Mrs. Victor Fitch, now leader of the Shikoma 4–H Club, produced an original play called The Melting Pot in which each club member represented a nationality group. Listing contributions of each nationality group, 4–H members stressed the fact that our country was built by these contributions. As the play progressed, each country's contribution was accepted by Uncle Sam; and, as a closing feature, all groups lined up with Uncle Sam, the Statue of Liberty, and the Spirit of Democracy, giving the Pledge of Allegiance and singing the Star Spangled Banner.

The 4–H interest in citizenship has grown from year to year. It offers boys and girls training in better methods of homemaking and farming, with the emphasis on those things which lead toward clean, wholesome lives. In Ramsey County, where more than 1,000 enroll in club work each year, project No. 1 is always to help boys and girls find their talents and to use these talents for themselves, their community, and their country. That is real democracy, achieved the 4–H way.

The Bureau of Home Economics, in developing work clothes for women, has developed a wet-weather garden suit made of shower-proof cotton that can stand any number of washings. This suit meets the need of farm women who have to work in the garden on wet, dewy mornings or who have outdoor chores to do in rainy weather. Shaped leggings protect hose from rain, dew, or tomato-vine stains.

Victory Assets

Organized to work together and to serve the community and their country, whether it be in growing gardens, collecting salvage material, giving first aid, or helping in civilian defense, the 70,500 members of older rural youth organizations are victory assets. The Utopia Clubs in Kentucky illustrate how some of these clubs are organized and what they are doing.

■ At camp, in their communities, and at home, Kentucky Utopians are doing their bit for victory. More than 1,200 young men and young women—leaders all—are active in 68 counties, under the sponsorship of the Kentucky Extension Service.

Meeting together each month, these young men and women between the ages of 19 and 28 years have learned to function as a group. In their group discussions, they have talked over their dairy, poultry, home-garden, diet, and nutrition activities from a national viewpoint. They have discussed ways of improving nutrition habits of their communities for better health. They have considered improved methods of increasing the production of certain farm commodities to insure more food for freedom.

First aid and civilian defense have been given major emphasis in their club programs. For the past year, Utopia Club members have been keeping in touch with the boys in the service by writing them letters and sending them candy, cookies, and other sweets. A number of the young people have been employed in defense work, and some have been going to night school to prepare themselves for defense jobs. Utopia Clubs took an active part in the aluminum drive in all the counties. Many of them sponsored the movement in their communities. In Montgomery County, Ky., one-third of the aluminum contributions were credited to the efforts of the Utopians.

In Montgomery County, every Utopian operates at least 1 acre of garden as a defense project, reports County Agent Floyd McDaniel. In addition, club members have raised 182 hogs, 100 milk cows, and 11 flocks of poultry, averaging more than 50 hens. They also own approximately 350 breeding ewes. Their flocks are all the farm-flock size and are made up largely of Northwestern ewes with purebred Southdown and Hampshire rams. Utopia Club men inaugurated the portable sheep-dipping activity which has been so valuable to the sheep industry of the county. They have also promoted pasture development and the growing of legume hay for their livestock feed. Eight of the club members are now working individually with dairy-herd improvement and are producing milk for evaporation. Four of the members operate their own farms which they have purchased, and 3 members are in charge of their home farms. They are trying to be "good farming" examples in the "Make the Farm Feed the Family" program.

Through their club work, the Utopians have learned to conduct an organization, choose committees, and serve as committee members. From the ranks of Montgomery County Utopians, there are two members on the county agricultural council, six members on the county commodity committees, three AAA field supervisors, one AAA chief clerk, one officer of the Federal Farm Loan Association, one State road engineer, two county fair officials, two 4-H Club leaders, one Sunday school superintendent, and five church officers.

Working together cooperatively, the Montgomery County Club members have played an important part in the reorganization of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association. Montgomery County leads the State in the number of farmers voting for this reorganization, and Utopia members signed up more than 200 tobacco producers. The Utopians have been marketing about 100,000 pounds of tobacco annually from 100 to 110 acres. They have increased their respective yields about 200 pounds per acre. In addition, the preliminary activities of these young farmers started the adapted hybrid-corn project in the county, which has grown to be "The corn work of the county." One of the club members has become the recognized leading seed corn producer and authority in this section.

Twenty-five varieties of seed corn were tested by Barren County's Utopia Club members during the past year to obtain information on high-producing varieties of corn. In addition to their hybrid corn seed growing project, the club members have concentrated on livestock production, gardening, nutrition, and canning activities.

Food for health as a defense measure has been the watchword of Utopian women members of Boone County where one of the first Utopia Clubs was organized in November 1930. A number of the women have been very active in canning activities during the past year. One member canned more than 600 quarts of home-produced food. A number of successful projects were witnessed by club members on their annual fall tour through the county. Members were found with 10-acre corn projects, 1- and 2-acre tobacco projects, 1- or more-acre small-fruit projects, milk-production dairy projects, poultry projects, landscaping, and home-beautification work. Boone County Utopians have long been taking part in county-wide events and are becoming leaders of younger groups of the county, outside of their own organization.

Better Housing for Illinois Poultry

■ No more makeshift hen houses on Illinois farms, judging from the response of farmers in 84 counties reached by the extension better-poultry-housing campaign. It has been a "meetingless" project, planned and carried out by Poultry Specialist H. H. Alp in cooperation with Illinois extension editors and the university radio station, WILL.

In Illinois, with a high percentage of tenant-operated farms, poultry meetings have not produced the best results because landlords invariably did not attend them and were not influenced to cooperate with their tenants in furnishing satisfactory poultry equipment, Mr. Alp points out. Furthermore, farmers have been swamped with requests to attend meetings. Therefore, it was decided to conduct a publicity campaign by press and radio to sell landlords and tenants on the idea of building a model hen house—a straw-loft type of structure, 20 by 40 feet, with no-draft ventilation and a raised concrete floor to insure no dampness.

Farms on which a straw-loft type of poultry house had been built were visited. The owners were interviewed. Pictures were taken of their houses and flocks. Human interest stories with mats of the farm pictures were sent to all the leading daily and weekly Illinois newspapers, as well as to the farm bureau publications. Short radio programs were arranged to supplement the press publicity.

During the campaign, the mail requests quadrupled for Circular 501, described in the news stories as the blueprint of directions for building the straw-loft poultry house. From these extension plans, 184 farmers built poultry houses.

As a follow-up procedure to keep up the interest in the project, 1,000 poultry-house calendars, 11 by 14 inches, have been issued monthly. These calendars are in colors, the art work being done by the Illinois WPA Art Project. Mr. Alp prepared a different theme, along with a rough outline, for each month's illustration. The value of the monthly calendar lies in the fact that it provides a monthly contact throughout the year and permits telling a new idea for each month, Mr. Alp points out. The mailing list for each county for these calendars is determined largely by the county agent. One agent uses 100 calendars a month.

They Can Take It With Them

J. A. EVANS, Extension Entomologist, New York

At the conclusion of a fruit growers' meeting in up-State New York several years ago, a member of the audience came up to me and said: "The meeting was highly instructive and very interesting, but I am afraid that so much information has been given that little of it will be retained in the minds of most growers by the time they get home. In other words, they can hold it for a short time, but they cannot take it with them."

The growing of quality apples has become a complicated business, and in our efforts to supply the grower with all the essentials for mastering the maze of problems involved there is great danger, particularly at meetings with a large attendance, that little information of a specific nature may be retained by the farmer after he leaves the meeting.

With this in mind, we thought of the old oriental proverb that "what is registered in the eye is not forgotten"; and last year we developed the movie, Blossom Forth the Fruit, a story of apple growing in 1,200 feet of 16-millimeter color film. All the major operations that make for the production of quality fruit are shown—pruning, disposal of brush, mixing and applying spray materials, fertilization and other cultural practices, application of hormone sprays to prevent preharvest drop, harvesting, grading, packing, Government inspection service, storage, and movement to market.

Although the film covers the whole range of orchard operations, the major portion of it is devoted to the problem of protecting the crop from insect and disease damage. All the important apple pests and their injuries are shown in remarkably clear close-ups. As an example, one shot shows three aphids "blown up" to such size that they occupy almost the entire screen; and it is easy to distinguish the rosy aphids from the green aphids by the difference in length of the cornicles or "honey tubes" on the backs of the insects.

Just enough captions have been employed to make the film understandable to audiences having many different interests. In addition, each shot runs long enough to permit the telling of a more complete story by the person showing the film. One of the notable features of the film is the showing of a series of shots illustrating the part the Extension Service, experiment stations, Weather Bureau, and other agencies play in the administration of the Fruit Spray Information Service in New York State.

An idea of the wide usage to which the film has been put can be gleaned from a survey of the different types of meetings at which the film has been shown during the past year, such as: State horticultural society sesssions, Farm Bureau fruit growers' meetings, county agent training schools, conferences of insecticide and fungicide manufacturers, classes and seminars at the college of agriculture, Grange meetings, women's garden club groups, high-school classes, and national scientific society meetings.

The excellent photography of the film was accomplished by William R. Hutchinson, amateur photographer, Newburgh, N. Y., who has been doing 16-millimeter work for more than 12 years. Technical assistance on subject matter, continuity, and general development of the nonphotographic technique was given by the extension entomologist and John Van Geluwe, assistant county agricultural agent of Orange County, where most of the various shots were taken. Blossom Forth the Fruit was shown at practically every meeting attended by the extension entomologist last winter; in fact, it was impossible to fill all of the requests for showings received from the various organizations and groups throughout the State. In addition, when the film was not in use by the extension entomologist it was "on the road" being shown by other individuals. In spite of the numerous showings throughout the State, the film is still in excellent condition and will see active service again this coming winter, judging from the large number of bookings that already have been arranged.

After our experience with Blossom Forth the Fruit we are firmly convinced that color movies are one of the best educational guarantees that farmers can come to our meetings for specific knowledge and that when they leave the meeting and start for home "they can take it with them."

4–H Fair Superintendents

For the past 4 years, older 4–H Club members of Linn County, Oreg., have been used as department superintendents at the annual county fall 4–H fair. It is the duty of the superintendent to assist with the arranging of the exhibits, call the classes, record the placings, give out the ribbons, and inform the judge that the class is ready to judge. The club member selected as superintendent usually engages another member to assist. We have found this a very good way to train young people in assuming responsibilities.

Approximately 17 percent of our local leaders are also club members. Records show that the clubs led by these young people are the most active in the county. We believe that club leadership is a real test and a developer of future leaders.

Iowa Holds Farm Youth School

ROBERT C. CLARK, Extension Rural Youth Specialist, Iowa

■ A desire to give rural young people a more thorough knowledge of how to live and how to make a living in a democratic manner describes the program of the first Iowa Farm Youth School, held at Iowa State College, July 22 to August 28. Iowa State College cooperated with the Bankers Life Co. of Des Moines in setting up this special 6 weeks' summer session called "The Farm Youth School."

One hundred Iowa rural young men and women—one from each county—were selected by a county and State committee. Leadership ability, good health, 17 to 21 years of age, above-average scholastic standing, a good 4–H Club record, and a desire to remain in the rural community to engage in work related to agriculture were the factors emphasized in selecting delegates. As college students for 6 weeks, their tuition, meals, lodging, and the resources of the college were provided in the form of scholarships.

Practice Democratic Living

The 1941 Iowa Farm Youth School was planned to give the students a broad view of the productive, economic, and social aspects of agriculture, home economics, and rural life. Working, playing, studying, and living together were for the purpose of stimulating rural young people to develop more effective programs of self-improvement combined with right relationships among individuals and among groups. Emphasis was also placed on inereasing the economic efficiency of the individual and furthering a stronger feeling of his civic responsibility to his home, his community, the State, and the Nation.

Learning to live the democratic way was put into practice by the young women through an elected council of five young women who, with their counselor and house mother, determined their own rules and regulations. A similar council was set up by the young men. Those directing the Farm Youth School program were frequently reminded by the joint student council at their weekly meetings that certain changes, such as a free night, more time for library reading, less lecturing, more discussions, special conferences, and more committee assignments, would enable them to spend their time to better advantage.

"Every young person on at least one committee" was the slogan of the school. Elected committees assisted the instructors in planning and conducting the course work, making arrangements for special tours, organizing parties, and presenting radio broadcasts. At the Sunday dinner each special guest was greeted by two young people serving as host and hostess. The guests were introduced to the entire group by a student serving as chairman of the brief after-dinner program.

Groups of 25 young people began class work at 7 a. m. each day. The young women were engaged in studying and actually demonstrating how to select, prepare, and serve food; how to purchase, construct, and care for their clothing; how to manage a home efficiently; and how to live more abundantly with their families. Records of the family menu and budget were kept by each student prior to attending the school. The reason for the apparent shortage of eggs and milk in the family diet was discussed and an effort made to correct this deficiency upon returning home. Aprons were made prior to the opening of classes, and making a dress was the laboratory assignment in the clothing work.

How to get started in farming and operate a farm efficiently so as to conserve the soil and the human resources and make a profit for the operator was the principal objective of the young men's courses. Field trips, judging work, laboratory exercises, discussions, special reading assignments, and visual aids made the farm-management course, the livestock program, and the farm mechanics and crops and soil management courses interesting, practical, and a means of obtaining up-to-date information. Records which the young men brought from home relative to the AAA and the Soil Conservation program provided the basis for many home-farm problem situations.

The instructors, selected for their understanding of the interests and problems of young people as well as for their knowledge of the subject matter involved in the various courses, were instrumental in challenging the students and in helping them to apply the latest information to problems of farming, homemaking, and being responsible citizens in their community.

Recreation Has a Place

All work and no play had no place in a program designed to train for living a full life; consequently, recreational activities were interwoven into the class work and study periods. Folk, square, and social dancing and games took on a new meaning as instruction in these activities was combined with a social good time. Learning new skills and developing an appreciation of how swimming, tennis, archery, ping pong, bowling, badminton, soft ball, and volley ball could fit into a home and community recreation program were emphasized throughout the 6 weeks. Saturday evening parties, for fun and for demonstration purposes, were first in popularity, with the sports festival, nature hikes, and trips scheduled for one afternoon each week also being popular.

Each afternoon the young people assembled for group discussions or singing. Outstanding leaders from the college staff and from rural organizations conducted forums and group discussions on various aspects of personal and social problems. The assembly was a meeting typical of our democratic way of life where each person was privileged to express his or her agreement or disagreement on the issue. Family health, recreation, social courtesies, thrift, the use of money, vocational guidance, developing effective rural organizations, the place of leadership in rural life, and practical lectures and demonstrations on music, art, and literature appreciation high-lighted these afternoon assembly periods.

Opens New Vistas

Many of the rural young people experienced the thrill of attending their first concert and lecture. Opportunity was also afforded the young people to confer with the dormitory counselor and the college deans relative to their plans for continuing their education.

A movie in color was taken of representative activities included in the Farm Youth School. This visual aid will be used by the young people as they share with groups in their respective counties the many interesting experiences by which they were privileged to profit as 6-week students at Iowa State College.

The average young man attending the school was 18.7 years old, had graduated from high school or would be a senior this fall, lived on a 200.4 acre farm, and had been active in 4–H Club work for 6 years.

His average "coed" partner was 17.8 years old, had graduated from high school or would be a senior this fall, lived on a 194.6-acre farm, and had been active in 4–H Club affairs for 6.2 years.

"The splendid interest and response on the part of the students have amply justified our expectations in this venture," stated Dr. Charles E. Friley, president of Iowa State College. "Although we have had the general idea of such a program as the Farm Youth School in mind for several years, it was not until the Bankers Life Co. of Des Moines expressed its interest in providing scholarships to help defray the expenses of rural young men and women attending the school that our idea became a reality."

■ More than 1,600 rural families in 44 Missouri counties used freezer lockers to store their home-produced food in 1940—almost twice as many as during the previous year.

Steering Toward Freedom's Food Goals

TWO OHIO AGENTS TELL HOW THE FOOD FOR FREEDOM PROGRAM IS GETTING UNDER WAY IN THEIR COUNTIES

A Dairy County Takes Stock

CHARLES A. HAAS, County Agricultural Agent, Geauga County, Ohio

Here in Geauga County in industrial northeastern Ohio, we have some milk-marketing problems to solve before we can swing into that part of the Defense Program to increase milk production by 9 percent. Dairying is the leading farm enterprise, and the goal of a 9-percent increase can and will be reached. Some plan has to be worked out to prevent that increase from simply beating down the price paid the producers. That is, farmers might easily receive less for producing more fluid milk. The larger milk dealers, especially in Cleveland, can take care of surplus milk, but many smaller dealers—and they are numerous—did not have connections that enabled them to dispose of the surplus that would come to them except to separate the cream and treat the skim milk as waste. Yes, a terrible state of affairs, but that is as it was a very short time ago.

Leading dairymen in the Cleveland milkshed, including the directors of the Cleveland Milk Federation, the AAA Area Milk Producers' Committee, and the alert dairy leaders in the Cleveland, Canton, Akron, and Youngstown markets, as a result of several meetings, seem to have the situation well in hand.

Another problem that has been acute is a 46-percent decrease in farm labor supply. Dairymen have met this shortage by installing milking machines. One dairyman in this county lost his hired man October 1. He installed a milking machine and is handling two more cows than he had when he employed an extra man. The farmers have used pick-up hay balers and corn pickers to complete their harvest work. Five acres of corn on one farm were picked at a cost of $16.25, or 4 cents per bushel. There are many other instances that could be cited, showing how Geauga County (Ohio) farmers are meeting the defense goals.

The county land use committee was the chief avenue through which information was disseminated. With every organization represented on the respective township land use committees, information on the Defense Program was disseminated through these key people. County committees on dairying and poultry production are studying the problems arising as a result of the increased production and are determining the county policy and guiding the thinking of the farmers. They are looking ahead to the dangers of the post-war period and encouraging farmers not to overexpand or go heavily into debt.

These county committees are composed of the chairmen of the township committees. They are helping to determine the subject matter that they want discussed in the local township meetings scheduled during the winter months. These leaders are acquainted with local community activities and encourage other leaders to include the same material in their meetings. Before spring work begins, almost every farmer will have an opportunity to fit his program to the production of one or more of the foods needed for defense.

A further procedure suggested by the small dairy committee is an intensive pasture campaign next spring. They are taking an inventory of all farms that have followed improvement practices on their pastures. Next spring local publicity will be given these farms through newspapers, radio and circular letters. Result demonstrations are being planned on at least one farm in every township.

Sixty percent of the income in the county is derived from dairying. In the last census, the annual milk production per cow was 5,977 pounds, or second largest in the State. Since 1937, the number of dairy herds decreased 2 percent, whereas the number of cattle increased 2 percent. The dairy committee is placing major emphasis on more economical production during the present emergency.

Poultry which rates second as a source of income will respond quickly to the Defense Program. Housing facilities are adequate, but in the last few years they were not filled to capacity. More orders for early-hatched chicks are already very evident. It was impossible to find pullets this past fall to meet the demand.

With All Shoulders to the Wheel

W. H. COULSON, County Agricultural Agent, Monroe County, Ohio

The Food for Freedom Program in Monroe County, Ohio, was a cooperative project. A committee of leaders of extension projects, county ACP committeemen, and Federal agencies met with the county agent and worked out details of the program.

Officers and leaders of farm organizations, county and community ACP committeemen, county school officials, representatives of a large milk condensery, vocational agricultural instructors, feed dealers, hatcherymen, handlers of farm produce, rural church organizations, Farm Security supervisors, and representatives of the press cooperated.

A county-wide meeting of all these agencies was held early in October, at which time the program was explained by the county extension agent. A discussion of the best way to get people to attend community meetings was led by the chairman of the county USDA war board.

The Granges, rural churches, school board, and ACP committeemen made arrangements for buildings and agreed to assist with parts of the program. The dairy company sent letters to all their shippers and urged their drivers to explain the purpose and time of the meetings to as many individuals as possible on their routes. The field men of the dairy organization also spent several days in making individual contacts among their shippers.

Six meetings were originally scheduled for the county. As word of the meetings and program spread, we were requested to hold additional meetings in other parts of the county. Eight meetings in all were held with an attendance of 930 men and 805 women.

A motion picture showing the handling and processing of milk on the farm, in the condensery, and at the market was shown. This picture was filmed in our own and neighboring counties. A representative of the dairy emphasized the necessity for care in handling milk and discussed prices and the outlook for future markets. The county agent gave a discussion of the Food for Freedom Program and then discussed briefly the feeding and management of dairy cattle. A mimeographed circular of two pages had been prepared on rations for cows.

The chairman of the county USDA war board presided at all the meetings. Plans are being formulated by the various cooperating agencies as mentioned above for dairy-management schools, poultry-management schools, and machinery-repair schools.

Planning Committees and Rural Youth

War intensifies the Nation's interest in youth. County agricultural planning studies on rural youth situations offer a basis for constructive effort.

One way to understand the part that agricultural planning committees can take in helping youth to fulfill their role in total war is to examine some of the work they have done.

Here is what happened in Ross County, Ohio, as related by Director H. C. Ramsower of Ohio before the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture recently:

"This county, through its land-use planning activity, became interested in older rural youth. There is a group of about 150 of these older youth who have been active for 2 or 3 years under the leadership of the county agricultural agent and the assistant agent. This group undertook to make a study of the older youth in the county's rural areas.

Find 2,000 Out-of-School Youth

"They found nearly 2,000 of these young people out of school, at home, on farms, or in small villages. Out of each 100 rural youth, 27 did not graduate from high school. Fifty-one out of each one hundred were not members of any organized group. Thirty out of each one hundred never attended church or Sunday school. Eighteen out of each one hundred were not employed and were seeking work.

"Even though 2 extension agents in this county were already working beyond their reasonable capacities, the people of the county obtained some additional help and set up work to interest more of this age group. They are now working in 3 or 4 communities in the county, endeavoring to interest these young people in local community groups and programs. Already in each of these 3 or 4 communities, approximately 100 young men and women are participating in active programs."

Here are, therefore, a group of more than 2,000 young men and women waiting to be organized into local community groups through which they may make the greatest possible contribution to the war effort. The situation in this county is typical of that in hundreds of other counties throughout the Nation. Agricultural planning committees the country over are tackling the job of helping these young people.

Agricultural planning committees in Massachusetts undertook to learn about the resources, opportunities, and desires of rural youth in order to formulate programs to make best use of youth resources in the State.

Originally, the question of a rural youth study was raised in the town policy committees in Essex County, but town rural policy committees in other Berkshire, Bristol, and Worcester County towns made it clear that this type of study would be of equal importance in other sections of the State.

Rural policy committees—the equivalent of agricultural planning committees—in the 4 counties expressed a definite interest in carrying out a rural youth survey. In these 4 counties—Essex in the northeast, Bristol in the southwest, Berkshire in the west, and Worcester in the central part of the State—a survey of 8 typical towns was made with the participation of a group of young people. A total of 310 schedules was submitted by 28 boy and 23 girl volunteer field workers. In addition, 256 schedules were obtained from agricultural vocational schools and high schools.

The project was begun in November 1940 and completed in February 1941 under the leadership of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. The planning committees in the counties where the survey was carried out took an active interest in the project and encouraged local leaders to render all possible assistance to the cooperating agencies.

The full description of the study is now available in typewritten form, but the summary of findings and recommendations was mimeographed and distributed among the leaders concerned with youth work in rural areas. The material is now being used by these leaders in discussion groups with the young people and is of great assistance in clarifying the measures needed to meet their problems. The State educational institutions, especially those concerned with vocational training, are finding the results of the study helpful in working out their programs.

Among the other activities initiated by agricultural planning committees of special interest to young people are rural libraries. Boulder and El Paso Counties, Colo.; and Adair and Winnebago Counties, Iowa, are taking steps to bring library facilities to all rural people. In Broome County, N. Y., a subcommittee on libraries and rural reading is hard at work, and when its plans mature, the county will be a more interesting place for young people. The Caswell County, N. C., committee cooperated in procuring a WPA rural library. In Natrona County, Wyo., the committee planned for library facilities and also initiated a high-school course in social conduct which especially appealed to the young people.

A land-use tour for 179 vocational students and teachers conducted by a subcommittee on school problems interested young people in Erie County, N. Y.

In Burleigh County, N. Dak., initiation of youth training in agricultural planning and leadership was undertaken in cooperation with the public schools, the Extension Service, and the Farmers' Union.

Health problems as they relate to the youth in rural areas were a common concern of these committees. A subcommittee of women in Elko County, Nev., decided to concentrate on the school and health problems arising from the relative isolation of range headquarters and is making headway with its plans. In Major County, Okla., a cooperative "Food for Defense" program has been developed in which the schools will participate. Health and nutrition demonstrations were planned for a county meeting of school-board members and teachers.

As the war progresses, agricultural planning committees will contribute increasingly to the efforts of the Nation to provide opportunities for its youth to help win the war and to win the peace as well.

Congressman Ketcham Dies

With the passing on December 4, 1941, of the Hon. John C. Ketcham, a former Member of Congress, from Michigan, Extension loses a friend and legislative supporter. In Congress he studied and worked for the interests of agriculture, the Capper-Ketcham bill for progressive farming being a highlight of his career there. He did not view agriculture as a static thing. New methods and new problems constantly held his interest. And he urged them on by teaching and precept.

Mr. Ketcham's life was an inspiring example of achievement through high aspirations and hard work. While still in high school he received a teacher's certificate and started teaching soon after. His success as a teacher led to his election as school commissioner. His political interest developed from that, being stimulated also by his outstanding work as a grange leader and lecturer. He was elected to Congress in 1921 and served six successive terms.

A sharp increase in Georgia "cow pantries" during recent years brings the total of trench silos alone up to 1,536. The number of silos to furnish feed for livestock increased 40 percent in 1940 and 60 percent in each of the 2 preceding years.

While Georgia homemakers are busily engaged in canning, farmers go forward with another project of "canning"—that of putting up silage.

Eisenhower Appointed Associate Director

Milton S. Eisenhower, Land Use Coordinator and Associate Director of Extension Work

■ Milton S. Eisenhower, whom the Secretary designated as Associate Director of Extension Work in his administrative memorandum of December 13 directing the Department's reorganization for war effort, brings to Extension a wide knowledge of basic Government policies, programs, organization, and procedures. During his nearly 16 years of service with the Department, he has been an indefatigable worker in the interest of agriculture, particularly in the realm of public relationships, program coordination, information, and the simplification of administrative processes.

Mr. Eisenhower came to the Department by civil-service appointment in May 1926 from his post as American vice consul at Edinburgh, Scotland. Two months later, Secretary William M. Jardine selected him for the position of Assistant to the Secretary. In December 1928 he became Director of Information for the Department. It was during this period that he laid the ground work for his extensive knowledge of the general administrative, coordinating, and policy-forming activities of the Department.

When, in 1928, Mr. Eisenhower was selected to unify and direct all informational activities of the Department, he found that public interest in agricultural questions had been growing at a tremendous pace—particularly in the economic and social aspects of the farmers' problems. Realizing that the communication to the public of reliable information developed by the technical and economic research work in the Department was an important complement to the direct teaching work carried on by extension workers, he focused the activities of the various divisions engaged in the dissemination of information through publications, the radio, and news on a common, unified program of information. He established new policies designed to provide information in a more simplified form.

At that time he established a basic principle for agricultural information workers which still guides the work, namely, "that information workers of the Department of Agriculture are not interested in gaining prestige for themselves, for administrators, or for the institution as such; they are interested in helping to meet the needs of a democratic people in ways charted by the Congress. . . . The forces and circumstances that shape the character of American farming are on the move, and information workers must be alert to reflect that movement. . . . Information people must take part in policy formation, in program development, in program coordination, in program effectuation. . . . Only then can they really meet the responsibility of serving the general welfare in hundreds of ways and fashions, as the Congress, the Secretary, and the public expect."

Not only were the information services improved tremendously in quality and clarity by Mr. Eisenhower, and not only was the production of needed materials speeded up, but new and better services were started. For instance, he helped to establish in 1928 the Farm and Home Radio Hour in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Co., and thus inaugurated public service broadcasting for agriculture; today the Farm and Home Hour is daily releasing valuable Department information to approximately 17 million farm and city people. These and many other improvements in organization, in scope and character of work, in public relationships, and in techniques were effectuated by Mr. Eisenhower to make the Department's program of information more helpful in a practical way during a period when tremendous economic and social adjustments in agriculture required the prompt dissemination of dependable information.

Mr. Eisenhower's duties as the interpreter of Department information required him to keep informed not only on agricultural programs already established and under way, but on new programs under consideration and on policies in the formulation stage. His comprehensive knowledge of the Department's functions, objectives, and structure and its relation to other Government programs, particularly those in the land use and conservation fields, enabled him to give helpful advice in the administrative councils of the Department. Because of this background, Secretary Wallace selected him as executive officer of the Secretary's Coordination Committee which was appointed in 1935 to consider ways of coordinating the activities of the action programs.

In 1936, M. L. Wilson, then Under Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Eisenhower were selected as a departmental committee to work with a committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, chairmanned by Dean Ladd of Cornell, to develop an agreement which would insure harmonious relationship between the Department and the land-grant colleges in the conduct of research, educational, and action programs.

The information gained from the deliberations of these committees and from other sources convinced Secretary Wallace that there was a genuine need for an across-the-board coordination of all Department pro-

To All Extension Workers

I know that the Extension Service is gratified in these troublous times by the appointment of Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower as Associate Director of Extension Work.

He comes to us at a time when our organization, with its vastly increased war responsibilities and multiplied relationships, has great need for the qualities of leadership, intense industry, organization, and steadfast adherence to sound principles that have characterized his work in the Department.

Mr. Eisenhower and I have worked very closely together for the past 8 years. I have great confidence in his ability to translate ideas and plans into constructive action and in dealing with all kinds of problems in the Department and the Federal Government. It has frequently been said that, because of his continuous service under four Secretaries of Agriculture, there are few who know the Department as well as he does. He has always believed in the work of the Extension Service as the educational arm of the Department.

Mr. Eisenhower will continue to direct the Office of Land Use Coordination, which he organized at the direction of the Secretary, and will give ample amounts of his time to help me in the general administrative work of the Extension Service and in its relationship to the entire war agricultural program. As Associate Director, he will greatly strengthen the Washington Extension front during the hard war months that lie ahead.

Yours very truly,

M. L. WILSON,
Director of Extension Work.

grams which related specifically to land use. He, therefore, directed the creation in July 1937 of the Office of Land Use Coordination and named Mr. Eisenhower as Land Use Coordinator of the Department. The new office immediately undertook, through systematic procedures established with all agencies, to correlate land use surveys, land use planning, and land policies and programs so as to avoid duplication and have all programs move toward common objectives; it also fostered coordination by structural and procedural changes, by integration of the legal bases for land use activities, and by encouraging complementary actions in other Government agencies designed to aid in furthering common objectives.

It was soon discovered that a systematic, enduring coordination of programs and the adaptation of programs to fit the varying conditions of agriculture would require a comprehensive land use planning activity, in which farmers, specialists, and administrators alike would play important parts in the communities, the counties, the States, and the regions. Mr. Eisenhower, working with M. L. Wilson, Dean Ladd, and many others, laid the basic ground work for a statement outlining new procedures and institutions for carrying out broad, comprehensive land use planning as a basis for localizing and correlating public action programs for farmers. This statement verified the long-standing relationships in extension and research and provided for the cooperation in program-forming and planning work of the State land-grant colleges and extension services. It was accepted by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities on July 8, 1938, at a joint meeting of Department and land-grant college representatives at Mount Weather, Va., and has since been popularly known as the Mount Weather agreement.

To provide a means for translating the plans into action, Secretary Wallace reorganized the Department in October 1938. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was designated as the general planning agency of the Department. A new Agricultural Program Board was appointed by the Secretary to consider how action programs might be modified to comply with the requirements of farm people as reflected in the plans prepared locally. The Agricultural Program Board comprised the heads of all action agencies and the Department Directors, with Mr. Eisenhower as chairman. The Office of Land Use Coordination was given the task of following through on all land use and credit programs to assure unified action in harmony with agreed-upon plans. Thus was laid the foundation of a mechanism for effectuating democratic planning in relation to Department programs.

Mr. Eisenhower held the offices of Land Use Coordinator and Director of Information jointly until January 6, 1941, when his greatly increased responsibilities made it necessary for him to resign from the latter position.

He is a member of the National Land Policy Committee and the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Planning Board, member of the Department Budget Board, chairman of the Agricultural Emergencies Committee, and a member of numerous other departmental and interdepartmental committees.

Mr. Eisenhower was born in Kansas in 1899 and graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College. After several years in newspaper, magazine, and teaching work, he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, as vice consul in 1924, where he remained until his appointment to the Department in 1926.

In addition to serving as Associate Director of Extension Work, he will continue to work as Land Use Cordinator and to handle the many other special assignments given to him by the Secretary.

A Spray Ring Does the Job

O. D. BURKE, Assistant Extension Plant Pathologist, Pennsylvania

One way to meet the Nation's food needs and at the same time make the most efficient use of farm machinery, which will be scarcer as the war progresses, is through spray rings. The experience of Potter County in developing an efficiently managed spray ring shows some of the conditions for success.

It became apparent to Pennsylvania farmers several years ago that more efficient use of spraying equipment was necessary. Profitable production of potatoes depended on spraying. With the help of County Agent Straw, farmers of Potter County developed a commercial type of spray ring that they felt would be capable of supplying their needs.

Four communities were selected and organized to try out the plan in 1939. The 4 rings covered some 670 acres and more than a hundred farms. Their success was immediate. In 1941 there were more than 50 rings in the State, and the movement had spread to New York State.

One thing that has made possible successful operation has been the finer grades of bluestone and hydrated lime from which bordeaux mixture can be made more rapidly than in the past.

Three years of experience with the commercial-type spray ring leads to a number of conclusions on successful organization. A closely knit organization, with directors and a president who has the power to hire the operator and who takes the responsibility of seeing that the ring operates smoothly, seems essential. Pennsylvania rings have been run on a commercial basis with the operator purchasing and owning all equipment. The farmers in the rings take no responsibility for it.

Acreage necessary for successful operation cannot be definitely set, but the closer these acres are together and the larger the fields, the lower the price per acre may be. On less than 150 acres, $1.60 an acre for each application is suggested. Between 150 and 165 acres $1.55 and above 175 acres the price can be $1.50 and still give the operator a margin of profit.

As to minimum acres per farm, again no definite figure should be set, but rather accessibility of the acreage to the normal spray route should determine small-patch acceptance into the ring. One-acre fields have in many instances been sprayed in the rings.

As to equipment, in our experience 10-row outfits, mounted on a rubber-tired tractor, have proved most satisfactory and have been quite usable, even on side-hill land. Two and one-half gallons per minute per row at 350 pounds pressure is minimum requirement for a pump. However, 30-gallon-per-minute pumps have usually been used with a 10-row sprayer. Twenty-five gallons per minute at 350 pounds pressure is as much as is actually needed.

Tanks on the tractor vary in size. One 10-row sprayer has two 150-gallon tanks, one on each side of motor. A flexible, light boom easily adjusted is essential. Tubular construction has been satisfactory. Tractor make and size must, to a certain extent, depend on manufacturer guarantees, prices, and adaptability to the job. Four-wheeled tractors should be used. It is difficult to overpower but easy to underpower. For 10 rows, 30 horsepower on the drawbar is about right. Outfits are manufactured to fit tractors by several spray companies.

A supply truck (a second-hand one may be used) on which a filling pump and a supply tank are mounted is essential. Capacity of tank on the truck should be at least 600 gallons; 1,000- to 1,200-gallon capacity is not too large for economical running.

Filling equipment to be used on the supply truck can be a rotary pump driven by a gasoline engine or from power take-off on the truck transmission. The pump should be capable of pumping 100 gallons per minute.

Bluestone in the form usually sold as "snow" has been most satisfactory for the making of "instant bordeaux." A rapidly made bordeaux seems essential.

Hydrated lime especially prepared for spraying purposes has been used in all the rings. The lime should be as fine as 300 mesh and should be freshly prepared. Lime that has been stored more than 4 to 6 weeks may be badly carbonated and sometimes lumpy.

Both these materials are furnished by the operator and have cost roughly about $12 per ton for lime and 5 cents per pound for bluestone.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Measuring 4–H Home Management

In anticipation of the additional farm and home planning that rural women and girls will be called upon to assume during the national emergency, a study was made to evaluate the effectiveness of the 4–H home-management program in fitting club members to manage their homes and especially to make financial plans.

Some of the results of this study were presented at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association in June 1941, at Chicago, Ill., by Mrs. Edith Barker, Iowa girls' club leader and chairman of a committee of nine women selected from all sections of the United States to make the survey.

Two questionnaires were sent to all State club leaders and home-management specialists. In questionnaire A, the extension workers were asked to rate the 4–H Club home-management objectives. In questionnaire B, inquiry was made into the various phases of the 4–H home-management project. The survey included such questions as the following: Do you feel that the 4–H girls' home-management project as presented in your State is meeting the educational need of the girls? What are the most important experiences 4–H Club girls are receiving through this project that will be of value to them later? Do you feel that this project is helping rural girls to greater security?

An analysis of the information furnished by State club leaders and home-management specialists showed that the objective "to help the girls sense the real meaning of 'home'" was considered of first importance. Between 80 and 89 percent of the State extension workers rated the following objectives as "extremely" important: To encourage the 4–H girl to plan the best use of her money and to contribute to the family planning of money use; to interest the 4–H Club girl in becoming a good buyer; to help girls find beauty in orderliness and cleanliness; to interest girls in doing their home tasks with the best use of time, energy, and equipment.

Work on this survey is being continued for another year, and a complete analysis will be available later.

Are Farm People Raising An Adequate Diet?

From a study of the food habits of 260 farm families in Preble and Harrison Counties, Ohio, it was found that during the week before the survey was made, the families had eaten sufficient butter and eggs to meet nutritional requirements; barely sufficient whole-grain cereals or breads; and not enough milk, raw fruits or vitamin-C rich foods, and green- or yellow-colored vegetables. Less than half of the adults and two-thirds of the children drank enough milk to meet the nutritional requirement for the week. Less than half the adults and children consumed some raw fruit, or some vitamin-C rich food, on 5 to 7 days of the week. Approximately one-half of the children and adults ate one or more daily servings of whole-grain, lightly milled cereal, or bread made from enriched flour. Only slightly more than one-third of the adults and children ate one green- or yellow-colored vegetable daily.

A comparison of the quantities of some of the foods consumed over a period of 1 year with some of the body requirements shows there is an excess of meats, starches, and sweets and a slight excess of butter used by the average family. There is a deficiency in milk, cheese, and eggs.

A comparison of the amount of food consumed with the amount needed by the average family of the two counties for a year is as follows:

Kind of food	Average amount consumed by family	Amount needed by family	Excess or deficiency
Dairy products:			
Milk (gallons)	241	273	−32
Butter (pounds)	105	100	5
Cottage cheese (pounds)	48	52	− 4
Eggs (dozen)	116	156	−40
Meat (pounds)	624	403	221
Flour and cereals (pounds)	737	572	165
Sweets (pounds)	356	156	200
Vegetables and fruits [1]	.....	.....	.....

[1] Figures for 1 year are not available on vegetables and fruits, but based on figures for 1 week and estimates for 1 year, there is unquestionably a deficiency in vegetables and fruits per average family.

In canning their home-produced foods, the families averaged 107 quarts of vegetables and 85 quarts of fruit which is below the Ohio standard of 278 quarts of vegetables and fruits per family. Many of these families, however, bought and canned additional fruits and vegetables to supplement those produced at home.

Storage of home-produced cabbage, root vegetables, and fruit falls below the recommended amount. Most of the families liked cabbage, 90 percent of them grew it, but it was stored by only 42 percent of the families.

In three-fourths of all the farm families, all members disliked an average of four different kinds of green, leafy, and yellow vegetables; in two-thirds of the families all family members disliked an average of three other vegetables. Some vegetables disliked were: Turnip and mustard greens, asparagus, spinach, carrots, summer squash, cauliflower, parsnips, and turnips. A large proportion of families were not familiar with such vegetables as kale, Swiss chard, broccoli, eggplant and kohlrabi.

Practically all the farm families had gardens, one-third of which were estimated to be inadequate. More than 90 percent of the families, however, produced an average of nine different green, leafy, and yellow vegetables during the preceding year. Green beans, green onions, lettuce, cabbage, peas, and carrots were most frequently reported as grown.

In spite of the fact that a large percentage of the families were owner families and fairly stable, the amount of fruit raised was small. Over one-half of the families had less than one-eighth of an acre of fruit. Only one-half of the families raised apples, but three-fourths of the families reported buying apples.

More than 90 percent of the families bought an average of 10 bushels of tree fruits, and one-half of the families bought an average of 10 gallons of small fruits. Over two-thirds of the families bought oranges and other fruits not grown locally.

Nearly 90 percent of the families have milk cows furnishing an average of 3 quarts of milk daily for the year. Fifteen percent of the families bought an average of 1 quart of milk a day. Two-thirds of the families bought butter. One-half of the families made, on an average, 49 pounds of cottage cheese for home consumption.

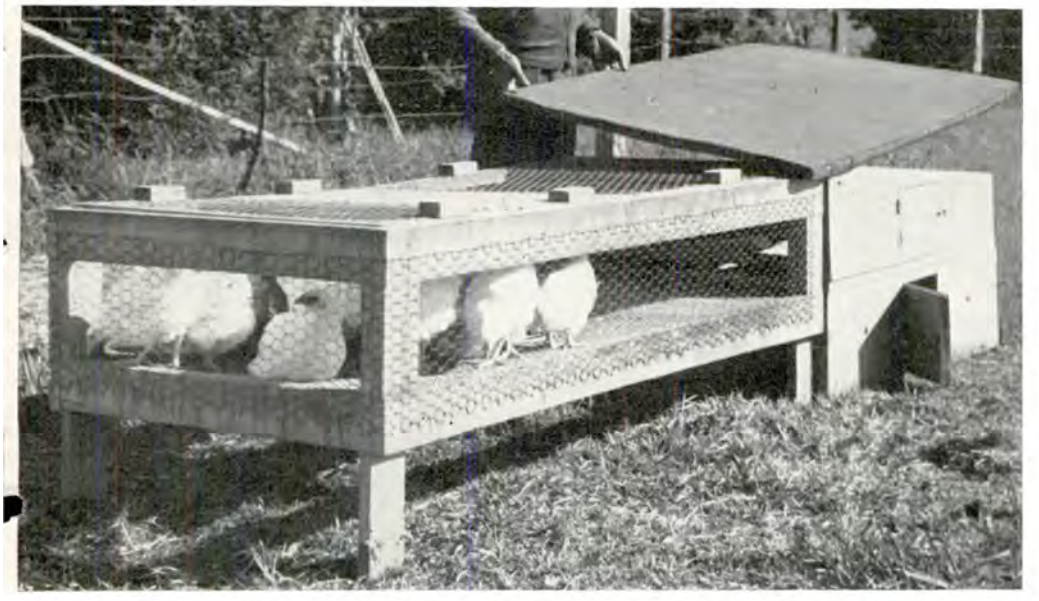
Poultry products were produced and used in quantity in the homes visited; 95 percent of the families had laying flocks averaging 71 hens (as of November 1, 1940). They reported the production and use of an average of 116 dozen eggs per family last year.—**Food Habits, Food Production and Consumption, Preble and Harrison Counties, Ohio,** by Minnie Price, Ohio Extension Service, and Gladys Gallup, Federal Extension Service. Ohio Ext. Pub., 1942.

■ A summary of extension activities and accomplishments in Puerto Rico shows that agents spent 77.2 percent of their time in the field in 1940, as compared to 80.9 percent in 1939. They averaged 1,164 farm visits in 1940 and 967 in 1939; 114 meetings in 1940, and 85 in 1939; and 3,004 office calls in 1940, and 1,564 in 1939. On the average, the agents doubled their output of circular letters in 1940. The average number of result demonstrations increased from 12 in 1939 to 17 in 1940.

■ NEARING COMPLETION are the studies evaluating educational growth of 4–H Club members engaged in dairy cattle and clothing projects of Massachusetts, in Missouri's sheep and clothing activities, and in the cotton and garden-canning projects of Arkansas.

To Relieve an Egg Shortage

Small farmers of virtually every State in the Union are beating a path to the door of the extension poultry department of Louisiana State University. They are seeking not a better mouse trap, but plans for a simple home-made lamp brooder that can be constructed on any farm from scrap material. The device is not an experiment but one that has been used on thousands of farms throughout the South where expensive brooder equipment is out of the question. It is counted on to fend off the threatened egg famine growing out of the Government's program of buying up huge supplies for shipment of 100 million pounds of dried eggs to England.



Home-made lamp brooder, originating in Louisiana, is proving a boon to small farm flock owners in meeting their Food for Freedom goals.

Louisiana people are seriously concerned about the egg situation for the reason that heretofore only 50 percent of the State's needs have been met by home production. Louisiana will either go without its normal supply, or it will have to begin production on a scale that will meet the home demand. What is true of Louisiana is true of every other State similarly affected.

It is here that the home-made lamp brooder comes into the picture. It is a device originated by Clyde Ingram, Louisiana extension poultryman, who discovered the idea 10 years ago on the farm of F. T. Smith, Guyedan, La., where it was being used in its simplest form. The extension poultryman brought it back to the State university, dressed it up, and put the plans into blue-print form.

Because it is so simple to construct, easy to clean, and adaptable to the rearing methods used, in the view of H. L. Shrader, extension poultryman of the United States Department of Agriculture, the home-made lamp brooder makes an ideal device for starting the small farmer in the poultry business. A farmer in a position to purchase 100 baby chicks and spend $5 for a few essential pieces of hardware and lamp for the brooder can start raising poultry. He should be certain that he buys only chicks of standard breeds and of assured egg-production breeding. A number of Louisiana hatcheries are now producing United States approved chicks to meet this demand.

The lamp brooder is designed for the use of the farmer who wishes to raise several small lots of 50 to 75 chicks during the season. The fact that the device may be constructed with little or none of the materials which are subject to priority regulations makes it readily available to every farmer. The bottom of the brooder is made of tin and is tacked with shingle nails to wooden frame of light 1- by 4-inch material. The base, top, and sides are made of wood in separate sections so that the brooder may be portable as well as easily cleaned. The broder is practically fireproof as no wood is exposed to the lamp flame. Heat is supplied by a low-top tin brooder lamp and burns kerosene. A sun porch with wire floor and sides is placed in front of the brooder.

In the opinion of extension workers, the brooder has "proved an incalculable boon to the entire farm-flock industry" and is expected in this area to provide one of the most significant factors in affording an answer to the Secretary of Agriculture's appeal for greater production in poultry and poultry products.

■ Texas farmers in 121 counties produced 12,098,820 pounds of fruit for home use in 1940, as compared with 3,730,198 pounds in 135 counties in 1939. Some of the 1,526,052 fruit trees and vines planted by home demonstration club women and girls in the last 4 years came into production in 1940, which was a season of bumper crops.

4–H Defense Work

One of the New York clothing specialists trained a group of older Tompkins County, N. Y., 4–H Club girls to act as leaders in defense activities, particularly the renovation of old clothing and other materials for the American Friends Service. The idea spread to Broome County and a number of other New York counties where the older girls are now heading up the program and making a valuable contribution to various groups including the Red Cross.

Young women in Jefferson County assisted Home Bureau women in holding open house on Sunday afternoons at the Y.W.C.A. in Carthage for soldiers from the Pine Camp area. The Jefferson County older girls' club also held open house at the Watertown "Y" for soldiers from Pine Camp and Madison Barracks. The program included games, singing, and lunch.

Snow for Gardens

Extension Forester W. O. Edmondson of Wyoming is urging Wyoming farmers to take advantage of the snow drifted in behind windbreaks by establishing garden plots there the coming spring in an effort to increase the food supply on the farms. Mr. Edmondson also serves as extension horticulturist and has advanced the slogan, "A garden for every Wyoming farm in 1942."

On farms which lack tree windbreaks to catch and trap the snow, Mr. Edmondson advises the erection on the windward side of the proposed garden plot of a temporary woven-wire fence in which slats or cornstalks are placed which will cause the snow to settle on the leeward side. As a last resort, he is advising farmers to make use of road graders, scrapers, or similar equipment to transport snow to the garden plots. Such moisture conservation will lessen the supply needed from the windmill next summer, and every step is taken to conserve and retain the moisture from spring and summer rains.

Mr. Edmondson is also urging Wyoming farmers to give greater consideration to the protection and use of Wyoming's forests, for this will relieve the pressure on other sections of the country where the demands are heavier due to the defense program.

■ One county in Vermont has been working with about eight young married couples. They study such subjects as Sources of Credit, Outlook, and Farm Management.

Gives Wider Acquaintance

Probably the most important result of 2 years' work with an older-youth organization has been a wider acquaintanceship among those who attended. In some cases these meetings provided social contact and recreation that would not otherwise have been available to some of the members. However, I doubt that there is as much lack of recreation and entertainment among the rural youth as many people think. Some of those who attended found it difficult to find time for one more activity.

I am not convinced in my own mind that there is any need for special activities among young people of these ages. Perhaps it would be better to make a point of getting more of them interested and actively engaged in regular extension activities among the older people of the community. Undoubtedly, they can offer valuable future leadership. But whether this can best be accomplished through segregation as an intermediary group or by simply throwing responsibility upon these younger people is a question.

If they continue to function as a separate group, the program of activities should be entirely one of their own choosing and should be 100 percent free of propaganda. I do not think it feasible to try to work any such groups on the basis of projects, similar to 4–H work, because of the fact that, at this age, interests and ambitions are varied greatly. From the purely selfish standpoint of an extension agent, it does give the agent contact with a group that he doesn't meet as much otherwise; and this group is more mature in its thinking than 4–H groups and a little more outspoken and frank than the older group.—*S. M. Thorfinnson, county agricultural agent, Sargent County, N. Dak.*

Function of an Up-to-date Mailing List

One of the problems of carrying on extension work with the young men on farms has been to keep our mailing list to this group up to date. In recent years, we have followed this method: Each year, 80 farm bureau committeemen conduct a campaign for farm bureau members throughout the county; and, in connection with this campaign, we have provided a place on the application where they can list young men who are out of school and at home on the farm. This has given us an opportunity to revise our mailing list each year and to focus the attention of farm bureau committeemen on the work that we are doing with this group of young men. To us this seems equally important to having the committeemen check for each member whether or not he is interested in poultry, dairy, small fruit, potatoes, etc. It does seem as though the farmers appreciate our attention to the young men on the farm fully as much as to the crops the farm is producing.

This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Then, through the year, we use this mailing list to send useful information direct to these young men. During the past year, for example, series of letters were sent out dealing with things to consider in buying a farm. These men get notices of county-wide meetings that are held especially for the junior farmers. They have had other service letters sent to them dealing with the problems of farming and with the relation for farm boys to Selective Service.

Our experience over a 10-year period indicates that both the boys and their parents appreciate this recognition by the Extension Service to this group. Many young men who were discovered this way have now become active farm bureau members, and some of them are community committeemen; and this year one of them has been elected to the county farm bureau executive committee.—*L. H. Woodward, county agricultural agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*

Personal Impressions

I believe that this older-youth movement is one of the finest agricultural developments in recent years. It is reaching a lost group—a group too old for 4–H Club work but not yet established to have any part in an extension program. It is tying them into this program, and they will naturally grow into extension activities as they leave the older-youth age.

It gives them a goal to attain, an interest to occupy their time, and the satisfaction of working together on a job and putting it across as a group. They need guidance but not too much of it. They are anxious and willing to "carry the ball" but also want and are entitled to some good coaching. This movement should be given every encouragement. The returns will be much greater than the time and work involved. I wish it could expand to every county and community.—*L. V. Ausman, county agricultural agent, Union County, S. Dak.*

How Effective?

The results of our two senior extension clubs in Union County, Pa., after 5 years are difficult to measure because they are largely subjective. That is, one cannot weigh or measure the social growth of a person as he can the physical growth of a calf or pig. Perhaps the most outstanding beneficial result of the senior extension club work is the opportunity it affords rural young men and women to associate with one another and other people in groups. Such mingling is the best way for a rural young person to gain poise and outgrow the shyness which often develops in his more or less isolated youth.

Too, the senior extension clubs offer young people a means of developing leadership. Not only is training given in leadership but also an opportunity to practice it through conducting meetings and carrying out projects.

An educated person is not necessarily one who knows everything but one who knows where to find out what he wants to know. Several months after the Limestone Senior Extension Club had as its guest speaker an insurance man, one of the members called the group leader to find out who that man was for she wanted to contact an insurance man. Her education had been increased, and she knew where to go to get the information she wanted. To quote one senior extension club member, "I enjoy it because it is a means of keeping in contact with the club work which I greatly missed when I became too old for it."

Another result of senior extension club work might be seen in its effect upon the community in general. Their meetings are held in homes so that the members of the home benefit by the education or recreation of the meeting. Once a year the parents are entertained. One club gives a Christmas party for the students of a rural school. This same club held a cornhusking party to husk the corn of a widow. In this way not only the club members benefit but the community also.

Finaly, we might say, the fact that the senior extension clubs fill a need in the rural young people is displayed by the fact that since 1936 the Union County Senior Extension Club membership has increased from 41 to 86 members. Some of the original members still belong, but there have been many new members added. The membership and attendance at meetings are indications of acceptance of the club and its program by the youth of Union County between the ages of 20 and 30 years.—*L. R. Bennett, county agricultural agent, and Alberta Gavin, home demonstration agent, Union County, Pa.*

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■ MILTON S. McDOWELL retired January 1 as Pennsylvania Extension Director after more than 30 years' service. The agricultural extension program of the State is largely a tribute to his organizational and administrative abilities. At present the work is established in all but one of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. He has been associated with Pennsylvania State College, his alma mater, all but 5 years of his professional career. For several years before returning to the college as an assistant chemist while working for his master's degree, Mr. McDowell was with the North Carolina Experiment Station. In 1910 he joined the Pennsylvania Extension staff.

Reid Made Director of Personnel

A former Arkansas county agent, T. Roy Reid, appointed by Secretary Wickard to serve as Director of Personnel for the Department of Agriculture, took up his new duties on December 1, 1941. Mr. Reid has long been interested in personnel matters. More than 10 years ago, in May 1931, as Assistant Director of Extension in Arkansas, he wrote an article for the Extension Service Review Professional Improvement of Extension Workers.

For several months before becoming Director of Personnel, Mr. Reid acted as chief assistant to Secretary Wickard. In this position he was largely responsible for the organization and handling of the Food-for-Freedom program and because of his experience in Arkansas was particularly well fitted for this responsibility.

Mr. Reid began his Government service in 1918 as a county agent in Arkansas. He became Assistant Director of Extension in that State in 1923 and served until 1935 when he became Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration with headquarters in Little Rock. He was also in charge of AAA work in Arkansas from 1933 to 1935.

ON THE CALENDAR

National Education Association, Department of Home Economics, San Francisco, Calif., February 21–26.

National Education Association, Department of Rural Education, San Francisco, Calif., February 21–26.

National Education Association, Department of Visual Instruction, San Francisco, Calif., February 21–26.

National Council of Education, San Francisco, Calif., February 23–24.

Family Welfare Association of America, Providence, R. I., March 26–28.

American Institute of Nutrition, Boston, Mass., April 7–11.

American Association Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, New Orleans, La., April 15–18.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ DIRECTOR WILLIAM PETERSON, of Utah, was awarded on November 9 the distinguished service ruby by the Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, of 3,400 extension workers who have had 10 years or more of service. Director Peterson came into office in 1924 and has been responsible for many progressive activities in the Utah Extension Service.

He has long been a staunch supporter of county and State program planning. His idea is to start with an inventory of the things as they are, and on the basis of inventory findings, build the program for the future. He has been interested in helping young people and in the successful leaders' training school which trains between 200 and 300 leaders in a 10-day session each year. Many valuable projects which have shaped and are now shaping the agricultural patterns of the State of Utah are attributable to his understanding and foresight, and for these reasons he was given the highest honor which the extension fraternity has to offer.

Certificates of recognition were awarded at the same time to Dr. Charles A. Lory, recently retired, president, Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.; Isabel Bevier, emeritus head of home economics department, University of Illinois; Roud McCann, former Director of Colorado Extension Service, as well as to the following active workers, Director Joseph E. Carrigan, of Vermont, County Agent Joseph H. Putnam, of Franklin County, Mass.; Home Demonstration Agent Harriet B. King, of Washington County, Ark.; Director D. W. Watkins, of South Carolina; Assistant Director Margaret A. Ambrose, of Tennessee; County Agent Myron E. Cromer, Delaware County, Ind.; County Agent Leslie V. Ausman, of Union County, S. Dak.; Home Management Specialist Julia M. Rocheford, of Missouri; Home Demonstration Agent Grace Ryan, Maricopa County, Arizona; State Club Leader Harry C. Seymour, Oregon; and Assistant Director W. W. Owens, of Utah. George Edward Adams, retired dean, College of Agriculture in Rhode Island, was also awarded the certificate of recognition.

Distinguished service recognition for meritorious service was also awarded 80 county agricultural agents in 33 States and in Puerto Rico at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in Chicago on December 2 and 3.

They were: A. V. Lough and A. H. Tedmon of Colorado; C. B. Culpepper, Felix Jenkins, J. K. Luck, and B. M. Drake of Georgia; John Allison, C. A. Hughes, and Melvin P. Roske of Illinois; W. K. Delaplane, C. B. Riggs, and B. V. Widney of Indiana; V. M. Anderson, Walter Brown, Burns M. Byram, and Ray E. Woodford of Iowa; Paul B. Gwin, F. A. Hagans, and Lester Shepard of Kansas; Robert M. Heath, Ray Hopper, J. Lester Miller, and Clyde Watts of Kentucky; Casper Blumer and Emmett L. Raven of Michigan; C. L. Blakeslee, E. C. Lenzmeier, and Frank Svoboda of Minnesota; M. D. Amburgey and L. J. Wormington of Missouri; Fred A. Barham of New Mexico; D. Leo Hayes, H. B. Little, and Lacy H. Woodward of New York; James C. Adams, and Carl Core Dale of Nebraska; Verne C. Beverly, Maine; Leroy M. Chapman, Connecticut; Frank Jones, Vermont; Allen L. Leland, Massachusetts; James A. Furington, New Hampshire; William H. Wood, Rhode Island; T. F. Buckman, Nevada; T. X. Calman, North Dakota; Floyd I. Lower, Melvin R. Wright, and Clarence E. Rowland of Ohio; W. B. Hanly, P. D. Scruggs, E. B. Hildebrand and Carl M. West, Oklahoma; Pedro Clivencia, Puerto Rico; J. M. Napier and F. M. Rast, South Carolina; Leonard L. Ladd, Lorenz C. Lippert, and R. O. Swanson of South Dakota; H. Andrews, H. J. Childress, and H. Massey, Tennessee; E. D. Beck, W. W. Evans, V. E. Hafner, A. B. Jolley, John Mossberg, W. I. Marschall, W. I. Ross, J. M. Saunders, and D. D. Steele of Texas; A. K. Millay, and A. M. Richardson, Washington; W. H. Sill, West Virginia; H. R. Noble, W. E. Spreiter, and J. E. Stallard, Wisconsin; Arthur V. Hay, Wyoming, and L. Cothern, Arkansas.

■ NEW OFFICERS elected to serve the National Association of County Agricultural Agents during the current year are president, C. C. Keller of Springfield, Mo., who has 21 years of experience as a Missouri county agent; vice president is L. V. Toyne of Greeley, Colo.; and W. H. Sill of Parksville, W. Va., was chosen as secretary-treasurer. Regional directors elected were: North central, V. M. Anderson, Red Oak, Iowa; eastern, D. Leo Hayes, Wampsville, N. Y.; southern, E. D. Beck, Alice, Texas; and western, D. S. Ingraham, Sheridan, Wyo.

CONTENTS

FIVE MILLION FARM GARDENS TO BE MOBILIZED

More farms growing a wider variety of fruits and vegetables to keep home folks healthy and release vital foods for the United Nations call for more technical advice and help.

These USDA bulletins are available:

The Farm Garden	Farmers' Bulletin 1673
Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables	Farmers' Bulletin 1371
Growing Fruit for Home Use	Farmers' Bulletin 1001
Hotbeds and Coldframes	Farmers' Bulletin 1743
Vegetable Seed Treatments	Farmers' Bulletin 1862
Home Storage of Vegetables	Farmers' Bulletin 879
Home Canning of Fruits, Vegetables, and Meats	Farmers' Bulletin 1762
Home-Made Jellies, Jams, and Preserves	Farmers' Bulletin 1800
Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables	Farmers' Bulletin 984
Community Food Preservation Centers	Miscellaneous Publication 472
Eat the Right Food To Help Keep You Fit	Folder

State garden bulletins adapted to local conditions and well illustrated are now available. Be sure you have the latest from your State.

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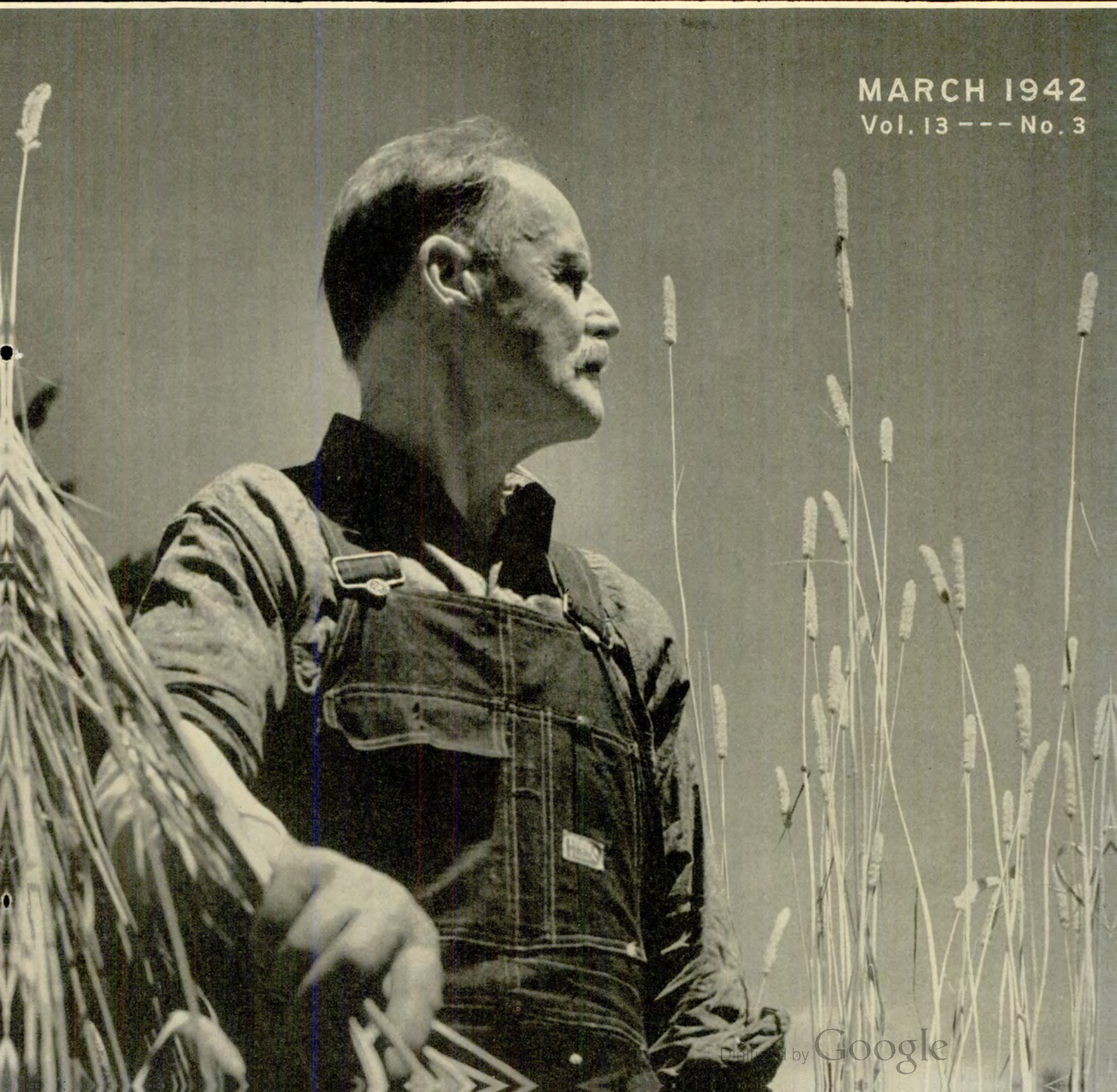
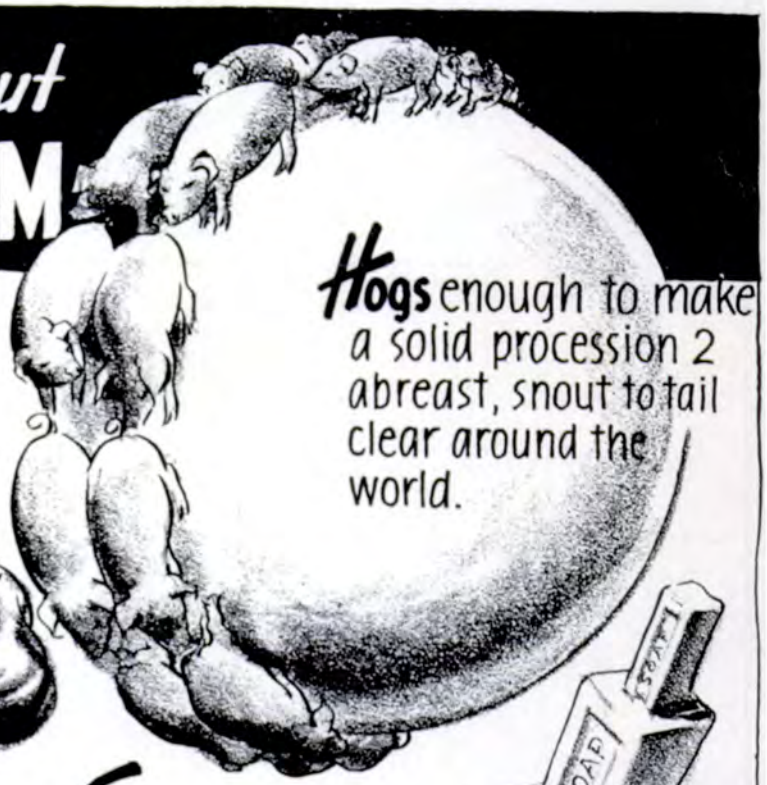
Extension Service REVIEW

MARCH 1942
Vol. 13 --- No. 3



Fabulous Facts about FOOD for FREEDOM

AMERICAN FARMERS WILL PRODUCE IN 1942....

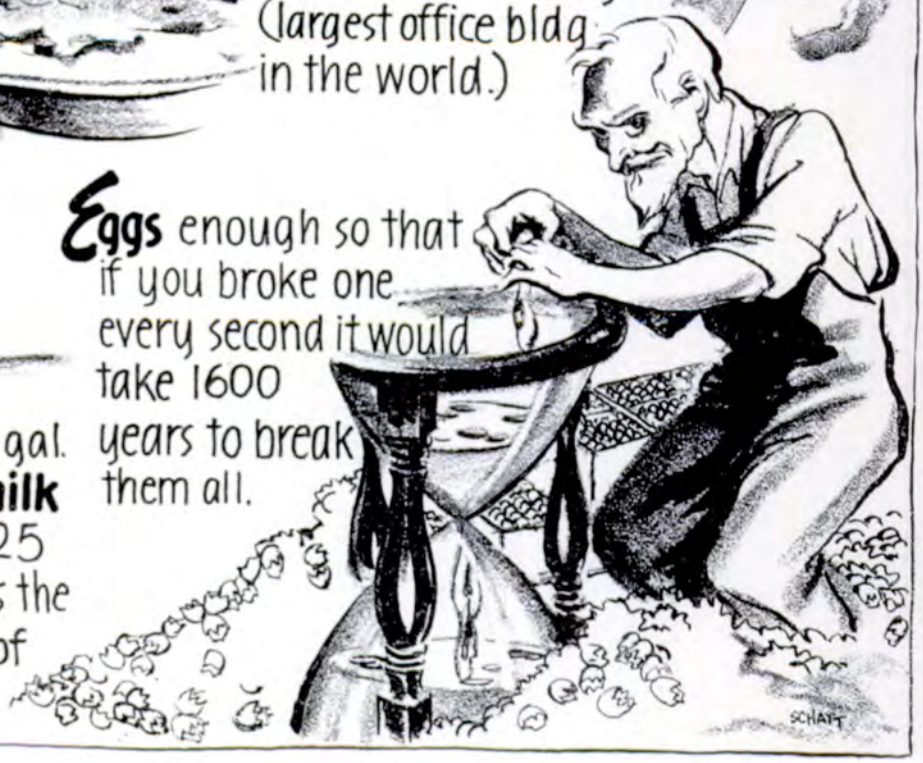


Hogs enough to make a solid procession 2 abreast, snout to tail clear around the world.

Enough vegetables for one serving of good thick soup 3 times every day for every man, woman & child in the U.S.

Enough peanut & soy bean oil to make more than 60 bars of soap as big as the RCA bldg. (largest office bldg in the world.)

Enough 10 gal. cans of **milk** to build 25 pyramids the size of the great pyramid of Egypt.



Eggs enough so that if you broke one every second it would take 1600 years to break them all.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Lester A. Schlup, Editor

Clara L. Bailey, Associate Editor; Dorothy L. Bigelow, Editorial Assistant; Mary B. Sawrie, Art Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. L. WILSON, Director • M. S. EISENHOWER, Associate Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

We Must Produce

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

In 1941, we in agriculture had the job of producing enough for two nations; we anticipated we might have to produce a little extra for a third. Suddenly, almost overnight, we find ourselves in a situation where we may have to supply other nations too. We are pooling our resources—all of the resources that can help to win the war—with 25 other nations who are fighting by our sides, shoulder to shoulder, to defend their land and ours, and the freedom that is cherished by all.

Most of us have not realized as yet how tremendous our task is. We have underestimated our enemies—and how much will be required to conquer them.

Toughening Needed

We must, all of us, be prepared in spirit for the sacrifices that lie ahead. There are going to be plenty of them to make. Our old easy-going way of doing things on the farm, in the factory, in the office or the shop, must go. We have got to toughen ourselves for hardships many of us have never known.

Our sacrifices can prevent other and greater sacrifices. I am thinking of the sacrifice some young man in the armed forces may have to make because you or I failed to do our full part in this vital job of production. There can be no forgiveness if we fail in our duty to our fighting men.

At the present moment, we are unable to supply the United Nations with all the things we would like them to have. Why? Because of lack of shipping. But the ship-building program is progressing rapidly—thanks to the foresight of our President. We will build 8 million tons of shipping this year and 10 million tons more next year. We will have a bridge of ships extending across the Atlantic, across the Pacific, to the other American republics. As the bridge grows wider it will carry more; and more and more of our increased production will be needed.

The total volume of the things that will be needed to strengthen all the United Nations for the war effort is so great that it is beyond comprehension. All we can produce with every ounce of our effort and skill will not be too much; all we can give up of the things we now have without weakening ourselves will not be too much.

Time to Plant

It is our job to prepare now to meet the demand, not tomorrow or the next day, but right now. There can be little delay in this business of farming. There is only one time to plant, and if you are not ready at the right time, you have lost a year's production forever. There is no way to make it up.

Consider the task as it has been outlined in the revised production goals for 1942. In order that our supplies of vegetable oils may be adequate, the Nation needs two and a half times as many peanuts as were produced in 1941; 50 percent more soybeans, and a third more flax for seed. We need 7 percent more milk. We need 14 percent more pigs slaughtered and 13 percent more eggs produced. We need more land planted to corn and other feed crops. We need more acres in tomatoes and peas for canning and more vegetables for fresh consumption; we need more canned and preserved fruit.

Fats and Oils Cut Off

More than half of the oils and fats we import comes from the Far East. With the situation what it is in the western Pacific, we may be able to bring in very little. Fortunately, we have a good reserve of fats and oils—one that will last us for quite a while. If we step up our production enough, we may have enough to go round. But the "if" is rather large. Can we increase production enough in this field?

Well, that depends to a large extent on every farmer who can grow peanuts and soybeans. These are our two richest oil-bearing crops.

How much should each farmer increase his acreage of these crops?

The best answer to that question is: As much as he can.

Peanuts and soybeans produce not only large amounts of oil, but also yield a fine, high-protein animal feed. And, incidentally, peanut flour and soybean flour are fine food for human beings.

Price Is Supported

Under a law enacted by Congress last year, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to support the price of any commodity for which he asks increased production. This support price must be at least 85 percent of parity. The support price of peanuts will range from 70 to 82 dollars a ton, depending on type, and for soybeans it will average not less than $1.60 a bushel.

Work Harder and Longer

The total job of producing is the greatest ever undertaken. It is being undertaken in the face of the fact that labor, supplies, and equipment will not be plentiful. We recognize that some of the needs of agriculture must be subordinated to the greater need for armament. I want you to know that the needs of agriculture for labor, equipment, and materials of many kinds have been and will continue to be placed before the officials who have the tremendous responsibility of deciding which needs come first in achieving our total production. After their decisions are made we can do nothing less than accept those decisions as being best for the national interest. It is up to us to get the job done in spite of all the handicaps that may come in our way. We have got to work harder and longer than ever before in our generation.

County Planning Gets Back to the Community

D. S. INGRAHAM, County Agricultural Agent and
MAE BAIRD, Home Demonstration Agent, Sheridan County, Wyo.

County planning for an agriculture and home program which meets the particular problems and needs of Sheridan County, Wyo., is not a new thing for us. Representatives from different commodity groups, farm organizations, Government agencies, and home demonstration clubs have long been accustomed to meet once or twice each year to talk over county problems and to make county-wide recommendations and resolutions on a commodity basis aimed to solve some of these problems.

These meetings proved very valuable, perhaps most valuable to the planners themselves. The next step seemed to be twofold to give more local farm people the benefit of planning, of weighing their resources and problems, and to gather more facts about these resources and conditions from local communities for more effective planning. To make the recommendations a part of the plans of every individual farmer, it was necessary to discuss these general problems in still smaller and more local units and to base them on more adequate information from each of the farms.

In setting up a scheme for community planning, the committee decided to use the same community divisions as AAA, as these had been used for 3 years, and farm families were accustomed to them. These did not necessarily follow geographic lines but did include entire ranching units and farms in one community.

Five common major problems were decided on so that the community organization should have uniformity, making a county-wide application possible. These were home and community problems, land classification, crops, livestock, and water.

The 19 home demonstration clubs in the county became responsible for the home and community phases of planning, including housing, health, education, and recreation. In January 1941, the clubs chose five members in each community, including men, women, and older youth, to act as a community subcommittee on the problems of home and community. A level-of-living survey was decided on to give more information about the way rural people live in Sheridan County and perhaps indicate their attitudes toward rural living. The committees believed that a public-opinion map of levels of living in the county would have something significant to say about the land's ability to support the family living on it. They also felt that the attention of the women's groups could profitably be turned from the perfecting of individual skills to the consideration of social and economic problems in the community.

The survey proved an eye opener in many instances. As one woman expressed it, "We have become so accustomed to our way of living that it took just this to show us that with a very little money and family help we could improve our living conditions a great deal."

No attempt was made to define levels of living to the committees. Each committee defined the term for themselves; but, as a whole, the differentiation was the same in each community. A high level of living, committees decided, would be one in which the family possessed a high proportion of material and nonmaterial things. They felt that many families had been forced, due to financial reasons, to lower their level of living during the past 10 years, but that their standards were just as high as they had been prior to the depression period.

Factors listed as contributing to the level of living were: Condition and amount of land in the ranch, the type of land and cash crops grown, diversification of farming, the condition of the house and buildings, including the size of house in relation to the size of the family; whether there was water in the home, a bathroom, electricity, and the method of heating; the education and health of the family; and condition of the roads.

These factors were shown on AAA maps of the communities and studied by the community committees. All the committees on home community problems then met in a county-wide meeting to study and analyze the results of the survey and make recommendations. Two meetings on the survey were held with the agent in each of the 19 home demonstration clubs, and each community held 3 or 4 additional meetings to discuss the results.

On the agricultural side, the first communities to start organization for community planning were those with a functioning farm bureau, and they progressed further. In the other 7 communities, a general meeting was called to explain the community planning program, followed by the election or appointment of 12 committeemen with a chairman for each of the different subjects, 3 each to study land classification, crops, livestock, and water.

The county agent or other agency representatives met with the different committees of these groups at some home during the day or evening and helped them get started with their work. AAA community maps and colored pencils were furnished each committee.

The committees collected information about soils, numbers and kind of livestock, kinds and amounts of crops, and amount and use of water. This information was put on the map, which the committees studied and analyzed. Community planning meetings were called at which a summary of the situation as shown by the survey was presented by each chairman. The local people took a great deal of interest in these factual reports on their local situation. The community chairmen of the five subjects also met at the county seat to make a county report on their special field of interest and to recommend certain changes in county-wide practices in regard to water, or land classification, or livestock, or crops, or home and community. After all committees had met on a county level, a general county planning meeting was held to correlate the different reports.

The county planning committee consists of the chairmen of the county subcommittees, together with the county representatives of Federal, State, and county agencies having to do with agricultural programs within Sheridan County.

The plan has given a new outlook on our own situation by bringing to light more information about our local farms and farm families and has taken the planning idea back to the communities where the recommendations can be made a part of the community life and the farm and home plans.

On the Cover

Farmer Earl Smith of Santa Cruz, Calif., surveys his crop of Harding grass and along with every other American farmer figures how he can produce more of the foods needed by the United Nations.

Harding grass introduced into the county 20 years ago by the agent has proved one of the best dry-land pasture grasses. The 25 trials scattered over the county gave information which is coming in handy in increasing milk production now, says County Agent Henry Washburn, who took the picture.

Reduce Fire Hazards

More than 3,000 persons attended home safety meetings held under the supervision of the Maine Extension Service in 1941. According to Edna M. Cobb, home management specialist, farm women saw to it that about 1,000 attics and cellars were cleared of rubbish to lessen the fire hazard. Many other conditions likely to result in fire were also eliminated or corrected.

Food Grows in South Carolina

J. M. NAPIER, Extension AAA Agent, South Carolina

Food grows in South Carolina today where it did not grow before, not by accident but as the result of a plan developed during the past 2 years. J. M. Napier, a pioneer county agent, described in the REVIEW of February 1941, the initial farm food supply survey and the organization the agents and people were perfecting to use this information. Now he can tell how it is working out.

The 26 families in Union community, located 15 miles from a railroad, have shown just what can be accomplished by the South Carolina plan of food and feed supply. It all began back in 1940 when, just like the other communities in the State, they took a AAA survey of 10 principal items which should be supplied from the home farm for the sake of good living. This record showed which farm families were producing adequate food crops and in just what way the other families were falling short, where they lived, and what they needed to grow.

Union fell short of the goal in a number of ways, just as did many another community. These farm families had never taken much interest in extension programs or other community-betterment activities. But after County Agents F. M. Rast and Carrie Carson held a community meeting of the leading farmers and farm women and explained the situation to them, five men and women volunteered to take the information to their neighbors and to help them with the problems of growing a more adequate food and feed supply. Each farm family was shown how it scored in growing an adequate supply of food and feed, and each pledged to do something to remedy the record.

Not only did they pledge but they really did it. The AAA records show that 15 deficit families who pledged 24 more acres of wheat grew 24.5 acres; 7 families who pledged an increase of 462 acres of corn grew 458 acres; 15 families who pledged 22.5 more acres in garden actually grew 23.7 more acres in garden; the 21 families who pledged 206 more hogs produced 205 hogs; the 6 families who promised to buy milk cows did get 5 cows; the 19 families who pledged an increase of 1,770 hens produced 1,805 hens, and thus down the rest of the 10 items on the list. They went a little beyond their pledge in practically every item.

Before 1941, the 26 AAA work-sheet signers who compose the neighborhood earned approximately 35 percent of the soil-building assistance available to them. No agricultural lime or winter legumes had ever been used in the neighborhood. The five volunteer leaders set as their goal the earning of 100 percent soil-building assistance, as well as the production of sufficient food and feed. The records show that 99 percent of the maximum assistance available in grants of limestone and winter-legume seed was actually applied or planted prior to November 30, 1941.

In addition to the soil-building and food-production activities, the Union neighborhood exhibited at the county fair for the first time and displayed as many exhibits as any community in the county. The committee asked for a home demonstration club and a neighborhood 4–H Club for boys and girls. The farmers have asked for tobacco demonstrations and for help in buying five registered boars. Four 4–H Club boys wanted to enter exhibits at the county fair and were helped by the agents. All of this was accomplished with no more help from the agents than was given to any other community but the agents did follow a well-thought-out plan of enlisting and training local leaders and using the accurate information from the AAA survey on food and feed production.

That communities can be organized and made to function on a county-wide basis with the South Carolina plan is shown by Aiken County where Agents Ann E. Monroe and F. W. Corley report that 211 families who had not grown enough corn for home needs pledged an increase of 1,146 acres of corn and grew 1,132 acres; 181 families pledged an increase of 69 acres of garden and grew 57 acres; 213 families pledged 98 acres more of sweetpotatoes and grew 181 acres; 157 families pledged 31 acres of Irish potatoes and grew 25 acres; 129 families pledged an increase of 37 acres for sirup and grew 51 acres; 188 pledged 343 more hogs and raised 350; 37 families promised to get 37 cows and did get 37 cows; and 277 families pledged to increase flocks by 9,001 chickens and made good on 7,717 birds.

Throughout the State, more than 4,000 volunteer farm leaders have agreed to help in carrying forward this program of better farm living. It is impossible to appraise the potentialities of this large group of volunteer workers in their role as leaders in food production and civilian defense. In this time of national crisis, their services to the State and Nation are invaluable. These leaders were chosen not only because they are public-spirited and interested in the program but also because they are able to devise plans and to suggest to a deficit family ways and means of getting a job done. It is realized that the mere signing of a pledge card does not necessarily mean that the pledgee would perform his stated intentions and that it is necessary to develop some plan of follow-up on the part of volunteer workers.

These leaders have obtained pledge cards from 22,705 farm families whose deficiencies in production of one or more essential food crops range from "zero" to 50 percent of their family requirements. They have promised, among other things, to increase their corn acreage more than 33,000 acres, put 4,687 more acres into gardens, kill more than 17,000 hogs, and buy more than 4,000 milk cows and 317,646 birds than the year before.

In the production of food and feed crops, the importance of soil improvement and conservation is fully realized, and the volunteers are instructed to show the farmer how to take full advantage of the soil-building assistance offered by AAA.

To summarize briefly, the South Carolina plan involves: (1) Locating the individual deficit families; (2) locating and developing farm leaders among the neighbors of these families; and (3) carrying forward a plan of personal contact. It involves the cooperation and coordination of certain phases of AAA, Extension, and volunteer farm people, each supplementing the work of the other.

It is felt that the approach and type of organization to increase food production begun in South Carolina in 1940 needs only to be continued and strengthened in order for her farm people to live better and meet their full share of the food-production responsibilities now facing the Nation.

4–H Clubs Produce Good Poultry

Iowa farm boys enrolled in the 1941 4-H poultry-marketing project produced flocks which are far superior to the average flocks in the State, according to W. R. Whitfield, Iowa State College extension poultry specialist.

Ninety-six percent of the chickens produced under the project this year sold as first grade, surpassing the State average of birds to attain this quality by a margin or 30 percent.

Moreover, 19 percent of the birds marketed by those in the project attained a weight of more than 5 pounds within 16 weeks, and 75 percent weighed more than 4 pounds within the same period. Some poultrymen require from 20 to 24 weeks to produce birds of the same weight.

The poultry-marketing project is a new one designed to teach poultry production and management to farm youths on a practical basis. Youths in the marketing program this year sold a total of 3,658 birds.

Organized to Produce

BYRON DEMOREST, Editor, Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman

The feeders, the bankers, the farm organizations, and other citizens of Schleswig, Iowa, have worked with County Agent Paul A. Johnson, of Crawford County, in developing a pattern for financing, feeding, and marketing that has built up an efficient organization ready to produce for victory.

No matter how well you may be posted on such matters as cooperative farm effort, the chances are that you never heard of another livestock feeding group quite like the one that makes up what has come to be known as the "Schleswig Community" in Iowa.

In the commonly accepted sense of the term, the Schleswig area feeders are not members of any cooperative organization. Each runs his own farm and operates on his own money or his own credit. Yet, in a broader way, the system of beef production these feeders have evolved is probably as mutually helpful as that of any so-called cooperative group in the country.

According to County Agent Paul A. Johnson, who has made a rather close study of operations, the system, as it might be called, under which beef is now produced there had its beginnings 34 years ago. It was then that Ed Reimer, long one of the leaders in the community, started buying calves and producing baby beeves.

Calves Gain on Pasture

Prior to that time, the feeding animals purchased by farmers there had been 2- and 3-year-old steers, just as they were in practically every other part of the country. But Mr. Reimer and a few of his associates discovered what the feeding world as a whole has since learned; namely, that since calves both grow and fatten, they make more economical gains than other cattle, and they are particularly adaptable to full-feeding on pasture.

Quick to see the advantages of the system was the late Theodore Rohwer, veteran Schleswig banker. Through his encouragement and later that of his son, Julius Rohwer, who now heads the bank, and the cooperation of many of the leading feeders, the "Schleswig system," as it might be called, has been evolved.

All in all, there is nothing complicated about it. Feeders buy calves and light yearlings in the late fall and early winter. They start their cattle on oats and alfalfa or clover hay, and gradually add ground ear corn in sufficient quantities to bring the cattle onto full feed by the first of April.

Old Heads Help Newcomers

Cattle are watched with especial care whenever feed is being changed. If a man is new to the territory, some of the older heads, like Mr. Reimer, drop past his place, and either tell him he's doing all right or suggest a change here and there. For a period during the summer, the stock is fed on pasture. Then it goes back into the dry lot for finishing.

Favorable marketing times also have been carefully worked out. Many of the cattle are shipped in September, long one of the higher months of the year for prices on good fat stock. Others go to the big carlot shows, some to the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha, and many more to the International. The rest are marketed in December and January, for the plan—and it is worked out just as carefully as the feeding program of the community—is to sell half of the crop by the end of October and the balance by the end of January.

Service with Every Loan

"When a man goes to the bank to negotiate a loan there, he gets a continuing service in addition to the credit," County Agent Johnson explained recently. "First, some officer of the bank, usually Mr. Rohwer, sits down with the borrower and figures out, before the cattle are bought, what they can be expected to gain, what that gain will cost, and what they will have to bring at marketing time to pay out. If that final figure looks too high, ideas of purchasing prices have to be scaled down, or the loan is not made.

"Then, if the borrower is a new man, some representative of the bank, usually a neighboring feeder, keeps an eye on the stock to make sure that the approved methods of finishing are being followed and that everything is going well. If the suggestions that are made are not followed, that man will find it hard to borrow any money the next year. Members of the Schleswig community know that their plan will work for anyone who follows it.

"It is the same way at marketing time. That goes according to plan also. At the same time, the community and the bank will stand behind anyone who is willing to go along and follow the established program."

Julius A. Rohwer says: "It was Paul, our county agent, who, with my father, the late Theodore Rohwer, and, of course, Ed Reimer, who organized our cattle feeders and the Crawford County Beef Producers Association.

"Each year, 2 or 3 meetings of this association have been held. At the first meeting, 70 persons attended; last January, 680 folks packed our new community hall at Schleswig.

"It has taken more than 30 years to standardize our methods, but we feel that the results justify our efforts. It is a program of profitable beef production and of good soil management and improvement."

One big factor in the success of the Schleswig "meat manufacturing system," as it is called, is the complete absence of jealousy among the various members. Some operate on a larger scale than others; but, instead of envying the more outstanding individuals, the whole community is proud of the exploits of any of its members. Possibly that is because everyone has found the plan profitable.

Mr. Reimer Summarizes "System"

Mr. Reimer, recognized leader of the community, with more than 35 years of experience in feeding cattle, summarizes the system thus: Grow as many acres of clover and alfalfa as you need. The number and kind of cattle

fed depend on the amount and the kind of roughage the farm produces and also the amount of good pasture to feed on. Buy the best quality feeder calves you can get. It does not pay to feed a poor-quality calf. Buy calves. Put them on full feed and a long feed. Do not try to rough them on cornstalks or poor pastures. How soon they start making money for the feeder depends on how soon they are eating enough grain. "The eye of the master fattens the flock." That includes regularity of feeding, plenty of good water, clean feed lots, and bunks watched so as to prevent the accumulation of sour or moldy feed.

Anyone who would like to see for himself what the Schleswig community has accomplished will find that the feed-lot tours which are held there once or twice a year afford excellent opportunities for investigations. A dozen or more typical farms and feeding plants in the community are visited on each tour, and nowadays it is customary to conclude the tour with a barbecue.

Such a tour was held last October 16. As usual, it started at the Reimer farm, at the northwest corner of Schleswig. At each farm visited, the owner told of his operations. Later, community leaders and outside speakers summed up the results of the day's operations.

About 800 made the tour last fall. That was all right with the Schleswig folk. They are justly proud of their accomplishments and were happy to have a chance to show the rest of the world what they have done.

A New Outlook on Farming

■ Sound farming—the keynote of the Whitesburg community farm operations—is paying off in dollars and cents. Not only this, but these Madison County, Ala., folks are bringing back appreciation and dignity to the mother of all occupations.

Since 1937, the community has been a demonstration area under a program sponsored by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority and has improved farming conditions to an appreciable extent.

County Agent J. B. Mitchell, who has been in this county for about 10 years, knows conditions and works closely with the farmers in the community. He is finding it an excellent demonstration to show other farmers in the county as they plan their all-out Food for Freedom effort. The annual tour to the community brings out several hundred farmers from adjoining counties to see how the methods of conserving the soil and carrying out a diversified program in use there are working out.

The demonstration area includes 16 farms with a total of 9,437 acres. These farms are cooperating in a phosphate-fertilizer-testing program sponsored by the county soil conservation association. Eleven of these farms, including 5,361 acres, have cooperated without making changes in operators or size since the establishment of the program in 1937.

This demonstration was begun with the purpose of improving the land, reducing operating expenses, and adjusting farming to new needs. The major objectives were to study the value, effect, and best method of using triple superphosphate; to determine the economic importance of phosphatic fertilizer and to demonstrate its value; and to make changes in land use, organization, and operation.

The area is representative of one of the major types of farming areas of Madison County in respect to soil types and size of farms. It is also in line with the larger types of farming in other Tennessee Valley counties. The type of farming followed prior to 1937 consisted of cotton as the chief cash crop, corn as the main grain crop, and annual lespedeza as the leading soil-improvement and hay crop. Very little fertilizer was used except for cotton. Records show that no fertilized permanent pasture was established in the area before 1936.

With Madison County the leading cotton county in the State, these demonstration farmers were encouraged by their county agent, J. B. Mitchell, to cut down on their row-crop acreage and plant more cover crops. The result was that row-crop acreage was decreased 13 percent whereas cover crops were increased 39 percent. The biggest relative increase was that of winter legume seed saved, the amount saved increasing from 29,000 pounds in 1937 to 132,650 pounds in 1940, or an increase of 354 percent. Income from legume seed sales increased 300 percent during the same period. Combines contributed to the success of the farmers in gathering legume seed. The number for the area now stands at 14, and the county as a whole has only 200. There are also 4 spiral separators and 6 seed cleaners in operation in the area.

By producing more legumes, the farmers had less nitrogen fertilizer to buy. The use of nitrogen fertilizer decreased 15 percent. Expenses for fertilizers as a whole decreased but 4 percent because more phosphate and potash were used in the new farming program. The amount of superphosphate used annually increased more than 200,000 pounds during the 4-year period. The trend has been to increase the total pounds of phosphate used for cover crops and to decrease the total pounds used for row crops. This was due to the increase in fertilized cover-crop acreage and reduced row-crop acreage rather than to any change in rates of application per acre.

Livestock units maintained by 10 of the farmers in the area increased approximately 50 percent in 1940 over 1937. This increase was due to (1) increased feed acreage including permanent pasture, and (2) increased feed yields per acre. Operating expense on these 10 farms of the area was reduced $16,062 for 1940 through a reduction of labor and seed costs. Reduction in row crops, especially cotton, made possible the greater part of the reduction in expenditures for labor. The use of improved farm equipment was the second most important factor. This entire group has made a 38 percent reduction in their cost of farming, and the income for 1941 will greatly exceed that of 1937.

To get some idea of just what an individual farmer in this area is doing, Aaron Fleming is given as an example. At the beginning of 1941, Mr. Fleming had 114 ewes, 10 of which are registered, and 6 rams, 4 of which are registered. He sold 58 of the 98 lambs dropped in 1941 for $311.40 and marketed 811 pounds of wool for $360.85, and still had 40 lambs on hand. Permanent pasture furnishes most of the grazing during the year, except in extremely cold weather when crimson clover and barley are used as supplements.

These farmers, as I see them, are cashing in on greater yields from their soil and in turn are living easier and happier. They are producing legume seed which saves money that has been going to distant States; they are also producing livestock and feed to feed them and food for their families.

There is a new outlook on farming in this area. Young men want to stay on the farms, for farming to them is a more dignified and more profitable business. Homes have also improved; and women and girls, as well as the young men, appreciate and enjoy the dignity of successful and profitable farming. This area has shown other sections what a wide-awake and energetic group of farmers can do by cooperating to the fullest extent.

■ Rural women have pledged their cooperation in the farmers' food-for-defense program next year in Pueblo County, Colo.

Members of the Pueblo County Home Council have agreed to do their part in the program, according to a report by Mrs. Clara Anderson, home demonstration agent.

They will do their share to make all rural people familiar with the food-for-defense program, working with the men's rural councils toward the same goal. They are planning spring gardens, studying the preparation of ground for gardens in various parts of the county, studying insect control in gardens, making plans for preserving foods according to family needs for health, serving hot lunches for school children in every community where there is a home demonstration club, and promoting better understanding of food values.

Building Background for Planning

MRS. THELMA C. GRUBER, Home Demonstration Agent, Rock County, Wis.

Much of the agent's work in program planning is done before the first meeting is held. It is building up a background for what is to come. Someone must start the people to thinking. In a homemakers' program, backgrounds include past programs, present programs and problems, and anticipated future problems.

Present problems or anticipated future ones can be obtained through the use of surveys and questionnaires. Without some such device, local committee members will sometimes make reports that overlook the real community problems because their own are uppermost in their minds.

Methods of distribution may vary, but I have had best results by sending the questionnaires directly to the farm woman and asking her to send them back.

A good questionnaire should not include all check questions or call for all numerical or statement answers. Numerical answers are too often estimates, and checks to questions are too automatic and fail to stimulate good thinking. The disadvantage of too many statement questions is that some people just won't take the time needed to write a good answer. Therefore, I use a combination but never put all statement questions at the end.

As to subjects, I omit those used recently, as previous answers are probably still good. As I go about the county, I note what the women are talking about. For example, if it is that their canned corn has been spoiling, I include a question or two which checks on amounts and kinds of spoilage in home canning. This method may also be a way of spotting interest groups. I also try to find some possible link between this year's and next year's program. For example, refinishing of furniture can well be followed with floor finishes.

Make Questions Short

The mechanics of preparing a questionnaire is very important. Set off each question by itself, to make for orderly thinking. An important don't is: Don't have it too long. A single good page will bring the best results. Longer ones may be necessary at times. Make signatures optional, but request the name of the community for your own use.

When should one send out questionnaires? At least 2 months before the results are needed. This gives the agent time to tabulate the results, summarize the important parts, and send these summaries to all local presidents in advance of the planning meeting. When the council meeting is held, the representatives have a better idea of what are the needs and wants of the women all over the county, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. They will have had a chance to discuss these results with fellow members. More and more people will become indirectly involved in the planning.

Last winter, I felt the need for considerable information before we could tackle any program planning. I sent out a rather lengthy questionnaire which was divided into sections on clothing, foods, home management, housefurnishings, and child development and family relationships. I had heard the women talking about making rugs, handicraft, making pleated drapes, and that they needed something done to their living rooms. Under housefurnishings, I asked:

1. Which would you like to learn to do or do better:
   Making rugs (hooked, braided, woven)
   Making curtains
   Selecting curtains
   Knitting curtains
   Chip carving
   Making bedding and bedroom accessories?
2. Would you like to have living room arrangements discussed and demonstrated?
3. Check the following about which you would like more information before buying:
   Furniture
   Curtains
   Bedding
   Draperies.

Tabulated results showed that living-room arrangement and curtains and draperies had the widest interest. The committee put these subjects on the list of possibilities. The summaries were sent out to the chairmen of each local group, who had the opportunity to study them with the local women. The importance of finding out what people want and need was thus established in their minds. They came to the planning meeting with definite recommendations as to what was wanted on the program. And the best part of it is that they felt that they had all contributed to make this picture of the county needs and wishes.

One other survey I found helpful in that it was rather startling, and a good waking up does not hurt one. It showed that most of the women in our clubs were in the age group from 50 to 60 years. This is doubly disconcerting when one realizes that past the age of 50 one's capacity for learning has slowed down.

In addition to surveys on needs inside the house, a home economics program must not lose sight of its relation to the farm program. Good farm statistics are available. Land use planning counties may have more details in this field than those of us who have not adopted such a program, but we can make up a few charts and graphs on distribution of farm income, location of present extension groups, use of cropland, farm ownership, and such. We found that the people were interested in those. They do not all have access to this information and like to get it. As this knowledge increases, so does the quality of county program planning.

In closing, I would like to say: To me, getting the background is the only way a new agent in a county should tackle program planning, and it is probably the safest way for the experienced agent.

A Most Valuable Activity

The Windham County (Vermont) Young Farmers Club is, in the estimation of County Agent E. N. Root and Club Agent Bruce R. Buchanan, "one of the most valuable activities of our entire extension program."

It is an informal organization holding an annual 1-day meeting during school vacation at New Year's time. The order of the morning is bowling followed by a dinner provided by the Farm Bureau. The afternoon is given over to discussion of farm-management and public problems led by the local agents, college and extension specialists, local bankers, credit men, and successful farmers.

The young men have proved that they can take some pretty heavy material and like it when it is properly presented. The agents have had difficulty in keeping these discussions on a practical basis and in language that the boys understand unless they steer the course themselves.

Some of the boys have attended these meetings for 6 or 8 years; and when they come to the point of going into business for themselves, they come freely to the agents for advice. During the past year, 8 father-and-son partnerships were successfully launched among members of the Young Farmers Club.

One hundred 4-H Club boys and girls of Nash County, N. C., have enlisted in the national defense program. They have agreed to raise dairy calves in addition to their regular 4-H Club projects.

North Carolina has been asked to increase its milk production in 1942 by 4 percent over 1941, which means that an additional 58 million pounds of milk must be produced in 1942. Nash County club members are taking the lead under the direction of Assistant Farm Agent H. L. Cooke and Assistant Home Agent Katie Niblock.

4-H Bull Ring Buys Defense Stamps

Nebraska farm youths in 4-H Clubs started putting their shoulders to the wheel in strengthening defenses by investing in the future of their country through defense stamps.

Twenty-two boys and girls around Papillion belong to the Junior Bull Ring. At their annual meeting, they found they had $50 surplus cash in the treasury. Extension Dairyman M. N. Lawritson suggested that the money be used to buy defense stamps. The boys and girls voted unanimously in favor of the idea.

Postmaster George Miller of Papillion was consulted regarding the purchase. According to his interpretation, it was impossible for the boys and girls as a group to buy anything less than a $100 bond; so they agreed to spend the entire $50 for defense stamps.

County Extension Agent Gilbert Erickson said the boys and girls were enthusiastic over the defense stamp idea. He said it would stimulate them to buy more stamps "on their own."

Kenneth Norlan is president of the bull ring association. He got his 20 or more members together in Papillion Saturday for a picture. All were there. Young Frank Cockerill, Jr., one of the members, said he already had $3 in defense stamps and intended to buy $8 more by Saturday evening.

Organized since 1938, the bull ring association in Sarpy County is a going concern with an adult advisory committee of farmers and parents. About 450 calves have been sired by the well-bred bulls owned by the boys and girls. County Agent Erickson says the club has raised the standard of dairy herds in the county.

Young Stockman Invests in Bonds

Lyman Schwartz, 17-year-old youth of Paradise Valley in northern Humboldt County, Nev., purchased with funds which he, himself, earned, a $1,000 defense bond.

The $1,000 defense bond was purchased by the youth from the income which he received during 1941 from his 4–H Club project. The purchase of the bond required less than half of his total income from 4–H Club work that year.

Starting 6 years ago with an investment of only 10 cents, Lyman has developed his project into an enterprise which in 1941 brought him an income of $2,135.50, and, that in the 6 years has yielded him a total of $5,280.49.

As a member of the Humboldt County Livestock Improvement Club, Lyman has developed a breeding herd of purebred, registered Herefords which number a total of 35 animals valued at more than $6,000.

All cattle in the breeding herd are free from debt and have been paid for by Lyman from the profits of his 4–H Club enterprise. In addition to caring for his livestock, the youth attends the Humboldt County High School at Winnemucca, where he is president of the senior class.

Using his initial investment of 10 cents for the purchase of a piece of cotton rope, the Schwartz youth was taught to tie the common knots used on a livestock ranch. During his second year of club work he fed a baby beef for exhibit at a junior livestock show. With the profits from prize money won, and from the sale of the animal exhibited at the first show, Lyman purchased two calves for his next project. Each successive year he has increased the value of his livestock program until in 1938 he joined with other Humboldt County 4–H Club members in purchasing purebred, registered Hereford cows and calves as foundation stock for a breeding herd and organized the Humboldt County Livestock Improvement Club, the largest 4–H project, of which Lyman is president.

Young bulls and heifers from Lyman's herd and from the purebred, registered Hereford breeding herds of other members of the Livestock Improvement Club are sold to ranchers in Humboldt County and in other cattle-producing districts for the purpose of improving the quality of range stock produced by the buyers.

Bulls and other animals from these breeding herds of registered Herefords have been exhibited and have won numerous prizes at the Humboldt County Fair and Rodeo at Winnemucca and at the Junior Livestock Show at Reno and San Francisco.

Commenting on his livestock activities, Lyman says: "During the past few years I have been putting the profits from my 4–H Club projects back into the purchase of more purebred Hereford cattle; but now we are at war, and our Government needs money to buy materials to fight and win the war."

All Out for Defense Stamps

Every 4–H Club member in Harper County, Okla., has pledged his loyalty to the Government by purchasing at least one defense stamp.

This news traveled across the country to the Treasury Department in Washington. "This patriotic participation by the 4–H Club boys and girls of Harper County in the defense of the country is worthy of the highest commendation and sets an example which might be duplicated with pride by 4–H Club members throughout the Nation," wrote the Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, James L. Houghteling, in a letter to County Agent Bland.

The idea was first presented to the Selman Club by County Agent Bill Bland and Home Demonstration Agent Gladys Craig. Club members liked the idea, and within 2 weeks each of the 16 4–H Clubs in the county had a 100-percent record in having club members purchase 1 or more 10-cent defense stamps. This is the first county in Oklahoma, and possibly the first county in the United States, to report 100-percent purchase of defense stamps among its 450 club members and coaches. On November 15, 1941, a total of $104.60 in defense stamps had been purchased by Harper County club youngsters.

According to Agent Bland, each member will be encouraged to add to his savings every month. The project is serving to educate club members to the responsibility they owe our Government and also to give them a lesson in personal thrift.

This is just the beginning, he pointed out. Later in the year, farm boys and girls will use a part of their project money to put into this type of investment.

Secretary Calls Upon Extension To Carry Forward Wartime Responsibilities

■ The Extension Service has a vital responsibility in helping American farmers to meet their obligations as producers and as citizens in the war for freedom.

No one can forsee all the tasks that Extension, or any other agency, may be asked to handle in the months ahead. Even so, every public official wants to know now, today, what it is that he can do to contribute most to the grim business of winning this war. He wants to know this with certainty so that he may work with equal certainty, and with the assurance that other public officials will recognize his field of operations, in order to avoid wasteful duplication and to insure harmonious and effective working relationships. Consequently, I am setting forth in this memorandum some of the wartime duties of the Extension Service and their relation to the work of other agencies.

I. General Educational Work in Agricultural and Home Economics

(a) First af all, I am looking to the Extension Service to carry forward on every sector of the farm front *the general educational work in agriculture and home economics essential to the success* of our wartime job. Since every program administered by this Department--research, adjustment, conservation, rehabilitation, marketing, and everything else--is being realigned to make the maximum contribution to the efficient production and delivery of essential farm products, it follows that *the educational program must, without exception, include all that is necessary to an understanding by rural people of each program individually* and of *all programs as a unified whole.*

(b) Each action agency in effectuating a credit, adjustment, marketing, or other program, must engage in certain types of informational work if it is to achieve intelligent farmer-participation in that program. Where, then, is the dividing line between Extension's and the action agency's responsibilities for educational work? How can each know definitely the scope of its responsibility? No doubt these questions can best be answered by having among the agencies which are helping to carry forward agriculture's total war effort the determined kind of cooperation that recognizes no qualification. The State and county U. S. D. A. War Boards provide the meeting place for reaching this kind of understanding and clear assignment of functions. In the hope, however, that it will contribute to clear-cut, vigorous, and unfaltering action in every theater of operations, I wish to make the following distinctions:

(1) The Extension Service is recognized as the responsible subject-matter agency that taps the scientific and economic information of this Department and of the State experiment stations and uses this information in a practical way in guiding farm people on all phases of farming and homemaking in the most comprehensive sense.

(2) The Extension Service is responsible *for all group or general educational work* essential to a fundamental understanding of all action programs. Extension should sponsor all officially called farm meetings for this purpose; it should otherwise see to it that no farmer or farm woman in America is left in the dark as to the why and how of all public effort affecting rural welfare.

(3) Working principally with individual farmers in redeeming its responsibility for specific program effectuation and compliance, each action agency will engage only in such educational and informational work as is inherently part of the job of reaching the action program objective. Specifically: A rural rehabilitation supervisor will provide guidance to the individual borrower of Federal funds but will not give general farm-management assistance to all farmers in his area; the latter is the responsibility of the county agent. A technician of the Soil Conservation Service will aid the individual farmer in developing and executing a soil-conservation plan for his farm; the Extension Service will handle general educational work on conservation and will cooperate with the Soil Conservation Service in farm planning to assure uniformity in farm management and related recommendations of the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service. The Extension Service, working with AAA officials, will explain to farm people generally the background, scope, general nature, and limitations of the AAA program; but the AAA must of course negotiate with and provide information to the individual farmer in arranging for his participation in the program; AAA must also check compliance, assess penalties, and make payments.

(4) Under no circumstances should individual doubts about responsibilities in any area result in public confusion or inaction. It is imperative that the broad educational effort of Extension and the specialized educational work of each action agency be well coordinated as a truly cooperate enterprise.

II. Specific Wartime Educational Work

War is bringing new problems almost hourly to every branch of agriculture. Many of these require widespread, rapid responses by farmers. We can forsee some of them in advance; but by no means all. Consequently, our concern is to have each State extension director do whatever needs to be done to assure prompt and complete educational work to meet situations as they arise. More specifically: (a) We are producing more than ever before and our goals for 1943 must be larger, while still holding down on the production of a few basic commodities. Practically every farmer, as he plans to increase production of milk, eggs, soybeans, peanuts, or other things, needs technical information on how he can attain the goals for his farm with minimum labor, minimum use of fertilizer, with maximum efficiency, and with minimum sacrifice, if any, of his long-time conservation goal. Here Extension must be on the firing line to furnish technical guidance with accuracy and dispatch.

(b) Shortages of fertilizer, machinery, processing equipment of all kinds, and other things present special problems in practically every area. Farmers and Extension workers together will have to use all the ingenuity at their command to reach the goals despite handicaps. For example, we know that tobacco cloth will be short this year—and yet we need an expansion in certain types of tobacco. It is too late to ration the cloth. Conesquently, the best means of meeting the situation seems to be to help farmers control blue-mold, thus maturing more plants despite the shortage of cloth. Perhaps something can be done to conserve supplies now

on farms. Perhaps community cooperation can help solve the problem. Extension is expected to do whatever needs to be done to meet this sort of a problem when it arises.

(c) Some rationing in agriculture may be inevitable. Rationing is never pleasant. But farmers will suffer difficulties cheerfully if they *understand the necessity for the rationing*, the methods used to assure fairness in rationing, and what they may best do under the circumstances. Again, Extension has the responsibility for this type of *specific wartime educational job.*

(d) Probably no other single factor is so important in the food for freedom campaign and no other single thing has so many ramifications as that of price relationships. Here is a problem that is difficult even for those who devote full time to it. It is affected by various Federal activities as well as by an abnormal market situation. Every Extension worker has the responsibility of keeping intimately informed on price relationships, marketing problems, and related factors and of conducting widspread educational work to promote the fullest possible farmer-understanding. An increased marketing of range livestock and the orderly marketing of our record hog production will be achieved, for example, only if farmers obtain all the relevant facts and truly understand those facts.

(e) I am depending on Extension to train a much larger number of local volunteer leaders to help in carrying forward all phases of Agriculture's wartime program.

(f) I look to you to keep all Extension workers promptly informed of the specific educational jobs that we here at headquarters discover must be done. And as I said before, I look to every State director to take the initiative in his State as problems arise there.

III. Extension and the U. S. D. A. War Boards

The State and County U. S. D. A. War Boards will coordinate all our wartime activities in agriculture.

(a) As members of State and county boards, State directors and county agents are expected to participate in all work of the boards. No member agency should fail to do its part, and all must share the responsibility in making the board's work a model of clear-cut efficiency in this Nation's war effort.

(b) Extension's responsibility for educational work with respect to the program of the War Board is precisely what it is with respect to any other program.

(c) In fulfilling its obligations, each board from time to time will make specific assignments to agencies represented on the board. These assignments will ordinarily be compatible with each agency's direct line responsibilities. But probably there will be exceptions. I am counting on each agency, including Extension, to carry out every assignment without stint or qualification.

In a memorandum dated February 11, 1942, the Secretary of Agriculture called upon the Cooperative Extension Service to carry forward in all States and counties responsibilities which are vital to agriculture's contribution to victory. His memorandum is so important to our work that I have asked that it be reproduced in its entirety in the Extension Service Review.

Since it will influence greatly the wartime character of extension work, I recommend that every extension worker study it carefully and consult with his or her State supervisor and State extension director with reference to adjustments in local programs that may be necessary to fulfill our obligations.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

IV. Extension Participation in Program and Policy Formulation

It goes without saying that during this war there will be constant adjustment in programs and policies. I want to have maximum consultation before, not after, decisions are made, though despite all good intentions vital decisions sometimes must be made on the spot and without the benefit of advice from experienced people in the field.

(a) Your membership on the recently established Agricultural War Board, which meets almost daily with me, as well as Extension membership on the State and County U. S. D. A. War Boards gives us assurance that we shall have the advantage of Extension experience and judgment as changes are considered and agreed upon.

(b) However, as a further safeguard, I would like to have you establish as soon as possible a Committee on Wartime Extension Work which will meet with you on your call whenever you feel that the advice and guidance of State directors would help in formulating national plans and policies or when such consultation would otherwise help to get our job done. I shall, of course, look to you to bring the results from this cooperative endeavor to bear upon the work of the Agricultural War Board and upon the thinking of the administrators of action programs.

V. Extension and the Action Agencies

The Extension Service is the only organization in this Department and in the States and local communities which works constantly with every research, regulatory, service, and action agency. Consequently, it is necessary for Extension to have clear-cut and well-understood cooperative relationships with each; while I have already stated the over-all responsibility of Extension to the programs of other agencies, it is clear that the widely varying character of the programs requires some variation in relationships.

(a) If you and the agency administrators find it would be helpful to do so, you may, with the approval of the Office of the Secretary, enter into and widely distribute specific memoranda of understanding that spell out relationships in detail.

(b) While existing machinery at the State and county level seems to me to be adequate for the purpose, I can see that you may find it advisable here in Washington to establish more formal lines of consultation with the eight administrative groups of the Department in order to make sure that you are completely informed on all program matters, that the Extension program is constantly adapted to current needs, and that you are in a position to keep State directors informed of all significant developments. Therefore, I authorize the establishment of an Extension Liaison Board, with yourself as chairman, and with one representative designated by each of the eight program administrators of the Department, this Board to meet on your call, and to effectuate final arrangements on all matters that may arise within the whole scope of Extension's responsibilities as covered in this memorandum.

VI. Special Wartime Programs in Extension

All of the foregoing deals principally with educational work and with the relation of Extension to the action agencies. In addition, the Extension Service is in the best position to handle some of the special war tasks that involve not only educational but also organizational and other work. Without attempting now to give a complete list of assignments, I ask that the Extension Service assume the leadership in the following:

(a) Organize rural America for defense against destructive fires. The Office of Civilian Defense is undertaking this task in cities and towns of more than 2,000 population. The Forest Service is responsible for forest fire prevention and control. The Extension Service should assume the responsibility for the balance of the field. Even in normal times, farm fire losses are staggering. Now the danger is greater, and every loss of

needed food and property is more costly. What can be done by voluntary organization of rural people should be done. If authorizing legislation and funds are provided by Congress, the start you make now will enable you to handle the bigger job more expeditiously.

(b) Organize and direct educational campaigns among farm people for improved nutrition and for the production of farm-home food supplies.

(c) Organize and direct campaigns and aid in organizing rural people for the general improvement of health.

(d) Organize and direct rural and community gardening.

(e) In cooperation with State and county councils for defense, organize and direct certain phases of civilian defense affecting farm people.

(f) Aid in organizing cooperative-marketing associations and in effecting any other arrangements necessary to assure that all food produced in the food for freedom program finds a satisfactory market.

(g) Organize and promote the effective functioning of rural discussion groups which consider the fundamental issues of the war and democracy's stake in it.

VII. Rural Women and Young People in the War Effort

(a) Probably no other group in this country is so well organized and so prepared and ready to carry more than a full share of the war load than are our farm women. The leadership is abundant and willing. As in other democracies fighting the Axis, the women of this country are coming forward to do the woman's work and much of the man's work, too. Many labor shortages are going to be overcome by women. Safeguarding health; conserving food and clothing; effecting family wartime economies; home processing of foods to relieve pressure on commercial stocks; collecting and conserving metals, paper, rags, glass jars; organizing rural fire control associations; inventorying and obtaining the loans of equipment for special jobs; helping in school-lunch programs; organizing and managing community food preservation centers; aiding in war-savings, Red Cross, and related campaigns; and above all protecting the home—this great variety of tasks and many more will place rural women in the active service list.

I am depending upon home demonstration workers everywhere to take the leadership in helping the woman's army of rural America to fulfill its role in this war.

(b) Likewise rural young people, including 4-H Club members, have a most important and strategic part in meeting wartime needs. Already young people are making a contribution to the food for freedom campaign. Younger farm boys are helping to run the farm while other boys are joining the armed forces. In the conservation and collection of needed materials—in fact, in doing all the things listed immediately above—our rural young people will play an increasingly important part. These responsibilities and this training will develop much-needed rural leadership now and for the future.

VIII. A Wartime Financial Program for Extension

I recognize that these assignments of responsibility place a very heavy load on extension workers. Therefore, I should like to have you (in consultation with the Committee on Wartime Extension and the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy) examine the present resources of the Federal and State Extension Services with a view to making such *modifications all along the line as will result in maximum absorption of the cost of this program within existing funds.* If, however, you find that the total wartime program outlined herein cannot be accomplished efficiently with present resources, I shall be glad to receive from you a supplementary estimate of Extension's financial requirements. I must, of course, consider any such estimate in relation to the total financial requirements of the Department. Moreover, any recommendation I may be able to make must be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.

Manpower for America's Farms

FAY W. HUNTER, Chief, Farm Placement Section, United States Employment Service

■ It is no news to most farmers that getting workers at the right time is going to be more of a problem this year than ever before. The Army, the Navy, and the war industry have made heavy inroads into the farm labor supply—and this at a time when agriculture's goal is the increased production called for by the "Food for Victory" program. The result is that in agriculture as in industry—mobilizing manpower for war production is a national, not an individual employer's problem.

The United States Employment Service can help the farm employer to find the workers he needs. To speed the recruiting of workers and to speed the filling of jobs, this service recently took over the operation of the public employment offices which had been operated by the various States and which had been loosely coordinated by the United States Employment Service branch of the Social Security Board. In each of the 1,500 full-time United States Employment Offices which make up this Nation-wide chain, there is at least one person whose job it is to help farm employers find the workers they need. In addition, there are thousands of part-time offices—some in Farm Security camps, still others in strategic places where workers are needed on a seasonal basis.

In planning our farm-placement program for this year, we have been working very closely with representatives of the Department of Agriculture here in Washington. But the actual attack on the problem of farm labor supply will be made in the local communities from coast to coast, and that's the responsibility of the full-time and part-time United States Employment Offices.

County agricultural agents and home demonstration agents can be immeasurably helpful to the local United States Employment Offices. A local employment office must know what the local labor supply is; but, in addition—and this is where the county agent comes in, it must also be kept informed about changing labor requirements. By keeping the United States Employment Office in his community informed about current crop conditions, the county agent helps that office in making intelligent plans for recruiting workers.

There are other factors, too, which affect the supply and demand for labor. If, for example, the county agent keeps the local employment office informed about the extent of insect infestation, weather conditions, and other factors which affect the yield of a crop, the employment office can do a more effective job in mobilizing manpower for war production. And, finally, through his close contacts with farm employers, the county agent can help to make sure that the facilities of the United States Employment Service are used to their capacity.

Home demonstration agents and local United States Employment Offices can also work cooperatively to the same end—effective use of America's manpower. They can carry information into the farm home about the service a United States Employment Office can render in filling farm jobs. They can tell a farm employer who needs workers that the United States Employment Office in his community will try to find those workers without charge. If, on the other hand, there are people on a farm who would be available for employment for certain periods of time, the home demonstration agent can carry the message of free help from the United States Employment Office in finding work.

In short, with the active cooperation of the county agricultural and home demonstration agents the United States will be better equipped to discharge its responsibility—the fullest possible utilization of the manpower of this country. And with that cooperation, our goal—Victory—will be closer to realization.

The Saga of a Live-at-Home

MRS. M. O. LAWRENCE, Farm Woman, Madison County, Miss.

Both home demonstration clubs and 4–H Clubs in Madison County have given major emphasis to home-grown supplies. Eleven community garden leaders demonstrated year-round gardens. They grew vegetables new to their communities and gave them to the neighbors to try out. They helped Negro families near them by giving them seed and plants. An abundance of wild berries and hard work gave the garden leaders a chance to get canned fruit into many homes. A spring-garden exhibit aroused interest, with 142 women exhibiting. All in all, the farm women of Madison County, under the leadership of Home Demonstration Agent Julia Street, are, as Mrs. Lawrence expresses it, joining hands to grow the food to win the war.

Five years ago, in January 1937, we moved to our new home. As we had always striven to grow all the things we needed at home, our thoughts turned first to an orchard; so we put out 37 peach trees that I had ready to plant. Our old home orchard was of seedling trees; so I had selected seed from the best trees, planted them, and had trees of a nice size to transplant. Our orchard site is an ideal one, and had it not been for the late freeze we would have had fruit enough for home use in 1940. In 1941, the trees were loaded with extra nice fruit; and after canning enough for my family of 3 and for our 3 married daughters, we sold 21 bushels. We add new trees as we can and now have a very nice orchard of 54 trees, including peaches, pears, apples, plums, apricots, and figs.

The garden was next in our plan. I knew if it was located close by, I could spend much more time in it; so it is about 15 steps from the kitchen door and is my special hobby, as I have been the garden leader in our home demonstration club for the past 2 years.

In 1941 I grew 46 different varieties of vegetables. I always plant a few new varieties each year to see if they are practical for this area and to encourage my family to eat all the different foods that are good for them. This year I tried edible soybeans, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, petsai, and salsify. All were satisfactory except the cauliflower and celery, and they may do better if we have a summer that is not so dry. We built a hotbed at a cost of 50 cents (spent for canvas for the top), so we grow all our plants at home.

I canned 211 quarts of vegetables for my own use, 50 quarts for the school cafeteria, and quite a lot for my daughters who live in the city. I also cured 47 bushels of potatoes. By doing this we leave the factory-canned products for those who cannot have a garden, or perhaps to be sent to England. That is one small way to help win the war. The things I find helpful I try to pass on to my friends, so I always show visitors my hotbed and garden. I have quite a few more plants than I need, so I take them to club meetings and give them to ladies who want them. Then, I tell them how to fight insect pests and how to fertilize and grow better vegetables. All my surplus vegetables, not canned, used fresh, or sold, are very profitably fed to the hogs and chickens.

I have a flock of about 55 purebred White Wyandotte chickens. I have only two buildings at present—a small house for the grown chickens and a good brooder house with an oil drum brooder stove and small yard. I use home-grown feeds with an occasional sack of commercial laying mash. I sell all surplus eggs and chickens at our local market. At least I exchange them for the needed groceries—sugar, salt, flour, and coffee—instead of spending cash. In response to Secretary Wickard's plea for more poultry products, I am planning to increase my flock to at least 100 hens this year.

Mrs. Lawrence talks over garden problem with N. S. Estes, county agent.

Our cows add quite a bit to our income each year by way of butter and calves for sale; plenty of good fresh milk, butter, and beef for the family; and milk for the chickens and hogs. We have five head of milk cows, four calves, two heifers, and one bull.

We keep enough hogs to furnish meat and lard for the family and some for the girls, and I have some fresh sausage to sell. We never have to hunt a market because everyone likes good country sausage. The cost of this meat is small; the garden and extra milk make the growth, and home-grown grain fattens the hogs in the fall.

By having an orchard, garden, flock of poultry, a few cows and hogs, we really live at home and have the best of health. I learned to plan good balanced meals in the home demonstration club, so I know these five sources of food are the reason for the good health and strength of our five children. If all farm families will grow all they and their city children need to eat, it will release all the factory-canned vegetables for those who cannot grow them and for those countries resisting aggression. So, farm wives, let us join hands and do this and help to win this war to save democracy.

New Hampshire Studies Philosophy for Action

"When can we have another?" was the enthusiastic comment of everyone present at the School of Philosophy held at the University of New Hampshire January 5 to 7, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This comment summarized the success of the school, the one hundred and eighth in the Nation, the second in New Hampshire, and the first to be held in the Granite State for extension workers. Coming as it did in a week of conference which included the annual winter extension meeting, the sustained interest in the lectures and discussions brought forth by the school was remarkable.

Attended by the 70 extension workers of New Hampshire and by 40 other New Hampshire residents—rural ministers, social workers, Triple-A field men, Farm Security supervisors, and plain New Hampshire citizens—the school started off with a bang on Monday morning and ended Wednesday afternoon with the members of the school still popping questions at the panel of lecturers.

Speakers obtained through the efforts of Perley Ayer, field agent in general extension of the university, working with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, proved their merit in helping the Granite Staters handle the theme, New Hampshire Agriculture Takes Stock in a Time of National Crisis. Experts in social, economic, and political fields described the outlines and backgrounds of current problems.

"King Spud" Rules Aroostook

MAINE FARMERS IMPROVE THEIR SEED POTATOES

Farmers of Aroostook County, Maine, produce nearly half of the certified seed potatoes of the United States. With the Food for Freedom goal calling for 3 million acres where there were but 2,800,000 acres in 1941, ample supplies of disease-free seed are important. Dorothy L. Bigelow, of the REVIEW staff, visiting some of the potato seed growers with County Agent Verne C. Beverly, finds the farmers awake to their responsibility.

■ Potato growers in the "Land of King Spud"—Aroostook County, Maine—are working diligently to rid their potato crops of seed-borne diseases, and in cooperation with the extension agents are developing more efficient methods of improving their seed.

One of the first farmers in northern Maine to try to improve his seed by modern methods, and who is still an active leader in this field, is H. H. Higgins, of Mapleton. When in 1919 John Scribner, then county agricultural agent of Aroostook County, told Mr. Higgins what could be done by selecting and growing good seed Mr. Higgins decided to follow Scribner's suggestions. The county agent knew of the certification of seed potatoes already being done in Maine, Wisconsin, Vermont, and New York. He also knew that in 1911 Dr. W. A. Orton, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, had observed and studied the certification system in Germany.

Mr. Higgins carefully selected three tubers of Spaulding Rose variety which he planted in a plot by themselves by the tuber-unit method. If any plants showed disease during the growing season he destroyed the whole unit. From this beginning he grew his foundation stock and later began selecting Cobblers the same way. He cuts each potato into four pieces and plants each set of four pieces in separate units. If any plant in a unit shows disease, all four plants are destroyed, because if a plant from one seed piece shows disease the plants from the other three pieces are also likely to be infected even if they appear healthy.

Good isolation is insurance against infection from other potatoes.

As Mr. Higgins learned how plants having mosaic or spindle tuber are a source of injurious infection to healthy plants he decided to isolate his seed plot. By isolating his seed plot he would prevent various kinds of aphids from carrying certain diseases from infected fields to healthy seed plots. During the past summer he had a seed plot on the side of Haystack Mountain, which is several hundred feet from the nearest potato field on one side and on other sides there are forests extending for several miles.

Mr. Higgins' son, Clifton, who is doing much of the seed certification work, showed us the Haystack plot where they had just started early harvesting, that is pulling the vines as soon as the aphids begin to appear. As it takes 12 to 14 days after the aphids have attacked the plant before the disease carried by these insects gets down into the stalks, early harvesting or the pulling of the vines prevents the potatoes from being affected. The potatoes that are harvested early will be the seed for the foundation stock the next year. Although the yield is cut by about 30 percent these farmers believe that pulling the tops is a good practice.

Many farmers of northern Maine are carrying out practices to produce better and better seed potatoes. The three county agents of Aroostook County, Verne C. Beverly, who has been in this county since 1923; Bryce M. Jordan, assistant since 1937, and Carl Worthley, assistant since 1941, work with the farmers and the State inspectors throughout the growing season, often going into the fields with the roguers.

In the heart of potato-producing Aroostook, six townships alone had approximately 12,800 acres certified in 1941.

In late July and early August anxiety showed on the faces of potato farmers as they talked together about whether or not their crops would be damaged by blight or whether the aphids would be swarming upon their fields in hordes to carry diseases to their plants. Especially serious were those farmers who for years have been working valiantly to rid their potatoes of disease, planting in different isolated fields each year, planting only carefully selected tuber-unit certified seed, roguing many times each summer, and carefully storing and inspecting the seed while in the bins. Many long hard hours had been spent and much care taken to get the desired result.

First, in the spring, members of their families cut the seed that had been tuber-unit certified the year before. All machinery and equipment used on last year's crop has been disinfected as a precautionary measure against any ring-rot infection.

Then during the growing season many days are spent in the fields with the State inspectors and the county agents roguing the fields to be sure that all diseased plants are eliminated. Not only are plants which show disease pulled out and carried to the end of the row for carrying away and destroying, but if, as sometimes happens, only one or two hills show disease all four plants in the unit are also pulled and destroyed.

Each of these farmers has sprayed and dusted, pulled out and destroyed the mustard and kale and other weeds that might be hosts to the aphids. Each has also cultivated and hoed. When the farmer, the roguers, and

inspectors go into the seed plots they disinfect their high boots with a solution of blue vitriol as a protection against the dreaded ring-rot disease.

The Extension Service has been active in creating five areas where practically every farmer in the area is growing foundation seed. In each of these areas the farmers' neighbors have united in fighting disease and insects vigorously so that they have a better chance of winning their fight than they would if some were careless or disinterested.

Some seed plots are separated from other potato fields by many miles of woods and are known as isolated seed plots. In this manner insects traveling from other fields are reduced to a minimum. The isolated plot has become popular in recent years in Aroostook.

The potato fields that in late July and early August were luxuriant with sturdy green plants and white or orchid-colored flowers are now covered with snow and ice, criss-crossed with ski trails and snowshoe tracks where the young folks enjoy some of the winter sports.

Each winter seed potatoes from Maine are sent to sunny Florida and are grown in test or trial plots to determine the absence or presence of disease. If they prove to be good seed the potatoes from the same units will be planted in Aroostook in the spring. If disease shows up in any units in the test plantings in Florida, seed from those units will be discarded. Dr. L. O. Gratz, of the Florida Experiment Station, started this testing of Maine potato seed in 1925, and the work has been continued there and in greenhouses on Long Island, N. Y., since that time.

While blustery March winds blow, Aroostook farmers anticipate warmer days in May when they will plant next season's bigger and better crops of certified "spuds."

West Coast Girds for War

B. H. CROCHERON, Director of Extension Service, Calif.

The centering of wartime industries and military activities in this State makes California particularly aware of its strategic importance in this emergency. The danger of air attack, and even of a sea-borne military expedition, is one which cannot be ignored.

Under these conditions, it seemed clear from the first that the California Extension Service must at once move into the field of "protection to persons and property" in the rural areas. No other agency is so well experienced in rural affairs or is held in such high respect by farm people. Locally, extension agents were asked to serve on many committees and to head up various activities. In general, our policy has been to advise them to accept appointments wherein their special knowledge and experience would be of value but to decline those in which their training gave them no special experience. For example, to accept appointments involving the organization of rural forces but to decline such appointments as members of county automobile tire allotment committees for which they had no particular fitness.

Evening meetings at once became unsuccessful. Practice black-outs meant that people could not move along the roads after a black-out started and, therefore, hesitated to leave home lest the start of a black-out keep them out all night. People did not know what to expect. Several of our agents were among those who watched Japanese submarines at work off the California coast.

The radio and rural press became a valuable method for extension work. People kept their radios continuously tuned to local stations to get warnings as soon as they were given. The voice of the county agent and home demonstration agent were welcome words from a friend.

We immediately began issuance of material on black-outs—how to do it and what materials to use. The black-out of dairy barns, for example, is a real problem in the market milk areas. We are now holding an extensive series of barn meetings throughout the State illustrating methods of dairy-barn black-out. Necessarily these meetings are held in the daytime. Poultrymen using lights were supplied with advice on methods of black-out for poultry houses; and, of course, the home demonstration agents supplied information on methods of black-out in farm homes and in the creation of a "refuge room." The British publications proved especially helpful, but our own laboratories here did considerable rapid work testing out various methods.

California handles its grain in bulk, and the loss of the Far East and the consequent shortage of grain sacks makes imperative the immediate formulation of some other method of harvesting crops. We are actively at work with local meetings demonstrating the handling of grain in bulk, but the shortage of materials, labor, and time to make the transformation is a handicap. At my instance, the State USDA War Board has forwarded a recommendation for the immediate erection by the Government of a large terminal elevator.

The labor shortage here will probably be more acute than elsewhere because the number of defense industries is greater here than in any other region adjacent to rural areas. Defense wages are so high as to reach fantastic proportions for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Boys and young men are leaving the farms wherever possible. Under these conditions, we can only do our best to organize farmers to exchange labor and machinery and to utilize the labor remaining to the best degree possible.

Fire remains the great hazard. We are planning a great organization of neighborhood fire companies and are now in negotiation with forest officials, the State fire chief, and others to make sure before we embark upon the plan that we have their approval and that we fit into the general scheme. In the last war we formed, and the farmers operated, 343 rural fire companies as an emergency organization. In this effort we plan that there shall be several thousand rural fire companies formed with such equipment as can be gathered locally and without calling upon the already overburdened factory production in any way.

4-H Club work is participating in the general scheme of rural organization. The club leaders who remain with us are anxious to be of service, but many leaders are resigning to accept defense jobs or to serve on defense committees. Our club work is likely to have hard sledding in the immediate future.

The attitude of the entire extension staff has been admirable. They were quick to adjust to the emergency and competent in their new duties. Among many other agencies they shine outstandingly. I am proud of them.

Thanks From England

I think you will like to know that at the Federation's Consultative Council, at which practically every county in England and Wales was represented, held in Oxford recently, the following resolution was passed with acclamation:

"That this meeting desires to put on record the sincere gratitude of Women's Institute members for the sympathy and timely help given to them by their many friends overseas, particularly in the U. S. A., and asks Mrs. Winant to convey their thanks to American countrywomen for their wonderful generosity."

I also give below the text of a resolution carried with enthusiasm at the Autumn Council Meeting of the Wiltshire Federation of Women's Institutes held at Wilton on October 4th:

"That this council would like a message of gratitude to be conveyed to our friends in America for their generous gifts of seeds, fertilizers, and hand-sealing machines. These gifts and the thoughts which prompted them have been greatly appreciated by us all."

I would be most grateful if you could make known as widely as possible our resolutions of thanks which record a very deep and genuine sense of gratitude for all that American women have done and are continuing to do for us.—*F. Farrer, general secretary, National Federation of Women's Institutes, London* (in letter to Grace E. Frysinger).

Pamphlets on Democracy in the Present Crisis

WILLIAM T. STONE, Vice President, Foreign Policy Association

■ It was with full understanding of the threats to democracy, both within and without the United States, that the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, called together a group of men and women in January 1941 and asked them to formulate a statement on "moral issues in the present crisis" and "the meaning and practices of democracy." That statement, "Democracy in the Present Crisis," was sent to agricultural extension workers in Extension Service Circular 351, March 1941.

With our country now in the war, the crisis has become greater. The need for understanding our responsibilities has deepened. The intelligent, democratic discussion of immediate problems and of postwar reconstruction problems is one step toward solving them. We need to expand our rural extension discussion groups until they include a goodly representation of farm and village men and women in every county in the United States.

In April last year, M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, invited representatives of organizations and publishing houses to meet in the Department of Agriculture Library with Extension Service officials and prepare a list of inexpensive, readable pamphlets and books that would be helpful to rural groups studying the problems outlined by the committee of scholars in "Democracy in the Present Crisis."

With the cooperation of the American Library Association, this group, of which I served as chairman, prepared the following preliminary list, in consultation with rural libraries and other rural leaders.

Through the cooperation of the publishers, copies of most of these pamphlets were sent to every State agricultural extension director. Extension workers and discussion leaders can order copies direct from each publisher. The entire set listed costs less than $7. This list does not include all the pamphlets that are useful, but it will give a nucleus from which to build an active, growing pamphlet collection. Each publisher listed also maintains mailing lists for announcements of inexpensive pamphlets and books for rural readers.

General

The A B C of the U. S. A.: A series of miniature essays on democracy. National League of Women Voters. 1939. 10 cents.

Chase, Stuart. Primer of Economics. 1941. Row, Peterson. 32 cents.

Childs, Marquis W. and Stone, William T., Toward a Dynamic America. (Headline Books, No. 30.) Foreign Policy Association. 1941. 25 cents.

The Dangers to Democracy: A list of readings. *The Booklist.* American Library Association. Vol. 37, No. 8. January 1, 1941. 25 cents.

Basic Documents

Basic Documents of Democracy. Supplement to *Current Events*, September 22, 1941. American Education Press. 5 cents. (Includes: United States Constitution; United States Declaration of Independence.)

Democracy vs. Fascism

Freedom or Fascism? Connecticut League of Women Voters. Yale University Press. 1940. 25 cents.

Bryson, Lyman. Which Way America? Macmillan. 1940. 17 cents.

Civil Liberties

Freedom of Assembly (Defense Digest). American Association for Adult Education. 1940. 10 cents.

Williams, Chester. The Rights We Defend (Our Freedom Series) Row, Peterson. 1941. 48 cents.

Cushman, Robert E. Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 43) Public Affairs Committee. 1940. 10 cents.

Murphy, Frank. In Defense of Democracy. American Council on Public Affairs. 10 cents.

Propaganda

Carr, E. H. Propaganda in International Politics. Pamphlet on World Affairs, No. 16. Oxford University Press (formerly distributed by Farrar and Rinehart) 1940. 10 cents.

Consequences of Defense on American Life

Bidwell, Percy W. If War Comes. Mobilizing Machines and Men. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 48) Public Affairs Committee. 1941. 10 cents.

Your Town and Defense. (Defense Digest) American Association for Adult Education. 10 cents.

Women in Defense. (Defense Digest.) American Association for Adult Education. 10 cents.

Stone, William T. America Rearms: The citizen's guide to national defense. (Headline Books, No. 28.) Foreign Policy Association. 25 cents.

National Resources Planning Board. After Defense, What? Government Printing Office. 1941. 5 cents.

Carskadon, T. R. Labor and the Defense Crisis. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 58) Public Affairs Committee. 1941. 10 cents.

Education and Defense

Educational Policies Commission. Education and the Defense of American Democracy. National Education Association. 1940. 10 cents.

American Council on Education: American Youth Commission. Education and the National Defense. 1940. Free.

Economic Democracy

Goslin, Ryllis A. Cooperatives. (Headline Books, No. 8.) Foreign Policy Association. 1937. 25 cents.

Melder, Eugene. State Trade Walls. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 37). Public Affairs Committee. 1939. 10 cents.

Lehner, Anthony. What We Ought to Know About Credit Unions. Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association. 1940. 10 cents.

Insecurity on the Land

Vance, Rupert B. Farmers Without Land. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 12) Public Affairs Committee. Rev. 1940. 10 cents.

Social Security

Social Security. Building America. Vol. 2, No. 4. 1937. 10 cents.

Conservation

Stewart, Maxwell S. Saving Our Soil. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 14) Public Affairs Committee. Rev. 1940. 10 cents.

Conservation. Building America. Vol. 2 No. 7. Rev. Oct. 1939. 30 cents.

Taxation

Nugent, Rolf. Guns, Planes, and Your Pocketbook. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 59.) Public Affairs Committee. 1941. 10 cents.

Stewart, Maxwell S. How Shall We Pay for Defense? (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 52.) Public Affairs Committee. 1941. 10 cents.

Housing

Housing for Citizens. (Defense Digest.) American Association for Adult Education. 1941. 10 cents.

Food, Health, and Defense

Foster, William F. Doctors, Dollars, and Disease. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 10.) Public Affairs Committee. Rev. 1940. 10 cents.

Amidon, Beulah. Who Can Afford Health? (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 27.) Public Affairs Committee. 1939. 10 cents.

Stewart, Maxwell S. How We Spend Our Money. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 18.) Public Affairs Committee. Rev. 1941. 10 cents.

Youth Problem

Stewart, Maxwell S. Youth in the World Today. (Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 22.) Public Affairs Committee. Rev. 1940. 10 cents.

Meyer and Cross. Making Democracy Work—How Youth Can Do It. Civic Education Service. 15 cents.

Latin America

The Americas South and North. Survey Graphic. March 1941. 50 cents. McCullough, John I. B. Challenge to the Americas. (Headline Books, No. 26.) Foreign Policy Association. 1940. 25 cents.

Our Latin-American Neighbors. Building America. October 1939. Rev. March 1941. 30 cents.

New World Order

World Government or Anarchy: Our Urgent Need for World Order. World Citizen Association. 1939. 11 cents.

What Kind of World Order Do We Want? Town Meeting, December 2, 1940. Vol. 6, No. 3. Columbia Univ. Press. 10 cents.

Addresses of Publishers

American Association for Adult Education, 525 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

American Council on Public Affairs, 1721 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

American Education Press, Columbus, Ohio.

American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Youth Commission, American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Building America, 546 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Civic Education Service, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Educational Policies Commission, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Foreign Policy Association, 22 East Thirty-Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative, Harrisburg, Pa.

Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Row, Peterson and Company, Evanston, Ill.

Survey Graphic, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

World Citizen Association, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

4-H Clubs Join the Movie Colony

■ The 4–H Club feature picture, "Young America," produced by 20th Century-Fox, was released in February and is showing regular motion picture audiences throughout the country what a 4–H Club really is and what rural 4–H boys and girls do. The picture stars Jane Withers as Jane Campbell, a city girl who, under protest, comes to a California farm to live.

Jane does not begin to see anything in country life until she decides to join the local 4–H Club, and from then on her life hums with interest. Her induction into the 4–H Club, the meetings and rallies, the exhibit at the fair is familiar ground to anyone who ever has been a 4–H Club member. Jane's hopes and disappointments, Elizabeth's troubles, and little David's attachment to Henry, his pig, pull at the heart strings of both young and old, rural and urban.

Jane Withers not only joined a 4–H Club in the picture but received an actual Special 4–H Award of Merit at the National 4–H Club Congress in Chicago last November after the 1,570 club members there had seen her picture. In giving her the award, M. H. Coe, chairman of the National Extension Committee on 4–H Club Work, said that it was "in recognition of the fine way you portrayed the ideals of the 4–H Club movement." In response, Jane wrote: "The 4–H Club means more to me than just a movie that I appeared in, and I will try always to be a credit to our club."

The picture has been enthusiastically received by 4–H Club leaders. Gertrude L. Warren of the Federal Extension Service calls it "a fine portrayal of the ideals and objectives of the 4–H Club movement." W. J. Jernigan, Arkansas State club agent, says: "A good portrayal of the objectives of club work and the spirit and attitudes club work strives to inculcate in the minds and hearts of young people." V. V. Varney, assistant State club leader in Wisconsin, says: "It has a fine variety of emotional levels, both of humor and of the serious side of life. Every community, urban and rural, ought to see it."

■ Negro farmers in Alabama and Georgia are playing a very important part in the transition from cotton to dairy and beef cattle, reports T. M. Campbell, Negro field agent. Some 1,400 Negro farmers of Dallas County, Ala., found it necessary to seek dairying for a cash income and sold $34,700 worth of milk and cream last year, according to Agricultural Agent S. W. Boynton. These farmers ranged from "one-cow dairymen" to those milking from 10 to 30 cows. They are trying to make the dairy business profitable by using purebred bulls, building good pastures, and producing an abundance of forage feed. Several of the farmers report that the dairy activities have kept them from losing their farms and have helped to keep their children in school. Eleven Negro farmers in this county have produced nearly $35,000 worth of beef cattle since 1934. Two of the farmers, who have made special trips to the State experiment station to learn more about beef cattle, marketed nearly $3,000 worth of calves last spring.

A gross income of $300 per month from a herd of 31 Jerseys is reported by a Negro farmer of Perry County, Ala., who retails a large part of his milk in Uniontown and sells the surplus to a cheese plant. He attributes his success to raising his own feed.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Ohio Agents Evaluate Advanced Study

What benefits extension workers have received from graduate training taken on sabbatic leave is the basis of a study made by the Ohio Extension Service. The 72 Ohio extension workers who during 1937–40 attended 16 different institutions throughout the country on sabbatic leave, evaluated the 295 courses taken. Their evaluation of the courses in helping them in their extension work is as follows:

Courses	Percentage of workers taking courses	Percentage rating courses	
		Much value	Some value
Education	61	76	22
Economics	54	72	24
Sociology	22	62	37
Agriculture	25	75	11
Home economics	12	54	21
Other courses	46	55	24

In answer to the question, What courses should be available that are not now provided? The following were some of courses suggested: Seminar for extension students; organization and functions of extension councils; extension methods; extension news writing and publicity; extension administration, including how to organize and manage the office and how to manage people; program planning; history and philosophy of education; psychology, emphasizing human behavior, and how adults learn; land use; surveys and tabulation; evaluation; methods in teaching certain phases of home economics; and current affairs in agriculture.

Also brought out in the study are the extension workers' reactions to the following questions: If advising another Extension worker about to go on leave, what would you tell him to do before going on leave and while on leave? Would a problem study be more useful than course work? Should extension students be required to register for credit courses? From the point of view of Extension administration, what would you say is the best way to provide for the improvement of the staff?—**A Study of the Professional Improvement Program for Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Staff Members, Ohio,** B. B. Spohn, Ohio Extension Service. Typewritten.

Which Homemakers Join Extension?

In a study of 800 Cortland County, N. Y., farm families, it was found that 1 out of 5 farm women belonged to the Home Bureau. Brought out in the study are the similarities and differences which characterized the farm women who belonged to the Home Bureau and those who did not belong.

Although slightly more of the Home Bureau members were from owner families, and more of them lived on better land, the farms of both members and nonmembers were similar in size and in type of farming. The members were slightly older, had more formal educational training, joined more local organizations and held more offices in them, than the farm women not belonging to the Home Bureau. The members moved less frequently; more of them lived on better roads and owned cars. Many more of them drove cars. One-third more had telephones, running water, bath rooms, and electricity. Health conditions for both groups were similar.

These findings are similar to those brought out in studies made in Massachusetts, South Carolina, Washington, Indiana, and Maine, in cooperation with the Division of Field Studies and Training, in which participating homemakers in Extension are compared with nonparticipants. These studies (reported in May and August, 1941 Reviews) indicate that families with homemakers participating in Farm Bureau or Extension have a slightly higher socio-economic status than those families in which the homemakers do not participate.—**Farm Women in the Home Bureau—A** Study in Cortland County, N. Y., 1939, W. A. Anderson, Cornell University. Cornell Univ. Mimeo. Bul. 3, October 1941.

Occupational Choice of Son Influenced by Size of Farm

Of the 101 sons of farmers who were in the high school class of 1934 in Whitman County, Wash., 40 were farming in 1940. Only 2 of the 79 whose fathers were engaged in other occupations were farming. Of the young men classified as "farming," 2 percent were owners, 43 percent were tenants, and 55 percent were working on the home farm as partners or assistants.

The size of the father's farm was a very important factor in the occupational choice of the son. Only 19 percent of those whose fathers had farms of less than 500 acres were farming, compared with 71 percent of those whose parental farms were 500 acres or larger. Other factors that tended to influence farmers' sons toward farming as an occupation were: "Having a father who is owner of a farm," "Coming from a family whose annual income is more than $1,000 a year," and "Receiving parental financial aid of $1,000 or more to get started in farming."

"It is significant that the education of the youth, the education of the parents, and all community factors seem to be unrelated to becoming a farmer in Whitman County," the authors of the study, Bogue and Weeks, point out.—**Factors in the Occupational Adjustment of Male Youth in Whitman County, Wash.,** Don J. Bogue and H. Ashley Weeks; pp. 119–133, Research Studies of the State College of Washington. June 1941.

Young men living on large farms in Blackford County, Ind., are more likely to choose farming as their life work than young men living on small farms. Eighty percent of the young men living on large farms (120 acres or more); 66 percent living on medium-sized farms (80—119 acres) and 55 percent living on small farms (less than 80 acres) reported farming as their occupational choice, in a recent study.

The larger farms tended to be the ones on which young men were farming with their fathers. These were mostly 2-men farms or larger. The average annual income of the 32 young men surveyed who were farming with their fathers was $608. The young men farming for themselves were generally on farms only about half as large. The average annual income of the 16 in this group was $789. The average annual income for all 183 young men studied was $424.—**Occupational Choice of Blackford County Rural Youth 18 to 28 Years of Age in 1940,** by Harry Francis Ainsworth, Indiana Extension Service. Typewritten thesis, Purdue University, June 1941.

Negro 4–H Club Trends

There were 15,088 Negro boys and girls enrolled in North Carolina's 1940 4–H Club work, an increase of 2,028 members over 1939. The percentage of completions, however, in 1940 was 76.39, as compared to 78 in 1939. An average of 412 boys and girls reached club age in the 35 counties carrying the 1940 extension projects. An average of 37.56 percent of those reaching the starting age were enrolled in club work.

Nineteen home demonstration agents devoted, on the average, 38 percent of their time to 4–H Club work; and 34 agricultural agents devoted, on the average, 33 percent of their time to this work.

Trends in this study reveal: (1) An increase in the number of 4–H Clubs in the State, due in part to an increase in the number of agents; (2) an increase in the number of club members who reenroll; (3) an increase in the number of new members; (4) an increase in the total enrollment and completion of projects; (5) an increase in the percentage of boys and girls being reached as they become of club age; (6) a decrease in 1940 in the number of club members per county agent; and (7) a decrease in 1940 in the percentage of completions for the State.—**Statistical Analysis of Negro 4–H Club Work in North Carolina for 1940,** by R. E. Jones. North Carolina Extension Service.

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AMONG OURSELVES

■ JOSEPH E. CARRIGAN, Director of Extension Service in Vermont for the past 10 years was recently elected dean of the Agricultural College and Director of the Experiment Station, taking up his additional duties on July 1. After graduating from the University of Vermont in 1914, Director Carrigan joined the extension staff with title of county agent at large and 10 months later was appointed county agent in Addison County. After 2½ years in Addison County, he joined the State staff as assistant county agent leader in the fall of 1917 and on June 15, 1931, was elected Director of Extension.

■ CHARLES A. McCUE, former dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of Extension at the University of Delaware, died January 12. He resigned as dean and director in 1939 because of failing health and has been confined to his home most of the time since.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, he entered the United States Forestry Service as field assistant in 1901. Two years later, he went back to the University of Michigan in the Department of Horticulture. In 1908, he came to Delaware as professor of horticulture and horticulturist of the experiment station. Eleven years later, he was named director of the agricultural experiment station, dean of the school of agriculture and director of the Extension Service. He was secretary and treasurer of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities from 1927 to 1929, past president of the American Society for Horticultural Science, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ON THE CALENDAR

Family Welfare Association of America, Providence, R. I., March 26–28.

American Institute of Nutrition, Boston, Mass., April 7–11.

American Association Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, New Orleans, La., April 15–18.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, San Antonio, Tex., first week of May.

American Home Economics Association, Boston, Mass., June 21–25.

American Society Agricultural Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., June 22–25.

American Dairy Science Association, East Lansing, Mich., June 23–25.

National Editorial Association, Quebec, P. Q., June 23–25.

National Education Association of United States, Denver, Colo., June 28–July 2.

■ SUSAN Z. WILDER, extension nutritionist at South Dakota State College, who died October 30, 1941, closed a 24-year career in home extension work.

She organized the system of central training schools for home demonstration agents, club officers, and local leaders. Her enthusiastic work in nutrition probably left South Dakota people more familiar with vitamins, balanced diets, and protective foods than the folks of any other State. She was the prime factor and chairman of a State nutrition committee organized in 1937, which has been a big force in furthering nutrition work in the State.

She also was instrumental in establishing the custom of honoring two eminent homemakers each year during the college Farm and Home Week. She directed the selection of the 1941 candidates for this honor from her deathbed.

Miss Wilder was born on a farm in Rice County, Minn., March 23, 1882. She taught a rural school 1 year before entering the University of Minnesota, where she was graduated in 1908, with a bachelor of arts degree. Then she taught science in the Renville, Minn., high school and returned to study in home economics at the university. She received her bachelor of science in home economics in 1910.

Between 1910 and 1918, she taught home economics in the school of agriculture, teacher's summer training school and rural extension, at Morris. On various leaves, she studied at Cornell University and the University of Chicago, receiving her master's degree from the latter institution in 1918. Between 1918 and 1921, she served as home demonstration agent in Hancock County, Ill., before coming to South Dakota to become State home demonstration leader in 1921. She became extension nutritionist in 1923.

Miss Wilder enjoyed a wide recognition over the State and Nation. She was unexcelled in the ability to translate scientific information in terms of simple demonstrations. She was in poor health during her last year. Miss Wilder wrote, upon her initiation to Epsilon Sigma Phi, extension honorary fraternity: "My greatest satisfaction in life has come from knowing many fine people. I hope I have given them something worth while. I have received much from them."

■ EMMA ARCHER, beloved extension pioneer in Arkansas, recently died. She organized the first girls' canning club in the State in January 1912 while teaching in the Mabelvale school. She was appointed canning club agent for Pulaski County in March 1912 and continued in that capacity for 2 years. As a result of her work with rural girls and women, the first home demonstration club in the State was organized in the spring of 1914. From 1914 to 1917, Miss Archer served as State agent in charge of women's and girls' work.

IN BRIEF

The Home Front

Each home demonstration club of Ashe County, N. C., is having the honor and privilege of hearing read by the club president the very interesting article, On the Home Front, in the December issue of the Extension Service Review. This message has been so inspiring and so encouraging to both the president and club members that they have asked to see the picture of their extension director.

If there is a large picture of Director Wilson available, will you please send it to me or notify me where I may get one to hang on the wall while 10 other community project leaders hear the article read during their defense programs in January?—*Mrs. Gorda C. Boney, county home demonstration agent, Ashe County, N. C.*

■ Members of the El Paso County, Colo., Woman's Club recently obtained a loom which they own cooperatively and which will be used by first one group of women and then another in weaving articles for their homes.

Rural women who belong to the Calhan Country Club have been the first to use the loom. An illustration of how extensively the new loom will be used is the fact that Mrs. Jess Townley and Mrs. Gerald Little of the Calhan community have woven for themselves 39 attractive rag rugs.

According to Ruth Appelthun, El Paso County's home demonstration agent, the loom will weave any designs. Each community represented by the El Paso County Woman's Club will have the privilege of using the loom for a month at a time.

CONTENTS

Kansas Picks the Best

WINNING PICTURES IN ANNUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST

A Kansas farm woman withdraws deposits from her storage cellar where she has banked her surpluses as insurance against rising prices. One of the first-prize group of three photographs taken by Vernetta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent, Butler County.

First prize in color slides went to Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, for a series of 12 pictures on the chinch bug.

This farm family sold $610 worth of vegetables and canned 400 quarts in 1941 all from 5½ acres of land. One of the second-prize group of three photographs taken by George Sidwell, county agent, Rice County.

Second prize in color slides went to Ruth K. Huff, home demonstration agent, Doniphan County, for a series illustrating the live-at-home program in her county.

Coaching four earnest young 4-H sheepmen in ways of showing their sheep to best advantage before the critical eyes of the livestock judge. One of the third-prize group taken by Kermit V. Engle, Kearny County agent.

Third place in color slides went to E. H. Teagarden, district agent for southwestern Kansas, for a series "The Romance of Agriculture," depicting soil building for erosion control, for profitable production, and for a permanent agriculture.

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 13 APRIL 1942 NO. 4

AN Editorial

America Must Work

B. H. CROCHERON, Director of Agricultural Extension, California

Americans gathering throughout the Nation to organize their forces for the defeat of the enemy are faced with a new situation, different from anything which this Nation or this people has hitherto encountered. For the first time, peaceful America is facing attack from both oceans. Within 2 months, our enemies have advanced so that sinkings of American ships occur within sight of both coasts; and American garrisons overseas are prisoners of war or cling precariously to isolated stations.

A nation dedicated to peace and justice, a nation without ambitions of territory or power, comes to the parting of the ways when it must either abandon its traditional methods of life or go down to extinction as a free and independent people. With our implacable enemies in Europe and Asia there can be no compromise because those enemies seek all or nothing. They believe that by force of arms they can dominate continents and rule hemispheres. Those enemies will invade these shores unless our resolution and our sacrifice are greater than their own.

Against such a combination of powers America cannot stand unless Americans will rouse themselves to new heights of personal sacrifice. Neither capital, labor, nor agriculture can hope to go its accustomed way and thereby to defeat the most implacable combination of powers the world has ever seen. It will be necessary for America to work and to sacrifice as it has never done before if America is to live. America must lose its complacency and its selfishness. America must lose its belief that somehow or other we can win easily and pleasantly. The road will be hard and long. We can win through only if all of us together are willing to go the whole way.

During 1929 and 1930, in the interests of California agriculture, the Government of the United States and the University of California conducted a study of the peoples and food customs of Asia. It was not my first time in Japan, or in China, or in the Philippines; but I then had an opportunity to see those countries and their peoples from a new light. I saw the Japanese people in their homes, on the farms, and in the factories. I saw the Japanese Army on maneuvers in Manchuria and had no doubt then or since of its power or its ambition.

It is obvious that our Military Establishment must be greatly expanded. The President has already told us of the vast number of planes, of tanks, and of ships that will be needed. Clearly, these instruments of war must be manned. It therefore requires no military expert to foresee that millions of men now in civilian life will be needed in the Military and Naval Establishments. No one of judgment can minimize the fact that wars are won by fighting men. But, in modern wars, back of the fighting lines, there must be an equal devotion and a comparable sacrifice. If America is to win this war, it must return to industry, frugality, and self-sacrifice. It must go back to some of the principles of personal probity and morality upon which Plymouth Rock was founded. We do not have manpower enough to go our accustomed ways and to defeat the most determined peoples in the world. Their genius for organization and for submission to authority must be met by a voluntary devotion which will supply willingly the resources which Germany and Japan gain only by force.

Criticism of Government methods and of governmental officials will not win this war. We have, of course, a right to criticize—it is one of the things for which we are fighting—but it may be best for us voluntarily to put aside this right for a while lest we spend our time and efforts in criticizing others rather than in building a national defense which can be achieved only by united efforts.

In this war our responsibility as individuals and as an organization is plain. Into our hands has been given a large share of leadership in the war effort of agriculture. People on farm and in town have the great problem of adjusting their homes, their farms, and their lives to the conditions of total war. Projects and activities suitable to peace must give way to helping people live through and win this war. If we are in a rut of accustomed activities, we need to get out of that rut and to work most on those things which count at this time. We should seek out people we can help and help them without being asked. Many farmers are having difficulty in obtaining labor and machinery. Many do not know what to do in a crisis. This is not a time to sit and wait for something to happen. Get out and help. If your neighbors and associates do not yet realize the critical situation in which they are involved, it is, perhaps, because they are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts or that, having the facts, they shrink from them because the facts are disagreeable.

Japan has gained, or is gaining, the cotton and ore of China, the sugar and hemp of the Philippines, the rubber and tin of Malaya, and the oil of the Dutch East Indies. But Japan has not yet gained control over the spirit of America, which in the past has shown itself able to rise above all obstacles and to surmount all discouragements.

PRESIDENT SPURS 4-H MEMBERS TO GREATER EFFORT

In an hour when our Nation needs the active support of every group of its people, it is gratifying to learn that the 4–H Clubs will hold a National Mobilization Week, to rally the million and a half members and spur them to greater efforts in the cause of freedom. It is to be hoped that the National 4–H Mobilization Week also will bring more rural young people into active participation in the useful work in which 4–H Club members engage.

Your activities in producing, preserving, and preparing food; in making clothing; and your other practical experiences in farming and homemaking have prepared you for many tasks important in peacetime and indispensable in wartime. No other group of rural young people anywhere else in the world has so much worth defending, or is better prepared to help defend what it has.

Your 4–H Club pledge embodies the obligation which rests upon every club member as a young citizen. Repeat it, study it, make it part of your very being. Let your head, heart, hands, and health truly be dedicated to your country, which needs them now as never before.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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

Calling All Youth

APRIL 5–11 PROCLAIMED AS 4-H MOBILIZATION WEEK

At the call of their government, more than a million and a half 4-H Club members have made their plans to enroll every rural young person of 4-H Club age in their 4-H Victory Program and to get behind their Secretary of Agriculture in making the farm war program 100 percent effective.

A national radio broadcast will set the ball rolling, with Secretary Wickard and Director Wilson giving a special message to every rural boy and girl. More than 80,000 4-H Clubs will hold their mobilization meeting and then go forth to explain their Victory Program and to enlist the help of all young people on farms. They can help on almost every sector of the home front.

In New Jersey, the 4-H Victory Corps, a crack corps, offers Jersey young farmers 35 different opportunities to help win the war. Enlistments are accepted at County Victory Corps Headquarters in the County Extension Office; and volunteers may raise chickens, hogs, dairy and beef cattle, and milk goats. They may plant a garden, learn first aid, can vegetables and fruits, repair farm machinery and engage in many other activities necessary to winning the war. Their motto is "On the Alert—Always," and each volunteer wears an official Victory Corps badge.

New Mexico's Food for Freedom Clubs are out to do a good job of increasing the foods needed to make the home folks strong and feed the United Nations. Each member is putting a sign on the gate, "A Member of a 4-H Food for Freedom Club Lives Here." Director Fite of New Mexico also writes a personal letter to everyone who enlists in the Food for Freedom Clubs, explaining the program. Every New Mexico 4-H Club member is studying personal health and giving attention to safety, first aid, and citizenship in a democracy.

Nebraska 4-H Club members have taken individual goals to produce Food for Freedom. Every member who attains four goals will be awarded a certificate of merit as a "4-H Victory and Freedom Food Producer." Here are some of the goals: Plant at least 2,000 square feet of garden and produce not less than $25 worth of food for any part of the year-round supplies, or can 100 quarts of home-grown fruits or vegetables, or raise 2,000 pounds of pork, or produce 5,000 pounds of milk or 200 pounds butterfat per cow, or produce 400 pounds of poultry or 600 dozen eggs, and so on down the list of needed foods. A special victory 4-H pin is awarded to all who enroll and obtain a new 4-H Club member. Each club which increases its enrollment 100 percent gets a victory seal.

Double the Enrollment

The Pennsylvania 4-H Victory Program calls for doubling the enrollment in some counties. One county has adopted the slogan, "Produce, Process, and Preserve Farm Products for Victory." The girls have adopted the slogan, "Service for Victory," and in their study of homemaking their victory goals are to keep strong and fit, save for freedom, produce for freedom, and aid welfare organizations. Each month is being designated as a "Stepping Stone to Victory." The program in February will "Spread the Word"; March is mobilization or "A 4-H Club in Every Community"; April is organization, "Gathering Materials, Tools, and Other Items Needed for Production"; May, "Production Gets Under Way"; and thus through the year.

Missouri is aiming for 10,000 4-H Victory Vegetable members. The boys are growing vegetables to be stored, including carrots, sweetpotatoes, potatoes, squash, and melons. The girls will grow vegetables which they will can, such as tomatoes, greens, peas, and beans.

Caring for a dairy calf, in addition to their regular 4-H work, has been pledged by 100 club boys and girls of Nash County, N. C. The Food for Freedom goal for the Tarheel State for 1942 includes 10,000 more milk cows. If 100 boys and girls in each of North Carolina's 100 counties would make the same pledge, they could themselves increase the number of milk cows to reach the dairy goal.

Clubs in every State are buying defense stamps and bonds. The number of 100-percent clubs with every member owning stamps is increasing every day.

Young folks are taking a leading part in the Nation's salvage campaign. The Copeland Club in North Carolina has collected more than 30,000 pounds of scrap metal, realizing more than $125 for their efforts. This money was divided among the Junior Red Cross War Fund, the President's Birthday Infantile Paralysis Fund, and the Senior Red Cross. The Franklinton Club of Kentucky collected 600 pounds of paper.

4-H Clubs and Boy Scouts of Greene County, N. Y., have been asked by the county defense council to conduct an emergency survey to determine housing facilities available for evacuees in case of an emergency exodus from New York City.

In these and dozens of other ways, 4-H Club members can and are contributing to the war effort. With all farm young people mobilized in 4-H Clubs working wholeheartedly on their Victory Program, their contribution will be invaluable, so it's an all-out mobilization for extension agents, 4-H Club leaders and 4-H Club members, April 5 to 11.

50 Million Pounds of Scrap

I. O. SCHAUB, Director of Extension Service, North Carolina

■ Plan your extension effort in advance, and plan it well. Prepare essential information. Then—

Pass the information and your suggestions along to the county workers for their consideration, modification, and ACTION.

That is the formula used in conducting our scrap-metal-collection and farm-machinery-repair campaigns this winter. Within a month after the programs were started, reports from 80 of our 100 counties showed 22,720,500 pounds of scrap collected, with 16,800,000 pounds more "expected to be collected." Some of the 20 other counties were delayed in starting their campaigns; others have been too busy to give us a report.

We are confident that 50 million pounds of scrap will be collected before the original drive is over. This would be an average of 250 tons per county—or an average of approximately 180 pounds of scrap from each of our 278,276 farms in the State. Already 3 of our counties have collected more than a million pounds each.

Manufacturers Cooperate in Repair Schools

The farm-machinery-repair program was equally as successful. Dealers report that farmers generally are placing their orders for repair parts from 1 to 2 months ahead of the normal time for such action. We are now in the midst of the second phase of the machinery-repair program—that of repair schools being conducted through the cooperation of farm-machinery manufacturers. Eighty-two of these schools already have been held in 57 counties, and only 2 of the 5 companies which have promised to cooperate have scheduled meetings. We expect to have at least 180 of these repair schools in 70 or more counties before the planting season begins. In addition, the teachers of vocational agriculture in the rural high schools are cooperating wholeheartedly by teaching how to repair farm machinery in the local school shops.

Our scrap and farm-machinery programs were started in the counties about January 15, but 6 weeks of planning went into the preparations made for the campaigns. After conferring with two or three representatives of the State war board, we assigned our agricultural engineer, David S. Weaver, the job of working out the necessary information which it seemed the county people would need. He worked tirelessly, even to the extent of straddling a small electric heater to work in his office during Christmas week, when the steam was turned off in the buildings on our college campus.

After the information was all prepared, we called a conference to which we invited about 12 of our experienced agents, together with representatives from the Implement Dealers Association and the Scrap Iron Institute. Plans, as outlined by Mr. Weaver, were presented, and a free discussion of the problems followed. Some modifications were made in Mr. Weaver's original outline. Following this, our detailed plans were submitted to the State war board and unanimously approved.

Arrangements were then made for about 25 people, representing the different agencies with headquarters in Raleigh, to meet with County Agricultural Workers' Councils. These councils have been organized for more than 12 months and are composed of, not only United States Department of Agriculture agencies working within the county, but in addition, vocational agriculture teachers, boards of health, and in some instances, representatives from local ministerial associations.

On the county level, all implement dealers and licensed scrap dealers were invited to the meeting, and most of them attended. The information and suggestions as prepared by Mr. Weaver and approved by the war board were presented. As we have developed neighborhood delineation and the selection of neighborhood leaders in each community, it was suggested that these leaders "within walking distance of almost every farm family" would be glad to make the individual contacts. In order to give them the necessary information to pass on to the individual farms, 15,000 copies of the two pages of outlines for the twin programs were printed and distributed.

From the standpoint of the campaign within each county, this was left entirely to the originality of the people within that county. We think this was the most important factor in the success attained. We know that we never have put on a campaign in which we obtained greater cooperation or more enthusiasm on the part of all. The results speak for themselves.

How the campaign for scrap iron worked itself out is best indicated by brief examples of 2 counties in widely separated parts of the State. From Haywood, a mountain county which is one of those exceeding 1 million pounds of scrap collected, came this report from Farm Agent W. C. Corpening (a reserve officer who has since been called into the Army): ". . . Twelve meetings were held, with an attendance of 5,060 persons. This is by far the largest attendance of any series of community meetings which we have conducted in the county. The officers of our defense planning board (another name for the Agricultural Workers Council), and the neighborhood and community leaders were charged with getting the people out to the meetings.

"It so happens that the superintendent of the county schools is also chairman of the rural section of the Red Cross, and he was present to discuss the part the Red Cross plays in the war. We also had the chairman of the County Civilian Defense Council at the meetings to discuss defense bonds and the rubber situation. The manager of the mutual cannery made a short talk at each of the meetings with reference to the importance of canned food in carrying on the war. Realizing the importance of the church in a sound agricultural program, we included on each program a preacher to discuss church life in the national emergency. The extension agents explained the scrap and farm-machinery-repair programs. We called the series 'Rally for Victory' meetings.

"The county commissioners and the mayors of Hazelwood, Clyde, and Canton (3 of the towns in the county) issued proclamations declaring Saturday, January 24, as "Scrap Day" for Haywood County. The central collecting point was Waynesville, the county seat. There were more than 100 trucks hauling materials, and some of them made as many as 8 trips. Yet, all the scrap was not collected, and the work was continued another week. At the present time, there are more than 1 million pounds of scrap material at the central collecting point."

Hoke Collects 300,000 Pounds

Probably the first county in the State to start its scrap campaign was Hoke, located in the south-central part of the State where cotton and tenant farming are predominant. Prior to the campaign, posters were made and put up throughout the county. These posters asked farmers to bring their scrap to the county seat on a certain day "to be sold at 50 cents per hundredweight." They also called attention to the fact that merchants would reduce prices on various articles that farmers usually buy.

The local theater offered a free ticket to each farmer bringing in 500 pounds or more of scrap. The local weekly newspaper issued a special edition to publicize the "Scrap Day." This paper was mailed to all landlords, whether they were subscribers or not. The slogan for the Hoke campaign was "Scrap the Japs with Scrap" and "Beat the Axis with Old Axles."

There were two weighing stations—one at a cotton gin and the other at a fertilizer manufacturing plant. The goal was set at 100,000 pounds, but before the day was over, 300,000 pounds had been collected.

A. S. Knowles, the Hoke County agent, said in his report: "Farmers have continued to bring in scrap almost every day since then.

at their convenience; and now the total amount received here is more than 1 million pounds."

During the 1-day campaign, a number of farmers donated the proceeds to the local Red Cross. We set up two scrap-iron piles—one for the Red Cross and one for those who kept the money themselves. We attribute the success of the scrap-iron campaign to the full cooperation of all the people in the county.

In other counties in North Carolina, the collected scrap iron has been turned over to the Red Cross for sale. Other welfare organizations have likewise benefited from the scrap sales in a number of counties.

We plan to continue the scrap campaign, as well as the farm-machinery and "Victory Garden" programs, for the duration, making every Saturday "Scrap Day" for the farmers of North Carolina.

The Office of Civilian Defense has organized its Salvage-for-Victory Campaign in the State, and Extension Engineer Weaver is a member of the executive committee. A number of our county agents have been named county chairmen of the salvage for victory committees.

Future programs most certainly will be developed on the basis of leaving the initiative and much of the details to be worked out on the county and community level, and the use of neighborhood leaders to reach every farm family within walking distance.

What Did You Eat Yesterday?

THOUSANDS SCORE THEIR FOOD HABITS AT NEW YORK NUTRITION EXHIBIT

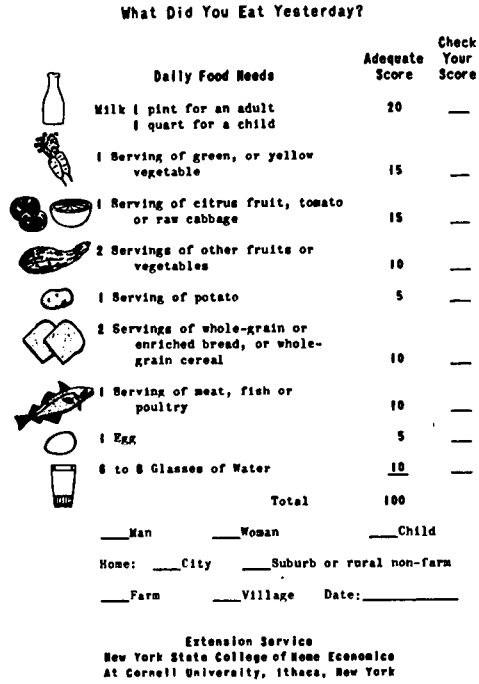
MABEL A. MILHAN, Home Demonstration Agent, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Rensselaer County started out to put on a food exhibit at the State fair in Syracuse last August, because we had not put on an exhibit for 4 years, and because food-project activity had been rather outstanding in the county; but we finished up with an interesting study of the food habits of nearly 7,000 people. That number have filled out voluntarily the food-habits score card since we put up our exhibit at the State fair. It has been our best interest arouser in nutrition work.

The exhibit concentrated on the standard food score. Two tables showed the foods which must be raised or bought to meet the score-card standards. One "It Pays to Buy Wisely" was worked out by Orleans County and the other showing beautiful cans of preserved foods, with jars and crates of stored produce, was contributed by Chemung County.

Above each table was a poster showing score-card standards, and behind was an almost life-size picture of a healthy family of four. To have an activity which aroused interest in the exhibit, the local foods leader in charge scored the habits of any passer-by who cared to fill out the score card, and, at the same time, explained the daily food needs for health. The scoring idea took the public fancy, for in the 9 days 2,845 people were scored, and the exhibit was not open evenings.

Carbon copies of all scores were kept so that we could get a picture of food habits of those attending the State fair who came to the women's building.



What Did You Eat Yesterday?

Daily Food Needs	Adequate Score	Check Your Score
Milk { 1 pint for an adult 1 quart for a child	20	—
1 Serving of green, or yellow vegetable	15	—
1 Serving of citrus fruit, tomato or raw cabbage	15	—
2 Servings of other fruits or vegetables	10	—
1 Serving of potato	5	—
2 Servings of whole-grain or enriched bread, or whole-grain cereal	10	—
1 Serving of meat, fish or poultry	10	—
1 Egg	5	—
6 to 8 Glasses of Water	10	—
Total	100	

___Man ___Woman ___Child

Home: ___City ___Suburb or rural non-farm

___Farm ___Village Date:_____

Extension Service
New York State College of Home Economics
At Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

The general average was 76 percent, not too good, but not too bad, perhaps. Three hundred and thirty-five men averaged 71 percent; 1,932 women averaged 74 percent; 658 children averaged 80 percent.

We found that 165 people scored below 50 percent. Milk was often inadequate, and many did not drink water. Vegetables were a stickler for many.

Then a surprise came in—a request to put on the exhibits for a month at the New York Defense Exposition. This was held both day and night. Agents and food leaders took turns in looking after the exhibit and scoring visitors. The interest here was even keener than at the State fair. The people were a cross section of men, women, and children from city, country, and other States. Their comments indicated a desire to know more about food values.

A factory worker scoring 40 percent and not too well, was impressed with the importance of water and vegetables. Another scoring 50 percent and under dentist's care realized the results of poor food selection for 20 years. Boys of 18 years returned the second day to report better scores and to bring their pals for scoring.

A traveling man wanted an extra score to carry in his pocket to check his eating. Another took copies to his Washington boarding house.

During the month, 3,696 people were scored. Their average was 75 percent. Eight hundred and ninety-two men averaged 75 percent; 1,921 women averaged 71 percent; 883 children averaged 82 percent, and 244 were under 50 percent. Many of the children (under 21 years) were college students and soldiers and sailors in the service.

The many stories of food habits these folks so freely told would fill a book of adventures in eating. The group from Havana who knew very little of food values—the couple from the other side of the world who were seeking substitutes because so many foods were not available—the 7-year-old boy scoring 75 percent, whose mother did not know of his daily need for milk—women who worked long hours and were too tired to provide themselves with needed foods—people with radical ideas, and those who wanted to know effect and reasons for various food needs.

Again, this was not the end of the story. The Rensselaer County Nutrition Committee was making plans for participating in a nutrition fortnight, a big event throughout New York State. The score card interested them. Forty thousand score cards were distributed early in December by some 50 different organizations. This was done in every school in the county, in clubs, organizations, restaurants, and from booths in stores and banks. There were also exhibits and posters on display.

A year ago, after 5,000 people had registered for volunteer participation, 10 nutrition classes of 10 lessons each were carried on. This year, the demands for nutrition classes will be heavier. Plans are under way to teach many Red Cross courses. The extension food leaders who have taken such an active part in the score-card activities will also teach a series of 7 lessons after a refresher course. One of the good results of our exhibit experience has been the training it gave to the food leaders and the interest it has stimulated in acting as foods leader.

Make 100 Emergency Stretchers

ESTHER WEIGHTMAN BOWER, Home Demonstration Agent, Wicomico County, Md.

■ "We need 100 emergency stretchers to be placed at strategic points throughout the county. Can the homemakers' clubs make them?" asked Dr. Seth Hurdle, visiting my office on December 17, 1941. We thought we could and went to work immediately. The county clothing chairman, Mrs. R. P. Whipple, was chairman of the committee.

The stretchers, which were to be made of 3 feed bags each, were to be 6 feet long and 2 feet wide, with poles 9 feet long. The first thing to do was to get the bags. A letter was sent to 22 local and county feed dealers and merchants, asking for donations of 5 or 10 feed bags each (which would net 8½ cents if sold). Homemakers were requested by telephone and by word of mouth to donate bags also. As a result, 325 feed bags were deposited in my office by January 1. Small bundles of 2 or 3 bags up to full burlap sacks were brought in. The burlap coverings could not be used but served a useful purpose, for they were sold for 96 cents to pay for pins and thread for making the stretchers.

Some of the sacks were already opened; some were washed and opened, and others needed to be ripped apart. All kinds, conditions, and advertising marks were seen on the collection of feed bags. In passing, I might say that we had enough feed shaken out of the bags while ripping them apart to give a flock of chickens their supper.

Ryder Jones, of a local laundry, was asked to wash and iron the opened feed bags, which he willingly did. Not only the washing and ironing but an excellent job of bleaching the 325 bags was done by the employees of the laundry. It made the finished product a lovely clean, white length of material. This was a worthwhile contribution to the stretcher project by these laundry employees, because they gave so freely of their time and energy to do a fine piece of work. Another laundry also voluntarily washed and bleached some sacks and brought them to the office.

Poles were to be cut from wood lots. Wilford Twilley, another local businessman, called the committee and donated the services of two helpers for a half day to cut poles in the wood lot of Herman Hales who offered his trees. Fifty hardwood poles were cut from Mr. Hales' timber on January 14 by the two cutters.

With a need for 150 more poles, it was suggested by Joseph T. Rothrock, State forester, that we ask permission to cut them from the land about to be cleared for the new airport. Permission was obtained immediately, and the poles were cut on January 16 by Lewis Savage, Handy Colburn, and Clifton Trader.

Actual sewing on the stretchers was done by homemakers and friends during the week of January 12 to 17 at two main centers and in many individual homes.

It was necessary to have some trimming done to all the poles, and this job was done by the Boy Scouts. Boy Scout Executive Secretary Howard Solomon gathered his six city troops together and had the boys take the poles to their workshops to smooth down and knock off knots. The work done by these scouts made the stretchers more attractive and easier to use and handle.

The total number of stretchers turned over at the hospital to Dr. Hurdle and Brady Dayton, general defense chairman, on January 21 was 100. A committee of homemakers' club women went to the hospital during the week of January 26 to put the poles and stretchers together—ready for emergency use. The task has been a large one—but again the people of Wicomico County have responded generously and well. We hope no need will ever arise to use this "labor of love."

Extension Family Wins National Award

■ A typical American family, the Jones family of Shelton, Conn., long-time cooperators in the Extension Service, were honored in Philadelphia on January 28 for their service to their community and their country. As good patriots, they were taking part in all of the activities for winning the war which were open to them. The Gimbel National Award of $1,000 was presented to them by Mrs. Roosevelt because they were typical of countless families in the United States who are doing their magnificent bit in their daily living and in their communities for Freedom and for Defense. The members of the family themselves told about their activities in a broadcast on the Farm and Home Hour, February 16, and promptly bought defense bonds with the award money.

Mr. Jones, a farm bureau director for the county, milks 30 cows and is increasing his milk production to provide more food for freedom. He is a local representative of the defense committee organized to deal with sabotage that might result in the contamination of streams or pastures to spread disease among cattle. He participates in the conservation program of AAA.

Mrs. Jones is a member of the local civilian defense council. She has charge of one area in case of emergency. She is chairman of the home and community committee of the State Farm Bureau, a member of the State agricultural planning committee, a member of the county nutrition committee, and a member of the local nutrition committee. She practices what she preaches by growing an adequate garden and rounding out her food budget with canning. She has organized a group of young mothers in her town to study child care and homemaking problems, has served on the local 4-H committee, and is ready to take a leading part wherever she is needed.

There are four Jones children. Newell, 23 years old, a draftee, is now a private in the Army Medical Corps. He got a good start in the 4-H Club, working successfully with bees, poultry, and turkeys. Before he was drafted, he had taken a course in welding and was teaching welding to 29 students who were training for defense industries.

Philip, Jr., 22 years old, works on the home farm with his father. In his years as a 4-H Club member, he learned a great deal about conservation and citizenship, which he is putting to good practice now. He planted 20,000 evergreens in 4-H forestry work and is now studying better preservation of fence posts and the practicability of a slow-burning wood stove. He is doing check-up work in connection with the AAA conservation program and, in his spare time, is training for an air warden.

Barbara, 20 years old, is a junior at the State university, vice president of the University 4-H Club, secretary of the home economics club, and president of the Education Club. She won a scholarship at the university and is helping to pay her own expenses by acting as student assistant in the dormitory. She also washes sweaters for the other girls—her slogan, "We work wonders washing woolens." In the summer, Barbara runs a nursery school at the home farm. In all of these ways Barbara is training herself as a competent leader on the home front.

Carol, just 16 years old, has been a good 4-H Club member ever since she was 10 years old. She now leads her own group of younger girls who call themselves "Moonbeam Sewers." Through her 4-H discussion work, Carol has a comprehension of what democracy means to every citizen, which impressed the committee selecting the family to receive the national award.

Minnesota Farmers Are Machinery Conscious

Extension workers, shoulder to shoulder with farm-equipment dealers, and war boards have made Minnesota farm people aware of the machinery situation and started them acting to meet it. This is how it was done, as told by Paul C. Johnson, extension publicity specialist.

■ Nothing that the Minnesota Extension Service has done in a good many years has met with such complete approval and has been given such wide recognition as the recent machinery campaign. It looks as if farmers will be equipped with serviceable machinery to handle the all-important 1942 crop.

On February 13, five extension specialists and an equal number of machinery experts from the farm-equipment industry completed a circuit of farm machinery rallies that covered every county in Minnesota. These local rallies were planned by each extension agent and the farm-equipment dealers of his county. Farmers were invited to take part in an all-day program which covered such important topics as: Why order machinery repairs and parts at once; how use of farm equipment may be managed so that each machine will carry a full load; how neighbors can get together to use machinery cooperatively; what can be done in the way of preventive maintenance to get more years of service out of the farm tractor; and what measures should be taken during the coming year to insure safety in the operation of farm machinery. The county agent presided over the meeting but encouraged participation as far as possible by equipment men themselves.

Attendance at these county rallies varied from several hundred to well over a thousand very much interested farmers.

The eagerness with which equipment manufacturer and implement dealers took hold to make the program a success leads to the conclusion that the plan is a "natural" for getting things done and earning goodwill. The plan was drawn up at the State level by extension people in consultation with the Northwest Farm Equipment Association and the Minnesota Implement Dealers' Association. These groups immediately volunteered to furnish machinery experts to speak at meetings and to contact their dealers through blockmen, asking wholehearted support in the communities. We were impressed by the willingness of the trade, all the way down from the manufacturer to the local distributor, to place welfare of patrons ahead of personal gain. Firms ordinarily in intensive competition were quick to see that the important thing right now is not what make of machine the farmer owns but that he shall have needed equipment to handle the victory crops.

Minnesota editors also rallied to the cause. Campaign articles rated top front-page headlines in almost every county paper. Our publications office at the University Farm enlisted the cooperation of the Minnesota Editorial Association, with the result that every editor was urged by his association secretary to take part by helping to plan the county event and by urging equipment dealers to get in touch with their patrons through the newspaper.

The publications office made up a set of mats based on slogan and poster material furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture and distributed the mats through county agents to every newspaper in the State. They were widely used, not only in individual advertisements but in the advertising and news columns of special editions. Additional mat releases by the State office through county agents have been made to carry forward the work started by the machinery rally. One illustration and story emphasized the need for ordering parts and featured a man looking over a grain binder and checking repair needs. The second illustrated release presented the need for preventive maintenance of the farm tractor, with emphasis on proper servicing of the air cleaner and oil filter, and caring for rubber tires.

An extension folder, "Buy Machinery Repairs Now," containing an order blank for repair parts, a check list to help the farmer with his systematic survey of repair needs, and other material on maintenance and care, was the principal piece of literature used in the campaign. This folder was made available through the county agent's office and distributed at all farm-machinery days.

The results from this State-wide campaign have been threefold: We know already that farm people are becoming aware of the situation and are acting to meet it. Early reports from dealers and equipment wholesalers indicate a doubling or tripling of the volume of repair business during the winter and early spring months. The new cooperation between the equipment people and the Extension Service in the service of agriculture can be marked down as a real gain. Having worked together, we know that we have common aims in this national effort, and one bit of cooperation is likely to lead to many others. Then, too, there have been the expressions of appreciation on the part of farm people themselves. Farmers and the equipment dealers who supply them with machinery work very closely together. Extension has helped them to work out a common problem. It is a service that will be remembered.

Tennessee farmers rush to purchase parts for machinery, lining up with their lists of needed machinery parts in an implement store, Franklin, Tenn.

How Does Your Garden Grow?

Maryland

■ Gardens on the small percentage of farms which have not had them, better gardens on the large number of farms that have them regularly, and gardens for as many suburban and urban people as can make a reasonable success of them is the aim of Maryland's "Victory Garden Program."

Organized under the direction of Venia M. Kellar, assistant director of extension and State leader of home demonstration work, this program was launched by 1-day garden schools in all counties of the State during February. They were sponsored by the Extension Service, and all agencies in each county interested in home-grown food and nutrition programs were urged to cooperate.

The program at each school was arranged to give local people a prominent place. Specialists in vegetable and fruit gardening and in disease and insect control spent a half day in each county, thereby reaching two counties each day. The other half day of the school was utilized by the extension workers in the county and local people.

Adding greatly to the interest were exhibits of garden equipment, canned and stored foods featuring the needs of one person for a year, and canning equipment.

Starting with an inspirational talk by a local person on "Gardens for Victory," the program included such simple, practical information as plans for various sizes and types of gardens, varieties best adapted to local conditions, dates for planting, general cultural practices, and control of pests and diseases. The county agent gave advice on selecting, preparing, fertilizing, and handling garden soils; and the home demonstration agent stressed the importance of vegetables and fruits in diets for health. Each school ended with a forum discussion by the local people on the question of "Where do we go from here," in which plans were made for carrying forward the program in each county.

Kansas

The Victory Garden conference in Kansas was called in Topeka in the Hall of Representatives, Capitol Building, on January 12, by the Governor and the Chairman of the State Civilian Defense Committee. All State and Federal people, as well as others interested in gardens were invited. Plans were laid for a Victory Garden campaign by the four committees—one on farm gardens and subject-matter organization, one on school and community gardens, one on publicity and budget, one on seed, and one on fertilizer and insecticide supplies.

Following the State conference, nine district agents in the three extension districts met with their county agents and worked out the details based on the committee recommendations. During February, the county campaigns got under way, with house-to-house enrollment and an attractive certificate of recognition signed by the Governor for each family who enrolled. Follow-up is being based on the information from the enrollment or commitment cards.

Vocational teachers, extension agents, FSA supervisors, and local leaders are supplied with garden literature, and seed dealers have been supplied with lists of recommended varieties.

A meeting with the workers of the WPA garden project was also held by the extension horticulturist.

Literature for the Victory Garden program is printed by the State printer and financed by the State board of agriculture and State industrial commission.

Missouri

Missouri gives the local leaders a well-designed certificate of appointment, signed by Director Burch and the county agent, to help them realize the importance of their job. The certificate reads: "You have been selected by the people of your county to encourage among your neighbors the production and use of the kind and amount of food needed for good health. In doing this, you are making a contribution to our national welfare that is important both in time of war and in time of peace.

"We hereby confirm this selection by appointing you a leader in the Missouri Food for Home Program."

Tennessee

A revision of the former variety and quantity vegetable list for school-lunch gardens of community type resulted when the State WPA leader of school-lunch gardens and the extension horticultural specialist got together.

A Rutherford County garden of 35 acres is being jointly sponsored by WPA and the Extension Service to supply canned foods for hot school lunches. WPA furnishes seed, labor, and cans. The county agent plans the garden and supervises the tilling and management. Surplus commodities will not be available in 1942, so the garden activity fits well into national defense plans. In this county, 51 percent of the boys selected for the Army were turned down due to physical defects which are directly caused by malnutrition.

Plans were made at group meetings of agents for 4-H Victory gardens consisting of single garden rows planned for greatest food production. A circular showing planting arrangement for two such row gardens has been prepared. These gardens are best adapted to girls' 4-H Clubs, in which tomatoes and carrots are definitely required and strawberries highly recommended. For any kind of children's gardens in victory food programs, the use of single long rows instead of rectangles of land is being generally recommended by the extension horticulturist.

West Virginia

"Grow a Garden" will rank with "Buy a Bond" as a part of the efforts of West Virginia farm people this year to help hasten victory in the war. This fact was assured with the setting up of a State Victory Garden Council at a meeting of representatives of all interested groups, organizations, and agencies held on January 13 in Clarksburg.

Representatives attending the conference were unanimous in advocating that every farm and rural or village family in the State with facilities for growing a garden be enlisted or enrolled in the program to grow a good garden, and be given guidance and help in making the most of the possibilities.

As an important part of the program, A. L. Keller, extension gardening specialist, announced that arrangements had been made with a reputable seed company to furnish special garden packages of seeds containing enough seeds of all the crops advocated for home gardens in West Virginia to provide an adequate supply of these vegetables for a family of five persons at a reasonable cost. Orders are being pooled.

North Carolina

Victory Garden Week was observed in North Carolina, February 8 to 14, launching a garden campaign in each of the 100 counties. Governor Broughton talked to 900,000 school children over a State-wide radio hook-up. Garden dealers are offering a Food for Freedom garden collection containing enough seed to supply a family of 5, both for fresh consumption and canning.

New York

A State Victory Garden Council was formed at the New York Victory Garden Conference to sponsor a State-wide program.

In the counties, the 4-H Club agents are taking the helm in putting on an intensive garden campaign. The first county "victory garden council" was organized in Liberty with representatives of eight different county organizations. The Sullivan County folks say that linking the words Victory and Liberty portends success.

Louisiana

"Vegetables for Vitality for Victory" is the slogan in Louisiana as they set about increasing their farm gardens by 16 percent. The national goal for Louisiana is 148,200 gardens, but the farm plan sign-up indicated that 152,100 farmers are planning to grow a garden. Seed dealers are giving a discount on seeds for Victory gardens.

Texas

The quickest and easiest way to get into the victory garden class in Texas is to grow a frame garden, reports Jennie Camp, specialist in home production planning.

Oregon

Victory gardens in Oregon must be well-balanced gardens to provide the best nutrition for the family, reported the State garden conference, as plans were made to get 16,000 more gardens planted in the State.

Teaching Emergency Nutrition

■ Fifteen extension women and one extension method are giving every rural homemaker in Maine an opportunity to learn how to feed her family more wisely and thus do her part in maintaining the health and morale of a nation at war.

The extension women are Kathryn Briwa, foods specialist, and the 14 home demonstration agents who serve every county in the State. The extension method is the long-established training class which multiplies the effectiveness of extension workers manyfold. Other organizations and other persons have helped tremendously, but these 15 women have held the key positions in carrying the latest knowledge of nutrition to every nook and corner of rural Maine.

This is how it came about: Hundreds of women in Waldo County told their local committees on Civilian Defense that they wanted to take courses in nutrition. Not enough trained workers were available to give the courses, so the chairman of the women's division of the County Civilian Defense Council asked Barbara Higgins, the home demonstration agent, for help.

Miss Higgins, like all other home demonstration agents in Maine, already had well-organized food and nutrition programs with local extension groups covering the county. So similar were the extension courses to those requested by the Civilian Defense Council that it was evident that they could be expanded and combined without too great difficulty—not only for Waldo County but for the State as a whole.

Next step was to call a conference of representatives of State-wide organizations that might be concerned—the Extension Service, Civilian Defense Council, State Nutrition Committee, Home Economics Department of the State College of Agriculture, Maine Department of Health and Welfare, Maine Department of Education, and the Red Cross—to discuss the problem, iron out difficulties in fields that might possibly overlap, and agree upon a plan of united action.

The Extension Service became responsible for the subject matter taught, for training leaders, and for conducting meetings where there are local extension organizations, as there are in nearly all the rural areas and smaller villages. Civilian Defense committees advise persons enrolled with them for nutrition courses to attend the extension courses, arrange for courses in larger villages and cities, and award certificates to women who complete an entire course. The Extension Service and the State Department of Health and Welfare shared the cost of printing subject matter. The other organizations are fully informed and ready to help.

Miss Briwa prepared two courses in nutrition. The first, on food for health, instructs homemakers in feeding their own families properly; the second, on emergency feeding, trains workers in methods of feeding large groups in possible disaster areas.

The course on food for health includes six lessons: building health with the right foods; fruit and vegetable sources of vitamin C; how milk helps to build good health; vegetables, how to choose and how to use them; bread and other cereal products, how to increase their contribution to health; eggs, meat, and meat substitutes, how to make them pay their way.

The course on emergency feeding of large groups also has six lessons: building health with the right foods, how to get ready, how to plan meals, how to buy the food, how to prepare and serve good meals, and how the school lunch can build better health for children.

Now for the training-class method: Miss Briwa first instructed all home demonstration agents in presenting the subject matter in each course. Home agents then held training classes for community delegates and instructed them both in subject matter and in methods of presentation. Each community was asked to send two delegates to the training class. The delegates were usually the foods leader in the local extension organization and another woman, either from the extension organization or from civilian defense, who had had some experience in foods work. By this method, a group of trained local workers was quickly developed.

Classes are then formed to which all homemakers are invited. Miss Briwa assists the home agent with the first meeting in each county, and the home agent teaches the first one or two lessons in each community. The trained leaders teach the other lessons in the course.

Nutrition courses began in January in some counties and will continue until June in others. Hundreds of capable farm and village women will receive definite training, both in nutrition and in leadership. They can be depended upon to teach the principles of good nutrition to their neighbors and will be prepared to assume leadership in other emergencies that may arise.

Attendance at the nutrition courses is unusually large, and the lessons taught are being put into practice in thousands and thousands of Maine homes.

Thousands Study Emergency Feeding

Says Mrs. Donald Payson, chairman of the women's division of the Maine Civilian Defense Council: "The Maine Civilian Defense Council gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of the Extension Service of the University of Maine in developing and conducting Food for Health and Emergency Feeding courses. Through these courses, thousands of Maine women are receiving excellent instruction in nutrition and are being prepared to serve in emergency group feeding."

And from Mrs. Marion D. Sweetman, chairman of the Maine Nutrition Committee, comes this statement: "During the past year, people everywhere have become so impressed with the contribution that the right foods can make to health that the popular demand for more knowledge has overwhelmed existing agencies for adult education. In Maine, the Extension Service courses in food for health and emergency feeding have made it possible to utilize this interest at its peak and at the same time get the essential information directly to the homes and communities where it will be put into practice."

■ Nebraska held a 1-day school of nutrition for feed dealers and manufacturers at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture on January 22.

Food for the Supply Lines

NEWS NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM

Arkansas

■ The timetable for the Arkansas food for victory campaign set January 12 as the dead-line date for delivering all certificates of appointment to the 10,000 minutemen selected to serve as the spearhead of the campaign.

January 12 to 17 was a period during which county-wide meetings were held to acquaint minutemen with the details and procedures of the campaign.

January 12 was enlistment day for Arkansas agriculture. On this date, Arkansas farm families went to designated meeting centers throughout the State and enlisted in the greatest food-production effort in Arkansas history.

January 23 was the date for turning in the enlistment-day data by the minutemen. This information was summarized by neighborhoods and delivered to the county office.

January 31 was enlistment dead line.

Tennessee

The extension dairy department got out a letter to all Dairy Herd Improvement Association field men, asking them to assist dairymen in reaching production goals. The letter summarized the situation and pointed out many ways in which field men could be of assistance in the all-out war effort, such as giving advice on feeding and management, purchasing and repairing machinery and labor-saving equipment and supplies.

Four communities in Washington County have set for themselves this goal: Seventy-five percent of farm families to produce 75 percent of their home food supply; every family to be visited by a community committee member to help families get seed, meet problems of production, and the committee member to be helpful in any way he can. Each family is urged to grow a surplus to be sold, given to relief agencies, or used to feed people evacuated from bombed areas or for other war purposes. Every man, woman, boy, girl, and baby is asked to buy at least one defense stamp or bond; and every farm to increase its 1942 milk production 40 percent and egg production 15 percent.

Four copies of a set of 36 2- by 2-inch Kodachrome natural color transparencies on food production have been prepared and appropriate lines written for use with these slides. They are usable in the combination film strip—slide projectors now available in more than half of the county agents' offices. In addition, five projectors are kept at headquarters for use by extension workers.

One hundred thousand copies of a two-color 4- by 5-inch sticker are being distributed for use on cars and in farm home windows. "Food for Victory—I Will Produce My Part—Remember Pearl Harbor" is printed in blue on the sticker over a large "V" printed in red.

O. R. Long of Dyer County reports a poultry plan for adults whereby they may obtain an electric brooder, 100 baby chicks, and 100 pounds of feed through the REA Cooperative and local banks. It is hoped that this will place 20,000 chicks on Dyer County farms in addition to the 12,000 which will be taken care of by a similar 4-H baby chick program.

Margaret F. Morton of Monroe County reports: "We now have 31 Victory committees set up for the county, and I believe they are grouped in such a way as to make it possible to reach everyone in the community promptly."

Wisconsin

Farm and Home Week, February 2 to 6, included Food for Freedom Day, Dairy and Nutrition Day, Livestock and Pasture Day, Cooperative and Rural Organization Day, and Rural Young People's Day.

Follow-up in the increased production campaign is in full swing. One farmer leader who helped out with a schoolhouse meeting in Green Lake County reported writing out 17 dairy rations at his home the following Sunday.

West Virginia

To coordinate the war efforts of all rural people, West Virginia is setting up agricultural war planning committees in every county of the State. These committees will supplement the county USDA war boards in pursuing a unified wartime agricultural policy that will insure the most effective use of all resources in winning victory.

The committees will be composed of persons from all agencies and organizations working with farm people in addition to representative farm men and women from every natural community in the county.

The objectives will include encouraging and assisting farm people in increasing production to meet the goals set up for the State, helping the agricultural population to maintain high morale, guiding them in the maintenance of proper health through adequate diets, and planning for post-war adjustment and rehabilitation.

To accomplish these objectives, a well-organized group will have to plan and coordinate the various phases. The committees are expected to take an active part in facilitating cooperative action on local problems, assuring the success of the Victory Garden Program, relaying information and recommendations to farm families, formulating working plans for special programs such as machinery repair, purchase of defense bonds and stamps, and collecting scrap metal and paper.

Fourteen counties have had agricultural or land use planning committees working for some time. These committees will serve in the same capacity as the newly organized committees in the other counties.

Nebraska

An all-out Nebraska Victory Home and Garden Program will carry to all farm and town people experimental data from the Nebraska Experiment Station and encourage the growing of new varieties of vegetables and fruits. Use and conservation of the products by the farm family will also be stressed.

The pasture-forage-livestock program will be revised to meet the needs of the situation. Effort will be made to help every farmer "plan before planting," so that the county may be surer of meeting its production goals. One of the measuring devices for recognition in this program next fall will be that of seeing how each farmer does the production job he sets out to do this spring.

Closely tied in with the raising of gardens will be the aim of better nutrition on the farm for the family. Information on healthful eating habits will be made available through demonstrations, circulars, women's home demonstration project clubs, and other means.

The 4-H program will be stepped up, with greater enrollment sought through the recently announced Victory pin and seal awards. More emphasis will be placed on the production of foodstuffs and on better citizenship on the part of rural boys and girls.

New Jersey

A Food for Freedom edition of the Hunterdon County Democrat at Flemington, N. J., on March 5, developed a great deal of interest in the county.

Indiana

A special farm edition of the Chronicle Tribune, Marion, Ind., on Sunday, January 25, carried 2 special supplements on Food for Freedom, plentifully sprinkled with the fine pictures for which Indiana is well known and with a full page in color, red, white, and blue, graphically showing the Counties' Food for Freedom goals.

A page was devoted to each of the major products in which an increase was asked.

Machinery repair, soil conservation, the contribution of commercial dealers in agricultural commodities, and the extension educational campaign were all featured in the 28-page supplement.

Defense Dairy Days emphasized the national defense program, recognized the achievement of the 4–H dairy club members, and made Whitley County, Ind., more dairy conscious, according to B. V. Widney, county agricultural agent of that county.

Grade school children made more than 400 posters on the themes, Dairy for Health and Dairy and Defense, and took part in a slogan contest based on the same themes and a contest for the best letter on The Attributes of a Master Dairyman. Defense stamps were awarded as prizes to winners in a third- to fifth-grade and a sixth- to eighth-grade section.

Seven "dairymaids" from the 7 high schools competed for queen of the dairymaids; a master dairyman for 1941 was selected by a committee of 3 dairy farmers; dodgers were distributed to all patrons of Columbia City's 2 largest grocery stores, and all the milk patrons received them with their milk deliveries; and a large jamboree meeting attended by more than 800 persons, at which the winners were announced and prizes awarded, was a part of the program for the period.

Motion pictures were taken of the dairymaids and will be shown at community meetings. News stories with photographs of the dairymaids and the master dairyman publicized the drive.

Agent Widney points out that the man elected master dairyman was a former 4–H dairy club member, had attended two dairy short courses at Purdue, is one of the more successful men in the farm-accounting project, belongs to the DHIA, and married a former secretary to the county agent.

Kentucky

Asked for an increase of 36,000 gallons of milk, Menifee County farmers plan to produce at least 100,000 gallons more. Likewise, an increase of 37,487 dozen eggs is indicated where only 10,000 additional dozens were asked.

Possibilities in growing soybeans are being considered by farmers in Hickman County, where much fertile land is available. An oil mill at Cairo, Ill., would furnish a market.

Colorado

Colorado's Food for Freedom demonstration train toured the State from January 23 to the middle of March. Each of the seven cars of the demonstration train held attractive exhibits showing specifically what farm people can do to help increase production of the foods needed in the present war emergency.

An interesting sound motion picture, The Farm Front, was shown in the first car, with

livestock exhibits in car No. 2; dairy, poultry, and nutrition exhibits in the third car; fruits, vegetables, farm gardens, and potatoes in the fourth car; sugar beets, pastures, irrigation, and farm management in the fifth car; soil fertility in the sixth car; and the marketing of perishable products in the seventh.

More cattle were on feed in Weld County on January 1, 1942, than ever before, recent reports show. There were 130,486 cattle and 491,709 sheep in feed lots at that time. The number of farmers feeding cattle or sheep this year is more than 300 greater than last year, when 129,499 cattle were fed—a record until this year.

Canners and others interested in the processing of fruits and vegetables from Colorado farms, gardens, and orchards spent 2 days in January at Colorado State College discussing their common problems and getting latest reports on production methods from experiment station and extension workers at the college.

"I think Colorado growers will be able to produce a tremendous quantity of food this coming season, especially truck and canning crops," said A. M. Binkley, professor of horticulture at the college, after the canner's conference, "and these men in the canning industry will be able to take care of a large part of that increase."

Mississippi

Series of community meetings to reach all farm families in Quitman County, Miss., with an organized production and marketing program are being called by D. L. Edson, county agent, assisted by leading farmers and other businessmen of the county.

Products selected around which the program is being organized in Quitman County are seed such as clovers, grasses, and vetch; small grains, particularly oats; and cotton. Farmers are requested at the community meetings to fill out cards showing intended marketings under the program. These are in no sense binding, but provide information necessary in estimating needs and surpluses and facilitate bulk sales and sales of products in uniform lots.

The farmers of Quitman County had been especially successful in their cooperative seed-marketing program, and County Agent Edson predicts that they will produce enough vetch seed in 1942 to supply local needs instead of having to buy thousands of dollars worth as they have had to do in the past. In this they may be particularly fortunate in view of possible wartime difficulties in obtaining seed from other sections.

Quitman County is one of eight counties in Mississippi which are organizing similar definite production and marketing programs—the others being Forrest, Rankin, Leake, Noxubee, Madison, Grenada, and Alcorn.

Buy a Share in the U. S.

"Patriotic citizens don't all go to war," say home demonstration club members of Cleveland County, Ark.

Kedron Home Demonstration Club, Cleveland County, composed of 11 members, voted to buy an $18.75 defense bond. In 3 weeks, they had made the money.

The Kedron Club members, in addition to wanting the defense bond, wanted a $5 tuberculosis bond; so the club members pooled their extra Red Cross donations and purchased the bond for the club.

Herbine Home Demonstration Club, which is composed of 38 members, decided to buy a defense bond by each member buying 6 10-cent defense stamps and sticking them in the club stamp book. The book was exchanged for a bond at the February club meeting.

Y Home Demonstration Club, which is composed of 36 members, had a fishpond at its December community night. Four dollars was made at the pond, and a dollar which the trio from the home demonstration glee club won in a county trio contest was added to make $5, with which the club purchased a $5 tuberculosis bond.

Twenty-one community and 1 county Red Cross workrooms are being sponsored by the 21 home demonstration clubs and the county home demonstration club council. Some of the rooms are in homes, 1 in a home demonstration club community house, and some in vacant rooms. The county workroom is in the county home demonstration clubroom, located in the Federal Building at Rison, the county seat.—*Harriet Patterson, home demonstration agent, Cleveland County, Ark.*

■ In the No. 1 Cooperative Breeding Association, headquarters at Clinton, N. J., there are now 10 4–H dairy club members. These boys and girls are having their animals bred artificially to the good bulls in that association.

Farmers Build a Market

GEORGE J. FUNKE, County Agricultural Agent, Boundary County, Idaho

Few indeed are the farmers who can always find a ready market for all the miscellaneous products they raise which are not available in sufficient quantity to market through the major market channels; and many are like the farmers in Boundary County, Idaho, who have had trouble for years in exchanging their produce for the good hard cash a farmer always requires.

With the establishment of a community auction market last spring, however, the farmers in Boundary County have begun solving this hoary problem and perhaps are showing the way for other communities to solve their own.

The Boundary County solution calls for holding community auction sales on alternate Saturdays. On sales day, farmers and townspeople from Boundary and neighboring counties assemble at Bonners Ferry to bid upon produce and other articles offered for sale. This is the place where Farmer Jones may find the feeder pigs he wants to buy to make use of the extra skim milk from his Guernsey herd, or where Farmer Smith can find the walking plow he has been seeking. City Housewife Clark can buy here the fat hen she needs for Sunday dinner, and Farmer Housewife Brown can sell here the culled hens from her flock without peddling them from door to door in the towns. In short, the sales at Bonners Ferry are doing all right for themselves and for the community as a whole.

This community enterprise was initiated through the activities of the agricultural planning committees of the county. The county has 4 community committees, each of 10 to 12 farm men and farm women. Every part of the county is represented on these groups. The county committee includes the chairman, vice chairman, and secretary of each community committee and a representative of each governmental agency that works with agriculture.

When these committees organized in January 1941, one of the first problems attacked was the need for exchange of produce and articles needed on the farm. Investigation showed that people who had things to sell often had a hard time finding a buyer, and buyers had the same difficulty in finding a seller. Posting notices on public bulletin boards helped some but did not do the job needed.

At this point, J. R. Andrews, chairman of the county committee, designated John Vandenberg, O. W. Chandler, and Don Hoagland as a subcommittee to investigate marketing methods used in other communities. Each community committee was also asked to contact their farmers to discuss the marketing situation and get suggestions for their solution. Facts were obtained from community auction managers in southern Idaho, eastern Washington, Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado. Several sales yards were visited to obtain first-hand information.

At the next meeting, the county committee reviewed the information thus obtained. The community committees reported that most of the farmers seemed to favor setting up a public market where articles could be bought or sold on a competitive bidding basis.

On this basis, the county committee then drew up definite plans, rules, and regulations for a community auction sale and instructed the committeemen to present the plans to their neighbors for their suggestions. A very favorable response was received, and the committee decided to arrange for the public market.

Donald Hoagland, a farmer with auctioneering experience, was selected to manage and operate the sales on a private basis, with the understanding that he would follow the suggestions of a supervisory board selected by the county planning committee. The board included John Vandenberg and Roy Glauner, representing the farmers, and Harold McNally, representing the town of Bonners Ferry, Mr. McNally, cashier of the First National Bank of Bonners Ferry, was chosen sales clerk. McNally also knew most of the people in the county and knew the credit ratings of most of the prospective buyers.

The planning committee outlined several policies to be followed by the sales manager. These were: First, that the sale was established to develop a market for local produce and that import of articles for sale was not to be encouraged unless there was definite need for the introduction of some commodity, for example, dairy calves; second, that the seller should have the right to place one reserve bid on any article for which a value can be established; and third, that precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of disease in livestock and poultry.

From experiences in other communities, it appeared essential to hold the sales close to the business district of Bonners Ferry. The city council granted permission to use a vacant lot near the post office, and a barn next to the lot was rented for housing livestock. Sales were held outdoors all summer. Large crowds came, and the prices received for listed articles were good. The farmers thus had created a market and exchange place for their goods.

Last fall the rains and an increasing volume of business made it necessary to acquire a sales building. After investigation, a large barn, corrals, and parking lot at the edge of town were rented; and adequate facilities for selling, storing articles, and caring for livestock are now being prepared. To finance the expansion, the Bonners Ferry Commission Co., Inc., was formed, enabling the farmers to have a financial interest in the community market.

Committee on Wartime Extension Meets

The Committee on Wartime Extension Work asked for by the Secretary in his memorandum of February 11, which was printed in full in last month's REVIEW, was appointed and met in Washington to start work February 28. The directors serving on this committee are: J. E. Carrigan, Vermont, and L. R. Simons, New York, representing the Northeast; H. C. Ramsower, Ohio, H. P. Rusk, Illinois, and Paul E. Miller of Minnesota, representing the North Central States; J. R. Hutcheson, Virginia, D. W. Watkins of South Carolina, and H. H. Williamson of Texas representing the South; and C. W. Creel of Nevada and William Peterson of Utah representing the West.

Director Ramsower is also chairman of the Land-Grant College Association Committee on Extension Organization and Policy, insuring a close articulation between the work of the two committees. Three other directors, J. E. Carrigan, William Peterson, and D. W. Watkins, serve on both committees.

The membership of the Committee on Wartime Extension Work will be varied from time to time in order that other directors will have the opportunity to serve as representatives of the extension thinking in their regions and to eliminate as much as possible any undue sacrifice of expense and time on the part of any one director.

The first meeting of the Extension Liaison Board included the eight administrators and the Director of Information and was given over to a discussion of the Secretary's memorandum.

Farm women of Lake County, Ill., are keeping the soldiers' cooky jar filled at the new USO building in Waukegan, reports Mrs. Helen Johnson Volk, home demonstration agent. The Gurnee unit started by supplying 50 dozen cookies the week between Christmas and New Year's Day. Now each week another unit or 4-H Club takes the responsibility of supplying the cookies in "Mother's Cooky Jar," bringing cheer to the soldier boys away from home.

Negro home demonstration agents in Texas conducted a home health and sanitation program in 402 communities in 29 counties, assisted by 577 local leaders. Sanitary toilets were installed by 543 families; 1,413 homes were screened, and 2,361 families followed recommendations on insect control.

Connecticut Youth Lead in Recreation

By learning how to lead square dances in their home town, young people in Connecticut are building community solidarity for work as well as for play.

■ Sixteen hundred people doing the old square dances last summer under flood lights on the athletic field of the University of Connecticut has been the outgrowth of an activity started by a little 4–H Club at Danbury, Conn., back in 1935.

This club—The King Street Pioneers—lived up to its name through the help of the local leader who had a musical background. Members of this club had a variety of projects but developed an orchestra as a club activity. To provide additional opportunities to perform and to supply much-needed recreation in the local community, the club carried on occasional square dances which later became regular weekly events. As the club members developed in ability, they had an occasional "pay job" in nearby communities.

The State 4–H Club leaders, observing this development and realizing that the supply of qualified square-dance prompters was the "bottle neck" limiting the expansion to other areas, in 1937 instituted a course for prompters at the Rural Youth Conference held each summer at the University of Connecticut.

The course has been repeated each year, training more than 75 young people. "Alf" Brundage of the King Street Pioneers has been the instructor.

In addition to those trained in the prompters' course, hundreds of rural youth have learned the old dances while at the Rural Youth Conference. These youngsters have taken the idea back home, and now no senior 4–H party or county meeting of rural youth is complete without some square dancing.

The response of rural youth to the old square dances stimulated the idea of an outdoor State dance festival. The first of these festivals was held at the University of Connecticut in the summer of 1938, as a part of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Extension Service. More than 1,500 dancers, old and young, participated. This festival provided the stimulus to limelight the old square dances, which are again in the center of the stage in rural Connecticut's recreational life.

The festival has continued with increased interest and participation and has helped to raise the status of the old square dances to a pinnacle of popularity not experienced within the past half century.

In 1941 the festival program was broadened and enriched by adding as special features folk dances of other national groups resident in Connecticut. This is especially characteristic of the Polish and Czech groups.

Popular acceptance in Connecticut of square dancing has come much faster through the help of the granges of the State which have cooperated in establishing and continuing the State festival.

The original King Street Pioneers disbanded as the boys went away to school and jobs, but their spirit lives on through the five dance prompters and three orchestras which developed out of the club.

Here is a good example of how a sound idea developed locally can be raised to the "*n*th degree" when routed through the channels of the Extension Service. The rural recreation pattern in Connecticut is different today because the King Street Pioneers lived up to their name and helped to rediscover part of our rural heritage which was almost lost.

This low-cost type of group recreation may again fill a larger need in our social life than we realize today.

Agent's Prize Picture

■ County Agent K. C. Fouts of Seward County, Nebr., won a prize for the news picture shown above. Although the actual exposure was made by a commercial photographer, Mr. Fouts directed the picture, an operation of equal, if not greater, importance. It is interesting to note that not one of the 23 boys in the picture is looking at the camera. That, in itself, is a feat! Seriously though, notice how the emphasis has been placed on the group watching the operation, not the instructor, not the sheep, but every eye and every face is focused on the shears. Your eye settles immediately on the most important thing in the picture.

This emphasis could have been spoiled by one boy looking at the camera, by massing the boys on the side toward the camera, by having them posed in stiff attitudes. Practically every one of the boys is relaxed, in a normally boyish position. Look at the one on the end of the front row, left, the boy on the rail of the pen, the lad just back of the leader with hands on hips. These all contribute to the realism of this posed but not *posy* picture.

Good photographs are not only good technically but are arranged in an interesting manner. Another way of saying this is "good photographs are usually made, not taken."

Photo contests for extension workers are becoming the usual thing rather than a rarity. Latest contest was held in New York with Bristow Adams, C. E. Palm, and E. S. Phillips judging the contest in which Walter Mason came off with top honors. Mr. Mason is associate county agent in Albany County. Runner-up was Agent Ray Bender of Essex County. Thirty-six prints were entered in the black-and-white classes and 44 slides in the Kodachrome groups.

Indian Homemakers Make Mattresses

■ Arizona Indians taking part in the extension mattress program turned out more than a thousand mattresses and almost an equal number of comforters last year. On the comforts, the Indian women made quilting designs similar to those used on their pottery—designs usually significant of their respective tribes—the Hopi, Navaho, Maricopa, Apache, Papago, or Yuma tribes. Most of the bedding was made by the Navahos and the Hopis.

The Hopi women, who speak English and have adopted the dress of white women, made most of their mattresses in the schools in their vicinities. As most of the Hopi Indians live in villages near the schools, their mattresses were kept there until they were thoroughly sunned. Each morning, the women brought the completed mattresses outside and placed them on boards to sun.

As a general rule, the Hopi Indians have beds to put their mattresses on; but the Navaho Indians, being a nomadic people living in small hogans, have few beds. At first, the Navahos wanted thin mattresses which could be rolled up and carried easily as they followed their sheep; but eventually they made the regulation size. The mattresses were tufted and had four to six handles on a side which would allow them to be hung on a rod during the day on the wall of the hogan. The suggestion of a hinged bed which could be pushed up on the wall during the day was also given the Navahos.

Cotton for the extension mattress program was furnished by the Surplus Marketing Administration. The work was carried on in cooperation with the AAA, with the assistance of 32 local leaders—men and women who were taught the art of making mattresses and quilts at leader training meetings conducted in various counties by home demonstration agents. Leader training meetings were held on the Hopi and Navaho reservations for the home economics teachers; Papago Indian Service workers attended demonstrations in Tucson, and a method demonstration was given to the Yuma Indians by the Yuma home agent; and the Apache Indians were given demonstrations on the San Carlos Reservation. Before the cotton-mattress project got under way, Lorene Dryden, Arizona clothing specialist, gave a demonstration to Farm Security Administration supervisors. The Indian Service worker on the Maricopa Indian Reservation attended this meeting, and approximately 400 mattresses resulted.

Factories Call Farmers

Factory whistles that now sound far out over the countryside in northwestern New York State reveal a situation far different from that in World War I. Each change in shifts at the factories calls hundreds of cars filled with workmen toward the city from the farms.

Many of these workmen are farmers or farm workers. The factory wages are tempting full-time farmers into the ranks of part-time farmers, reports Max Myers of the agricultural economics department at Cornell.

This commuting to factories by farmers had no parallel in World War I, he says. Some farm operators did outside work at that time, but it was mostly teamstering and farm work, and seldom for more than 60 days a year.

Niagara County farms were studied, and it was found that on one-half of the farms the operator or some other working member of the family living at home holds a full-time job off the farm. On about one-third of the farms, the farm operator is now working in a factory.

Farms included in the study have been in business since 1913. For the most part, they are full-time businesses devoted to fruit growing and cash crops and include the intensive Newfane fruit-growing belt. Part-time farms and rural residences were not included.

Mr. Myers concludes: "Most of the farms are being operated, but at lower efficiency, and readied for use when factory jobs will be less attractive."

A Letter From Hawaii

These are days for acting, and I am proud to say that every member of our staff is doing his or her part in the emergency. Quite naturally, as our whole effort for years has been directed toward the increased production of food, our workers fitted immediately into the pattern. They are doing a grand job on all the islands and have risen to the occasion in a way that is a real credit to the Extension Service. Never was it clearer that Extension is the friend of the rural people than in the past 5 weeks. The Japanese people, bewildered by many military orders, losing their radios and language newspapers, and prohibited from gathering together in groups, have depended upon the county agents in a more personal way than ever before.

Here at headquarters, we are under military control, and Specialists Gantt, Hanson, and Browne are spending all their time assisting in the work of the Food Administration. Long hours and constant blackouts create new conditions, to which we become quickly adjusted. Some nights I reach home before dark in time to inspect progress on our air-raid shelter. Last Sunday afternoon, however, I introduced Macdonald and McKenzie (FSCC representatives) to Waikiki where we relaxed in the same sun and swam in the same water that was there before December 7. It's hard to believe that this country will ever again regain its former charm. Actually to see the beginning of a war is a rather rare experience, but I have no desire to repeat it.—*H. H. Warner, in charge, Import Control Division of the Director of Food Control.*

■ THE NATIONAL 4-H FELLOWSHIPS, beginning with the 1942–43 awards, have been discontinued for the duration of the war. One of the current fellows, J. W. Pou of North Carolina, a second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps, was called for active service beginning February 19, when he entered Camp Joe T. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark. Erna Ruth Wildermuth from New Mexico, the other fellow, will continue her studies in Washington until July 1.

A Market Builds Morale

ELIZABETH B. MELVIN, Farm Credit Administration

In making a study of farm women's cooperative markets, Mrs. Melvin has written to extension workers in every State. Returns from all but 7 show approximately 179 such markets, most of them in the South but some in every part of the country. She has selected 6 of the markets for personal study.

They are all early birds at the Staunton Home Demonstration Club Market, Staunton, Va. When we arrived a little after 6 a. m. at the white brick building which houses the market, cars were driving up spilling out women with baskets of eggs, bunches of flowers, and boxes of vegetables. Husbands and sons were carrying in blocks of ice for the showcases, baskets of poultry and apples, and other heavy products.

The first customer, a man with an old-fashioned money bag, arrived on the dot of 6:30 a. m. Others followed him in quick succession. One woman had a uniformed chauffeur carrying her basket. However, most of them took their own baskets to their cars across the street in the city parking lot.

Everything from bittersweet to fresh lima beans could be found on the stalls. "We've been trying to improve the fall gardens this year," Mrs. Louise Cooley, Augusta County home demonstration agent, told us. Last summer L. C. Beamer, assistant garden specialist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, spoke to the women. He suggested varieties of lima beans to plant and types of fertilizer to use on them.

One of the women, Mrs. C. A. Harris, followed his advice. On the third Saturday in October, she sold more than 8 gallons of fresh lima beans in about an hour and a half.

Fresh pork is another good seller in October. In fact, it was responsible for 2 of the 3 largest sales days in 1940. The largest sales day was, as may be expected, just before Christmas when the market has special sales on turkeys, Christmas cookies, jellies, fruit cake, and other holiday foods.

On April 19, 1941, the market had a very special sales day to celebrate its eleventh birthday anniversary. "Tables and showcases displayed in tempting array all kinds of tasty products," according to Mrs. Cooley. Dressed poultry, eggs, cottage cheese, and country butter made an attractive display in their glass cases. Lovely flowers gave the market a festive air; and at the front of the market room in a large glass showcase was a huge birthday cake.

In the 11 years of operation, Augusta County farm women have built up a marketing organization that does an annual business of well over $50,000. This market, the oldest and largest in the State, opened for business under a tree across from the present market building. A group of 20 women sold from card tables placed on the sidewalk. In the fall, cold weather forced them to find inside quarters, and in the 11 years of operation they have moved five times.

Each one of the 38 stalls in the market is triple inspected—once before the market opens, by the manager, Mrs. Charles Blackburn; again by Mrs. Cooley; and some time during every market day by an inspector from the city health department. The inspector also checks the members' health certificates.

Mrs. Cooley and the manager, Mrs. Blackburn, are constantly striving to improve the quantity and quality of products. They judge and grade each seller's products and score their kitchens for cleanliness and sanitation.

Many of the women specialize in certain products. Mrs. C. D. Whitesell concentrates on poultry, eggs, and butter. She sometimes sells as much as 30 pounds of butter on a market day and 25 to 35 dozen eggs.

The whole family cooperates in getting the produce ready for market, just as the family shares in the proceeds in one way or another. Letters in the home demonstration agent's office tell of improving farm homes, sending children to college, and buying machinery for use on the farm. But one of the ways in which it has helped the members most is in the association with other farm women and with customers.

"We notice the biggest change in the women themselves," says the manager, Mrs. Blackburn. "They can afford permanent waves and new clothes. It's just as if they had a new lease on life."

Trees Protect Missouri Farm Lands

When Joe Martin went to Pineville, Mo., 4 years ago to serve as county agent for McDonald County, he immediately initiated tree planting as a phase of his extension program and was greeted with a caustic editorial in the local newspaper denouncing the idea.

The attitude of the county residents was to get rid of trees—make way for annual crops and grazing land—certainly not to plant trees. But Joe Martin knew that trees protected watersheds and that they were the only crop for the steep slopes, that the gravel deposits covering good soil in the lowlands resulted from denuded watersheds, and that only damage resulted from burning the woods. Mr. Martin figured that by planting trees the farmers would have a greater interest in tree growth, so he set out to change the psychology of the people. In the last 4 years, he has increased his tree planting from 500 to 20,000 trees per year, and the change in attitude toward tree growth is amazing.

Last spring, some bad floods swept over portions of his county, washed out roads and bridges, and left new and larger gravel deposits on good agricultural land in the valleys. While the excitement of the floods was still fresh in everyone's mind, he conducted two tours for school children and teachers, lecturing on conservation and showing first hand the damage. He explained the part that trees and the watersheds play in the county's agricultural program. He drove home an excellent object lesson on watershed protection, and his people are seeing trees in a different light.

4–H Clubs in England

Donald Neville-Willing, chairman of American Seeds for British Soil, visited the New York State Fair at Syracuse last fall and became especially interested in the work of the 4–H Clubs. He writes: "After having visited the New York State Fair and realizing the splendid work of the 4–H Clubs, of which I saw a sample, I have decided that something similar should be started immediately in England. We also hope that soon correspondence will start with the young farm boys and girls of England and 4–H Club members of the United States. I personally hope, when the war is over, to be able to finance visits between the two countries of these boys and girls." Anyone interested can write to Albert Hoefer, assistant 4–H Club leader, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, New York.

For English Children

The Senior 4–H Club members of Placer County, Calif., voted to send $25 for the relief of farm children in England who are suffering from this war. The check was forwarded to the British Ambassador who will route it to the place where it will do the most good.

Secretary-Treasurer Eva Mae Facha in forwarding the money to Director Crocheron wrote for the club:

"We feel that to help win a war a nation must produce to its utmost. Therefore, the 4-H Clubs are stressing home gardens as their projects and that with unity, work, and patriotic devotion, we of the 4-H Clubs will try to do our part in helping England win this war."

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

■ EXTENSION RESEARCH—a page devoted to the science of extension teaching—was inaugurated by the REVIEW a year ago. Significant findings of studies relating to the organization and conduct of Extension have been briefly reported to stimulate greater use of the scientific approach in extension education.

With the Nation at war, it is necessary to reexamine every effort, old or new, public or private, to determine in each separate instance:

1. If the fundamental nature of the effort justifies continuance during the war period;
2. Whether modification of the activity would make a larger direct contribution to the war effort; or
3. If the effort should be replaced temporarily with activities of an emergency nature.

Basically, extension research makes it possible to do a more effective extension teaching job with a given personnel. Discovering ways and means of increasing or maintaining efficiency in the organization and conduct of extension education under war conditions presents a real challenge. Modification of the extension research program to reduce the emphasis on long-time studies and experiments, and to devote major attention to small, quick studies of immediate significance appears highly desirable.

During the months ahead, we must constantly evaluate the progress of the food-production and other war programs of the Extension Service. Small, quick studies made by field workers to help determine the success of an undertaking in the early stages will be welcomed for possible review on this page. If indicated readjustments in plans and procedures can be made early, desired objectives are more likely to be attained without loss of valuable time.

Maine Surveys Rural Gardens

Of the 181 rural families visited in a recent study in Waldo County, Maine, there was little difference in the amounts of fruits and vegetables raised, canned, and stored by the families who lived on the better land and those who lived on the poorer land. Practically all the families had gardens, and although they raised and preserved more fruits and vegetables than has been shown in previous studies in other States, the amount was insufficient for the average family, from a nutritional standpoint.

On the average, the families raised at least 15 different kinds of vegetables during the year, including 10 varieties of green, leafy and yellow vegetables which were raised by a slightly higher percentage of the families on better land. A slightly higher percentage of the poorer-land families raised apples, and raised or picked small fruits such as raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, and blueberries. The families who lived on the better land supplemented their home-produced food with more purchases of fruit and vegetables than did the families on poorer land.

The families doing any canning averaged 112 quarts of vegetables per family. Although 80 percent of all families grew tomatoes, only half of them canned them, and averaged only 21 quarts per family. Wild greens were eaten by three-fifths of the rural people and were canned by one-third of them. Fifty to 65 percent of the families raised cabbage and winter squash. Only half of these families stored cabbage and less than half, stored squash.

While, in general, the poorer-land families raised and preserved as large a supply of vegetables and fruit as the families on the better land, their yards and homes were more poorly equipped and kept. It is interesting to note in this connection that radios were being used in a majority of homes on both better and poorer land.

As would be expected, the families on better land had a higher estimated cash income for family living, they had more acres of cropland, many more of them lived on improved roads, more of them had automobiles, and slightly more of the homemakers drove automobiles. Participation in Home-Economics Extension and Effectiveness of the Program; A Study of 181 Rural Families in Waldo County, Maine, by Estelle Nason, Maine Extension Service, and Gladys Gallup, Federal Extension Service. Maine Extension Service Publication, 1942.

What Attitude Do Rural Youth Have Toward Their Jobs?

Of 652 employed young men, 18 to 27 years of age, living in rural parts of Ross County, Ohio, 78 were farm operators, 101 were helping with farm work at home, 118 were working as farm laborers away from home, and 355 were engaged in nonagricultural occupations. The opinions which the young men had of their jobs were as follows:

Percentage considering their jobs as "dead-end" were:

- 4 percent of the farm operators
- 11 percent of those helping on home farm
- 58 percent of farm laborers working out for wages
- 25 percent of those engaged in nonagricultural occupations.

Percentage who felt their jobs offered only limited opportunities were:

- 58 percent of the farm operators
- 75 percent of those helping on the home farm
- 25 percent of the farm laborers working out for wages
- 49 percent engaged in nonagricultural occupations.

Percentage who felt their jobs offered great opportunities were:

- 29 percent of the farm operators
- 2 percent of those helping on the home farm
- 3 percent of the farm laborers working out for wages
- 16 percent of those in nonagricultural occupations.

In each group, from 9 to 14 percent did not express their opinion in regard to the opportunity offered by their job.—**The Rural Youth of Ross County, Ohio—Part III, Their Employment and Occupations. Mimeo. Bul. 142, Ohio Extension Service. (Parts I and II, Mimeo. Bul. Nos. 140 and 141, deal with Their Education and Training; and Their Home, Family, and Community Life.)**

What Gets Farmers Out to Meetings?

Circular letters and post cards sent out by county extension agents, and notices in daily and weekly newspapers were most instrumental in bringing Hoosiers to extension meetings, according to a survey of 2,892 Indiana farm people attending 71 winter meetings in 1940–41. On special "record of attendance" cards the farmers reported how they had been informed of these meetings or "schools" conducted by the poultry, agronomy, agricultural engineering, and farm management specialists. More than half of the farmers said they learned of the meetings through circular letters sent by county agents. A third or more said they were informed by the daily newspapers or by post cards from the county agent. Nearly 22 percent reported reading notices of the meetings in their weekly newspapers.

The more news stories used in publicizing meetings, the greater the attendance. Likewise, attendance increased where a variety of circular letters or post cards were used, or where mailing lists were larger. Where county agents had used four or more newspaper stories, three or more different circular letters or post cards, mailing lists of 600 or more names, and had sent out no less than 1,400 copies of circular material, attendance, averaged 114 persons. On the contrary, where not more than two newspaper stories were used, where only one circular letter or post card was written, where there were less than 300 names on the mailing list, and where an average of only 256 pieces of mail were sent out, attendance averaged only 35 people.

Study of Attendance at Extension Schools, 1940–1941, L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service, and others. Purdue Univ. Pub., Extension Studies, Cir. 5, 1941.

Translating Promise into Production

H. L. HILDWEIN, Assistant Director, New Mexico

When 92 percent of the farmers and ranchers of New Mexico enrolled in the Food for Freedom Program, they were not merely signing a scrap of paper. On the contrary, they were enrolling in a program of patriotic production for our greatest national emergency.

And that program is definitely under way—supported by a united front composed of producers, planning committees, and war boards. Representatives of all agencies dealing with agriculture have cooperated in educational activities designed to inform the public as to the need of the Food for Freedom Program. The 92-percent sign-up indicates the effectiveness of this educational work.

But a 92-percent sign-up is only a promise. Before it becomes effective, this promise must be transformed into production; and as producers began thinking about that transformation, they began to ask questions—questions about feeding of livestock and poultry, of expansion in numbers, of housing problems—questions that prompted one county war board chairman to say: "The Food for Freedom Program in 1942 is not a program in which you are asked for an increase in numbers, except in the case of home gardens. With livestock and poultry, it means doing better with what we have. That means better feeding and better housing, and we are going to call on the Extension Service for a lot of help with these problems."

In response to this and similar requests, extension agents in the main dairy and poultry-producing area of the State outlined a series of county-wide meetings utilizing subject-matter extension specialists in dairying, poultry, nutrition, home gardens, and livestock. The plan was presented to county war boards and county planning committees who not only endorsed it but began working out details of organization and advertising.

Meetings were to be called Food for Freedom rallies; and cooperation of chambers of commerce, schools, and community groups was solicited. In Curry and Roosevelt Counties, the chamber of commerce and business firms gave a free dinner to farmers. In Harding County, a rancher donated a beef for a noonday barbecue. In Union County, women's extension clubs sponsored a covered-dish luncheon. In Quay County, a noonday luncheon featured essential foods, and the people came—came to discuss the how of getting more eggs, more milk, more pork, and more home gardens. In Roosevelt County, the courthouse was filled to overflowing, and the meeting had to adjourn to more commodious quarters. In Harding County, a crowd estimated at more than 1,000 people partook of the barbecue and listened to the program. Local people were participants at all places. In Harding County, the high-school band and in Quay County representatives of women's extension groups and older 4–H Club members appeared on the program.

Speakers included Albert K. Mitchell in Harding County and Raymond Huff, superintendent of schools in Union County, Director A. B. Fite who served in the joint capacity of director of extension and vice chairman of the State War Board, Dr. H. L. Kent of Texas Technological Institute, and subject-matter specialists from the State Extension Service.

In the majority of places, the meeting divided into groups after lunch for group discussions led by extension subject-matter specialists in the various fields.

A total of more than 2,000 people attended the 5 days' meetings, but that is only a starter in the educational program, according to county extension agents. Community educational meetings have already been scheduled in which the assistance of vocational agriculture teachers will be utilized. As an incentive to home-garden production, teachers in vocational agriculture are carrying the construction of hotbeds as a class project. Adapted varieties of tomatoes, cabbage, and other garden crops will be planted and the plants made available at cost to the people of the communities.

Other counties are setting up intensive organization to meet the Food for Freedom goals—through community victory councils that are being established down in the communities. Members of these councils will serve in an advisory capacity, assisting their neighbors with their problems of production. In one county, 52 victory councilmen selected jointly by the county planning committee and the county war board met recently with extension specialists to discuss problems in dairy and poultry production, and all agreed to carry the information back to their communities. In another county, a councilman will be appointed to assist each 10 families with their production problems.

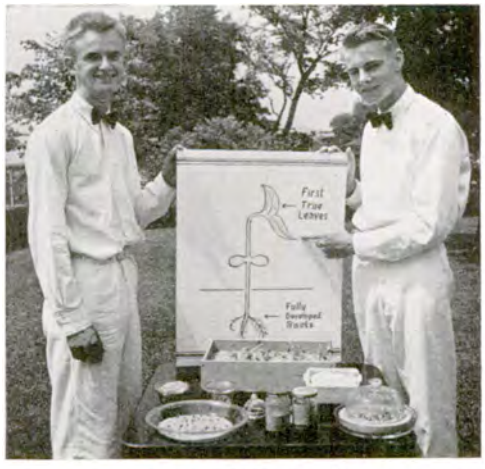
It is anticipated that intensive organization will be carried out in other counties as rapidly as possible. Victory councilmen recommended jointly by county war boards and county planning committees will be appointed by the State War Board to assist in an advisory and service capacity. These councilmen will receive a special folder of instructions and will be given special training in production problems. During Nutrition and Plant for Victory Week, it is contemplated that a special certificate of appointment signed by the chairman and vice chairman of the USDA War Board will be issued to the councilmen who have agreed to serve in such capacity.

New Mexico farmers and ranchers agree with Secretary Wickard's statement that food will win the war and write the peace, and they expect to have a hand in the winning and the writing.

Brothers and Sisters Win

Cooperation begins at home, so they tell us. That must be true because out of nine teams competing in the Massachusetts 4–H demonstration contests this summer four were brother-and-sister combinations, and three out of the four won first place in the State contests and the right to represent Massachusetts at the national contests.

These are John and Francis Stavaski of Cheshire, demonstrating seed germination in the vegetable contest; Merrill and James Shepard of Alford, demonstrating production of quality milk in the dairy-consumption contest; and Beatrice and Ruth Brayton of North Dartmouth, demonstrating How Do You Use Your Quart of Milk? The fourth family combination was Edward and Ernest Jensen of Granville who demonstrated the preparation and display of vegetables on a roadside stand.



John and Francis Stavaski, Massachusetts brothers who put on an excellent demonstration.

To help Illinois farmers make the best use of their midwinter repair time, a corps of about 100 repair men—vocational agriculture teachers—attended a 3-day short course in machinery maintenance and repair at the College of Agriculture, January 15 to 17. These teachers, together with agricultural engineers of the agricultural engineering department, county agents, and county war boards, held machinery-maintenance-and-repair schools throughout the State.

Nine of the vocational agriculture teachers, because of their previous experience and training in farm machines, acted as instructors, with agricultural engineers of the college assisting.

Building a Lunchroom

A school lunchroom—providing hot school lunches for all, free for those who can't pay—has been built at the Balkan school in Bell County, Ky.

The homemakers' club had had "better nutrition for all" as a major study program for a year or more. The members wanted to reach the whole community, and also felt that a hot lunch was needed at noon for the school children. A women's committee decided that a separate building was needed for the lunchroom. By invitation of the miners, the home agent and her club members attended a session at Union Hall one night, speaking on "better food for health and defense." A pamphlet, Eat Home-Grown Food for Health and Economy was given to everyone present. It was pointed out that every child should get one-third of his daily food requirement at noon, which was difficult to do with a cold, packed lunch. It would cost no more in the long run to pay 10 to 15 cents for a hot, adequate lunch, and children who couldn't pay should be served free. The men were asked to consider the matter and report later.

At their next meeting, without prodding, they voluntarily voted a cut of $1 or more from their pay to provide for the lunchroom. A total of $254 was thus raised.

The company was able to get the lumber at low cost; the men worked and supervised the building of the lunchroom, and the homemakers provided the equipment.

This really is democracy at work for the benefit of the whole group in the community.—*Sunshine Colley, home demonstration agent, Bell County, Ky.*

Informing Public Opinion

"If we can but know where we are and whither we are tending, we can better judge what to do and how to do it." These were the words of Abraham Lincoln at the Republican State Convention in Springfield, Ill., June 15, 1858. Today, as then, we are confronted with grave problems calling for unity of purpose.

Words are poor substitutes for experiences in shaping the thoughts and actions of people. One could scarcely envision a more difficult task than that of broadening the horizons of people in a somewhat sheltered midwestern community to encompass the vastly complicated world economic and social crisis now upon us.

People generally respond to their own experiences and to concepts held by the people with whom they associate most closely. What is needed is a mechanism whereby the experiences, problems, and relationships between groups may be shared in understanding as a guide to united action.

The Clinton County Agricultural War Board early recognized that its problem presented no exception to the need for informed public opinion. At their first meeting, the Farm Defense Board decided that no single group or agency could alone effectively challenge the specialized groups of the community to join effort in pursuit of the facts regarding the war program. The board, therefore, invited the Clinton County Correlating Council to assume major responsibility for broadening the public understanding of the Food for Freedom Program, as announced by Secretary Wickard. This council, organized in the fall of 1940, comprises the leaders of more than 30 county-wide organizations and public agencies vitally concerned with the agricultural life of the county.

The council sponsored a county-wide conference of 125 local community leaders as the next step in expanding information and consideration of the defense program. Widespread newspaper publicity and circular letters from the War Board helped to carry information about the war program to farmers.

With the aid and influence of these local leaders, the council is now offering guidance and assistance to local communities in sponsoring local defense institutes of three more sessions whereby it is hoped to reach a majority of the rural and village people with a face-to-face consideration of the important phases of the farm defense program.

The preliminary food-production survey indicated that more than 90 percent of Clinton County's farm operators gave the requested information freely as the committeemen visited individual farms. A summary of this information shows that this county, already ranking among the four leading hog-producing counties in Ohio, intends to increase pork production by 23 percent in 1942. This will doubtless be the largest contribution from Clinton County to the Food for Freedom Program. Further intentions are to increase milk production by 10 percent and egg production by about 14 percent. Most spectacular increase is indicated in the intended acreage of soybeans for harvest as grain in which the increase is recorded as 108 percent of the 1941 acreage.

Achieving these goals certainly does not present an entirely new problem; neither does it call for an isolated plan of procedure. The quality and effectiveness of extension work in the past, as well as the present, will go a long way to determine the success of the farm defense effort. The most important jobs and the strongest functional techniques must be given priority in Extension.

Supported by informed public opinion, every agency available will be expected to contribute its maximum effort to help farmers achieve the food-production goals.

Typical of the effort of the Extension Service was a special tour for Clinton County hog and beef-cattle producers of the farms of successful stockmen to study efficient use of farm buildings and feeding equipment. After lunch, a special session for discussion of improved methods in swine feeding and management gave the producers a chance to talk over what they had seen. Mimeographed circulars including formulas for adapted rations and home-mixed protein supplements with comparative current costs were distributed to the entire group. Following the discussion, led by Howard Davison, swine specialist, the group visited two of the most successful swine farms in the county to see first hand the application of the practices recommended.

It did not take long for the 125 stockmen on the tour to catch the relationship of rotation pastures, sanitation, water supply, housing, and correct feeding methods.

Nothing is stronger and no method is quicker than the use of informed and successful people to influence other people whether it be in the production of food for freedom, agricultural adjustment, or the growing of roses. Clinton County plans to give expression to the coordinated effort of all groups in promoting the cause of food for defense and freedom.—*Walter L. Bluck, county agricultural agent, Clinton County, Ohio.*

This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

■ In order to let the older school boys help with the thinning of sugar beets this spring, in view of the labor shortage, the District No. 3 School Board of Fort Morgan, Colo., has decided to hold school on Saturday for the next several weeks. This will permit boys to finish the term that much earlier.

■ One hundred and fifty fruit trees were ordered cooperatively and set out early in the year by the home demonstration club women of Hillsborough County, Fla., reports Allie Lee Rush, home demonstration agent.

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IN BRIEF

Better Farm Living in South Carolina

Fifty-five hundred South Carolina farm families received public recognition on February 7 for "furthering the cause of better farm living in South Carolina by producing on the farm and conserving for home use at least 75 percent of their food and feed requirements" in 1941.

Of this number, 4,500 received certificates for qualifying in 1941 for the first time; and 1,000 who first qualified in 1940 received seals to be attached to certificates given them last year.

For presenting the certificates and seals, meetings were held at all county seats. A 15-minute radio broadcast from Columbia opened the program of each county meeting.

Negro Ministers Help

The Negro Rural Ministers' Study Group of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., meeting recently in the office of the Negro county agent, organized a campaign for greater food production in the county.

These ministers are of invaluable assistance to the extension agents in stimulating their church members to action at a time when it is needed most.

Beginning with the Tuscaloosa Farmers' Conference at the County Training School in January, these ministers assisted the extension agents in a series of educational and inspirational meetings held in the many centrally located churches in the different communities.

A monthly letter from the county agent to the ministers keeps them informed as to the program of most interest to the people of the county at a given time.

ON THE CALENDAR

Association for Childhood Education, Buffalo, N. Y., April 6–11.

American Institute of Nutrition, Boston, Mass., April 7–11.

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, New Orleans, La., April 15–18.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, San Antonio, Tex., first week of May.

4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, May 2.

American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., May 1–2.

Eighth Pan-American Child Congress, Washington, D. C., May 2–9.

National House and Garden Exposition, Chicago, Ill., May 2–10.

Home Demonstration Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Iowa Extension Service, May 6.

American Home Economics Association, Boston, Mass., June 21–25.

American Society Agricultural Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., June 22–25.

American Dairy Science Association, East Lansing, Mich., June 23–25.

National Editorial Association, Quebec, P. Q., June 23–25.

National Education Association of United States, Denver, Colo., June 28–July 2.

Planning Benefits Colorado County

Five hundred rural families in Washington County, Colo., have benefited by the activities of the county and community agricultural planning committee during the past year, estimates Charles Giles, Jr., county extension agent.

By careful planning in every community that took part in the agricultural planning work, the highway needs of each area and the entire county were mapped and studied in detail. The road needs were then presented to the county commissioners. As a result, the road program was much more satisfactory from the standpoint of the taxpayer, road user, and commissioners.

Hot lunches are being served to about 500 school children in 55 schools in the county as the result of the activity of planning committees of farm men and women, assisted by other agencies. About 750 people in the Lindon community are now enjoying a fine community hall and gymnasium for young people, which was recently completed, as a result of action by a subcommittee of the Lindon agricultural planning group.

It is also conservatively estimated that $25,000 worth of cattle and sheep have been saved through the efforts of planning committees to reduce livestock losses caused by poisonous weeds.

4–H Beef Club

4–H Club members in Harney County, in the heart of the Oregon range area, have found a way to carry on beef club projects where it is not practical to feed out baby beeves as is done in most parts of the State. A group of club members at Denio held a sale at which eight yearling Hereford bulls grown by the members were sold for $1,511, or an average of $188.87 per head.

Under the leadership of County Agent Art Sawyer the group of boys and girls made a tour of eastern Oregon a year ago, at which time they selected and purchased purebred Hereford bull calves for their project. These calves were then cared for with the idea of making them well adapted for use on Harney County ranges.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ G. V. CUNNINGHAM, for 32 years leader in Georgia 4–H Club activities, retired February 1. Mr. Cunningham, a native of Florida, was graduated from the State Normal School at the University of Georgia, established an industrial school in Lowndes County, and taught in the A. and M. School in Americus before being employed by the Office of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work as farm demonstration agent for Sumter County in 1909. In 1912 he became district 4–H Club agent and in 1921 was appointed State leader of Georgia 4–H Clubs. During his years of service to rural young people, 4–H Clubs in the State have grown to a membership of 84,000 boys and girls. His devotion and untiring efforts have made an important contribution to the 4–H Club movement.

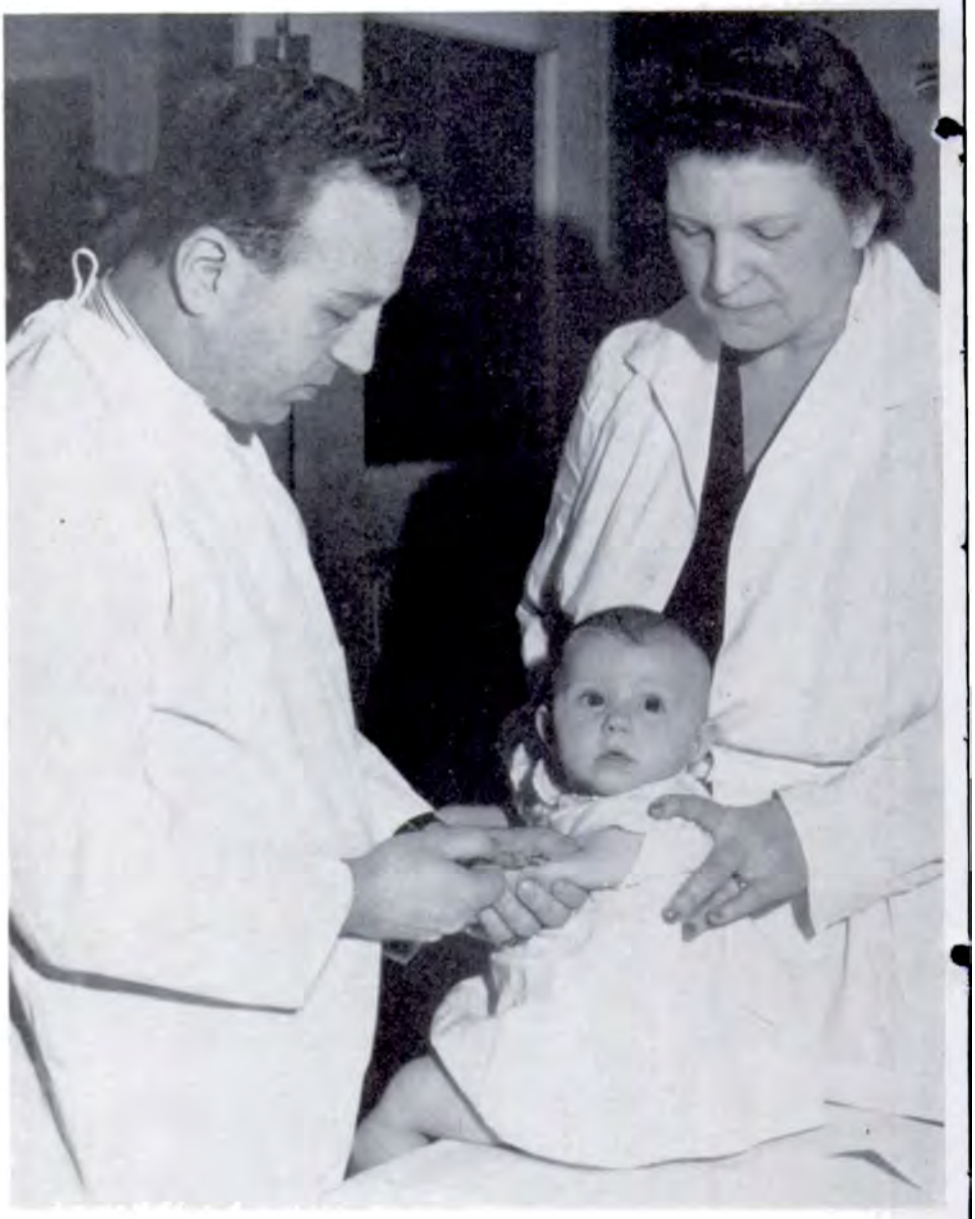
W. A. Sutton, Jr., for the past 3 years assistant State 4–H leader in Georgia, succeeds Mr. Cunningham as State leader. Mr. Sutton is a native of Emanuel County and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1927. He was employed as assistant county agent in Fulton and county agent in Twiggs and Irwin Counties before joining the State staff in 1939 as assistant 4–H Club leader. L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., assistant extension forester and formerly county agent, fills the post vacated by Mr. Sutton.

■ One hundred and twenty-seven Illinois farmers who have kept farm accounts in cooperation with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for 10 or more years were honored on February 5 during annual farm and home week at the college.

CONTENTS

PROTECT THE CHILDREN

Be Wise—Immunize



In his Child Health Day Proclamation President Roosevelt says:

"I call upon the people in each of our communities to contribute to the conservation of child health and the reduction of illness among children by exerting every effort to the end that before May Day—Child Health Day, children over 9 months of age be immunized against diphtheria and smallpox, the two diseases for which we have the surest means of prevention."

In view of the total war effort in which the Nation is engaged, every effort should be made by counties and communities to meet a 100-percent immunization goal.

Write to the Children's Bureau, Labor Department, Washington, D. C., for the Defense of Children Series: "Children Bear the Promise of a Better World"

1. What Are We Doing To Defend Them?
2. Are We Safeguarding Those Whose Mothers Work?
3. Are They Getting the Right Start in Life?
4. Have They the Protection of Proper Food?
5. Are We Defending Their Right to Health?
6. Their Defense Is the Security They Find at Home.
7. Their Education Is Democracy's Strength.
8. Through Play They Learn What Freedom Means.
9. Our Nation Does Not Need Their Toil.
10. Are We Helping Those With Special Needs?
11. Protect Them From Harmful Community Influences.

Write to the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., for the following publications:

The Control of Communicable Diseases. Reprint No. 1697.
The Communicable Diseases. Misc. Pub. 30.
Diphtheria—Its Prevention and Control. Supplement No. 156.
Questions and Answers on Smallpox and Vaccination. Reprint No. 1137.
Scarlet Fever—Its Prevention and Control. Reprint No. 1202.
Measles. Supplement No. 148.
Common Colds. Supplement No. 135.
Getting Well. Some Things Worth Knowing About Tuberculosis. Misc. Pub. 28.
Tuberculosis—Its Nature and Prevention. Misc. Pub. 27.
Good Teeth. Supplement No. 149.
Personal Hygiene. Supplement No. 137.
What Every Person Should Know About Milk. Supplement No. 150.
Until the Doctor Comes. Misc. Pub. 21.

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 13 MAY 1942 NO. 5

Word-of-Mouth Education—a Wartime Extension Job

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

■ The word-of-mouth method is still number one among the various means of disseminating information. This can be a grave danger in wartime in countries where truths and facts are distorted or withheld. The dictators in the totalitarian countries fear the grapevine. In a democracy, the word-of-mouth method can become the greatest means of wartime education.

When a person asks a question and gets a direct answer, he understands a situation if the facts are given with conviction and authority. The face-to-face, word-of-mouth method can thus become the most direct means of getting truths about the war to people.

This is the basis of the wartime neighborhood leadership system. Volunteer leader training is a job given us by the Secretary in his memorandum on wartime extension work. As members of the county and State war boards, it is a definite responsibility of extension agents. It was recommended by the committee on extension organization and policy which, on March 19, passed a resolution urging in each State "an organization of voluntary local leaders on a neighborhood basis." For these reasons, it is now one of our most pressing war jobs.

I like to think of neighborhood volunteer leaders as the framework in a well-planned building. There are times when the load on the roof is increasing and the framework must be ready to take the extra weight. Such a moment in wartime extension work is when everyone must be reached quickly with facts and information.

The volunteer-leader training plan is not new to extension workers insofar as regular programs are concerned. But now it is being expanded to an essential wartime program. In a number of States, a successful plan is already in operation, where minutemen or women keep themselves informed through their extension office and agree to keep in personal touch with a definite number of families in their neighborhoods. Some of these are described in this issue.

In developing volunteer local leadership, we must bring together all our knowledge and experience in the physical and social sciences. We must bring to bear upon the problem all that is known of public psychology and behavior of people. We must use to the utmost our ability to choose good leaders and to interest them in assuming responsibility.

With the development of neighborhood leaders we are ready to say that if there are fundamental ideas that the Government feels should be carried to every farm family in the United States, we in the Extension Service have the organization by which we can take the message quickly to every rural family by word of mouth.

Naturally, there are numerous factors with regard to relationships with other groups. 4-H Clubs are carrying on a remarkable program of leadership, and so are home demonstration clubs. The USDA war boards and representatives of other action agencies are carrying on specific assignments in the increased production effort. There is no reason for duplicating these activities. Extension has, in addition, the wartime educational responsibility of training leaders and of using them wherever they may be found and irrespective of the groups or organizations with which they are associated.

The national conference, March 19–21, of county, State, and Federal extension workers, with the advice of an able group of sociologists, considered some of these problems of organization and training. It prepared recommendations which are being further developed in the field. The job is before us.

We Haul Sail and Batten Down

■ Yes, this is the same EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, actuated by the same motive of providing helpful information to extension workers. For the duration of the war, we are voluntarily changing its format and its style.

There are numerous reasons for such changes, all of which I am sure everyone understands. Savings in money and conservation of materials are two vital reasons, of course. Important also is the conservation of time of the busy extension worker.

As urgent as extension work has been for years, we are now faced with the prospect of terrific acceleration of our activities in the face of handicaps. Such long hours must be devoted to emergency matters that little time remains for the necessary reading that will help to strengthen the work.

We recognize this and are planning accordingly. We are clearing the REVIEW decks for action. The format has been designed to facilitate rapid absorption of the contents. Type faces have been selected to speed the reading process. Articles will be cut severely, retaining only the bare essentials to provide necessary information.

Because of the swiftness of events, late information will be inserted in the proof at the last available minute to remedy to some extent the lag in getting the REVIEW printed and distributed. Paper stock has been cheapened; halftones will be reduced to the minimum necessary to an intelligent understanding of the text, and the cover pages have been discarded.

We believe that we can make the sacrifices necessary for conservation and economy and simultaneously improve the usefulness of the REVIEW. However, in doing this we must rely upon your active cooperation. If you have adopted methods which improve your wartime efficiency or speed up your operations, they no doubt would also be helpful to other workers. Each one of us should profit from the best thinking of the entire staff. You may have just the idea that will solve a perplexing problem in many another county. Send in a brief description of your best methods of operation in this wartime period.

LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Editor*

454145—42

"If Uncle Sam needs the food, we're the boys who can produce it," says Dave Meyer of Black Hawk County, one of Iowa's 28,000 educational cooperators.

Two Leaders for 16 Families

R. K. BLISS, Director of Extension Service, Iowa

Neighborhood groups of farmers and farm women, meeting around the dining room table, chewing over information from the Extension Service, tempering it with their own experiences, pooling their resources of labor and machinery, and cementing it all with a determination to get the job done, form the basis of the Iowa food for freedom program.

Liaison officers between these groups and the county office are volunteer "educational cooperators"—1 man and 1 woman for each 16 families—280 men and women for each county—28,000 for the State—serving without pay and motivated by a patriotic desire to serve their country in a time of emergency.

Information from the college and cooperating agencies is passed on to these educational cooperators in training schools in each county. Through this system, useful knowledge from the State office can be relayed into practically every farm home in the State within the space of a week or 10 days.

Here is how the plan was set up in Black Hawk County. On January 30, the county extension organization met, discussed the war emergency, and voted to have township war committees, which were in turn to appoint the educational cooperators.

The township committees were appointed and asked to submit their lists of educational cooperators—appointed, seen, and accepted—by February 9. Most of them met the dead line, and the stragglers were quickly rounded up.

Training centers for the educational cooperators were set up at six points in the county so that no one would have to travel very far. As Black Hawk County Agent Paul Barger put it, "We can even get to them by horse and buggy if our tires give out."

Training schools for the men cooperators were held from February 18 to 22, and schools for the women were begun the next day. Neighborhood meetings followed immediately.

Subject of the training schools for the men was a War Emergency Livestock and Feed Budget, developed by the Extension Service to help farmers appraise their livestock programs in line with available feed supplies and anticipated production of feed crops this year. Along with the budgets went an eight-page circular, Keep 'Em Eating, containing essential information on production of pork, dairy, poultry, and vegetable products. A "victory garden and nutrition program" occupied the attention of the women.

One of the neighborhood meetings was held in Dave Meyer's home in Poyner Township. Ten neighbors turned out to study their livestock and feed budgets, and they had a lively session. The others couldn't attend for one reason or another, but Dave hopped into his car and visited them all personally. A little later Dave's wife held a meeting of the neighborhood women on the garden and nutrition program.

When neighbors get together in these small groups, they find they can learn a lot from each other as well as from the college. The better hog grower has an opportunity to pass on his knowledge, and the woman who has found a way to improve her family's nutrition can help her neighbors to do the same.

Similar action was taken in all other counties, with some modifications and changes. Back of it all, of course, was considerable intensive planning by committees at the State level, a canceling of practically all field dates, a State-wide meeting of the entire staff, and district training schools for field agents. Specialists were pulled off their regular projects and put into the field to help with the first training school for cooperators in each county.

Others who helped to conduct training schools included vocational teachers, AAA committeemen, FSA supervisors, SCS technicians, PCA representatives, and REA leaders.

By the middle of March, all of the training schools for educational cooperators had been completed, and about one-third of the cooperators had held their neighborhood meetings. April 1 was expected to wind up the first series of meetings.

Meeting the food production goals is not going to be an easy task. Dairy cow numbers cannot be increased rapidly. As hog lots and poultry houses become crowded, disease problems multiply. Feed production may be a limiting factor in another year. Iowa farmers will raise close to a maximum of feed production this year if the weatherman cooperates and yet will have to dip heavily into the ever-normal corn granary.

In times like these, efficient feeding and management which will push livestock along to market with a minimum of feed are absolutely essential.

I have no doubt that if the knowledge possessed by the college at Ames could be put into full use on every Iowa farm, all of the goals set by the Department would be met and exceeded without difficulty. Through the educational cooperator system, we expect to expedite the adoption of approved practices on Iowa farms and in farm homes—practices which are vitally needed right now.

We are counting heavily on the patriotic willingness of the educational cooperators to do this extra job. It is their opportunity to make a special contribution to the war effort—their opportunity to support the boys in the Army, Navy, and Air Force who, after all, are the ones making the great sacrifice. We have every confidence in their ability to get the job done.

Seeing the Farm Plan

A visual-education cooperative movement designed to give additional emphasis to the Food for Freedom program in Louisiana is under way in northern parishes of the State, where roadside stores, filling stations, and other structures with window-display space are being used to stimulate interest in the farming effort to win the war. Displays of vegetables, fruits, and other products, both fresh and canned, together with appropriately lettered panels, tell the story of the productivity of the surrounding farming area.

Communities in Webster, Claiborne, and Lincoln Parishes have been foremost in carrying out the program which is being adapted to other parishes as well.

Trains Neighborhood Leaders

OPAL ROBERSON, Home Demonstration Agent, Nodaway County, Mo.

Township and neighborhood leaders, working with the extension agents in Nodaway County, Mo., since early last fall, have completed 1,827 family food survey records and have enrolled 1,195 families for greater production of essential foods.

Organization of this work as a part of Missouri's State-wide "food for home and defense" campaign was started through township groups previously designated by the extension agents as rural program committees. In 15 townships these committees met on designated nights during October in homes of members.

Sitting around dining-room or kitchen tables, these men and women, with pencils in hand and maps spread out before them, mapped the neighborhoods, identifying every family in each township with a designated neighborhood.

In this manner they mapped 127 neighborhoods, after which they named 1,310 food leaders. This total included 10 leaders (5 men and 5 women) for each neighborhood, to work in pairs on the 5 food projects—meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruits.

At demonstrations held jointly by the extension agents, the leaders have been brought together in their respective commodity groups and trained for their tasks of informing and enrolling their neighbors. Meat leaders were trained in November, fruit leaders in December, vegetable leaders in January, poultry leaders in February, and the dairy leaders in March.

Many of the local meetings were caught by subzero weather, some groups having been "snowed under" as many as 7 times; yet the attendance at neighborhood meetings has ranged from 5 to 40 families each. Liberal use has been made of the telephone lines.

The newspapers have given continuous help. Assistance with mapping was supplied by AAA committeemen. Farm Security clients were urged by their supervisors to enroll in the program.

On several occasions, when township training meeting places were made inaccessible to motor travel, the agents met at highway points and were taken in wagons to their destinations. Parent-teacher associations and school boards were very helpful. Home economics extension clubs have supplied both the meeting places and audiences for demonstrations. Several clubs have entertained parent-teacher associations, topping off these events with refreshments showing how to meet nutritional standards with home-grown foods.

Food leaders often belong to school boards and ask the agents to meet with them to plan the introduction of noonday lunches in their schools. There are now 60 schools in the county serving lunches as compared to only 16 last year.

Of the total number of neighborhood leaders selected in Nodaway County, 816 assisted in the very first job assigned to them last fall—that of getting the family food survey blanks filled out and back to the county extension office. Since then, the 5 commodity groups have been taking their turns at the training meetings at monthly intervals, and before the campaign is ended all will have had every opportunity and encouragement to do their bit for food production.

In all meetings, the instruction relative to production has been supplemented by equal attention to the nutritive values of the essential foods under consideration.

All Out in Every Neighborhood

Community and neighborhood committees have been set up in every county in Virginia ready to handle the educational phase of the war program as it relates to agriculture. These are an outgrowth of the work in agricultural planning.

The county board of agriculture, or county planning committee, includes the chairman of the USDA War Board and representatives of each of the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, as well as representatives of the leading farm organizations and one man and one woman farm leader in each community and neighborhood. They supplement and implement the work of the USDA War Board.

The community and neighborhood committees were selected by the farm organization leaders and representatives of the various farm and home agencies and can represent all agencies of the Department of Agriculture as well as the Extension Service alone. They are, therefore, ideally fitted for taking to farm people information on the educational aspects of the war program and for bringing back to the war boards and the United States Department of Agriculture helpful information on local conditions.

The victory-garden program in Westmoreland County illustrates the way the plan is working out. The agent reports: "We first held a meeting of the county board of agriculture to which we invited the neighborhood committeemen in three communities of the county. Each neighborhood committeeman agreed to sponsor an educational meeting in his neighborhood and to assume the responsibility for personally contacting from five to six families who have heretofore had poor gardens or no gardens. These committeemen further agreed to keep in contact with these families throughout the year and give them bulletins which would be helpful in growing better gardens.

"Professional workers representing the Department of Agriculture, together with the teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics helped with the neighborhood educational meetings. The first 12 of the neighborhood meetings scheduled drew 996 farm men and women. Six of the meetings were for Negro people."

The plan is also working out well in Culpeper County where 50 percent of those attending Victory Garden meetings came from low-income families. The community committeemen there have persuaded the farmers in some neighborhoods to agree to plow gardens for those families that have no teams. "Culpeper will have far more gardens this year than ever before in our history," writes the county agent.

Reaching All the People

Central States extension workers met in Omaha, January 28 and 29 and in Chicago, January 30 and 31 to plan adjustments in extension work to reach all rural people with the war program.

Adjustments reported include: (1) Small neighborhood meetings—some call them "walk-in" meetings; (2) more trained neighborhood leaders—men and women who serve from 6 to 15 farm families in their neighborhood; (3) specific goals for members of organized extension groups to reach nonmembers; (4) more extensive use of the radio by such means as transcriptions, enrolled listening groups, and question boxes; (5) development of a telephone technique in getting information to leaders; (6) streamlining printed matter by increasing the use of "one idea" well illustrated circulars; (7) enlisting the cooperation of commercial distributors such as hatcherymen, farm machinery dealers seedmen and others doing business with farm people; (8) garden or food-preservation responsibility for every 4-H Club member—a war activity in addition to his regular project; (9) town boys apprenticed to successful farmers far enough in advance of the peak farm labor needs so that they are trained and ready when needed; (10) adjustment of the school year to meet the peak labor needs; (11) expansion in fire prevention and safety activities.

Alabama Negro farm families made 87,440 mattresses valued at $718,445, and 57,837 comforts valued at $108,686 in last year's extension cotton mattress program.

We Shift to a War Basis

J. E. CARRIGAN, Director of Extension Service, Vermont

■ We are at war. The Extension Service must be shifted to a war basis. It is being shifted to a war basis. This is not easy just as it is not easy for the country as a whole. It shakes us out of our accustomed attitudes of mind and calls for adjustment in procedure. How well and how easily we are able to make these changes depends to a large extent upon how well we have learned what is our place in the scheme of things, and how well we have trained ourselves to make adjustments.

The war will not pull us far out of our traditional field of education in agriculture and home economics. Secretary Wickard, in his memorandum of February 11 to Director Wilson, indicates that this will continue to be our main field of endeavor when he says: "First of all, I am looking to the Extension Service to carry forward on every sector of the farm front the general educational work in agriculture and home economics essential to our wartime job." This war will, however, demand more of us in our accustomed field and will demand a considerable variation in emphasis and in specific jobs. Furthermore, it will try our ability to work out relationships with other agencies, new and old.

Make Adjustments

In connection with the war, we must develop certain attitudes of mind; make certain adjustments, and we should recognize this fact. We cannot go on doing as we have been doing. When there is a job to do, we should figure out how we can make the adjustment necessary to getting the job done. Sometimes it may mean shifting a specialist almost entirely from his regular work to something new. Sometimes it may mean making adjustment in emphasis. Sometimes it may mean finding ways and means of adding one or more workers to cover a new field or so that more may be done in a given field.

We feel that the main job for agriculture during the war will be to produce food supplies for our Nation and our Allies. In this wartime food program, it is obviously essential for Vermont agriculture to work closely with the agricultural program of the country and also closely with the civilian war program of the State.

The Vermont Council of Safety, to which is delegated the responsibility for the civilian war program within the State, has delegated to the agricultural planning committees at the State and county levels the responsibility of being the representatives of the Council of Safety in carrying on the war activities relative to agriculture. It is logical that the State council of safety should choose the agricultural planning committees rather than the USDA War Boards, as the USDA War Boards include only Federal representatives, whereas the agricultural planning committees include representatives of State as well as Federal agencies and farm people. Furthermore, it ties the State organizations and agencies together with the Federal agencies. Finally, it assures that problems of State or local scope, in addition to those of national scope, will receive consideration.

It happens that the State USDA War Boards and the State agricultural planning committees have a common secretary. He is the BAE representative in the State. At the county level, the USDA War Boards and the agricultural planning committees have elected the county agents as secretaries. Thus these two agencies designated by the Federal Department of Agriculture and by the State council of safety with the responsibility of correlating the efforts with respect to agriculture in the war situation have common secretaries at the State and county levels. This makes for easy articulation between the State and county levels, and it means that one man at the State level and one man in each county are in close touch with all war activities relating to agriculture and in a position to correlate them.

A short time ago, at a meeting of the executive board of the State agricultural planning committee and the State USDA War Board, responsibilities for assuming leadership with respect to various war activities were delegated to various agencies, people within agencies, or special committees. For example, farm labor was delegated to a committee set up more than a year ago by the State agricultural planning committee, with the assistant extension economist acting as executive secretary; emergency milk collection and distribution to E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture; roughage supplies to a committee set up some time ago by the State agricultural planning committee with the State director of the Farm Security Administration acting as executive secretary; farm machinery repair to the State supervisor of vocational agricultural teaching; victory gardens to the assistant State club leader and the supervisor of home economics teaching, acting as co-leaders; and thus through the list of war activities.

The fact that leadership for these various activities has been delegated to certain agencies or individuals or committees does not mean that the work to be done on each will be confined to those in charge. Rather, it means that we are trying to center responsibility for seeing that the job gets done, with the understanding, of course, that various agencies and organizations will be drawn in and will cooperate in order that the activity may be carried through most effectively. We expect that, although the joint boards, namely, the executive board of the agricultural planning committee and the USDA War Board, will sit together frequently, these boards may well meet and act separately as each has its own separate responsibilities to discharge. By having them function together, State and Federal interests are integrated and correlated to the end of doing the best possible job.

In all of this work the Extension Service will obviously be the principal publicity and educational agency in getting the information back to the people. Undoubtedly, some educational work will be done by others, especially vocational people through the schools. Furthermore, the farm security workers, agricultural conservation committeemen, soil conservation service workers, and others are bound to do some education work. At the same time, the Extension Service will probably be doing some things that are not educational, but rather service. I do not believe we should worry too much about this, especially during a war. Obviously, we should constantly strive to define our field and relationships, because by sticking fairly close to our own field of activity we are likely to make our greatest contribution. At the same time, when there is a specific job to do, especially in this critical emergency, we should all together figure out how to get that job done most expeditiously and then do it without quibbling.

Garden Plot for Rent

Another way to help promote the Victory Garden idea is credited to an eastern North Carolina newspaper.

To stimulate interest in the campaign, the Goldsboro News-Argus has set up a special section in its want-ad columns where owners of suitable garden plots may list this land as being available. The ad will be run free.

In announcing the free listing of garden plots, the News-Argus also carried a statement from Wayne County Farm Agent C. S. Mintz cautioning that ground covered with clinkers, trash, brickbats, and debris will not make good gardens and, therefore, should not be listed.

Double-Barreled Patriotism

Bourbon County, Kans., set February 11 as scrap-iron day. Volunteer farmers armed with defense stamps posted themselves at 30 points in the county where facilities for weighing scrap iron were available. R. H. Tucker, chairman of the Bourbon County USDA War Board, was in charge; and he reports that 50 percent of the farmers took defense stamps in payment for their scrap iron. More farmers would have exchanged their scrap iron for defense stamps, but the supply of stamps ran out.

Don't Feed a Fire

With the slogan, "Don't feed a fire," Michigan farmers and their families are being urged to worry about fires before they occur—not after their homes or barns have been destroyed, along with badly needed food supplies.

A State-wide rural fire-prevention campaign was begun in February under the sponsorship of the Michigan Council of Defense. Cooperating agencies include the State department of public instruction, the State department of conservation, and Michigan State College Extension Division. This campaign is designed not only to reach each of Michigan's 186,000 farms but also to contact residents of small towns that do not have organized fire departments.

In addition to showing property owners how they may eliminate possible fire hazards, the campaign is timely because of the presence on so many farms this year of less responsible workers or those who are less cognizant of farm fire hazards.

The completed plan was sent to the various county defense councils who coordinated it with their fire-control plans. This coordinated plan was then placed before the county USDA defense boards by the county agricultural agents, acting as liaison officers.

Through cooperation of each county school commissioner and superintendent of consolidated and district schools, each school is preparing a map of its district showing the location of homes, storage and public buildings, and water supplies. In addition, school children, in most places those in the seventh grade and higher, have been organized and given instruction in making a complete check on fire hazards in and about their homes.

To aid this inspection work, a four-page fire-prevention survey blank was published by the Extension Division. The first two pages consist of questions to be answered, such as "Is there rubbish in the attic or in the basement? If so, will it be removed at once and not allowed to collect?" "Are ladders available and stored near buildings?"; "Do you keep your matches in a safe container?"

After checking his home for possible fire hazards and filling out the questionnaire, the pupil detaches the first two pages from the folder and returns the questionnaire to his teacher, who in turn sends the material to the county extension service office. The last two pages of the survey sheet contain a series of suggestions on fire prevention and are retained by the family whose home has been inspected.

Members of 4–H Clubs who have inspected and filed reports on at least three sets of farm buildings on forms provided by insurance companies are eligible to compete in an essay contest sponsored by the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies of Michigan. Prizes will be awarded winners in each county participating as well as those of the State contests.

Adult phases of the program include cooperation furnished by the agencies represented on the various county USDA defense boards, farmers' organizations such as the Grange and Farm Bureau, conservation officers, and other persons and groups.

The fire-prevention campaign has developed a plan for rural fire control calling for a county fire-control committee, including a county conservation officer, a representative of the USDA War Board, and a representative of the county council of defense. The county conservation officer trained in fire fighting will become a sort of fire chief at large. In the northern counties of Michigan, the conservation department has some fire-fighting equipment which can be put to wide use through this organization. The function of the committee will be to develop adequate fire protection through organization, cooperation, and education.

Printed material furnished by the Michigan State College Extension Division, in addition to the inspection blanks, has consisted of 100,000 copies of a two-color, six-page, lithographed folder entitled "Don't Feed a Fire." This folder, printed in red and black on a yellow stock, contains drawings and presents information in simple how-to-do-it type statements on the importance and means of fire prevention. The folders have been distributed to county agricultural agents to be mailed from their offices. Other printed material furnished by the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies of Michigan has consisted of a Fire Hazard Chart for Your Home and a Barn Fire Hazard Chart.

The responsibility of organizing to prevent rural fires and the consequent tragic waste of materials and food needed to fight our war has been given to the Extension Service by the Secretary. It is a national "must" activity. Fire losses are disproportionately high in rural areas, and war hazards will increase the danger in many areas. Plans are under way to meet the emergency need. California got off to an early start on an emergency farm fire protection plan which is now training 1,800 organized volunteer farm fire companies. This description of activities in Michigan indicates some of the ways in which the problem of rural fire prevention is being met.

A farm fire-fighting outfit with two tanks containing 35 gallons of chemicals. The owner was a fireman in Grand Ledge, Mich., for 12 years. When he moved to the farm, he bought this outfit from the fire department for $20 and mounted it on an old automobile axle.

4-H Fire Fighters

Put Out That Match; Prevent Forest Fires—It Pays; Woods Fires Destroy Wealth—Stop Them, and other such roadside slogans are familiar to Alabama motorists. With the help of lumber companies, business concerns, and civic organizations, 4–H Clubs have constructed and erected a total of 3,063 of these signs. The signs are uniform throughout the State, but the manner in which they were built varied in the different counties. An example of the amount of cooperation in the sign project is shown by one county in which a large timber company furnished the lumber, a local hardware store provided the paint and nails, and the school shop was used in making and painting the signs.

The sign-building program was an outgrowth of work done in 4–H Club meetings. Last year 1,348 club meetings were devoted to a study of forestry.

4–H Club calendars carrying fire-prevention slogans are being used in the fire-prevention campaign. These calendars serve as constant reminders to "Save the Saplings and Save the Soil." Business concerns and civic clubs over the State bought 48,750 of the 1941 calendars and had them placed in 4–H homes.

Another useful device in combating woods fires is the fire-prevention agreement. This agreement form is circulated by 4–H members and is signed by anyone who agrees not to set fire to woods, and to help in extinguishing fires that have been started. In 1940, Jefferson County boys got more than 12,000 people to sign their fire-prevention agreements.

Volunteer Leadership

EDMUND deS. BRUNNER, Teachers College, Columbia University

The greatest strength of the volunteer leadership system is its essential democracy. By and large, over the Nation, each agent has a few more than 100 volunteer leaders on his or her staff. Given the average time contribution of these people, this amounts to the equivalent of four full-time workers. Valued at unskilled industrial wages, this is worth considerably in excess of the total cost of extension in an average county. Even at farm-labor wages, it must amount to as much as the agent's salary. Farmers and their wives believe enough in extension and in its system of volunteer leaders to make this contribution. They recognize that in this service there is an interaction of the professional and the volunteer, that extension is not an agency which lays down the law but one which teaches and which could not fully perform its functions without the cooperation of those who are taught.

It is also of the essence of democracy because it ever shows a more excellent way. It submits its teaching to the test of workability, not in the laboratory or at the experiment station but in the kitchen and on the farms of practical farmers and housewives whose year-in and year-out work helps to answer the world's prayer for daily bread—not for centuries prayed so fervently as at this moment.

Stress Service Function

One more matter needs a word at this point, and here I am picking up a suggestion from that very valuable little book, Leadership for Rural Life, by Dwight Sanderson. He points out that we may have put too much stress on leaders and leader-training and not enough on the service function and motive. The more I think about that the more I believe the idea is worth considering. For rural people are so essentially democratic that too much stress on the term "leader" may arouse a bit of resentment, even if subconscious. To be very extreme, our volunteer leaders are in no sense little Hitlers, but his chosen title means leader. At least in recruitment stress can be put on service and on the fact that the leader will also profit in terms of his or her own work on the farm or in the home.

I sometimes think our conception of leaders and leadership is faulty. Too many people seem to adopt the theology of Calvin when they consider leaders, that is, they assume that leaders are born, are predestined. Some are; but some folks think if they cannot find such persons, their communities "lack leadership," as they say. Any sociologist knows that is nonsense. All groups have leaders, whether a ladies' aid or the gang in the alley poolroom. Such leaders are good, bad, and indifferent; strong, weak, and "middlin'." The extension agent that studies his or her communities and groups can take a person with some requisite qualities and make a leader where none existed before. Or he can take even a poor leader and make a better one. Leaders are born, yes, but leaders can also be discerned, trained, and launched in successful service.

Sociology has a couple of other suggestions to make to this theme, but before I speak of them I want to turn to the situation that is uppermost in all our minds these days—the war. The Secretary says "Food will win the war and write the peace," and we all know as rural America girds itself for increased production that despite shortages of labor and materials and despite appeals for war service, we must enlist many more volunteer leaders beyond the peak number we now have, to do the job. How?

I find extensioners disturbed about even maintaining their present leadership. They point out that the AAA committeemen and Farm Security lay advisers get a per diem payment. "How long will our people serve free—war or no war?" they ask.

I think there are only two answers to that, two appeals that you can make. The first is this: AAA and Farm Security committee members are not doing service that directly helps them. They get nothing out of checking compliance to a program or deciding whether Tom Jones is a good risk for a tenant purchase loan. But the extension volunteer gets something and gives something. He gets more than any other member of the group and, in addition, gives service that is, if you please, a modern equivalent for the nineteenth century neighborliness that was of the essence of our rural life.

The second answer is patriotism—not patriotism in the large, but patriotism in a very specific way. For I happen to believe that the Secretary is right about the relation of food to the war and the peace.

Let us be frank with ourselves. Rural America's isolationism in 1920, understandable as it was, helped to lose the last peace. Rural America's isolationism in the 1930's, understandable as it was, helped to bring about our unpreparedness and our defeats. Rural America has a debt to pay. "Food will write the peace." And rural America must raise that food—and plan now for the peace, plan even better than the thousands of farm-discussion groups in the Midwest and South planned for what became the first AAA. That is a patriotic appeal to which, if I know our farm men or women, they will respond. And there is here a dual challenge for Extension—to teach the immediate technique of increased food production and the basic considerations of a peace that, God grant this time, will mean no truce, but a peace indeed.

I have taken what I think is an optimistic view. If, when summer comes, the German war machine once more rolls eastward and Russia cannot help us in the Pacific, then the events of the last months have added years to the conflict. Henderson has said that we have no rubber in sight, even for war purposes, beyond 15 months. That throws Extension back to the days of horse and buggy. Already, farmers are reported to be cutting down on travel. I think Extension must at least be ready for a world like that of 1910. We must begin to plan now for new uses for the radio in extension teaching, for getting permission and if necessary legislation to use school busses to bring leaders to meetings, for far more letter writing, for more skillful use than ever of bulletins and leaflets. We must prepare our people for a new type—or is it an old type—of organization?

One characteristic of that will be that the neighborhood will take on renewed importance, those small units within our modern village or town centered rural communities.

This device of volunteer leadership seems then to be very good but improvable. In this time, when our way of life never seemed more precious or more threatened, it offers a tested tool ready to hand for the Extension Service to use in its own indispensable leadership within one of the most strategic and important areas of the defense of that way of life—the area of agriculture and rural life.

Gardens for the Retired

The Oregon Victory Garden program is providing an outlet for the desires of many older citizens retired from active life to contribute valuable service toward the war effort, reports O. T. McWhorter, extension horticulturist. Most of these older people have had previous farm experience and already know the fundamentals of good garden practices but are interested in knowing about new developments in home gardening, new varieties, and the like.

Fewer Hoppers

An encouraging note in the North Dakota farm picture, as the State's agricultural industry goes into the heaviest food-production program in its history, is the improved grasshopper situation for 1942.

In only three relatively small areas is the soil heavily enough infested with grasshopper eggs to be considered "severe."

A Live Victory Garden Sample

Some 50,000 people in the heart of the State of Washington's vital coastal defense area got a living demonstration of home gardens during the Pacific Northwest Flower and Garden Show in Seattle, March 15 to 22, through the installation of a "Victory Garden" as one of the features of the event.

The garden, a model 40-foot-square replica of an actual planting, was installed and maintained throughout the show through the cooperative efforts of the Western Washington Experiment Station and the extension service of the State College of Washington. During the 8 days, attendants, subject-matter specialists, and extension agents from neighboring counties were on hand at all times to discuss gardening with visitors and to hand out a special Victory Garden Bulletin. Interest in the gardening program is shown by the fact that some 15,000 bulletins were placed in the hands of interested people, and many other people were persuaded not to plow up lawns or uproot shrubs and flowers to make way for a garden.

Planning for the Victory Garden display started in January, and vegetables were planted in greenhouses at the Western Washington Experiment Station in Puyallup, Wash., and the United States Department of Agriculture at Sumner, Wash., about that time. Selected berry plants and fruit trees were also brought into the hothouses to force them into leaf and blossom for the show. The vegetables and berries were readied for display under the direction of Dr. C. D. Schwartze, horticulturist, and Arthur Myhre, assistant horticulturist, of the experiment station. Arrangements for the Extension Service participation in the display were handled by a special committee consisting of Dr. John C. Snyder, extension horticulturist; R. N. Miller, extension engineer, and Calvert Anderson, extension editor.

In order to keep the display in harmony with the flower-show atmosphere, the extension committee worked out several plans to avoid use of any signs which would detract from the general finished appearance but which would let the growing vegetables tell their own story. Signs used in the display carried the notation, "State College of Washington," and a large overhead label reading "Victory Garden—You, Too, Can Have One."

For end-of-the-row markers, small animated reproductions of the ripe fruit of each plant were made from waterproof plywood, painted in natural colors and given life by the addition of cartoon faces and wire arms and legs. Many of these characters were depicted as holding defense bonds, working on their income tax, or engaged in like tasks. Scattered down every row were small circular disks bearing the respective designations, Vitamin A, Vitamin B_1, Vitamin C, and Vitamin G. The markers were put in place under supervision of Extension Nutritionist Eleanore Davis and were scattered in the rows in approximate proportion to the amount present in the vegetables planted there. The vitamin labels attracted considerable attention and comment from show patrons.

That the "Victory Garden" held its own on display with thousands of dollars worth of floral blooms is attested by the fact that it was given the first-place blue ribbon in the special exhibit class and was also given an especial "Award of Merit" as one of the outstanding displays of the entire show.

Vegetables planted in the garden included peas, carrots, beans, cabbage, turnips, chard, spinach, beets, radishes, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, and corn. The fruit section of the display included an apricot tree, a peach tree, two grapevines, two blueberry bushes, two currant bushes, a dozen raspberries, two rhubarb plants, and an espalier apple and pear as background. All the vegetables were grown in flats or pots which were set in place in rows and then carefully packed in moist 20-year-old alder sawdust. Lack of light caused some of the vegetables to fade before the 8 days were completed, but in general the garden retained the attractiveness that caused Seattle dailies to liken it to a "seed catalog come to life" on opening day.

Radio Broadcasts

The "Victory Garden" display was made the focal point of an intensive garden publicity campaign that reached many thousands of persons throughout the Pacific Northwest. Every afternoon at 2:15, KIRO, 50,000-watt radio station located in Seattle, stationed Bill Moshier, its popular farm announcer, at the garden for a 15-minute program. These programs were handled entirely by the Extension Service and consisted of informal but carefully prepared interviews with the attendant county agents and home demonstration agents on topics of garden information, both as to production and nutritional values. This series of programs culminated on Saturday of the show in a half-hour round-table summary handled by Mr. Moshier, the extension committee named above, Floyd Svinth, San Juan County agent, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Svinth, a former home demonstration agent. In addition to these broadcasts, four appearances were also made on KIRO's regular morning Farm Forum feature by specialists in attendance. Other Seattle radio stations also carried extensive material on the garden program.

The press was not overlooked, with the publicity manager of the show estimating that more than 1,000 stories on gardening were used throughout the State in addition to the many articles and pictures used by Seattle papers during the show itself. One large Seattle daily carried a special Victory Garden page on the opening day of the event.

Especial importance attached to the success of the Washington Victory Garden exhibit as Seattle is located in the center of the area where live the thousands of workers that man the vast Boeing plant which supplies the Nation's flying fortresses and the mighty naval yards at Bremerton. In addition, the area also contains such great Army centers as Fort Lewis and McChord Field.

Seek Labor Solution

One more step toward providing farm labor for growing and harvesting this year's crops in Oregon has just been taken with arrangements for appointing a farm-labor subcommittee to be added to the agricultural planning committee in each county. Details of this plan have beeen worked out jointly by L. C. Stoll, director of the Federal Employment Service for Oregon, and W. L. Teutsch, assistant director of the Federal Cooperative Extension Service at Oregon State College.

Creation of a farm-labor subcommittee with a broad representative membership will coordinate the activity of the Federal Employment Service, the county war board, the land-use planning committee, and the agricultural planning committee, it is believed. In addition, it will give representation on the committee of the major commodities with large farm-labor requirements.

In each county, the employment service representative and the county agent will agree on the nomination of not more than three producers or processors of farm products to serve on the committee. These three persons, with the chairman of the county USDA War Board and a member of the county agricultural planning committee, will constitute the farm-labor subcommittee. Other such subcommittees already functioning in each county deal with land-use, farm home and rural life, livestock, and crops.

Every effort is being made to find the solution of the impending farm labor problem in the immediate communities rather than to depend upon arrivals from distant points. Movements now in progress to register potential farm labor from the schools and among the women are part of this general idea.

■ Paul E. McElroy, county agent in Fayette County, Iowa, has made it easy for farm people to get the printed material they need for increased food production and better nutrition. The Victory bulletin rack in his office, patriotically decorated with American flags and the Food for Freedom emblem, contains all material on the two subjects that he has been able to gather.

4-H Enlists in the War Program

■ 4–H Mobilization Week, April 5–11, enlisted the wholehearted support of rural boys and girls and their leaders in every State. Each one emphasizing the seven-point Victory program in a way which met his particular conditions, thousands of new members, in addition to those already enrolled, pledged their time, their skill, and their loyalty to stand by the home front and to produce food to win the war.

President Roosevelt spurred the young folks to greater effort in a special message to 4–H Club members which was printed in last month's REVIEW. Governors in Colorado, Maine, New Mexico, Ohio, and other States proclaimed the week of April 5–11 as National 4–H Mobilization Week by executive order. Throughout the week, national, State, and local 4–H broadcasts were heard; 4–H motion pictures were shown in local theaters; and more than 100,000 4–H mobilization posters were displayed in public places. In thousands of homes, 4–H window signs indicated the active part being taken by the 4–H members residing on such farms. Exhibits of 4–H Club accomplishments were to be seen in countless store windows, in town halls, in libraries, and other public places. In local communities throughout the country, special 4–H Club meetings, pageants, and other 4–H events were held in which leading citizens participated along with the members.

Typical of the mobilization are early reports from New Jersey, where 2,000 new members enrolled in 4–H Clubs and altogether 10,000 new and old members volunteered in the 4–H Victory Corps. More of these Jersey boys and girls enlisted to grow food for freedom than to work in any other victory project. Club groups, however, favored scrap collection. For example, the Centerville 4–H Small Fruits Club of 18 members—most of them of Italian parentage—collected 12 tons of scrap metal and at least two dozen old automobile tires.

Leaders Volunteer

Farm men and women also heard the plea for mobilization and responded to youth's call for leadership. One year ago, Salem County, N. J., had 13 local leaders; now it has 84. Mercer County organized 16 new community clubs. Mobilization week in Atlantic County, N. J., meant the first 4–H Clubs organized with a full-time 4–H Club agent.

According to reports, mobilization for salvage of paper, old metal, rubber, and other scrap is popular everywhere. Northampton County, N. C., 4–H Club members made a house-to-house canvass of the entire county to collect waste paper, using the proceeds to buy defense bonds. MacArthur Day put extra pep into the Georgia boys' and girls' scrap collection. Each of the 2,000 Kentucky clubs appointed a salvage committee with a chairman in each county who sits on the regular county salvage committee.

The Connecticut 4–H Victory Corps emphasizing farm-labor needs has enlisted about 20,000 boys and girls to work on home production activities which, it is estimated, will be worth about 1 million dollars. Older Connecticut young people registered with the Employment Service as willing to take farm jobs away from home. Younger members are making an accurate labor report on the time spent in producing Food for Freedom. Certificates of recognition for good work will be issued jointly by the Extension Service, the State defense council, and the farm bureaus.

Special Victory certificates were also announced for Colorado 4–H Club members who help in the Nation's war emergency this year. To get a certificate, all members must take part in one or more of the Victory activities in addition to their regular work and participate in at least five different club Victory activities. Because of the sugar shortage, Colorado 4–H Club members are growing more sugar beets. A special contest will be conducted in seven counties for sugar-beet club members.

Grow More Food

More Food for Victory is the first line of thought for South Carolina members and leaders. More than 30,000 members have talked and planned with their families to do certain definite things such as raising more pigs, growing a Victory garden, a sirup patch, rice for home use in the Coastal Plains, edible soybeans, and other new vegetables, and pearl millet for cows. They have also pledged themselves to harder work around the farm and home to help meet the labor needs.

Nebraska young folks are in the thick of the big push for production. The Kow Klan Club of Gage County was the first in the State to earn a Victory seal. Pork, dairy, poultry, swine, garden, foods, and canning clubs are most popular.

Double Your Project is the motto of the Jamestown, R. I., clubs. The Aim High Club members who originated the motto are doing 4 to 10 times more than the average club member on the same project. They say: "It is the extra effort that counts most toward Victory."

Everywhere, 4–H Clubs are planting Victory Gardens and stimulating their friends and their neighbors to do likewise. When a Union County, N. C., club member has signed up three families to grow a garden, he is recognized in his school and in local papers as a Victory Garden leader. If the member signs up five or more families, he is a Victory Garden specialist in his community.

The problems of wartime nutrition are being studied in Pennsylvania 4–H Clubs. More than 1,500 meetings have been held and 100,000 copies of a special leaflet distributed. 4–H Clubs are working through Civilian Defense Boards and township representatives to supplement the work of community leaders and give more 4–H Clubs a chance to participate in the Victory program. Massachusetts young people are pledging to improve at least one food habit during the year. Each one mobilized gets a special button designed with a 4–H clover inside a large V and a 4–H Victory window sticker to be displayed in the home.

A member of the New Mexico Food for Freedom Club conducts a special health project, keeping a simple diary and taking a physical examination both at the beginning and end of the club year. All participate in some local defense activity.

Down South in Louisiana, Rapides Parish reports a 35-percent increase in membership. Caddo Parish 4–H executive committee worked out a program for the week, including special church service on Sunday and special 4–H program at assembly in each school.

These are but a few of the ways in which 4–H Club members have mobilized for the defense of their country; however, they indicate the commendable way in which the 4–H Club organization has been streamlined to meet the needs of the present critical war situation. Only those activities remain which have a direct bearing on the war effort; moreover, increasing recognition at this time is being given to those 4–H activities that aid in reducing the labor shortage and building the morale and "the will to do" of all rural young people. National 4–H Mobilization Week proved that 4–H boys and girls throughout the country were "on the alert always" in keeping with their 4–H war slogan, in carrying out their own national 4–H Victory program.

Waste-Paper Baler

Blue prints showing how to build a portable, hand-operated waste-paper baler have been developed in Texas for communities and organizations collecting waste paper.

The machine will compress paper to bales 14 by 18 by 18 inches, which will weigh around 30 pounds. M. R. Bentley, extension engineer, worked out the design at the request of J. C. Yeary, county agent at La-Grange, Tex., who said that Fayette County organizations were having trouble handling the large volume of waste paper collected by 4–H Club boys and girls, vocational students, Boy Scouts, and others.

Cost of the baler runs around $4. For further information, write to your State extension service, as Texas is furnishing a blue print for each State extension service.

Needed—A Million Neighborhood Leaders

During the war, face-to-face contact with every rural family is the only way that the Extension Service can carry out the Secretary's memorandum and get "prompt and complete educational work."

News items, radio talks, meetings, circulars, and such methods will influence about half of the people. To stimulate the rest of them, we must use personal contact in addition to the usual ways of spreading the news.

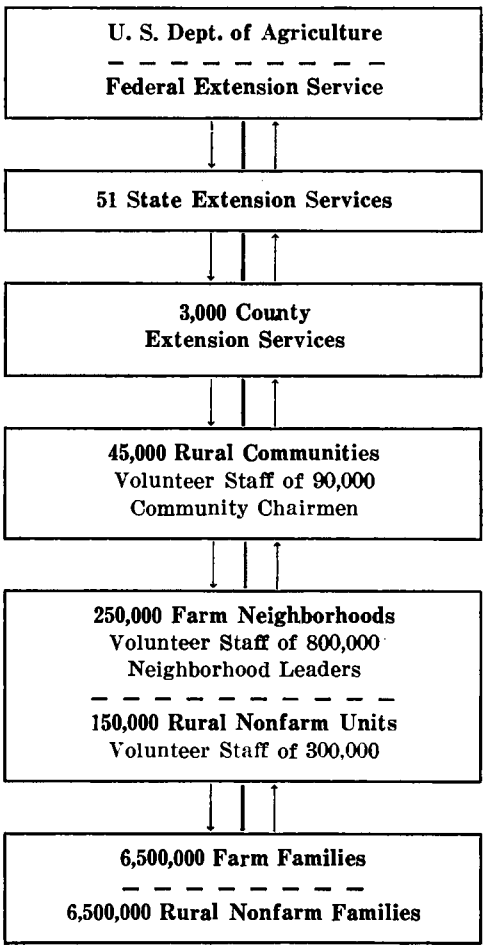
The diagram shows the machinery for connecting the farm family and the Department of Agriculture as worked out at the national conference on voluntary leadership. This illustrates the major features of a line organization using voluntary leadership to obtain prompt and complete coverage of rural people on educational aspects of agriculture's wartime program.

The diagram is based on the experience of States that have already developed neighborhood leadership. It utilizes natural social groupings and, with minor modifications, can be correlated with present extension machinery in most States and counties.

The key to the plan is the neighborhood leader. Each neighborhood leader is responsible for carrying war messages to and from 10 to 20 families. Their work supplements rather than displaces the present 700,000 volunteer leaders serving 4–H, home demonstration, and other agricultural extension groups. To serve all 13,000,000 rural families, 1 million neighborhood leaders in addition to our present local leaders must be trained.

Representatives of 4–H Clubs, home demonstration clubs, agricultural extension groups, farm organizations, schools, churches, and other community organizations, and the two community chairmen may form a community committee which can be helpful in bringing together all war programs in the community and insuring wise use of the leadership. Even more important, such a community committee gives wider support and, therefore, bigger results.

The purpose of the leadership organization is to develop among rural people an understanding of war aims, a knowledge of what they can do to help win the war, and to stimulate them to do their share. Personal contact needs to be supplemented by neighborhood, walk-in discussion meetings.



Strive for Physical Fitness

Campbell County, Wyo., 4–H boys and girls who learn what constitutes a balanced diet for their 4–H Club animals will this year apply rules of good nutrition to themselves.

A blue-ribbon 4–H member in health in 1942 means that each day he eats the proper foods and follows a planned health program to make him a strong and healthy citizen. He learns to feed and care for himself just as he learned to feed and care for his animal to grow the animal into a straight-lined, attractive, well-developed individual.

The health program of each member is outlined and planned by the 4–H member, 4–H leader, parent, and family physician. This health program was started 3 years ago by the 4–H Club council, with the cooperation of the county agent. This was 2 years before the Nation began emphasizing health for defense.

One hundred and sixty 4–H Club members based their health-improvement work on free physical and dental examinations by Campbell County doctors and dentists in 1941.

Parents of 4–H Club members are enthusiastic about this county health program, because they found health defects in their children unknown to them, which, left untreated, could develop into serious health deficiencies.

These health defects included infected lungs, tuberculosis, infected kidneys, tularemia, anemia, rheumatic heart, underweight, overweight, poor hearing, poor eyes, poor posture, and others. Sixty 4–H Club members were found to have infected tonsils. Forty-seven had tonsils removed.

The council's plan of giving recognition was based on physical fitness to encourage club members with good health to plan a health program to keep good health, and on health improvement to encourage 4–H Club members with physical and health defects to follow a plan of building health.

Beulah Magnusson, Sunshine 4–H Club, was named State health champion as a result of her health-improvement work and physical fitness and received a free trip to the National 4–H Club Congress. Louis C. Reed, Jr., was a State blue ribbon health winner. Lyle Wilson and Betty Anderson, Sunshine 4–H members, received county recognition on their health-improvement work. The Gillette Lions Club awarded each of these 4–H members silver health pins.

Much credit is due Campbell County doctors and dentists cooperating with the 4–H Club council in this county 4–H Club health program.

Financing the correction of defects of 4–H Club members was a problem to some parents. The community council health committee helped to solve this problem by establishing a revolving health fund of $350. This money was raised by putting on a county-wide carnival and dance.

They Have Served 20 Years

A group of Alabama Negro extension agents were recently honored at Tuskegee Institute for having served a period of 20 years or more. They are C. S. Sampson, Sumter County; Mrs. Laura R. Daly, former home demonstration agent, Macon County, at present with the Consumers' Division of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.; F. G. Manly, Elmore County; Luella C. Hanna, State agent for Negro women; and D. C. Crawford, Tallapoosa County; J. D. Barnes, Greene County; W. T. Gravitt, Madison and Jackson Counties; P. J. Brown, Hale County; Mrs. Carrie A. Gee, Morgan and Lawrence Counties; B. F. Hill, Limestone County; and T. W. Bridges, Morgan and Lawrence Counties.

Prairie County, Ark., home demonstration club members contributed 677 quarts of home-produced fruit, 589 quarts of canned vegetables, 7 bushels of potatoes, and 5 gallons of sorghum last year to the Arkansas Home and Hospital.

Navy Buys Black Locust

J. L. VAN CAMP, Assistant Extension Forester, Purdue University

■ "Black locust posts from Ripley County are assisting the Atlantic Fleet in its victory drive against the Axis," reports County Agricultural Agent Guy T. Harris of Versailles, Ind. Strange as it may seem, the black locust planting program, designed originally for erosion control in Ripley County, is paying cash dividends to the farm owners in the large sale of posts to the Burns City Naval Ammunition Depot in Martin County.

Wood plays a vital part in a war economy. Farm forest products enter into a national defense and victory program. With steel posts scarce and expensive, bids were offered for 20,000 wooden fence posts, to be used in guarding the great Naval Ammunition Depot near Burns City. Due to the efforts of County Agricultural Agent Harris, this contract was obtained for the farmers of southeastern Indiana. One-half of the order goes to Ripley County and the remaining half to the neighboring county, Jefferson.

This was the first large sale of timber products on a semicooperative basis by farm owners. The bids for Ripley County were accepted in the name of Otto Moeller, secretary-treasurer of the Ripley County Forestry Extension Committee. All details as to specifications, trucking, and payment are handled through County Agent Harris' office with the assistance of the county extension forestry committee, Roy Hoyer, Fred Green, John Green, and Edward Merkel.

As is customary, strict specifications have been set up for these black locust posts by the Government inspectors. The posts must be between 4½ and 6 inches top diameter but may be either split or round. They must measure 7 feet in length and be sound. A curvature of 2 inches in each 4½ feet, off the tangent on the flat side, is permitted and a curvature of 6 inches off the tangent in each 4½ feet on the opposite side.

In order to prevent defective or cull posts from being hauled, the trucking is being done by one individual who grades the posts carefully before shipment. This avoids rejections by the inspectors at Burns City. Thirty cents a post at roadside is paid in Ripley County, which is well above the average received by individual sales.

Farmers in Ripley and Jefferson Counties feel that County Agent Harris is to be complimented for handling the sales in a cooperative manner through the county extension forestry committee. County Agent Leo P. Geyer and Farm Forester J. S. DeYoung of Madison are associated in this sale of posts, calling for 10,000 posts from Jefferson County to fill 50 percent of this order.

As a number of large defense, aviation, and munition areas are being located in Indiana and vicinity, many fence posts will still be required on these properties. County agricultural agents having adequate post supplies for sale in their counties are being urged to look into these possible markets with a view to arranging cooperative sale for the farm owners of their counties. Other special outlets for wood products from the farm are available at times. Extension workers are being urged to report these markets to the producers in an effort to obtain the best possible returns from wood products during the present period of high demand.

Eisenhower Heads War Relocation Authority

Associate Director of Extension Milton Eisenhower has been chosen by the President to organize a War Relocation Authority as a part of the Office for Emergency Management. The new agency takes charge of relocation, maintenance, and supervision of aliens and other persons whose removal is in the interest of national security. Mr. Eisenhower's ability to simplify and correlate organizations into a working unity, so valuable in his position as land-use coordinator and very helpful to the Extension Service during the short time he served as Associate Director, will stand him in good stead on the new Authority. His position in the Extension Service will be held open in the hope that he may be able to return later.

A feature of the new organization will be the War Relocation Work Corps, providing voluntary enlistment for the duration and offering work which will probably be largely agricultural. The terms and conditions of work will be prescribed by Mr. Eisenhower. Some of the Japanese removed from military zones on the Pacific coast have already gone to work in Colorado beet fields.

Radio Saves Tires

More than 1,000 enrolled listeners in Illinois have just completed their radio poultry short course, and extension agents have found the use of the radio to be one answer to tire and rubber shortage. The 10-week short course by air and mail was designed by H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist, as a means of helping Illinois poultrymen to achieve their wartime goal of a 10-percent increase in egg production in the face of tire rationing and other deterrents to extension meetings. Each of the agents was at first sent 20 enrollment cards for farmers in his county, but rush orders came back for 25 and sometimes 500 more cards.

The lessons were broadcast every Tuesday from 1:30 to 1:55 over the University of Illinois Station WILL. T. N. Mangner, associate in radio extension, assisted with the broadcast. Several other stations carried the program by transcription.

The weekly lessons covered such subjects as selecting the right amount and type of poultry equipment, everyday problems in chick brooding and rearing, summer management of growing pullets, poultry housing and ventilation problems, culling and the laying flock, feeding and management of layers, preparing poultry for freezer locker storage and prevention of disease losses. A final examination was given at the end of the course and a suitable certificate awarded to those who successfully completed the work. Arrangements were also made for those who were enrolled to send in questions for discussion on the broadcast.

The course has proved a successful method of getting information on poultry raising to the farmers and shows the possibility for even more intensive use of the radio in the wartime extension program.

Cooperatives in War Program

Texas fluid-milk cooperatives and those producing cheese are taking the lead in increasing production to meet lend-lease and war needs, reports C. E. Bowles, specialist in organization and cooperative marketing. Some of the fruit and vegetable cooperatives have been pioneering in bulk shipments to save containers and to lower distribution costs. Frozen-food locker plants are saving the steel and tin which would ordinarily be used to can many products now preserved by freezing. Processing meats near the source of production and near the point of consumption releases transportation facilities and relieves congestion at terminal markets.

The spirit of the cooperatives and of their desire to help win the war is typified by the Plains Cooperative, Inc., of Plainview. This cooperative of some 4,500 members has announced that the dividends paid on the business for 1941 will be paid to the dairymen in defense bonds and defense stamps. In addition to piling up large supplies of high-quality cheese to meet the emergency, the savings on these operations are being turned over by these farmers to the Government to help prosecute the war.

■ Farmers' cash income from marketings, from commodities placed under loan, and from Government payments in 1941 amounted to 11,771 million dollars, the highest total for any year since 1920. This total is 29 percent higher than the income received from the same sources in 1940 and is 9 percent above the average income from farm marketings for the years 1924–29.

■ During the past 2 months, more than 250 tons of scrap iron have been collected from farmers in Morgan County, Colo., and sold on the market, reports B. H. Trierweiler, county extension agent.

Mobilizing Community Forces

D. E. LINDSTROM, Extension Rural Sociologist, Illinois

The war to victory for the Allies requires that all resources—human as well as material—be fully mobilized. Organized groups in rural areas are an important human resource. This resource includes the numerous common-interest groups such as farmers' clubs and small community clubs meeting in homes, one-room schoolhouses, local town or club halls; they are the kind of groups in rural areas that take in everyone. Members of the whole family attend meetings, and all families in the neighborhood or community usually attend the meetings. To use these groups effectively in the war period and to keep their cooperation when peace efforts come should be a major cooperative project of the Extension Service.

Neighborhood and community meetings in rural areas are especially important in agriculture's war program when tires are being rationed and automobile production curtailed. Meetings should be closer to the people.

Meetings in neighborhoods and communities can be of service in a number of ways:

1. They can carry information on agriculture's war efforts programs to every farm family, for neighborhood meetings take in everyone.

2. They can get everyone in the group to take an active part in carrying on the program; thus local meetings can give men, women, and children a sense of the importance of each person's contribution to the war effort.

3. They can keep up morale through visiting and recreational activities.

Neighborhood and community groups are really little democracies. They are formed through local initiative; they make their own policies; they build their own programs; they carry out their own activities; and they use their own leadership. Such little democracies must be preserved and strengthened throughout America. They must be made aware of their importance as little democracies within the great democracy in America.

In Illinois, efforts have been made to get the cooperation of all community units, community clubs, farmers' clubs, farm bureau units, granges, rural parent-teacher associations, and similar groups in planning their programs. Where no such groups were active, local people were urged to form committees of representatives from farm bureau, home bureau, grange, 4-H Clubs and rural youth clubs, church, and school groups to hold neighborhood and community meetings to help spread the benefits of the extension program. The use of local leadership and talents was encouraged. In wartime, such efforts should be redoubled so that all groups in every rural community are aware of their obligations, importance, and opportunities. They all have one common interest—to help the Allies win the war.

Rural community and neighborhood groups are numerous. It is estimated that in Illinois alone there are well over 2,000 school district community clubs. In addition, there are more than 500 community or farm bureau units. Farmers' clubs and granges active in the State number more than 300. Farm bureau unit organizations in Sangamon County, for example, 16 in number, cover approximately 23 of the 26 townships; in 1941, these units held 192 meetings at which 15,000 attendance was reported. More than 1,200 farm families attended and took part in the meetings and activities. This represented more than half of all the farm families in the county.

More than 45 rural community clubs in Schuyler County are being enrolled in a campaign in 1942 to help win the war. A county association of these clubs has been formed to obtain as nearly 100 percent enrollment as possible. The clubs have regular meetings in the open country rural schools, churches, and homes. The program will include food for victory, conservation of natural and human resources, meeting the aftereffects of war and similar materials.

Community meetings are being arranged in Marion County. A series of three to four monthly meetings are being held in every township or community in the county in February, March, April, and May to help carry the agricultural war effort program to farm families. Similar plans are being made in at least a dozen other counties.

The lecturers of all local granges are meeting in a State conference during farm and home week to work out programs for lecture hours to cooperate in the agriculture's war effort program. Subordinate granges are active in 119 communities in the State.

Thus human and group resources in rural areas in Illinois are being mobilized. To save time and travel and to encourage the use of local leaders, extension specialists are working out subject matter outlines for local leaders to use. County extension agents and county superintendents of schools are cooperating in a number of counties in sending out monthly letters to leaders of all local groups listing important meetings to be held the following month.

Thus rural neighborhood and community organizations throughout America can help the Extension Service to reach the last farm family on the last farm not only with the all-important war effort program but also to carry out the great task of helping to formulate a lasting peace.

New and Revised Film Strips Ready

The following film strips have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with other bureaus. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Series 613. 4-H Club Songs.—43 frames, 50 cents.

Series 617. 4-H Club Songs.—49 frames, 50 cents.

Series 620. Tree Planting and Land Use.—54 frames, single, 55 cents, double, $1.25.

Series 621. Making a Coat.—Supplements F. B. No. 1894, Coat Making at Home.—19 frames, double, $1.00.

Series 622. The Farm and the Farm Woods.—48 frames, single, 50 cents, double, $1.00.

Series 625. Poster Slides.—1. Buying Boys' Suits. 2. Buying Bath Towels. 3. Slip Covers, 4. New Cotton Hosiery.—38 frames, double, $1.00.

Series 627. Pigs Can't Shoot. Swine management for increased food production.—62 frames, single, 55 cents, double, $1.25.

Revisions

The following series have been revised and brought up to date. Users of the illustrated lectures should be sure that they have the latest revision, thus making use of the latest knowledge the Department has to offer. Old film strips and lecture notes should be discarded to avoid conflicts.

Series 182. Milk-Quality Improvement in 4-H Dairy Clubs.—40 frames, 50 cents. Slightly revised.

Series 199. Chestnut Blight.—49 frames, 50 cents.

Series 264. Rugmaking—A Fireside Industry.—50 frames, double, $1. Slightly revised December 1941.

Series 346. First Lessons in Beekeeping.—45 frames, 50 cents. Slightly revised.

Series 349. Forest Conservation.—67 frames, single, 60 cents, double, $1.50.

Series 414. How Demonstration Work Serves the Young Homemaker.—61 frames, single, 55 cents, double, $1.25. Slightly revised.

A New Show With an Old Plot

GORDON B. NANCE, Extension Economist, Missouri College of Agriculture

■ Many unkind things have been said about economists. Some have said that economists are like Woofus birds, those strange creatures that fly backwards to keep the wind out of their eyes and thus never know where they are going but always know where they have been. Another, having reference to our disagreements, has said that if all economists were laid end to end, they would reach no conclusion. Still another, and this was the unkindest cut of all, has said that if all economists were laid end to end, it would be a good thing.

No one, however, has accused us of having poor memories, for a file cabinet does not forget; despite our propensity for independent thought, on some points we are, more or less, in general agreement; and if from our unquestioned hindsight, some foresight may be acquired, it could be a good thing that we have not "all been laid end to end."

Economic conditions seem strangely familiar to me today, for I still remember when I was graduated from college and started forth to make my way in the world—to conquer at least a bit of it. Prior to that time, economic conditions had meant little to me, because my dad had been the buffer between me and business changes. But since that time I have been on my own and have experienced the uncushioned shocks of economic forces. That way I have remembered them.

As I think back, it was a lusty, booming wartime world I tackled in 1917. American mills and factories were operating on an unprecedented scale. Labor was scarce and high, and boys who had worked on my dad's farm for 75 cents a day were making 12 or 16 dollars a day in Detroit factories. Everyone had plenty of money with which to buy, but goods to be bought were scarce. The automobile I ordered did not come for 5 months. Wholesale prices had risen 24 percent the year before and were to rise another 40 percent that year. Prices of farm products had risen 25 percent the previous year and were to rise 60 percent more that year. Such investments as we had paid good dividends and increased in value. I blush to tell, but before 1920 I had already calculated just when I would have enough money to retire.

Sees Parallel Between 1917 and 1942

Now, 24 years later, we are again in a lusty, booming wartime world. American mills and factories are again operating on a scale never before known—50 percent above even that of 1929, the year we used to talk about. Labor is again scarce, and some men who have recently lived on relief or charity are getting 12 to 16 dollars a day. Everyone again has plenty of money with which to buy, but merchants are having difficulty in replenishing their stocks. Wholesale prices again have advanced 24 percent. Prices of farm products have risen 50 percent and are still rising. Investments are paying double what they did a few years ago. If such repetition occurred at the movies, I would reach for my coat and hat and say to myself: "This is where I came in," and walk out.

Plan of Action

1. Increase the production of those products that are likely to continue relatively high in price—which means those products most needed for national defense.

2. Increase production for farm and family needs.

3. Provide in advance for essential production requirements.

4. Avoid purchases at high prices of what will not be paid for during the period of high prices.

5. Refinance now, on long-time terms, any debts that may not be paid off during the period of high prices.

6. Make every business decision with a view toward attaining the best possible position to endure the aftermath of war. The last post-war period wrecked the lives, shattered the morale, and extinguished the hopes of more people than did the entire war that was responsible for it.

But we cannot walk out on this economic show. There is no "out." Besides, it is not exactly the same show—even if it is the same plot. It is something like "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which I saw for the third time not so long ago. If I remember correctly, John Barrymore played Dr. Jekyll the first time, Frederick March the second, and Spencer Tracy the last. Each of these leading men, in their performances, gave a different interpretation of Robert Louis Stevenson's play.

The world show that opened in 1939 has a different cast of characters from that of 1913. Then it had Kaiser Wilhelm, King Victor Emmanuel, Emperor Yoshihito, Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, and Woodrow Wilson. Now it has Hitler, Mussolini, Emperor Hirohito, Petain, Churchill, and Roosevelt. Each of the old actors gave his own interpretation to his separate role, so this show will be somewhat different—Remember Pearl Harbor? But Old Man Economics, who wrote the play, laid down laws of acting thousands of years ago that will not permit too much liberty to be taken with the script. The way prices of farm products have behaved then and now proves this point conclusively for most of us.

Prices of farm commodities rose from the beginning of the last war until 2 years after its close, more than doubling in that period. The next year they dropped about a third and maintained that level for about 10 years. We adjusted ourselves to that level of prices and set ourselves to the task of feeding and rebuilding the world. It was in that period you will recall, that we proudly announced that we had discovered the panacea for economic ills, the alchemy of prosperity that would banish poverty from the land, put two cars in every garage and two chickens in every pot. And 3 short years after this grandiose pronouncement, we were in the depths of the worst depression the world has ever known. Not only had we not banished poverty, but bread lines were twice as long as ever before in our history. Not only did we not have two cars in every garage, we had lost the garage. Not only did we not have two chickens in every pot—we did not even have a pot. From that low point in 1932 prices again started a slow upward climb. They are still climbing, but they are climbing faster now—just as they did in 1916.

Recalls Joseph and Pharaoh

I seem to recall, vaguely, that when I was in Sunday school years ago, somebody told me of a dream that Pharaoh had—a dream of 7 fat cattle eaten by 7 lean ones; of 7 good ears of corn swallowed by 7 poor, ill-favored ears. Joseph interpreted this dream to mean that there would come 7 years of exceeding great plenty, to be followed by 7 years of grievous famine.

If you had a similar dream last night, I can interpret it for you. It means that we shall have a series of good years, the production and income in which will be far beyond any we have ever known. How many of these years there will be I do not know, but it is much more likely to be fewer than seven than more. These will be followed by a series of bad years. How many of these there are to be I do not know, but they are much more likely to be more than seven than less.

Just when these bad years will start I do not know. The upward trend in employment, production, income, and prices is expected to continue at least through 1942, through the duration of the war, and could easily continue several months longer, depending on the international and domestic developments. But a sharp reversal of this trend is inevitable upon the cessation of war, the defense program, and other Government spending. It should be constantly borne in mind, too, that in no instance have prices failed to

decline to within 7 percent of the pre-war level within the 16 years following the cessation of former major wars.

However, much more serious attempts will be made to control prices during this war period than were made during the last, and these will have some effect. But neither the measures to be employed nor their efficacy can be forecast at this time.

Most observers feel that the most that will be accomplished is a limiting of the degree of rise in prices during the war period and of the decline in the post-war period. This curbing of extreme price changes is an end most devoutly to be desired.

So, with all the seriousness I can summon, and in plain, untechnical, everyday language that nobody can fail to understand, let me assure you of my firm conviction of this: That those of us who do not take advantage of the opportunities afforded by these few good years we are now experiencing to put ourselves in a position to withstand the many more lean years that I am sure are to come, will, when the lean years do come, find ourselves in one heck of a fix.

To Meet Labor Shortage

T. B. SYMONS, Director of Extension Service, Maryland

The farm-labor situation is acute in Maryland where we are surrounded by industrial developments which are calling on every source of labor. We saw the handwriting on the wall and as early as 1940 began to try to lay plans as far ahead as possible that we might not be caught entirely unprepared. The situation in the coming season, 1942, will be even more acute; but we are organized for the job and have launched offensives on a number of fronts.

The backbone of our organization is the State agricultural planning committee appointed late in 1940 with the president of the Maryland State Farm Bureau serving as chairman and Dr. S. H. DeVault of the University of Maryland serving as secretary. Each county also set up a labor subcommittee. One of the first activities of the county committees was the preparation and sending out of a labor questionnaire to each farmer through the cooperation of the county agent. These questionnaires were returned to the State employment service where certain items were tabulated.

With information on the need and possible labor sources on hand, the committee set about obtaining the cooperation of other organizations. The Works Progress Administration materially reduced the projects available to release workers for farm work. The CCC issued instructions permitting enrollees to be furloughed for temporary periods of time to assist in the harvesting of fruits, vegetables, and other farm crops.

A cooperative agreement was worked out between the Maryland Selective Service System and the State Agricultural Planning Committee relative to occupational deferment of laborers essential to farm work. A letter was prepared and sent to all employers of farm labor in Maryland to explain the procedure in asking for occupational deferment. A similar letter was sent to each county agent, which also explained a plan for the county farm labor subcommittee to follow in border-line cases.

The farm labor subcommittees have proved helpful to the local draft boards in reviewing these border-line cases. Out of about 2,020 cases on which occupational deferment was asked, 2,000 persons were deferred and 20 were refused.

Through the medium of the State Labor Committee and the United States Employment Service, about 5,000 farm laborers were placed on Maryland farms during 1941, and this number does not include private recruiting of farm labor.

The problem is undoubtededly more serious for the coming season. Realizing this, the farm labor subcommittee in each county met early this year to review the situation and to determine what more must be done. We are working closely with the United States Employment Service, now planning to put placement men in each county, with the Farm Security Administration, in the possible use of mobile camps for migrant labor and with the State director of selective service.

We are now getting together current information on canning house labor problems such as specific data on the crops canned, season of canning, the number of persons employed, facilities of canning plants, and the possibility of using certain local help to a greater extent in the canning of vegetables, especially tomatoes. We are conferring with State officials on the use of prison labor. Another possible source of labor would be the three conscientious objectors' camps in Washington County, and it is expected that the men located there can work on farms in that immediate vicinity. Shortening the school term to release boys and girls for farm work is under consideration, as well as the more efficient use of CCC boys.

In addition, we are laying plans to tap the supply of city youth, especially in Baltimore. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, and Maj. Louis Lanborn, headmaster of McDonough Institute, suggested a plan which is now in operation, in which high-school boys and girls more than 15 years of age are registered to take special training in farm work. This is done on the 800-acre farm of the McDonough Institute. Each Saturday from about March 15 to the close of school, these boys and girls are transported from Baltimore to the farm for practical training in dairying and general farm work. At the close of school, a large number can also be given a week's intensive training.

Surveys are now being made to determine the approximate number of farmers who can use this class of labor. With this training, the young people can be useful in such occupations as picking vegetables, cultivating with hand tools, picking fruit, assisting in harvesting hay, wheat, and barley, threshing, and such chores as harnessing horses, driving wagons, cleaning off horses and cows, washing udders and milk cans, and cleaning out stables. Older boys familiar with driving automobiles could learn to drive tractors on straight hauling jobs. Such young people might also be useful in canning plants.

Another effort to develop all sources of labor is the training of women to aid in farm work. In response to a request of the American Women's Voluntary Services, we have cooperated in setting up a short course at the University of Maryland for women who want to offer their services as farm workers. We have offered three such courses this spring, one in poultry raising, one in horticulture and gardening, and one in dairying. Thirty-six women registered for these courses through the American Women's Voluntary Services, pledging themselves to give at least 144 hours to practical training in addition to the courses. Their enthusiasm and interest were maintained throughout the 4-week course.

We have no illusions as to the prejudice as well as ability of city people to adapt themselves to farming conditions, but I believe that in this emergency we should prepare a reserve to meet any conditions that may develop.

These are some of the ways we are working on the problems of labor shortage in Maryland. By continued energetic efforts, we hope to be able to alleviate the labor bottleneck and meet our Food for Freedom goals.

Dr. Smith Comes Back

Because it looked like a long war to Dr. C. B. Smith, former chief, Office of Cooperative Extension, and because he wanted to help the Extension Service in its wartime program, he volunteered his services to Director M. L. Wilson, offering to do anything he could in the emergency. One of the tasks which he has undertaken is the writing of the annual report, important in these days of examining every agency for effectiveness and contribution to the war effort. We welcome Dr. Smith back to the extension fellowship and feel more confident because he is working with us.

Summer In-Service Training Courses

Administrative Management Institute Planned

■ An official institute devoted to administrative management problems of extension directors and State supervisors of county workers will be held July 27 to August 7 at the Center for Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota.

This Institute on Administrative Management originated as the direct result of a recommendation made to the Extension section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, in Chicago in November, by Director J. W. Burch of Missouri, chairman of the subcommittee on administrative management and personnel training of the committee on organization and policy.

The program of the institute is being arranged by a committee composed of Director P. E. Miller, of Minnesota; Director J. W. Burch, and Meredith C. Wilson, representing the Cooperative Extension Service; and J. M. Nolte, director of the Center for Continuation Study; Lloyd M. Short, director of the Training Center for Public Administration, and William Anderson, chairman of the Political Science Department, University of Minnesota.

There will be 6 hours of planned instruction each day, two 2-hour periods in the morning devoted to lectures and discussions, and 2 hours in the afternoon for the workshop type of activities.

A recent survey of the States indicates that attendance will be about equally divided between directors and assistant directors, and State leaders and assistant State leaders of county agent, home demonstration, and 4–H Club work.

Extension Summer Schools

National defense and post-war planning enter into the short-period training sessions arranged primarily for county extension workers at State colleges in Colorado, Mississippi, and Washington during the coming summer. Because of the war emergency there has been a curtailment in summer school planning. Drastic readjustments in the 4-year courses of State colleges and universities interfere with the usual summer sessions scheduled. Furthermore, because of the pressure of emergency activities, the agents cannot be certain of taking a 3-week leave period from their counties to attend summer school.

From June 15 to July 3, Colorado State College will conduct the sixth annual extension school planned on an area-training basis. Such timely topics as the problem of inflation and paying for the war; the economics of soil conservation; and post-war adjustments and the place of the United States in world reconstruction will be taken up in a course, Current Economic Problems Affecting Extension Work, to be given by Dr. A. C. Bunce of Iowa State College. Extension Organization and Program Development will be given by Karl Knaus of the Federal Extension Service; Rural Sociology, by Dr. R. W. Roskelley of Colorado State College; and Principles and Practices of Occupational Guidance of Rural Youth, by James A. McCain of Colorado College.

Scheduled at Washington State College from June 15 to July 3 are courses on Nutrition, War and Defense Policy, and 4–H Club Organizations. Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service will teach extension methods, emphasizing adjustments in extension workers' programs in meeting wartime needs.

Mississippi State College is arranging for the first time a 3-week training school for Extension, Farm Security, and vocational agricultural workers, scheduled for June 1 to July 2.

ON THE CALENDAR

Home Demonstration Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Delaware Extension Service, June 3.

4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by South Dakota Extension Service, June 6.

American Home Economics Association, Boston, Mass., June 21–25.

American Association for Advancement of Science, Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22–26.

National Education Association of United States, Denver, Colo., June 28–July 2.

National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill., June 18–19.

American Dairy Science Association, East Lansing, Mich., June 23–25.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29–July 1.

National Council State Garden Clubs, Inc., Seattle, Wash., July 7–10.

Secretary Opens 4-H Mobilization Week

■ National 4–H Mobilization Week, April 5 to 11, was opened by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in an address over the National Farm and Home Hour network. Representatives of Maryland's membership presented a 4–H Victory pin and mobilization poster to the Secretary. Left to right are: Sarah Jenkins, Secretary Wickard, Doty Remsberg, Eleanor Bird, and Fred Kretzer.

As a result of Mobilization Week efforts, it is estimated that about 650,000 rural girls and boys enrolled for the first time as 4–H Club members while more than 900,000 already members of clubs signed up during the week for one or more 4–H Victory projects.

Former 4–H Members Attend Agricultural Colleges

More than one-third of the students enrolled in agriculture and home economics at agricultural colleges in the United States during the present college year, 1941–42, are former 4–H Club members. Twenty-eight percent of the students enrolled in home economics and 37 percent of those enrolled in agriculture at 40 land-grant colleges, including Alaska and Puerto Rico, are former 4–H Club members. Young men and women with 4–H training make up more than one-half of the total enrollment in agriculture and home economics at the agricultural colleges in Illinois and Nebraska; nearly half of the enrollment in these courses in Alabama, Indiana, and Kansas; and approximately 42 percent of those taking similar work in Kentucky, Maine, and Missouri.—Second Annual Study of Former 4–H Club Members Attending Agricultural Colleges in the United States, 1941–42, by R. A. Turner, Federal Extension Service. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Serv. Pub.

4–H Club Statistics

Based on the rate at which new members were enrolled in 1940, 64 percent of the boys and girls growing up on farms and 21 percent of rural nonfarm youth are being reached by 4–H Club work. The average length of their membership is about 2⅔ years. County extension agents devote 28 percent of their time to work with 4–H members and older youth. For each year of time devoted to 4–H and older youth work by county workers, the average enrollment is 774 rural youth.—Statistical Analysis of 1940 4–H Club Data, by Laurel Sabrosky and Barnard Joy, Federal Extension Service. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 377, Feb. 1942.

Community Factors Affect Success of County Agent

In a study of community factors affecting the success or failure of county extension activities in two Michigan counties, six social factors are listed as having direct relationship to the extension agent's degree of success. Four factors, namely, community organization and morale, organizations and morale among farmers, socio-economic conditions, and leadership, were all found to be positively related to the success of the extension program. The fifth factor, civil boundaries within the community, were found to be influential only in situations where natural leadership was prevented from participation in extension work in the community by the circumstance of legal residence. Community conflicts, the sixth factor, were found to be

negatively related to the success of the extension program, particularly in situations where the conflict occurred between groups of farmers.

Four communities, two in each of two counties, were surveyed. The unit of investigation was the local community. Because of the customs, traditions, and unique characteristics, it was thought that the community would be an important influence in determining the effectiveness of agricultural extension programs. A list of social factors in the community which were considered to be important in the success of an extension program was mailed to all Michigan county agricultural agents. More than half of the agents returned their questionnaires in which they rated the relative importance of the factors listed and added others which they considered important. Data relative to the factors were obtained by personal interviews with representative residents of the communities, supplemented by census data, newspapers, and other documentary sources.—The Community Situation As It Affects Agricultural Extension Work, by C. R. Hoffer and D. L. Gibson, sociologists, Michigan State College. Special Bulletin 312, Oct. 1941, Michigan State College.

Youth Bibliography

Citations of scientific data gathered from 24 studies of extension work with rural youth are available in the mimeographed bibliography, 4–H Club and Older Youth Studies, 1940–41, Extension Service Circular 373, by Barnard D. Joy and Lucinda Crile, of the Federal Extension Service. The recent summary of studies supplements Extension Service Circular 339 which includes 112 youth study citations.

Six studies which are not available for distribution are also summarized in Circular 373. These are: Organization for Conduct of 4–H Work, by Wilmer Bassett; Some Factors Affecting the Vitality of Local 4–H Clubs, by Paul W. Thayer; The 4–H Member's Book, by W. H. Palmer; A Study of Junior Leadership in 4–H Club Work, by Henry A. Pflughoeft; Methods of Evaluating Effective 4–H Local Leadership, by Paul J. Dixon; and Essentials of a Handbook for Local 4–H Club Leaders, by Mylo S. Downey.

Home Visits in 4–H Work

A home visit from the extension agent significantly increased the percentage of completions of 4–H girls in Broome County, N. Y. Nearly three-fourths of the girls who had received a summer visit from the agent completed their 4–H work for the year, while only half of those who were not visited by the agent completed their projects.

Data furnished by local leaders indicated that home visits were effective in increasing parent cooperation.

"Home visiting is valuable to the agent because it gives opportunity to learn how well the existing program is functioning and in what respects it can be changed to meet old and new needs," the author points out. She recommends that "Home visits be better planned as to purpose, preparation, execution and evaluation."—Home Visits in 4–H Club Work, by Jean Shippey, National 4–H Club Fellow, 1940–41. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 379, 1942.

4–H Tailoring Schools Evaluated

Are training schools for local leaders effective? This question is important in Extension because many training schools are held for local leaders each year. An evaluation study of the 4–H tailoring schools for local leaders in Massachusetts showed that the leaders had learned much from the instruction they received.

Each of the three tailoring schools held in the State last summer consisted of six weekly all-day meetings. The local leaders made wool garments under supervision and instruction. The leaders received first-hand information from the clothing specialist on how to tailor wool garments from "mill ends" and old clothes. Tailoring techniques were explained and demonstrated which eliminate the "homemade" look in "made-over" clothes. Help was given as the leaders actually performed the techniques in making their wool garments. Bulletins were distributed for study between meetings.

Interestingly enough, the leaders did not learn as much about tailoring techniques which were only explained and for which they had bulletins; they learned more about those techniques which were demonstrated as well as discussed, and which they actually performed in making their garments.

A follow-up study, to be reviewed later, is now in progress to determine the use local leaders made of the instruction during the months succeeding the tailoring schools in teaching their 4–H girls and homemakers, and in their own clothing construction and consumer purchasing.—Results of 4–H Tailoring School for Local Leaders, Massachusetts, 1941 by Mrs. Esther C. Page and Marion E. Forbes, Massachusetts Extension Service and Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service. Massachusetts Extension Publication, 1941.

AMONG OURSELVES

Extension Feels Loss of Ella Gardner

The very sudden death of Miss Ella Gardner, recreation specialist, on Sunday, March 29, was a great shock to all in the Extension Service. Miss Gardner was ill for only a few hours, death resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage.

Miss Gardner had been a member of the Federal Extension staff since 1935. Previous to that time, she served for 10 years as recreation specialist in the United States Children's Bureau, engaging even then in many cooperative undertakings with the Extension Service, particularly in the development of recreational leaders.

During recent months, Miss Gardner cooperated very actively with the Children's Bureau and the Office of Civilian Defense in the preparation of two bulletins—one dealing with the care of children during wartime and the other concerned with the protection of women and girls from the effects of the strenuous work which the war imposes on farm families.

Before Miss Gardner's affiliation with the Federal Government, she initiated recreation programs for the playground departments of Asbury Park, N. J., Altoona, Pa., and Fairmount, W. Va.

Assistant Director Brigham said of her: "All who knew Miss Gardner realize that her passing will be a distinct loss to the Extension Service. Her high ideals, her stalwart character, her exuberant personality, her professional skill, and her outstanding talents along many other lines placed her on a level of attainment without a peer in her chosen field; and she was so recognized nationally. As such, the life of Ella Gardner will always be an inspiration to those who came in contact with her."

■ Tyrus Thompson, former South Dakota 4–H boy, recently became State 4–H Club leader in South Dakota. He succeeds Horace M. Jones, who has accepted similar work in Massachusetts.

Mr. Thompson established an excellent record in 4–H Club work while a student in high school and continued his interest in 4–H Club affairs as a student at Springfield Normal College.

While acting as a rural school teacher in Bon Homme County, Thompson assisted in organizing the first older youth group in South Dakota and served as the Bon Homme County group's first president. He represented South Dakota at the National 4–H Camp in 1934 and was a member of South Dakota's high-ranking 4–H dairy judging team in 1932.

Upon completion of his work toward graduation in 1936, he became assistant county agent in Minnehaha County where he again assumed leadership in the formation of older youth groups.

He was brought back to the central extension office in 1937 as a district 4–H Club agent.

■ Elbert Gentry, county agent pioneer, died on February 10, 1942. As agricultural agent in Smith County, Tex., for the last 21 years, he was known to many of the 7,000 farmers of the county as a reliable source of information on the county's agriculture which varies from the rose industry to the development of permanent pastures.

Mr. Gentry was born in Texas on October 7, 1875. He was appointed special cotton boll-weevil agent for Georgia in 1906 and served in that capacity until November 1, 1912, when he was transferred to Washington, D. C., as agricultural and field agent for Oklahoma and Texas. He returned to Texas as district agent of the northeast counties in April 1915, and carried on this work until his appointment as county agent of Smith County in March 1921.

■ Daniel M. Treadwell, Dixie County, Fla., agricultural extension agent for 11 years, died February 6 after a brief illness.

Mr. Treadwell had been in extension work for 27 years, serving as county agent in Georgia from 1915 to 1927 and in Florida from 1927 until his death. He served as county agent in Wakulla County from 1927 to 1930, going to Dixie County in 1930.

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EXTENSION SERVICE,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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IN BRIEF

A Follow-Up From Minnesota

During the first series of local leader training meetings for the Food for Freedom program described in the February REVIEW, we actually trained 9,213 local leaders in poultry, swine, and dairy products. These leaders in turn carried this material to between 50,000 and 75,000 farm people in their home communities. From many direct and indirect sources we are convinced that this program was unusually effective. The second series of leader-training meetings is now being concluded, and community meetings are being held. At these meetings, spring and summer practices are being stressed. We are not having such large attendance on the second round, because farmers are getting ready for spring work and the pressure of time is beginning to be felt.

The garden leaders' training conferences are also being held with splendid cooperation. The leader-training meetings for nutrition schools to run through March, April, and May are now in full swing. The interest and attendance is much greater than was anticipated. We are actually printing 150,000 pamphlets for the use of the members of these classes for each of the three series of meetings. This will give some idea of the enrollment.

We now have the staff at work analyzing our programs up to this time and charting our course for the summer months. We are also beginning to think about the types of activities that will be most effective during the winter of 1942–43.—PAUL E. MILLER, *Director of Extension Service, Minnesota.*

■ North Carolina reports 50 farm women's curb markets with 2,334 producers selling $458,101.92 worth of produce in 1941. In addition, 60 counties sold farm produce to hotels, institutions, and merchants, amounting to $419,373.87. This gives a grand total of $877,475.79. Extension agents are arranging to have defense stamps sold on all the organized markets to give both producers and customers an opportunity to invest their money in the defense of our country.

EXHIBIT IDEAS—A new film strip, Series 631, 42 frames, single frame, $0.50

THE 4–H LOCAL LEADER—A recent film strip revised to meet war needs, Series 516, 50 frames, single frame, $0.50

BANG'S DISEASE—A new film strip, Series 632, 20 frames, single frame, $0.50

FARM WOMEN AT WAR—A new film strip about American farm women in 1942, Series 629, 50 frames, single frame, $0.50

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Extension Service Review

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Swinging into action on new front to stabilize cost of living and fighting

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

Responding to the sixth point of the President's seven-point program, a Virginia farm woman, like thousands of other farm people, buys her regular stint of war stamps from the mailman. She made her weekly pledge when neighborhood leaders canvassed her county.

■ On Monday, May 18, virtually everything the American farmer and his wife buy was put under a price ceiling for the duration. Chief exceptions in stuffs used in the barn and field are mixed feeds and seeds; chief exceptions in stuffs used in the farm home are foods—flour, butter, cheese, fresh fruits, fresh fish, and fresh vebetables. But until peace is restored most of the articles in stores patronized by farmers cannot be sold for more than the highest price charged by each store in March 1942.

No ceiling has been placed on the prices of products the farmer and his wife sell so long as those products remain substantially in their original state.

Under the Emergency Price Control Act passed in January 1942, and even before that, action was taken by the Office of Price Administration to stop the rise in the prices of many products bought by farmers. Most of this action was at the wholesale level. But, as the battle raged more fiercely on the fighting fronts, prices continued to go up. It became increasingly evident that nothing but all-out war on the home front could prevent the evils of inflation in the cost of living—and the greater evils of deflation of all values after the war. Farmers remember only too painfully their struggles to save their land and dispose of large surpluses during the last period of deflation.

Roof on Retail Prices

Therefore, on April 27, the President announced an all-out battle on the economic front and named price control as one of seven measures vital to success. To carry out this part of the President's plan, Price Administrator Leon Henderson issued the General Maximum Price Regulation, calling it "the citizen's charter of security against rising living costs." By this regulation the prices of most commodities and commodity services were prevented from rising above the highest levels of March. The ceiling became effective on May 11 for wholesale prices and on May 18 for retail prices. Maximum retail rates for services will be established as of July 1.

Extension's Responsibility

The price-control regulation is not easy to understand, but the obligation for explaining it to rural people rests squarely on the Extension Service. On the very day the President laid down his seven-point program in his message to Congress on April 27, Acting Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill wrote:

"I am depending on the Extension Service in each State to carry on for the Department general educational work to acquaint farmers with the Government's program for holding down the cost of living, and their part in the program."

Just 2 days later, a group of extension workers from 10 States met in Washington to study the legislation, confer with OPA officials, and plan for a campaign which would inform rural people.

A series of 11 regional conferences in May agreed on ways and means of interpreting the President's seven-point program to control the cost of living and fighting. The spirit and interest ran high at these conferences as they outlined plans and studied the program with OPA officials.

Wartime volunteer neighborhood leaders are playing a most important part in the educational plans. From reports already in, it is estimated that 800,000 neighborhood leaders will be at work this summer. Training and servicing these leaders is one of the most pressing problems right now.

Brief printed and mimeographed material, simple and specific, for the use of these neighborhood leaders, is appearing in every State. It includes simple leaflets and a check card to be left with the neighborhood families and letters or manuals of information for the leader. Buttons, certificates, and other devices are being given to leaders in recognition of their appointment and their services.

During this month, community and district leader-training conferences are being conducted in every State. Local papers are supporting the work splendidly, in some cases publishing the names of all the leaders.

Every other avenue open to extension agents is being used. The established cooperation with other Government agencies is helpful. Farm organizations, commodity committees, farmer cooperatives, home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, market committees, trade groups, and handlers of agricultural products are all planning to take part in the campaign.

Publications from OPA and other Government agencies are being promptly sent to extension workers as soon as available. The rapidly expanding field force ot OPA offers further facilities for obtaining accurate and complete information, and the director is kept informed of these developments.

The sense of patriotic duty which prevails, the hard work being done, the thorough representation obtained, the coordination with other agencies, give every assurance that a big job is being done well.

Production, now!

ELWOOD DAVIS, County Agricultural Agent, Morrow County, Ohio

The "Production, Now!" plan, launched on February 22 in Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, as the "guinea pig" county, has received rather wide publicity, some of it exaggerated. Undoubtedly, there are many counties doing as much or more in their war effort.

To help understand what the plan, "Production, Now!" means: It does not mean the forming of a new organization to take the place of existing organizations. It is a motivating force from the bottom up. Production, Now! is an idea. It is the expression of the people. The plan gets action. It stimulates people to do something. It puts the proverbial burr underneath the saddle.

If the machinery within a given community is hitting on all fours and working smoothly, there is no need for a "Production, Now!" plan. With idle machinery, idle people, indifference, with things at a standstill, then "Production, Now!" furnishes the self-starter. It brings about action and does not conflict with any organization.

What did it do to the farm group in Morrow County after the memorable meeting on Washington's Birthday? On the following Saturday, February 28, more than 50 farm families gathered in the courthouse from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3:45 that afternoon, bringing with them a potluck dinner.

The farmers brought into discussion the following problems: Farm labor situation, farm machinery situation, marketing of all dairy products, gardening and home preservation of foods, question of salvage materials, production and use of sugar substitutes, crop adjustment program, transportation (rubber shortage), and conservation of left-overs in the home.

Dividing themselves into three discussion groups, the farmers attempted to find solutions for all their problems and to make recommendations for action.

It was agreed by all that the State school authorities should be contacted regarding the use of school help in the spring and in the fall. If boys and girls were to stay at home occasionally in needed war work, would the school give credit for their attendance?

Vocational agriculture teachers of the county have been appointed to plan and carry out a survey of all available farm power in Morrow County by townships by listing the combines, threshers, pickers, tractors, and other equipment, finding out which machines are for hire, and, with the help of the operators, attempting to establish a uniform price for custom work. They also expect, as the need arises, to determine what labor may be available from those who carry old-age pensions, WPA workers, people who are retired but are still able to work, factory help after hours, women who could work in a farm home thus releasing the farm wife for outside duties, and the people listed by unemployment offices.

"Production, Now!" was the idea that electrified the people of Morrow County and made good newspaper copy in the New York Times and The Washington Post. It was featured in the President's press conference and talked about on national radio hook-ups and by ordinary people wherever gathered. Fred Sweet set the ball rolling. A former county newspaper editor in Mount Gilead, Ohio, he went to work for the Government in Washington last November. After Pearl Harbor he was worried. This war seemed to him a People's War. Democracy was on trial. Democracy he defines as "people working together," and if the war is won, he feels that it will be by people working together—not in Washington alone, but throughout the country; in the villages, the towns, and the cities—the people of industry, labor, farmers, housewives, and students, all working together to win the war. He took annual leave and went back to Ohio on his own, to see if the simple plan he had outlined would work in his home community. The county agent who, Mr. Sweet says, has the rare ability to give more than he receives, here tells what "Production, Now" means to Morrow County. In the meantime, the movement gathers momentum, and many other counties are taking it up.

The county war board, all members of which were present, appointed a six-man farm-labor committee selected on a geographical basis. These men are using the AAA township committeemen to make a complete farm labor survey.

The plan for the salvage of scrap materials was presented by a representative of the county highway department, and the farmers were quick to support him in his county-wide salvage program for metals, papers, rags, and rubber. It is planned to organize the entire county, working through the trustees in each township. Any farm machinery parts that can be salvaged from the waste materials will be held in reserve at a machinery pool. A farmer can come in to replace a broken gear, shaft, wheel, or some other part.

Farmers will be urged to produce sorghum molasses, maple sirup, and honey in ever-increasing quantities.

As the farmer will not be allowed new tires, those at the meeting recommended that a farm service man or two in each county be given a tire priority that he may serve the farmers with new parts and needed materials in order to carry on farm operations without undue interruptions.

It was further suggested that all people be urged to grow, process, and store vegetables and fruits in order to release commercial canned goods. It was suggested that an all-over county garden committee be appointed to work out a county garden program, to reduce duplication of effort and to disseminate information.

The farmers would like to see all farm organizations and other official and unofficial groups that represent Morrow County people team up together and pull as a unit in our war effort. They recommended that representatives from all these groups sit together occasionally, merely to pool their ideas and clear their thinking. When people get together and think together, constructive action is bound to follow.

The organizations mentioned in Morrow County, both official and unofficial, are as follows: The County Defense Council, county commissioners, and other county officials, home economics teachers and the county nutritional committee, township trustees, vocational agriculture teachers, representatives from the church and school, the Farm Bureau, Grange, Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Land Bank, Production Credit, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Red Cross, youth organizations, fraternal organizations, the Extension Service, labor, industry, and the Unemployment Bureau.

Acceptance of this idea at the bottom is what counts. It will be accepted by the people only if it is clear that its sponsors are themselves devoted to the proposition that this is a war of, by, and for the plain people. If that fact is clear, then it cannot fail of success.

Production, Now! would call in a citizens' committee of a hundred or more representative farmers' and workers' families with attention to the geographical distribution. These 100 people should prepare a preliminary list of problems brought about by the war for which a solution may lie in community action. If there are community problems, then a large mass meeting should be held to elect officers for the citizens' committee, to present the list of problems, to appoint an executive committee to determine action upon problems listed, and otherwise mobilize the community into effective action.

4-H Clubs fight fires

Fire control in rural America is a war responsibility of the Extension Service. 4–H Club boys and girls in all States are doing their share in successfully carrying out this Nation-wide fire-prevention program. Particularly significant are the fire-prevention projects being carried out by 4–H Clubs in such States as Oregon, Kansas, California, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. In many States, especially in the Midwest, work in fire prevention has become an important part of the 4–H farm and home safety program.

In New Hampshire, 4–H members are giving valuable service in preventing as well as in detecting and extinguishing forest fires. In several counties, boys have been taken on hikes to show them fire-prevention methods. On one of these hikes, the boys sighted a fire and put it out before the forestry crew arrived. The boys have been taught to cut fire lanes. In one community, when the boys were cutting fire lanes, the girls went along to prepare lunch. The 4–H girls in a number of communities have been organized to serve food to the 4–H fire-fighting crews.

In Carroll County, N. H., where 4–H Ranger work is well established, club members make a personal investigation of fire hazards on their own farms and in their communities, locating suspicious smokes and fires built without permits, stamping out lighted cigarettes or cigars thrown out by motorists, reporting license numbers of careless motorists, watching for fires from household incinerators, and assisting local fire wardens in any way possible. After one bad forest fire had been extinguished with the help of club boys and girls, the fire chief wrote: "The 4–H Rangers got right into the fight, followed orders, and were as good as many men who fought."

Connecticut and California 4–H Clubs have organized 4–H fire patrols. Some clubs have raised money for fire equipment, and others have rebuilt trucks for fire purposes in rural areas. In most counties in Connecticut, since the National 4–H Victory program has been under way, there has been a decided increase in the number of 4–H fire-fighting patrols or crews, and many of those already under way have gained new members and obtained added fire-fighting equipment.

In Marin County, Calif., the Nicasio 4–H Club decided that their community project would be supplementary to the Nicasio farm center fire-control program. As a result, the members located all the sources of water in the community on a large map which was then made available in the community. This work of the young people stimulated them to take greater interest in the causes of fires and in fire prevention. Club members put on a fire demonstration in the local schools and influenced a number of farmers to obtain simple fire equipment for their homes. They also studied spark arresters as several tractors had caused fires in their own community.

In Santa Cruz County, Calif., Francis Gregory, one of the 1940 4–H All-Stars, is said to be the youngest fire chief in America. In 1941, he reorganized his Davenport Fire Department based on the training received as a 4–H Club member. Included in such training were demonstrations at regular fire-control field meetings, showing how fires are spotted on the headquarters map with the use of the Osborne range finder in lookout towers.

In Oregon, the 4–H fire-prevention campaign, sponsored by the State fire marshal department in cooperation with the State College of Agriculture, is stressing the economic value of fire safety as a means of saving millions of dollars annually on the farms. The Oregon 4–H boys and girls have been trained in the skillful use of fire extinguishers and in obtaining and properly placing on the farm ladders of adequate length, covered water barrels, hose, and pails. They have developed a system of fire signals which will quickly summon farm neighbors in the event of fire.

In Nevada, a farm-fire-hazard survey of the State as part of the Nation's program of defense was recently launched by the State extension service. County by county, the hazards from fire, especially in time of war, were surveyed, chiefly by 4–H Club boys and girls nearly a thousand strong. Methods of eliminating the hazards were furnished farmers and ranchers so that they might remedy them and insure a successful harvest of the foods for freedom. Checked in this study were all places and equipment which might be dangerous. Included was the farmhouse itself, grass or weeds and rubbish in the yard near the house, the heating equipment, chimneys, electrical installations, oil lamps, gasoline, and cleaning fluids, as well as grass, brush, and accumulated rubbish near barns, haystacks, and farm equipment.

The Barbour County 4–H Club members are given credit for the establishment of a forestry protection system because of their efforts in obtaining 5,000 signatures to agreements not to burn woods. Last year, 1,348 club meetings were devoted to a study of forestry and the prevention of forest fires in Alabama.

In order to protect crops as an important factor in the successful prosecution of the war, a special effort is being made to enlist and train all 4–H members as volunteers in farming areas in the use of simple equipment and to act at a moment's notice in order that food supplies may be saved and sabotage attempts thwarted. For this purpose, 4–H boys are being enlisted in many States along with their fathers as members of local fire-fighting crews or patrols and are being trained in the equipping of trailers with fire extinguishers, ladders, sacks, hose, rakes, shovels, and pumps; in the use and care of hand-fighting equipment; and in the removal of all fire hazards from the farms and the communities. 4–H Club members are also being trained to deal with incendiary bombs, remembering their 4–H war slogan, "On the alert, always."

A young fire chief, Francis Gregory, was a 1940 4–H all star in California. He has reorganized the Davenport Fire Department and now has an efficient fire-fighting organization.

Home work for the war

A visit to home demonstration clubs in the great Valley of Virginia gives Clara Bailey a glimpse of how Virginia women are working together to make the Nation's war effort effective.

■ Victory begins at home, and it is there that you find women from coast to coast working away at their war tasks. What can women find to do which will strengthen the Nation for war? Well, the women of Rockbridge County, Va., have figured out a number of things they can do and they are doing them.

Three sunny spring days spent with Catherine Peery, home demonstration agent, visiting some of these women on their farms or meeting them at the school, the church, and in their own club houses, left the impression that food is the keystone of their efforts. First, they say, we must grow food—food for the armed forces, food for war workers, food for everyone in Rockbridge County that we may have a health reserve here.

Spring was garden time and everyone was planting. To be sure that everyone made provision for an adequate victory garden, the local extension leadership organization was used. Each neighborhood of about 50 families had a man and a woman leader. These two leaders got together and listed the people in their neighborhood, giving the size of the farm and whether farmed by owner or tenant. Then they made definite plans to see each one on the list, at church, the lodge, the store, or by a special visit, helping all to plan their gardens. For those unable to buy seed, the County Welfare Board set aside $400.

A local leader, proprietor of the country store in Irish Creek, a community high up in one of the mountain "hollows," said of her activities:

"I tell them they won't have no food. They tell me 'why, I get relief,' and I tell them 'you can't get what ain't.'"

Seed exchanges, seed catalogs, and vegetables were the theme of every meeting and corner gathering. Seven women of the Timber Ridge Club at Fairfield pooled their orders for seed and got a one-third discount. "It was a lot of work," said the chairman. "We couldn't even find a set of scales to measure ounces, but everyone got enough seed to feed their families, we saw to that, and someone tells me every day that they wish they had been in on it."

Each of the 18 home demonstration clubs elected a garden leader who receives special training from the extension garden specialist which she agrees to pass on to club members and neighbors. Each club has a committee whose duty it is to carry the work to nonmembers of home demonstration clubs. Each community has set up a demonstration garden to help with varieties of vegetables to grow, insect control, and other problems which beset the gardener.

Abundant food is taken for granted on many of the valley farms—so much for granted that it was a real shock to the women to find out that some children came to school without breakfast or adequate lunch, that more than 174 farms had no milk supply, and many knew nothing of the year-round garden.

"One of our activities which we feel is most important in these times is the school lunch," said Catherine Peery as she took us over the mountains to visit the Mountain View School, one of 8 schools in which home demonstration clubs sponsor the school lunches. The school serves a wide area of valley and mountain farm land, many of the children coming 10 miles or more. The 180 children were ready, clean, and expectant. Lunch was served in a separate building, newly painted, and built last year by NYA labor from two old abandoned district schoolhouses. The floor and the tables were covered with new linoleum. Bouquets of forsythia, redbud, and fruit blossoms made the lunch seem festive, and wide windows on three sides looked out on the grandeur of the Blue Ridge.

A very solemn little girl said an unintelligible grace in a high-piping voice and we sat down to a meal of substantial soup, fruit salad, and plenty of bread and butter. Women of the home demonstration club were as proud of the meal as the children and after lunch displayed the cellar with its lines of cans, plenty of milk, baskets of fresh fruit and vegetables, some of them surplus commodities and some of them donated by women of the home demonstration clubs and interested parents.

"The children seem so much brighter and more interested in fixing up the school and grounds as well as in their lessons since we began to give them lunches here," said the principal, Janie Powers, who is enthusiastic about the program.

Faced with a war, the women want to know more about the principles of good nutrition. It was put in first place on home demonstration club programs. Red Cross nutrition classes were sponsored in unorganized communities, taught by the agent, teacher or other home-economics trained persons in the county. Looking in on a group at Mountain View School we found them scratching their heads over final examinations, having completed the 20-hour Red Cross course under the direction of the Farm Security Supervisor. They were enthusiastic about what they had learned in preparing whole grain cereals available on the farm. They had brought some American cheese for us to sample which they had learned to make in the course.

Home nursing also had its advocates, and it was good to see the pride and satisfaction with which about 20 women of the East Lexington Club stepped up to get their Red Cross certificates from a local trained nurse. These classes were typical of those over the county.

Patriotism is a tradition with the women of Rockbridge County. You will find in the old Timber Ridge Presbyterian graveyard used in Colonial days, the very same family names which now appear on the rolls of the Timber Ridge Home Demonstration Club. They live close to the memory of Robert E. Lee, who spent his last years in Lexington, the county seat, and you will see pictures of good-looking soldier boys on almost every mantel—sons, husbands, and sweethearts, last year on the farm, this year in camp. They have much to live up to and they plan to do it.

May was citizenship month in the clubs. Fancy Hill Club set the pattern and the rest followed. The women sent in suggestions before the meeting as to what the women of Rockbridge County could do to help win the war, and these were used as the basis for discussion in the May meeting. Among the things they decided would be most useful was buying more bonds and stamps. At the request of the war board, the local leaders made a house-to-house canvass, giving an opportunity to pledge regular buying.

The women agreed to refrain from unneces-

A neighborhood leader calls to get a farm woman's pledge to buy War Savings stamps and bonds. Neighborhood leaders in Rockbridge County, Va., have been the rounds of all the neighbors twice; once to talk about a Victory garden and the second time to give everyone a chance to subscribe to War Savings stamps and bonds.

sary criticism of present-day government policies during the present emergency. The pledge of allegiance to the flag was adopted as a regular feature of every meeting. Members doubled up, filling every car to capacity when coming to meetings so as to save rubber and gasoline. Each member pledged some volunteer work in her own neighborhood to see that underprivileged families increase their food production.

After a thorough study of their situation and their problems these are some of the ways in which the women of Rockbridge County, Va., are building a strong health reserve and high morale at home, to support the war program in every possible way.

In the footsteps of Paul Revere

It required about a month to bring about the organization of Extension Minutemen in New York State, but on April 18, date of the official launching, it was announced that 15,000 persons had been enrolled in the agricultural counties of the State.

This, of course, is moving rather fast. It could have been announced somewhat sooner but the April 18 date seemed to offer an ideal tie-up as it marked the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the famous ride of Paul Revere in Revolutionary War days. The Extension Minuteman then could be offered as the modern counterpart of the minuteman of 1775 with a similar job of reaching every farm and village family quickly and in any emergency.

Launched on Anniversary

There was some question of using this date to launch the program, because it might have given the impression of a "stunt" or a "put up" affair; and to offset this an announcement was made through newspapers and radio that a minuteman organization was under way and what its duties were to be, also that it was part of a "streamlining" of the Extension Service to meet the war effort.

In preparation for the big day, a special "fill in" type of story was sent to all county agents with the suggestion that weeklies be reached the same week of the launching and the story withheld for dailies until the actual day. The names of all minutemen were to be included in the story. It worked out very well.

From the extension editor's office also went a State-wide story, with more details and background of the plan, timed to reach papers on April 18, which was a Saturday. New York City morning newspapers used it in Sunday editions. It gave comparisons of high and low counties.

The radio service of the college prepared a special 7-minute script for the occasion and released it on the launching day by transcription to seven different stations. The stations at Rochester, Buffalo, Utica, Watertown, Binghamton, Syracuse, and Ithaca blanketed the State.

Six students in extension broadcasting, plus a narrator, comprised the cast and had the benefit of one rehearsal before the final recording. The broadcast was intended not only to call attention to the launching of the minuteman organization but also to indicate the type of work its members would do.

Starting with a quotation from Longfellow's famous poem, the scene shifted to a country store where a woman was having trouble buying burlap, as an indication of one of today's problems. An extension minuteman straightened it out by explaining that there was no priority on burlap, just a shortage. In like manner, box nails and sodium nitrate were handled. Then came an explanation of the minuteman system, and the broadcast concluded with a continuance of Longfellow's poem into the fade-out.

A third job was to see that the minutemen themselves had a job that day, and so all of them had an official communication explaining points on farm labor, orders of the War Production Board, industrial building, the ordering of machinery parts, filling the coal bins, and other timely facts.

The effort here is to give the latest and best information, which is verified and documented, to help answer questions, quell rumors, to straighten out misunderstandings, and to clarify governmental regulations.

Distribution of 15,000 copies of the first information letter to the minutemen presented quite a task but was handled through the county agents. The single-page letter carries a double frank; when folded, the USDA frank appears on the outside, and below it is space for the address. Thus no envelope is needed and the work of the agent is simplified.

Minutemen Wear Special Button

In addition, 15,000 buttons showing Paul Revere, on horseback and carrying a lighted lantern, were ordered, sent, and used as the official insignia of the organization. On each button are the words, "Extension Minuteman—Food for Victory." A large red "V" runs through the design. Each minuteman also has a printed folder in which to place essential information.

To explain the wartime organization of the New York State Extension Service, including the minuteman organization in the counties, 20,000 copies of a special bulletin were prepared. The minuteman seal has a prominent place on the cover, which is attractively printed in red, white, and blue.

Agents Organize Tornado Relief

Two tornadoes running amuck in Illinois damaged more than 200 farms in about 5 counties. The way in which agents met the problems of the disaster is illustrated in Champaign County where Agent J. E. Harris and his executive committee agreed on a relief call to help clean up the stricken area. The storm took a diagonal course, southwest to northeast, across the counties. Cards sent to all box holders advised all who could help to travel north or south directly to the field of destruction, taking with them wrecking tools, wagons, and trucks. Sixteen hundred farmers reported and worked 2 days on the clean-up job which was done so smoothly and well that the local paper nominated Agent Harris as the "Man of the Month."

Agent I. F. Green in Peoria County, another of the tornado-stricken areas, reported that 36 farmers were hit by the tornado which did about $250,000 damage to farm buildings and spread debris over about 1,200 acres of farm land. The State furnished trucks from the highway department and 30 men for 3 days to help clean up. Agent Green says: "We were particularly interested that these fields should be cleaned up in order that the farmers would not be delayed in the spring planting. We also furnished many farmers with plans for rebuilding, but most of them are depending on temporary quarters now until crops are planted."

Flour Ground at Curb Market

Home-grinding of whole-wheat flour is being encouraged through demonstrations conducted at North Carolina home demonstration curb markets.

L. L. McLendon, former county farm agent in Duplin County, demonstrates the use of small home-grinding flour mills for use in making whole-wheat flour, corn meal, and cracked corn for chicken feed.

As a part of the same demonstrations, Sallie Brooks, assistant extension nutritionist, and Ruby Scholz, assistant food conservationist and marketing specialist show how to make tasty rolls, biscuits, breads, cookies, and breakfast cereals from the whole grain.

"These small mills," says Mr. McLendon, "are the answer to the problem created in eastern North Carolina by the rapid increase in small-grain acreages. Whole-wheat flour does not keep very well, and the small home-grinding outfits enable a farm family to grind fresh flour frequently."

More than 1,000 farm men, women, boys, girls, and teachers representing 31 school communities attended the twelfth annual Lee County Negro Farmers' Conference held recently at the Lee County Training School, Auburn, Ala. Lively discussions on What We Can Do to Win the War and Food for Freedom were featured.

Enlisting farms in the Ozarks

T. E. ATKINSON, Agricultural Agent, and
MRS. MAUREE E. NANCE, Home Demonstration Agent
Grant County, Ark.

The Food for Victory campaign was launched in Grant County by calling a county meeting that was planned around the 70 members of the county agricultural planning committee, representing 35 neighborhoods. Thirty-five men and 35 women along with 8 other leaders and 12 Negro men and women made up a group of 90 minutemen who received certificates of appointment from the State of Arkansas.

In addition, preachers, teachers, businessmen, representatives of organizations, agricultural agencies, and 4-H Club leaders and officers were present to make an attendance of 102 at the county meeting. W. O. Parks, chairman of the county agricultural planning committee, presided at this meeting. The chairman requested the reading of a plan of work prepared and recommended by a subcommittee. After some discussion, the entire plan of work, including the enlistment of all rural families, was adopted. Thus, the farm leaders voted upon themselves the responsibility of projecting the largest and most diversified program ever undertaken by them.

The home demonstration agent then led a discussion on how to conduct the enlistment campaign in each neighborhood, and work kits of supplies were distributed.

The county meeting was climaxed with an inspirational address by a local minister, veteran of World War I.

The following week a training meeting was held for the Negro minutemen.

All minutemen assisted by 4-H Club local leaders, home demonstration club officers, teachers, preachers, and businessmen then proceeded to hold enlistment meetings in their neighborhood on Arkansas Enlistment Day, January 22. A total of 38 neighborhood meetings were held, 4 of which were Negro meetings. Following these meetings, the minutemen made personal visits to enlist families not present at the meetings and within a week reported an enrollment of 1,065 farm families in the Food for Victory campaign, which is 85.4 percent of the farm families in Grant County.

The minutemen were assisted in reaching such a large percentage of the farm families by the county newspaper and the circular letter which was sent to each family. Two weeks preceding the county meeting, the Sheridan Headlight carried Food for Victory stories and the emblem on the front page. A two-column advertisement calling attention to Enlistment Day and giving the neighborhood enlistment centers was paid for by the Grant County bank.

That the Food for Victory campaign was well understood and the challenge accepted by the farm families is shown by the increases in production pledged by these families.

The greatest increases pledged were as follows: Dairy cows, 26 percent; poultry, 115 percent; meat, 13 percent; sorghum for sirup, 102 percent; intention to can, fruits, 45 percent; vegetables, 37 percent; pounds cured meat, 139 percent; and peanuts for oil, 700 acres. No peanuts have ever been grown for oil before.

In an effort to keep the program active and make realities out of pledges, extension leaflets have been supplied on Grow a Victory Garden, Arkansas Farm Family Food Supply Plan, Grow Sorghum for Sirup, Food for Health, Care and Repair of Household Equipment, Peanut Production, Milk Production for National Defense, Livestock Feed Supply Plan, Care and Repair of Farm Machinery. Circular letters have been sent to subject-matter leaders and others urging them to make personal visits and to assist in conducting discussions and demonstrations, also to assist in placement of farm labor and in salvage programs.

County extension agents have conducted 60 meetings on special war production goals with an attendance of 521 persons. Ten of these meetings were held specifically for training leaders. Other meetings were devoted to group discussions and demonstrations on growing Victory gardens, growing healthy chicks, improved dairy practices, peanut production, and feeding livestock.

Minutemen canvass Arkansas farms

Guided by the Extension Service, encouraged by 10,000 minutemen, and assisted by 45,000 trained local leaders, Arkansas farm families from the Ozarks to the mighty muddy Mississippi, and from Crowley's Ridge to the sluggish waters of the Red River, have rallied to the cause of Victory.

Organized into neighborhood production units by minutemen and assisted with production practices by subject-matter local leaders, Arkansas farm families have pledged themselves to increase production of all foods and agricultural products needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

This carefully planned program of sustained emphasis for the duration is the contribution that Arkansas farm people and their leaders are making to the United States Department of Agriculture's Food for Freedom program.

Organization of the farm front for victory got under way in Arkansas almost immediately following Pearl Harbor and America's formal entrance into the war.

Recognizing the historical responsibility of the Extension Service to guide farm people in all times of crises, early in December extension officials began laying plans for providing the State's farm families with the necessary educational leadership in a wartime production program.

Working throughout the Christmas holidays, staff members perfected plans for reaching every farm family in the State through voluntary leaders and for organizing the State into neighborhood production units. County agricultural planning committeemen designated as minutemen served as organizers. The set-up also provided for the constant contact between extension workers and farm families through trained local subject-matter leaders. As a result of years of intensive training by county extension agents and specialists, some 45,000 local leaders—or 1 to every 5 farm families in the State—were prepared and ready to vigorously lead their communities and neighborhoods in an all-time record production program.

The Victory production organization effort also included plans for an M-Day or State-wide enlistment day for agriculture. Planned as an answer to the farm people's desire for immediate action, enlistment day also served to supply valuable information to leaders and extension agents. Enlistment forms were devised to obtain information concerning the farm's present production units, such as dairy animals, work stock, swine, and poultry flocks, and prospective increases pledged by the family to insure a year-round food-and-feed supply and a surplus for the Victory program.

Special materials were designed, written and produced for use by the county extension agents, minutemen, and local leaders. These include certificates of appointments for minutemen, window enlistment stickers, posters, press, and radio releases, and suggested newspaper advertisements. Also, there have been produced to date 19 different pocket-size extension leaflets, emphasizing special practices and methods for attaining production goals.

Immediately after the first of the year, all extension workers attended a called conference to receive final instructions and materials for launching the Victory program. Re

turning to their counties, extension agents and the county agricultural planning committees met to perfect local organization of their county campaigns for carrying the program to "the forks of the creek."

With 10,816 minutemen on the job, enlistment meetings were held in 4,020 centers on January 22. The information contained on the enlistment cards was summarized for neighborhoods by the minutemen before being turned over to the county extension agents.

Following enlistment day, minutemen, with neighborhood-delineation maps prepared for use of agricultural planning, as guides, made a house-to-house canvass to contact families who were unable to attend enlistment meetings. At the present time, county extension agents report a total of 118,424 farm families enlisted, or 54 percent of the farm population.

From the enlistment cards, lists of families deficient in certain production units, such as gardens, poultry flocks, and the like, were prepared for the use of the agents in distributing Food for Victory subject-matter information. These lists are also turned over to local leaders so that the families in their neighborhoods might be given special assistance.

Various methods have been worked out to help families to reach the goals pledged on the enlistment cards. Home demonstration club members have "adopted" families lacking poultry and gardens. They have assumed the responsibility of helping families to obtain these production units. Many home demonstration club local leaders are also offering their homes and canning equipment as neighborhood canning centers.

Seed exchanges, canning and cooking schools, and gardening contests are other methods being used by local home demonstration clubs to facilitate the production of food for victory.

Local farm organizations are also accepting a large share of the responsibility for the success of the all-out production program. Activities of local organizations include cooperative purchases of both crop and garden seed and of machinery, such as seed treaters, harvesters, and combines; offering prizes for 4-H victory demonstration contests and gardening contests; and cooperation in the efforts of the labor subcommittee of the agricultural planning committee and the United States Employment Service in locating and distributing labor.

The minuteman, having accepted the responsibility of aiding the Extension Service in organizing and promoting all-out production, are maintaining interest and morale through community neighborhood discussion groups.

With 45,000 local leaders ready to assume any responsibility suggested, the Extension Service has been directing its efforts since January toward more efficient use of leaders through better training.

The first step taken in this procedure was to have refresher courses for county and home demonstration agents to bring them up to date on latest subject-matter information. Study days were held at the main and branch experiment stations for the agents. Training schools in cooking, consumer information, and methods of food preservation were held for the home demonstration staff. The agents, in turn, trained local leaders who returned to their respective communities and held similar schools. In some counties in the State, cooking schools have been conducted in every community by local leaders. One significant result of the cooking schools has been the increased use of whole-grain cereals and in the production and use in the diet of soybeans.

Newspaper editors, local businessmen, and farm people alike are of one accord that the program was launched when people were demanding action and wanting to have a personal part in war efforts. The reception given the program by people in general, as evidenced by editorial comment and response from farm people, marks it as the most popular launched by the Arkansas Extension Service.

Delta farms mobilize resources

J. J. PICKREN, Agricultural Agent, and CORA LEE COLEMAN, Home Demonstration Agent
North Mississippi County, Ark.

■ The first meeting held in Yarbro Community, North Mississippi County, was a joint meeting of the community agriculture planning committee, 4-H Club, and minutemen of the Yarbro community. The Food for Victory campaign was explained by the county agent to the group. Then J. R. Lambert, chairman of the committee, led a discussion; and, at the conlusion, T. R. Ivy, local leader of the 4-H Club said that it would be a great job for the 4-H Club. The planning committee agreed but suggested that before the club started the campaign, a letter should be sent from the county agent's office explaining the program to each farmer and explaining what the 4-H Club members were to do. They also agreed that the program should be given plenty of publicity through the local newspapers, on the radio, and by circular letters—not only in starting the campaign but furnishing current information throughout the year. The 4-H Club members said that this was a great help to them and that the farmers were actually looking for them and inquiring when they would be there. Mr. Ivy called a meeting of the club the following Monday morning and, with the help of Mr. Lambert, divided the community into districts and assigned a squad of 4-H Club boys and girls to each district. A list of names in each district was placed on the blackboard, and as a card was brought in for a farmer his name was erased from the board. When the club members had contacted all the people they could, those remaining were turned over to Mr. Lambert, and his group contacted them.

In the Dogwood and New Liberty communities where we did not have a 4-H Club, an entirely different method was used. A meeting of the community agricultural planning committees for these two communities was called at the Dogwood Ridge clubhouse. The campaign was discussed by the county agent. Then a discussion of the best way to contact each farmer in the community was led by the chairman, Dolph Garrett. The 28 men present came to the conclusion that the best method was to divide the communities into districts with a minuteman responsible for each district. The results were that 281 families were contacted, and these communities pledged to do more than their part.

The Negroes also played an important part in the campaign. A meeting of all the heads of the various Negro schools was called at Blytheville, and the county agent explained the program to them. The 12 Negro teachers and minutemen agreed unanimously to get the job done. January 22 was declared a Food for Victory holiday for the Negroes so they could have community meetings and explain the Food for Victory campaign. These meetings were held with great success, the largest being held at Armorel Colored School where Prof. L. W. Harroway and Negro minuteman Walter Anderson, had 168 at their meeting.

The program has been responsible for the setting up of the plantation garden demonstration on the Roseland plantation where 21 families will get their vegetables. This garden has been set up for demonstration and will be cultivated by Mr. Rose under the supervision of the county agent. A plantation canning-center demonstration is being set up on the Clear Lake farm. A building is being constructed at headquarters, and the families will bring their vegetables, meats, and other things grown in their personal gardens and in four community gardens to the center where they will can them under the supervision of somebody employed by Mr. Rogers, manager of the plantation. Similar gardens are also being planted on the Jimmie Terrell farm (80 families), the E. M. Regenold farm (more than 100 families), and the G. E. Gillenwater farm. This is something that has never been done before in the history of North Mississippi County, the leaders say.

Hawaii extension calls "double quick" on wartime activities

Since war came to the "Crossroads of the Pacific" on December 7, the Hawaiian Extension Service has worked closely with the Office of the Military Governor.

The wartime economy of the Territory of Hawaii, comprising eight islands, is administered entirely by the Office of the Military Governor. Rule of the Military Government, also termed martial law, was made operative by the Army's commanding general immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack. Civilian governmental agencies no longer perform judicial, legislative, and executive functions.

Such departments as Land Transportation and Control, Cargo and Passenger Control, and Food Control are in the Office of the Military Governor. In the Office of Food Control, five extension workers, including Director H. H. Warner; Paul A. Gantt, extension animal husbandman; Ashley C. Browne, extension horticulturist; K. I. Hanson, extension agricultural economist; and K. Murata, assistant agricultural economist, are carrying on the regular extension program under the direction of Col. W. R. White.

Hawaii for many years has been dependent on the mainland for 70 percent of the food she consumes. For some time Director Warner has believed that Hawaii should step up her production of food in order to be as nearly self-sufficient as possible in the event of any emergency. Today, as a result of the December 7 attack, Hawaii has become articulately aware of the great importance of home food production. With less and less cargo space available for food on the ships that are coming in from the Pacific coast, the importation of foodstuffs has grown into a problem of necessary control, and now, in order to conserve space, only the more essential food commodities are shipped in. Permits are required for the importation of food—canned goods, beef, and poultry products. In the issuance of permits, feed for livestock and poultry is also included. In the importation of food the policy is to bring in foods which help to maintain an adequate diet for civilians and feed enough to maintain livestock and poultry.

Director Warner, as Supervisor of Imports, issues permits to local merchants for the importation of the more essential commodities; and the policy is to issue permits according to a merchant's normal requirements. As the ships which used to ply regularly between Hawaii and the mainland are now doing war duty, carrying war materials, the importance of conserving cargo space can be seen.

The Hawaiian branch of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, with a $35,000,000 revolving fund, also works in conjunction with the supervisor of imports. The FSCC has the job of building up a reserve of food in the islands for civilian consumption. Director Warner advises the FSCC as to the amount of tonnage space on ships available and also on the kinds of food which should be imported. Director Warner is kept informed of the space available by agencies in San Francisco.

Director Warner is also a member of the local Agricultural War Board now at work on agricultural problems.

Among Paul Gantt's duties are the administration of problems relating to the production of beef, milk, pork, poultry, and poultry products, and the maintenance of daily inventories of meat in the hands of wholesalers and the daily slaughter of beef, veal, and pork on the Island of Oahu. Weekly inventories are taken of feed stocks on hand with wholesalers on Oahu. Mr. Gantt also issues permits for the shipment of livestock and poultry feed to outlying islands and approves import permits for feed from the mainland. He helped with the completion of the first inventory of livestock throughout the islands and worked with the Territorial Poultry Committee for the establishment of maximum prices for poultry and poultry products. Ceilings for pork have already been established.

Crops Specialist Browne centered his activities chiefly on the clarification of the general order of the Military Governor covering the possession and use of agricultural poison. According to Mr. Browne, this general order was not clearly understood by farming people, dealers, and homeowners, and there was much confusion regarding its intent. Growers were so confused and fearful of transgressing that unless the order was clarified promptly, it was believed that the difficulty of obtaining insecticides would contribute to the present problem of labor shortage. The loss of financial incentive resulting from recent price fixing also has further accentuated the downward trend in territorial food production. Mr. Browne also completed a report to the Military Governor, setting forth the quantities of seed required to assure the public safety of 400,000 civilians in case Hawaii was completely blocked off from all sources of boat supplies. The requirement recommended was for a period of 3 years. Recommendations were also given on the proper storage of the reserve seed supply.

Agricultural Economist Hanson assists the supervisor of food production and advises on the progress of food production in the territory as revealed by statistics related to produce plantings. He supervises crop-estimating work and marketing observations and compiles data for the monthly Agricultural Outlook covering the entire territory. He also assists in the enforcement and observation of maximum prices of fresh produce recently established by the Office of the Military Governor. Included in his activities is the produce inspection at the docks and at the markets where he works with wholesalers of fruit and vegetables on many varied problems.

The Extension Service supervised a milk route survey to reduce gasoline consumption and tire mileage by wholesale and retail milk deliverers on the Island of Oahu.

An Americanization program of Japanese in Hawaii is being supported by the Extension Service in cooperation with other civilian agencies.

B. A. Tower, extension poultry husbandman, served in a liaison capacity between the livestock specialist of the Office of the Military Governor and local poultrymen, his activity being mainly to help poultrymen maintain normal egg production in view of inadequate feed supplies.

Roy A. Goff, assistant director, is supervising extension work at the headquarters on the university campus. Mr. Goff is, specifically, liaison officer between Director Warner and Extension Service personnel, including specialists, county agents, and the clerical staff. He directs educational work of specialists and county agricultural and home demonstration agents on Oahu and outlying islands. Frequently, he makes trips by plane to other islands to assist with the production problems of county agents in all phases—animal husbandry, truck crops and horticulture, poultry, and crop estimating.

The work of county extension agents in recent months included organization work in pooling trucking facilities for transportation of farm produce to market centers; distribution of gasoline coupons; seed and feed rationing and distribution; swine and truck crops survey; advisory work with food production committees of the Office of Civilian Defense; assisting farmers in rice production and milling; educational work in poultry feeding; collection of livestock census data for the Military Governor; informing farmers regarding boats available for shipment of produce; and sales-control work of insecticides and chemicals.

Agents have assisted OCD in the development of a plan to determine feed requirements of dairy cattle, poultry, and swine, and on matters of price control. They have assisted farmers to procure animal feed and helped with a project for growing seedlings for community distribution. They have made studies and plans and given suggestions for the establishment of marketing centers and inspected range land to determine pasture needs and herd improvement.

Extension workers have conferred with Army officials on feed supplies on hand and vegetable production progress and have made weekly inspections of vegetables consigned for Army use. They have also given assistance to Army units in developing vegetable gardens and on problems related to collection of gar-

bage from Army camps and distribution to swine raisers.

In Hawaii's house organ, The Extension Letter of January, Kathryn Shellhorn, assistant director in home economics, says "It has been said that 'food will win the war.' It is imperative that each family take advantage of all available food, especially that which is in abundance. At present we have a large supply of bananas in some districts. Bananas may be easily used if the housewife knows how to prepare them in different ways. It may be necessary to change our food habits. Even though you may like rice for every meal, bananas, when they are plentiful should be used in place of rice. This is an excellent opportunity for the housewife to demonstrate how versatile she is in preparing foods. It is also a good time for members of the family to show how willing they are in learning to like foods to which they are not ordinarily accustomed."

In a recent letter, Mrs. Alice P. Trimble, assistant in home economics, writes: "I must say I was happy I had completed my regular trips to the other islands just the week before and was at home on December 7.

"We are really busy. Food, and adequate food, of course, is the most important thing facing civilians. All home economists are busy; in fact, we have even organized ourselves into a committee, and every day we have radio talks and newspaper articles giving information to homemakers. Supervising the food preservation project takes me back to my extension days on the mainland. It is really fun to pack a pressure cooker around once again. You should see me extract delicious cooking fat from coconuts. And did you know that butter can be made from coconut milk?

"Women's Clubs—Yes, we have met since the blitz and will continue to do so. Meeting in organized groups such as our Business and Professional Club and Soroptimist Club helps to keep up morale, and they do have a place in our program for victory."

Business helps farm family sign up

Members of the food and feed committee of the Cabiness Community in Pittsburg County, Okla., who carried the farm family food supply program to every member of the community.

Taking as a measure their whole-hearted cooperation in the Extension Service's farm family food supply program, the rural people of Pittsburg County should have plenty of vitamins and vitality when this year's harvest is in.

Every one of the 3,468 farm families listed in the 1940 census has enrolled, and, what is more, the committee members say they are going to outdo Uncle Sam's census and find some more families to enroll in the campaign to raise food and lots of it.

The program is a simple one; it requires that every family signing the enrollment card will produce 75 percent or more of its food for the coming year.

Agricultural workers and local leaders in any county could boast if they had succeeded in getting 100 percent cooperation of the rural families, but in Pittsburg County the feat is doubly notable.

Consider the type of country. It is rough and hilly, and most of the roads are fair to poor; but 36 McAlester businessmen and 498 voluntary rural leaders went out into the hills and obtained the promises of all those families to raise food for freedom and health.

The organization work was started the middle of January. Planning was done by a steering committee composed of the county farm and home demonstration agents, C. S. Springer, the chairman of the agricultural committee of the chamber of commerce, and the chamber's secretary-manager, Gould Bryan.

Businessmen Trained

After the plan was worked out, the leaders had to be trained. This phase started with training the businessmen, who devoted 3 long evenings to it, with the agents serving as leaders. A county-wide meeting attended by more than 300 local leaders was then held, preceding the 83 neighborhood meetings.

The neighborhood committees, one from each of the 83 neighborhoods, are composed of from 5 to 8 members. These members attended their local meetings, each of which were also attended by a member of the chamber of commerce. Incidentally, these businessmen used their own cars for all of these trips.

The neighborhood meetings were held in a 2-week period; all of those present were enrolled, and later the chairmen of the clean-up committees contacted and signed up those who were unable to attend.

Each local committee has several leaders, such as a general chairman, a leader on publicity, and one on food standards. The chamber of commerce representatives were chairmen on food guides and assisted in filling out the guides at the meeting.

County Agent D. B. Grace and Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, the home demonstration agent, both feel that maybe agricultural workers have been overlooking a good source of leadership in the past by not calling upon folks in town to help put over such programs as this one.

Grace says: "This is a selling job, and we have had the advantage of having a staff of people who make their living by selling. After all, there is not much difference between selling material products and selling ideas. This, too, should be remembered. We plan to use this combination on our entire county extension program; it is not confined to farm family food supply program."

Newspapers and the rural teachers have been generous in helping to organize and put over the program.

For several years, the McAlester Chamber of Commerce has been active in agricultural programs, but never before has it thrown as much manpower into a program as it has put into the 1942 food and feed programs.

Businessmen assisting represent banking, dry goods and grocery merchants, lumbermen, seedsmen, ginners, oil mills, implement dealers, county officials, and others. In practically every instance, these businessmen deal directly with the farm people and this fact was responsible for them being placed on the committee.

Minnesota's nutrition special

News of the unprecedented success of the Minnesota nutrition campaign began to trickle into Washington. Reports, letters, and returning field agents reflected the enthusiasm the agents felt for the work. When Agent McMillen's letter, briefly outlining how nutrition was taking hold in his county up on the Canadian border, was relayed to Director M. L. Wilson, the editor felt that the time had come to get an account of this activity for readers of the REVIEW. Agent McMillen was preparing to enter the armed forces. One of the last things he did as county agent was to write this article. May he have the same success in his new field of endeavor. The Koochiching County story could be duplicated with slight variations in many counties, for the plan was State-wide as explained in the second of these articles.

7,200 leaders trained

"Feeding the Farm Family for Health, Morale, and Victory" is a goal that should interest everyone, in the opinion of Julia O. Newton, Minnesota State home demonstration leader. She and the extension committee that planned the Minnesota nutrition program kept that uppermost in mind. As a result, men, women, and youngsters, and a score or more organizations from farm, small-town, and small-city communities are helping to "carry the ball."

During February, organization meetings were held in every county to plan a three-part program, each part to take a month for county leader training meetings and for leaders to carry the teaching to their own community groups. The theme for March was Right Foods Put More Life Into Living, a study of adequate diets and the reasons behind them; for April, Home-grown Food Supply in Wartime, stressing the health value of everyday foods and means of insuring an adequate supply; for May, Three Meals a Day the Minnesota Way, devoted to meal planning and principles of preparation.

Fill in Leader Ranks

The first lesson on "Right foods put more life into living" was given on March 9 and 10 in the county. The nutrition committee met a few days earlier to get a picture of the county situation and the possible responses that could be expected. At this time the agent reported the number of communities that had sent in leader names, indicating they would be represented at the training meeting. Members of the committee took names of organizations that had not reported leaders and agreed to contact them directly about appointing leaders to attend the training meeting.

Just prior to the training meetings, interested organizations in Fort Frances, Ontario, contacted the county nutrition chairman for permission to attend the sessions. This was gladly granted, and when the leaders' meetings were held on March 10, the 131 leaders present included 4 leaders from Fort Frances, representing some 200 families. One leader-training meeting was held at Northome in the extreme south end of the county where 32 leaders attended, and the largest meeting was held in the city of International Falls, bringing 92 leaders. It is 72 miles between International Falls and Northome.

All leaders, representing 68 groups in the county, requested material for 2,500 families to be distributed at their first meetings. Accordingly, it would appear that the program on teaching better food habits and food values will reach a strong 75 percent of all families in the county, as there are approximately 3,000 families in the county.

All Groups Study Nutrition

In spite of the fact that the spring break-up, coming the latter part of March, interfered with the work in some rural communities, all but three communities in the county were reached by the first series. Every type of organization is taking part—ladies' aids from churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, women's auxiliaries, women's labor unions, garden clubs, parent-teacher associations, school and home economic departments, WPA aides, and hot-lunch cooks.

The good effects of the first lesson are well demonstrated by the following statement from one of the leading store managers in International Falls: "My sales of fresh vegetables and fruits have increased 25 percent in the last few weeks. My sales of fresh vegetables and fruits represent 27 percent of all sales in the grocery department now, whereas a year ago this figure was only 15 percent." Many other store owners have made similar remarks about the increased demand for fresh fruits and vegetables, all of which should show that the program has been very beneficial and will greatly fortify the health standards of our people.

Koochiching studies food values

R. E. McMILLEN, Agricultural Agent, Koochiching County, Minn.

Koochiching County people have become fully aware of the great importance of nutrition work in wartime, and more than 2,000 families in this Canadian border area have already been reached with the program sponsored by the Minnesota Extension Service. The program for "Feeding the Family for Health, Morale, and Victory" was put over in gallant fashion through the splendid cooperation of the many regular and special wartime agencies functioning in the county. The Civilian Defense Council chairman, the Victory Aide chairman, the nutrition committee chairman, the Farm Security home supervisor, the AAA field woman, and the schools assisted the agent in every way possible to urge participation on the part of all classes of people. The response was far beyond expectation.

The interest seemed to grow from the time the first organization meeting was held on February 6, when the program was explained and outlined by the agent and an extension specialist. A county nutrition committee was named with Mrs. L. C. Eklund as chairman.

Reports on the March leader-training activity indicate that a total of 7,200 leaders attended all-day training sessions. These leaders represented 4,000 groups, or a total of 125,000 Minnesota families, by conservative estimate. One of the most significant features of this program is that it is reaching tens of thousands of town families, as well as farm families, through organizations which have not in the past worked with the Extension Service.

The scope of this program calls for a distribution of literature on a scale which exceeds anything ever before tried by Minnesota Extension. In addition to mimeographed teaching material, the March program called for the distribution of 150,000 copies of the new extension pamphlet, Your Family Food Needs, prepared especially for this purpose. A second pamphlet, Health from the Farm, was prepared for the April meetings, and a third, Three Meals a Day the Minnesota Way, carried information for the May meetings. Special effort was made

The county nutrition chairman confers with some of her leaders representing 68 groups in Koochiching County, Minn. Four leaders, representing 200 families from across the border in Fort Frances, Ontario, were also trained.

to get copies to every family represented at a group meeting.

In setting up the county-level organization for this program, extension agents invited in representatives of such organizations as Civilian Defense, Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers' Union, Parent-Teacher Council, Federation of Women's Clubs, 4–H Federation, Rural Youth, nursing committee, medical association, commissioners, welfare board, Legion and auxiliary, business and professional groups, church organizations, League of Women Voters, Red Cross, cooperative councils, grocers' associations, USDA War Boards, AAA Committee, Farm Security Committee, and vocational agriculture and home economics teachers.

Civilian defense councils at both State and county levels, working through their nutrition committees, are actively sponsoring this nutrition program and playing an important part in the local planning.

The teaching plan called for one or more training meetings in every county for each of the three phases of subject matter. Every possible kind of community group, for men as well as for women, was invited to send two leaders to these training sessions. Home demonstration agents were trained at district meetings, whereupon they arranged to conduct as many county training sessions as needed. In counties not served by home demonstration agents, States specialists visited the counties to conduct one or more training meetings.

Two types of organizations sent the most leaders to training meetings, home demonstration groups which have been organized specifically for extension activities, and ladies' aids from churches. Close behind these were parent-teacher associations, Legion auxiliaries, women's clubs, church organizations including those for men, Farm Bureau units, 4–H Clubs, community clubs, legion posts, lodges, and granges. The above organizations were most prominent. However, a great many others were represented; for instance, Red Cross units, school districts, home economics departments, mothers' clubs, civilian defense clubs, garden societies, AAA field women, WCTU, League of Women Voters, Farm Security Administration, Rural Youth, Veterans of Foreign Wars and auxiliary, visiting aides to WPA clients, Farmers' Union, Campfire Girls and Scouts, and others.

Whose Garden?

The following happened in a local hardware store the other day when I was making a purchase: A well-dressed lady and her husband came into the store to buy supplies. The lady bought a heavy shovel, a hoe, and a rake; and as she paid for them she remarked to the clerk, "The other things belong to my husband, and these are mine. I'm going to have a garden as sure as G— grows green apples!"—*O. T. McWhorter, Secretary-Treasurer, Oregon State Horticultural Society, Corvallis.*

ON THE CALENDAR

American Home Economics Association, Boston, Mass., June 21–25.

American Association for Advancement of Science, Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22–26.

National Education Association of United States, Denver, Colo., June 28–July 2.

National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill., June 18–19.

American Dairy Science Association, East Lansing, Mich., June 23–25.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29–July 1.

Home Demonstration Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, July 1.

4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by New Jersey Extension Service, July 4.

National Council State Garden Clubs, Inc., Seattle, Wash., July 7–10.

4–H Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Kentucky Extension Service, August 1.

Vegetable Growers Association of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 4–7.

4–H Wire Salvage

The bale tie reclamation project is California's newest 4–H war project. Club members have been commandeered by extension engineers to collect from farmers in their communities all the ties used to bale hay and straw, in an effort to conserve baling wire. The 4-H members straighten and bundle the reclaimed ties and market them for future use. They are instructed to ask the farmers to unwrap the ties or cut them near the eye and to hang the ties on hooks or to lay them out straight in piles so that the wire will not get tangled. If no more than 6 inches of wire are wasted, the tie can be stretched back to its original length. The club members make arrangements to collect the wire and keep accurate records of all transactions.

Prairie Fire Prevention

Childress County, Tex., has developed a model fire-fighting organization in which each county commissioner acts as fire chief in his precinct. Ranchmen agreed to carry wire push brooms in their pick-ups and to provide fireguards, especially along main highways. Vocational agriculture students improvised flails from shovel handles which they topped with rubber flaps. The school board authorized the vocational agriculture teacher to carry students in the school bus to fight fires. The local siren was used to announce grass fires with a special signal, and the 34 members of the Childress city volunteer fire department agreed to lend aid.

Fire-fighting organizations have been organized in 21 other Texas counties to combat prairie fires which are a prevailing hazard throughout the dormant season.

Does the News Article Stimulate Action?

The newspaper as a method of extension teaching may become more widely used as the restrictions imposed by the war become more stringent and limit the use of other extension methods. With more frequent and more widespread use of the news article, several questions arise as to its effectiveness. Are the news articles read? Do people like to read extension news articles? Do they do anything about what they read?

A home-to-home check in five counties in New Jersey showed that they do. One hundred and thirty-four homemakers who received the local newspaper which 3 weeks previously had carried an extension news article on nutrition, were interviewed. One-half of the homemakers had read the article. One-third expressed much appreciation for the article. One-sixth had acted upon one or more of the nutrition suggestions given in the article.

The news article pointed out the value of buying cheaper kinds of liver and of using slow cooking methods. It also gave recipes for preparing liver in different ways.

The percentage of homemakers who had acted upon the suggestions as a result of reading the article are as follows:

	Percent
Bought cheaper kinds of liver	9
Used slow-cooking methods	9
Served liver	13
Followed recipes	9
Took at least one of the above four actions	17

EFFECTIVENESS OF NUTRITION NEWS ARTICLES IN EXTENSION TEACHING.—Mildred Murphy, New Jersey Extension Service; and Fred P. Frutchey and Gladys Gallup, Federal Extension Service. New Jersey Ext. Pub., 1942.

Leader Training Meetings Get Results

With the use of more voluntary local leaders arising out of the war conditions and the subsequent introduction of the neighborhood leadership system to reach all rural families promptly, the question of the value of a training program for these voluntary local leaders becomes important. Although it is commonly believed that training meetings get results, objective evidence of their effectiveness places this belief on a "fact and figure" basis.

Measurable differences in the progress of 4-H clothing club girls whose leaders attended training meetings and clothing girls whose leaders did not attend training meetings were obtained from studies in Missouri and Massachusetts covering a year of project work. In both States, the club girls whose leaders had attended training meetings made more progress in reaching four of the clothing objectives than the club girls whose leaders had not attended training meetings.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

The comparative progress of both groups of girls of each State in reaching these clothing objectives is shown in the following percentages:

4-H clothing objectives	Girls whose leaders—Attended training meetings	Girls whose leaders—Did not attend training meetings
	In Missouri	
	Percent	*Percent*
Understanding patterns	11	9
Selecting clothes	5	2
Developing self-confidence	10	9
Appreciating clothes made	18	8
	In Massachusetts	
Understanding patterns	18	11
Selecting clothes	6	3
Developing self-confidence	1	−2
Appreciating clothes made	15	9

The results are based on measurements made at the beginning and end of the 4-H clothing projects. In each State the two groups of girls were equated with each other. The tests used in Massachusetts differed somewhat from those in Missouri and the results obtained in the two States cannot be compared.

The complete studies are available in the two following publications:

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN THE 4-H CLOTHING PROJECT, MISSOURI 1939–40.—Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service and Helen Church, Missouri Extension Service, U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Cir. 382, 1942.

EVALUATION IN THE 4-H CLOTHING PROJECT, MASSACHUSETTS, 1940–41.—Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service and Marion Forbes, Massachusetts Extension Service, U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Cir. 384, 1942.

What Attracts People to Exhibits?

Enlarged photographs, mounted or growing plants, piles of feeds, certain types of moving lights, and food displays were mentioned most often by the 306 Hoosiers interviewed at the Indiana State Fair, as the features which attracted their attention to the exhibits. Generally, the farmers viewing the exhibits said they were most interested in, or preferred those which dealt with their chief economic interests, while the homemakers mentioned the electric kitchen more often than any other exhibit.

The study was made to ascertain the effectiveness of the farming and homemaking exhibits at the fair. Counts were made of individuals standing before the exhibits, and the length of time spent was recorded at various periods during the 3 days, to determine stopping power and interest value; second, interviews were obtained with visitors just after they had studied an exhibit, to find what attraction the exhibit had for them and to discover what they had learned from the exhibit; and third, visitors were interviewed after they had seen a number of the exhibits, to ascertain what exhibits were most liked by them.

There was a tendency for most visitors to turn to the right at the entrance and to pass exhibits from right to left, as viewed by the visitor, so that where sequence is involved from one side to the other in the exhibit it appears the exhibit should be arranged accordingly.—INDIANA STATE FAIR EXHIBITS.—G. M. Frier and L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service. Indiana Extension Studies, Cir. 6, November 1941.

Check Sheets Help Program Planning

To determine actual situations in their program planning, several California home demonstration agents have made up simple check sheets which they have had homemakers fill out at club meetings.

What rural women are paying for ready-made dresses for better wear, the kind of material, and the needed alterations, were basic queries in a short, well organized check sheet of six questions used to help plan an effective clothing program in San Benito County.

A questionnaire of eight well-defined questions was used in Tehama County. Inquiry was made into the type of garments women were buying, type they were making, and the problems they encountered in buying, and in doing their own sewing.

Home Agent Mrs. Dorothy Schreiner has used check sheets frequently to obtain information on the buying practices of homemakers in Stanislaus County. Timely pointers for the clothing program were acquired from surveys on the practices of rural women in buying and making curtains, and on what the women pay for their garments. The women wanted:

Better labeling of materials identifying the composition and quality.

Salesman to be less positive if not able to identify accurately the fibers and fabrics.

Salesman should learn simple fiber tests so as to be better informed, or permit the women to make their own tests.—Typewritten material, California Extension Service.

4-H Clubs learn to picture their work

J. R. SPENCER, Assistant County Agent, Oklahoma County, Okla.

The picture project of Oklahoma County came into being in a search for new interests to inject into the 4-H Clubs of the county. The first idea was to furnish pictorial records for 4-H Club projects. Then the display angle was conceived. If a project was worth an effort to make a picture of it, the picture was worth while too.

The clubs of the county were urged to take an action picture of every member. A picture committee was chosen, in most instances, and a schedule of visits worked out. In no instance was the county agent included. This picture committee had a varied membership, differing with each club. Some of the clubs of younger boys and girls chose a committee carrying one parent and two members, and in some places a teacher-supervisor. Clubs of older boys and girls acted independently. One club chose their committee and gave them a $10 travel allowance to use in making visits. This was very successful. One club organized its club tour as a picture tour also. This worked nicely. A limited number of clubs made it an individual affair, each fellow responsible for the taking of his own picture. This was the least successful of all.

As soon as the pictures were made, the negative and at least one print of the picture were filed with the secretary, who was responsible for the negatives for 1 year, after which they were to be turned back to the members. This was to make them available to the county agents and for any possible publicity. The most commonly used camera was an inexpensive box camera.

The pictures when assembled were mounted on a card, 22 inches by 28 inches, lettered with the name of the club. An attempt was made to keep the pictures of the club staff up near the top, and together. All the information covering the "who, what, when," and "where" was lettered on a gummed label and placed under the picture, which was mounted with art corners. No attempt was made to keep the pictures the same size. The only thing was to have them arranged in an attractive manner, no one being so large as to overshadow others.

The agent's office asked then that these mounts be brought into the office where they could be displayed. This was done. They were kept in the county agent's office until the new ones appeared.

The project was not put over without some instruction. The assistant agent, J. R. Spencer, carried illustrated material, a demonstration or example card, and gave instruction in the handling of cameras and on their mechanism. Demonstrations on picture making were written up and given by the boys and girls. One such demonstration was taken to the State 4-H Club round-up, where it was presented.

A school of instruction was planned to be handled by a local photographer but was rained out and was not attempted again.

Practically all this was done in 1939 and 1940 and was carried over into 1941.

When the catalog of the county fair for 1941 was made up, a class for an individual display was set up. These could be copied and an assembled mount made for the club. Prizes were offered for each one. The attempt was very well received. The score card set up by the National 4-H Club News was used in judging the individual mounts. The picture displayed was of the member during the current fair year and pictured one project or phase of his work. The picture was made by the club member himself or the 4-H Club picture committee. The picture display was at least 2¼ inches by 3½ inches and no larger than 3¼ inches by 5½ inches (post-card size), printed on plain, glossy paper. They were mounted on a second white card with at least 1½-inch margin, using black art corners for the mounting. The information as to the name, age, club, address, year, and project was typed or printed suitably under the picture.

The score card used as a suggestion in selecting and making pictures, which largely governed the judging of the pictures, included: Eye appeal—was the picture worth taking? Does it tell a story? Has it human interest or educational value? Does it have artistic value? Under composition, the picture was judged on arrangement, background, and camera angle. The photographic quality included correct exposure, sharpness of detail, and lighting.

About the same thing, including layout, was made for the collective exhibits. We made this exhibit standard by furnishing the mounting cards. The collective or club display regulations called for only one picture of each member, mounted on the collective card with black art corners. No other pictures than those of the members of that club were allowed. Cardboards, 22 inches by 28 inches, which were available at the county agent's office, were used for these mountings. The name of the 4-H Club was lettered on the card. A second print of the same picture used in the individual display could be shown in the club display. The percentage of members exhibiting, variety of projects pictured, arrangement of pictures on the card, neatness and lettering, in addition to the composite scoring of the pictures themselves were used in placing the picture displays.

These club exhibits were assembled into a county-wide picture display and shown at the State fair, and later were moved to the county agent's office, where they now hang and will remain until replaced.

These pictures brought to the attention of the public projects that would never be taken to a fair for various reasons and served to furnish proof, if need be, of activity on the part of the club member.

We plan to carry it on and widen its scope as much as possible.

Neighborly Town Responds to Call

"The Neighborly Town" is the nickname of this friendly little agricultural community of 700 persons, tucked away in the hills of northern Hillsboro County, N. H. And this little township has taken to its heart the call of the Nation for increased production of foods, and has speeded up its tempo to the tune of "Food for Freedom."

Many of the dairy barns and poultry buildings of the township have not been full to capacity in recent years, in a decade in which agricultural production slackened, as it has in many another New England town.

But with the canvass of the farms of the area, 68 in number, 37 have shown plans to increase production in 1942. The Department of Agriculture, in estimating needed increases last fall, suggested a 3-percent increase in milk production and a 7-percent increase in egg production as a safe goal for New Hampshire.

With much unused capacity in buildings already on the farm lands, the "neighborly" community has gone far above the production increases asked in plans for milk and egg production. The farmers plan a 15-percent increase in the number of milking cows in 1942. That will be enough to increase the milk production by a great deal more than 3 percent. And they plan an increase in poultry flocks that is even greater so that the living egg factories will shell out far more eggs than the 7-percent increase originally asked.

Thirty-seven farms in all in this town plan to increase their ability to produce food in 1942. Plans of the farmers call for 11,060 more laying hens, 46 more dairy cows, 15 more beef cattle, and 64 more hogs.

Although this increase is only a "drop in the bucket" when we consider the tremendous quantities of food needed to feed the United States and to assist in feeding our allies, it does demonstrate the wholeheartedness with which rural New Hampshire people are behind this vital defense activity.

A closer inspection of the farms of the town shows that these production promises are not merely guesses. A great many young dairy animals are in the township, soon to be of producing age. Old poultry houses are being rebuilt, and some new ones are being erected by farmers who have planned this expansion for years.

What people read and listen to

Although 95 percent of the farm families in 11 northeastern Indiana counties were receiving daily newspapers, many of them took one of the large Fort Wayne papers and did not receive their own county paper, according to a study reported by T. R. Johnston, extension editor, and L. M. Busche, assistant county agent leader, Purdue University. This problem is serious to extension workers in the area, the authors believe, because it is extremely difficult to get the larger newspapers to carry an adequate publicity program for the 15 or 20 counties which they serve in the Fort Wayne area.

In one county, for instance, although 21 of 22 families visited took a daily newspaper, only 4 were taking their own county daily. In another county, 23 of 24 families visited took Fort Wayne dailies, whereas only 15 took weeklies published in the county.

More than 41 percent of the men and almost 55 percent of the homemakers interviewed in the 11 counties said they read their county extension agents' news "occasionally" or "never." This condition might be due to several factors, one of them being the problem discussed above. Assuming that extension agents use the newspapers freely, it could be, too, that farm people do not recognize their agents' publicity. This would seem to make the point that farm people in general are not as aware of agents' activities as is sometimes thought.

Twenty-one extension workers, including county extension agents, publicity specialists from the State extension service, and extension supervisors, assisted in the study, which was made in the winter of 1941. Two hundred and ninety-four homes were visited, 205 farmers and 223 homemakers being interviewed. A random sampling technique was used to determine which homes would be visited.

Farmers and homemakers expressed the desire that farm and home news be assembled in one place in the newspaper. Most of them were "enthusiastic" or "favorable" toward a farm page. Information as to markets, livestock, and crops was most often mentioned by farmers as agricultural news they desired in newspapers. Homemakers preferred recipes, clothing, and nutrition information in the order given.

General news was far in the lead as to radio programs listened to regularly by both farmers and homemakers. Market news was second for farmers, with religious programs second for homemakers. A noon agricultural program on one of the metropolitan stations ranked next for both groups, followed by an agricultural extension program on one of the Fort Wayne stations, put on by extension workers of the district. Barn-dance programs were highly popular. More than 150 different programs were listed as being listened to regularly with serials well up the list of homemakers' preferences.

Interviews or some other form of presentation involving more than one voice had greater appeal than an individual speaker to farm people who listen to agricultural radio programs. More than 75 percent of the farmers and more than one-half of the homemakers never took notes when listening to broadcasts. Most notes taken by homemakers were of recipes.

About 70 percent of those interviewed preferred extemporaneous radio presentation to reading of script. One old lady explained: "When I hear a farmer reading his speech, I wonder if he really wrote it!"

Next to indirect agencies, newspaper and magazine stories and extension meetings were far more influential than any other means in causing farm people to adopt certain practices studied in the survey. The practices had been publicized in various ways, including radio, during the year preceding the study.

Have You Read?

The Soils That Support Us. An introduction to the study of soils and their use by men. Charles E. Kellogg, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. 370 pp. The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y., 1941.

Here is a book on the good earth, which deals in a new, interesting way with a most important subject. Soil science and its very important relation to life and people are presented in simple words that everyone can understand without missing the fundamental principles.

Much is known about the soils on which man lives, but much remains to be learned. Between the lines, we read the challenge to make greater use of soil by using our imagination, by building soil as well as retarding its destruction, and by inspiring community action to treat the soil as society's most important asset.

The author tells us that once our ideas about the soil were veiled in mystery. Then we regarded the soil as a simple storage bin. Now we recognize it as a complex natural body which is "no more nor less mysterious than the plants and animals that live in it and on it." The soil, too, is now known to be a part of the eternal cycle of life.

The book creates a new interest in and appreciation of the importance of proper treatment of the soil to all of us. It describes how soil is made. Building an inch of soil may take anywhere from 10 minutes to 10 million years. Each soil has certain horizons arranged in a particular way. From the top of the soil down into the parent material from which the true soil has developed there extends a section including all the horizons taken together. These are called the soil profile. We can learn much about the nature and best treatment of the soil by studying samples of the profile.

The chemical processes which take place in various kinds of soil when they are excessively cropped are described in simple, everyday language. Contrary to the opinion of many people who live on the soil, the greatest destruction does not take place through erosion alone. Chemical changes are constantly going on. If the farmer is not careful, excessive cropping will bring about chemical changes that unbalance the fertility of the soil. Continued security of our soil resources can only be assured through an intimate knowledge of the soil on which we live, which we farm, and which we hold in trust for society. Careful soil management and planning are essential. In answer to those who have tried to discredit planning as a brand of dictatorship, the author shows that planning under the democratic means available to American farmers is the greatest assurance for perpetuating the independence of those who live on the soil; and independence is the essence of the democratic way of life.

The relationship between soil and the nutritional quality of plants growing on the soil is too new a subject to provide many facts for publication. The author, however, touches on it in speaking of the "extra" elements which are not thought to be essential to plant growth but which, nevertheless, seem essential in the plant in order to promote growth of animals. The author mentions that there are certain grasses and vegetables that may grow well and look normal but that are not good for food because they lack certain elements, such as cobalt and nickel, needed by grazing animals or human beings. He states that if foods lacking in some of these elements are eaten continuously, certain "deficiency" diseases develop.

The book has an excellent index to the subject matter, an appendix containing a list of references, and an over-all glossary of modern soil terms which every county agent and agricultural worker will like to have for ready reference.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

In Many Tongues

"Yardstick of Good Nutrition" cards are being printed in Italian, Polish, Finnish, and Lithuanian for distribution among New Hampshire foreign-born population. English, French, and Greek cards are now being distributed.

Farmers' day program

A farmers' day program featuring a drawing in which holders of the lucky tickets receive prizes ranging from purebred Guernsey heifers to turkey poults is proving to be an effective means of getting farmers and businessmen of Valley County, Mont., better acquainted, says Charles E. Jarrett, county extension agent.

The programs are held on successive Saturdays at Glasgow the county seat. Besides the main prizes attendance prizes are given each week to rural women. This year a free auction sale was held in addition to the regular Saturday drawings. Farmers brought in some 200 articles that were sold or swapped at the auction, and nearly 900 people attended the event.

The first of the farmers' day programs was held in the fall of 1939, with about 30 business firms in Glasgow contributing funds for the program. The second year 40 businesses took part, and this year 51 firms are participating, with each contributing $40.

Only bona fide farmers in Valley County are eligible to take part in the drawings, and a committee passes on the eligibility. Farmers are not required to buy anything, save any box tops, or do any of the other things usually required in such a drawing. The name of every farmer is put on a slip of paper and placed in a capsule for the drawing.

County Agent Jarrett says that the program has created much interest and is proving to be a good means of getting people from different parts of the county to become better acquainted and to discuss their problems and ways of solving them.

Victory committees get things done

FRANK JOYCE, Assistant Economist and State Leader, Tennessee

Collecting scrap, selling bonds, reporting labor needs, enrolling home food supply families, and enrolling 4–H boys and girls in livestock and food-crop activities are all grist for the mill of 2,400 Tennessee Community Victory committees.

Victory committees have been organized in 2,400 rural communities in 94 counties in Tennessee since the declaration of war. These committees were organized for the purpose of carrying out war activities among farm people in the communities of the State. There are more than 23,000 farm and home leaders serving on these committees, or about one leader to every 15 or 20 families.

The first step in organizing farm people for war activities in Tennessee was to appoint a county planning committee consisting of from 10 to 15 farm and home leaders. Those appointed on these committees were recommended jointly by the county farm and home agents, approved by both district agents, and appointed by Director C. E. Brehm. On these committees are 1,221 outstanding farm men and women representing the best leadership in rural Tennessee. The county planning committee serves the county extension workers in an advisory capacity in the planning of county programs of work and in launching war activities among farm people in the county. The planning committee reviewed the county maps showing the divisions of the county into communities and the tentative list of those selected for Victory committees. The planning committee, after giving valuable suggestions as to needed changes in the map and in the personnel of Victory committees, gave both their final approval.

In counties having Negro extension workers, 2 sets of Victory committees were selected, one to work with farm people of the white race and the other to work with farm people of the Negro race. Of the 2,400 Victory committees in Tennessee, 233 are composed of Negro farm and home leaders serving the farm people of their race.

Channel for War Activities

Many war activities affecting farm people are channeled down to the communities and neighborhoods through the Victory committees rather than setting up separate committees for each activity. By doing this, much confusion is avoided, the work done is more effective, and much time and travel is saved by local leaders.

Members of Victory committees were selected to represent home demonstration clubs, 4–H Clubs, farm organizations, community organizations, AAA community committeemen, and other major groups and interests in the communities. A very good working relationship exists between the voluntary leaders of the county planning and community Victory committees and the agency representatives in the county. The county planning committee, County USDA War Board, and County Farm Labor Committee work together in developing programs of action for the farm people of the county. Such programs are then presented to Victory committees who in turn carry them to the farm people in all communities and neighborhoods in the county.

The number of communities per county ranges from 10 to 95, depending on the size of the county and on the number of farm families to be contacted. In selecting Victory committees, an effort was made to have at least one member of the committee located in each neighborhood of from 15 to 20 families. It no doubt will be necessary as the war continues and activities increase to expand the membership of the Victory committees so that a greater volume of work can be done without losing efficiency and effectiveness. Out of the Victory committee set-up will come leaders and organizations which will not only be of great value in bringing the present war to a successful conclusion, but in solving postwar problems among rural people in Tennessee.

As Extension took the lead in setting up Victory committees, the members of these committees look to the county extension personnel for leadership and direction. Contacts with Victory committees are made through county extension personnel in order to avoid confusion and lost motion. Farm and home leaders in Tennessee have taken the word, "Victory" seriously and are grimly determined to see that farm people make the maximum contribution toward bringing the war to a successful conclusion regardless of the handicaps and difficulties in the way.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ JAMES C. HOGENSON, Extension Service agronomist in Utah since 1911, died recently at his home in Logan. The first 4-H Club leader in Utah, Mr. Hogenson's agricultural career included service to intermountain residents during two wars and the peacetime between them.

Born in Denmark in 1874, he came to the United States with his parents in 1880 and settled in Utah. After graduating from the Utah State Agricultural College, he went to Washington, D. C., as a soil expert and later was transferred to Ithaca, N. Y., to do cooperative work with Cornell University. Receiving a master of science degree from Cornell in 1905, he returned to the West, becoming a professor of agronomy in Utah State Agricultural College in 1907. Four years later, he was appointed extension agronomist, a position he held until his death. From 1912 to 1918, he also served as head of boys' and girls' agricultural club work in Utah.

His outstanding achievements as an agronomist include the standardization of Utah grains, stimulation of increased Trebi barley and sweetclover production, organization of the State crop improvement association to bring better crops through improved seed and noxious weed control, and stimulation of production of certified potatoes throughout the intermountain area.

Noted for his excellent "radio voice," Professor Hogenson aided the cause of agriculture on many radio programs ever since radio became an effective means of communication.

■ E. D. SMITH, former associate extension director in Colorado, died March 29 of a heart attack at his home in Fort Collins, Colo. He was 74 years old.

After his retirement from the Extension Service in Colorado in 1937, Mr. Smith became active in Farm Bureau work, serving as organization director and State secretary for the Colorado chapter of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He was on Farm Bureau work at the time of his illness 2 months before his death.

Mr. Smith joined the Colorado Extension Service in 1915 as county agent for La Plata and Montezuma Counties. In 1920, he became district agent and in 1929 was appointed economist in marketing and rural organization. He continued in this capacity until 1934, except for a short period when he was given temporary leave from the Extension Service for special work with the Federal Government in connection with crop loans, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Later, in Wichita, Kans., he assisted in production-credit work for the Farm Credit Administration.

In 1934 and 1935, Mr. Smith conducted special activities for the Extension Service in connection with AAA programs. On November 1, 1935, he was named associate director of the Colorado Extension Service.

■ WILLIAM C. SHACKELFORD, one of the pioneers of extension work who was associated with the Virginia Extension Service since 1909, died April 16, as a result of burns received in a hotel fire near Luray, Va. Appointed county farm demonstration agent in Albemarle, Orange, Louisa, and Green Counties in 1909, since 1914 he has served as district supervising agent of 20 counties in northern Virginia.

Mr. Shackelford was born in 1872, attended the University of Virginia, and was a successful farmer before joining the Virginia Extension Service. He had a large part in the growth of extension work in Virginia.

■ LEO A. MUCKLE, assistant county agent leader and pioneer county agent in New York State, died suddenly March 28. A native of New York and a graduate of Cornell, he served as county agent in Rockland, Schuyler, and Niagara Counties. In 1933, he was appointed assistant county agent leader which position he occupied until the time of his death. County Agent Leader Earl A. Flansburgh, in commenting on his work, said: "It is difficult to measure the contribution Leo A. Muckle has made to the agriculture of New York State. His sound judgment, accurate knowledge, and keen understanding of people have made his work invaluable."

■ WILLIAM C. OCKEY, extension economist with the Federal Service, has been transferred to the War Production Board for the duration. He serves as Chief of the Food Section, Division of Civilian Supply.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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IN BRIEF

Victory Corps

Connecticut's Victory Corps is giving 4-H Clubs a big job to do. Governor Hurley and about 20,000 Connecticut young folks wear the Victory Corps button, and all rural organizations are helping them to meet their Victory pledge. The Grange, the D. A. R., garden clubs, the Legion, Scouts, schools, and churches joined in the mobilization and acted as squad leaders for the 50 specific jobs, such as the farm-work squad, the vegetable-garden squad, the milk-production squad, the safety squad, or the poultry squad.

More Food for Puerto Rico

Director A. Rodriguez Geigel, as chairman of the Island War Board and chairman of the committee on food crops and seeds, is pushing an intensive campaign for food production. Two hundred and forty-eight meetings were held during March with 22,340 persons attending.

Scrap

Agent C. F. Arrants of Maury County, Tenn., reports a successful drive for scrap iron with more than 100,000 pounds collected and sold. The campaign was under the direction of the community Victory committeemen and officers of the community organizations. Bethel community furnished the most scrap, selling 25,000 pounds. The money was given to the Red Cross.

Two-County Garden

Daviess and Hancock Counties in Kentucky will have a joint 23-acre school-lunch garden this year. Cost of rent, preparation of the soil, seed, tools, and fertilizer will be about $40 an acre. Labor for planting, cultivation, and canning will be furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

Evacuation Survey

The county defense councils in all counties of New York are completing a house-to-house survey to discover families who are willing and able to take into their homes evacuee school children, mothers and preschool children, and expectant mothers from industrial centers, in the event of enemy bombing. Marie Fowler, home economics, county survey supervisor for the Tompkins County survey, has 10 local supervisors from the townships and the city of Ithaca working with her. Home Bureau members throughout the State are helping in this survey.

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Extension Service Review

VOLUME 13 JULY 1942 NO. 7

Neighborhood leaders get coverage and action in two North Carolina counties

■ Edible soybeans were grown in less than 1 percent of Orange County, N. C., gardens in 1941. Before April 25, 1942, nothing was said about it. In the 5 weeks following, 96 percent coverage and 86 percent response were achieved with the help of neighborhood leaders.

Neighborhood leaders were trained at a county-wide meeting on April 28. Each one of the 146 white and 76 Negro neighborhood leaders who attended had a chance to sample the beans. Each one was given an outline of his duties in carrying out the edible-soybean program.

Between April 29 and May 9, neighborhood leaders got in touch with rural families largely through home visits. They left each family a one-page sheet of instructions covering (1) why edible soybeans are a good vegetable to plant, (2) how to plant and care for soybeans, and, (3) how to prepare and cook them.

Publicity in the papers included a special edition of the Chapel Hill Weekly. A sample copy was sent to all rural Orange County families. On April 30, a circular letter went to all farm families.

Thirty-seven white and twenty-four Negro follow-up training meetings for neighborhood leaders were held during the week of May 11. The chairmen of leaders in each neighborhood held these short meetings in their homes.

On June 1 and 2, 232 of the 2,040 farm families—a random sample—in Orange County were interviewed personally. Also included in the sample were 37 rural nonfarm families living in farm neighborhoods. These records included 167 from white and 101 from Negro families.

All but 4 percent of the families interviewed had heard about the edible-soybean program. Ninety percent had been visited personally by the neighborhood leaders, and 6 percent who had not been visited personally recalled having received information by some other method.

On June 1, 78 percent of the families surveyed had planted edible soybeans. An additional 8 percent had the seed and planned to plant it during the first week in June.

A similar demonstration of the effectiveness of the neighborhood-leadership system was carried on in Lee County in May. Rural Lee County families—172 selected at random—were interviewed on June 3.

Results of the cost of living program were checked in Lee County. This program started on May 22 with a meeting of the agricultural workers' council. Fifteen members of the council, 4 vocational agriculture teachers, 6 vocational home-economics teachers, 2 FSA workers, 1 SCS worker, and the 2 Extension agents trained the 180 neighborhood leaders by visiting each one personally during the period May 25 to 30.

Between May 27 and June 2, all but 15 percent of the families had heard about the Cost of Living Program. More than two-thirds (69 percent) had been seen personally by the neighborhood leader. The remaining 16 percent, though not seen personally, had received information on the Cost of Living Program, principally through the family check sheet sent them by the neighborhood leaders.

On June 3, 40 percent of the families had already used the check sheet in discussing what they as a family could do to help keep down the cost of living.

Many of the 441 families interviewed cannot be easily reached with wartime messages. Thirty-six percent of the farmers are tenants, mostly sharecroppers. Before the neighborhoodleadership system was started, no adult member of 30 percent of the families had actively participated in extension activities by attending meetings or calling at the agent's office. An additional 20 percent reported very occasional participation.

Only 26 percent of the homemakers and male heads of the households had any schooling beyond the seven elementary grades. Only 32 percent took daily newspapers and many others did very little reading. Twenty-nine percent did not have radios, 35 percent did not have any kind of automobile or truck, and only 5 percent had telephones.

However, these families were aware of the neighborhood-leadership system. All but 11 percent knew the name of their neighborhood leader. Ninety-three percent had been reached personally through the neighborhood-leadership system by one or more of the seven programs checked by the survey.

Picking up their trail

■ Who are these neighborhood leaders—the 800,000 rural men and women enlisted for war work whose number will be expanded to 1 million before the summer is over?

One way to find out is to visit them, to follow their trail down the country road, while they are calling on their group of neighbors. This is just what was done in the study of the effectiveness of the neighborhood leaders in Orange and Lee Counties, N. C. The statistical results are reported in the preceding article but numbers do not tell the whole story.

For instance, there are Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, a couple of perhaps 35 years of age. They were working in their tobacco patch when we called; but when the mule got to the end of the row, they gladly sat down in the shade at the edge of the patch to talk of their work with the neighbors. They told of the meeting in St. Mary's school—of their election as leaders and the responsibility it brought; of the sawmill families who move in and out; of the storekeeper who helped to locate these people and keep the list of neighbors up to date; of the four loads of scrap metal, old rubber, and other salvage brought to their own farm for collection; of the truckload Mr. Roberts, himself, carried to Durham; of the pile now waiting for the WPA truck; of the $2,795 pledge for war bonds and stamps, as well as the 2 acres and 6 pigs pledged for bonds.

The Roberts are personally responsible for carrying information about agriculture's war program to 14 neighbors. Mr. Roberts goes to see them about machinery, salvage, and farm problems, while Mrs. Roberts talks about Victory gardens, buying war bonds, and such. "Are we doing all right?" they ques-

tioned eagerly, as they gave directions for reaching the farm families on their list.

Of the 14 homes, 1 sat back in the woods where a barefoot woman with a peevish child in her arms said: "Yes, Mis' Roberts tole us about the Gov'ment wantin' ga'dens. My husband has a lame back and can't spade up the ga'den, but it ain't too late yet. Mebbe I'll get the seed in." She proudly showed 50 cents in war stamps and reported that the boy had bought some in school, too. They found some old scraps of iron and some old tires and took them up to the Roberts place where they got some "sojer" bean (soybean) seed for bringing it in.

In going from house to house, sometimes we sat on the shady porch of a big white house and looked at a prosperous garden while the housewife enumerated the 18 or 20 vegetables planted and her plans for canning the produce. Sometimes we swatted flies in a one-room shack and heard why the garden couldn't be planted or how the rabbits ate off the shoots; but perhaps they had been more successful in buying a few stamps or collecting some salvage, and they all knew Mrs. Roberts and what she said when she visited them. "I aim to do what I can" was their theme.

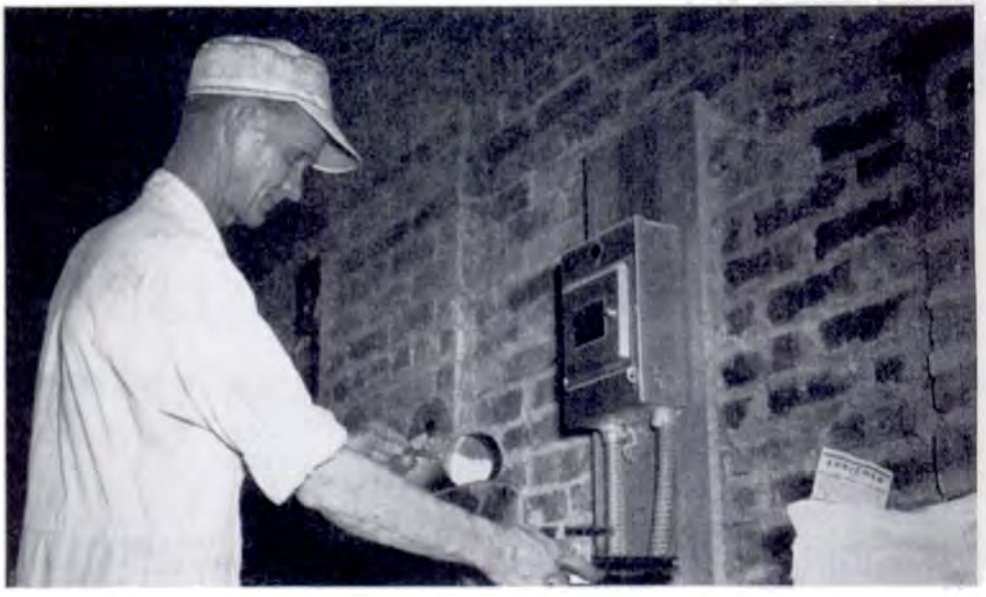
The next leader was a Negro, "Doc" Corbett. He was found in town, for he had brought more than $976 in a little pasteboard box to the bank to buy a $1,000 war bond for his community. Riding back home with him, we found a farm of 700 acres, all bought and paid for, "dug right out of this land." He had seen the 8 families on his list more than once. In fact, he talked to them about gardens and collecting scrap metal and such almost every day, for 6 of them were tenants on his own farm. He believed in buying war bonds, for he got his start in saving to buy $1,900 worth of Liberty bonds in the last war, with which amount he bought his first land.

The money he took to town had been raised by the Negro families in the community during the last 3 years to equip a consolidated school the commissioners promised to build for them. But war conditions intervened, and it was impossible to build the school. As one Negro explained, "That money was layin' there doin' no good, and soldiers needin' it to fight. Doc made a motion, an' I never see folks walk straighter; everybody seconded it."

Doc has always practiced live-at-home, but this is the first time he has accepted a position of leadership in the Extension organization. He wants now to do his share to win the war. He tells his boys that in the 35 years he has been married he has never bought a pound of meat, and only twice has he bought flour—once when the hail ruined the wheat and once when he figured wrong and didn't grow enough. He is 63 years old and has brought up 13 children, all living.

Three days spent in visiting North Carolina neighbors and their leaders bring renewed confidence in the quality of leadership and in the patriotism among the rank and file of rural people.—CLARA L. BAILEY, *associate editor.*

Vitamins take hold



■ "I never saw anything take hold in this town like those vitamins," said the town miller as he measured out exactly 9 ounces of N-Richment-A" carrying its full quota of thiamin, niacin, and iron to enrich 1 barrel of flour. This miller of Lee County, N. C., had started to enrich his flour just 3 weeks earlier and had sold 500 barrels. Plans for enriching all the flour from his mill were going rapidly ahead, he said, for the people demanded it; vitamins had taken hold of the town.

This was the same miller who 4 weeks before could see nothing in it—"Too much fuss, and folks wouldn't pay what it cost, anyway." During those 4 weeks he had seen and heard neighborhood leaders at work—those farm men and women who are leading the fight for freedom in their own sector, usually composed of 10 or 15 of their own neighbors. Neighborhood leaders had gone to work in Lee County on that phase of the national nutrition program which calls for enrichment of all flour and bread by September 1.

They were supported by articles in the newspaper, by radio talks from local stations given by their own agents and local authorities as well as on national broadcasts given by nationally known doctors and nutritionists. The 16 strong home demonstration clubs devoted a meeting to the subject of whole-wheat flour and enriched flour and bread. Dr. Robert R. Williams, the eminent scientist whose work helped to make the enrichment of bread possible, came to the county to speak to the neighborhood leaders and to the Kiwanis Club.

All the paid agricultural workers in the county united to help train the neighborhood leaders. Home-economics teachers, agricultural teachers, Farm Security supervisors, soil conservationists, AAA employees, farm credit men, all took their quota of leaders.

The leaders went to work on their groups of neighbors with a will. The lists of 15 or 20 seemed too long and so were cut to 5 or 10 names, or the number that could be reached by walking. One month later, a survey of the work of these leaders showed that only 19 percent of the families had not heard of the importance of eating whole-wheat or enriched bread. Neighborhood leaders had talked it over with 58 percent of the families, and an additional 23 percent had heard about it at meetings, through circular letters, newspapers, or radio. Of the 172 families visited, 20 percent had used whole-wheat bread before the local campaign started. Twenty-nine other families had not bought any flour or bread during the test month. Of the remaining 108 families, 45 percent bought whole-wheat or enriched flour for the first time.

In Orange County, as well as in Lee, the May program in all home demonstration clubs (white and Negro) was devoted to whole-wheat and enriched bread. But in Lee County neighborhood leaders also worked on the problem.

About the same percentage of families were using whole-wheat or enriched bread or flour before May 1—17 percent in Orange, 20 percent in Lee. During the month of May the change was 9 percent in Orange compared to 45 percent in Lee.

The Lee County neighborhood leaders have shown what can be accomplished in bringing the matter of enriched flour to the attention of rural people. The need for education in this field is so great that all agencies dealing with health and nutrition are making a special united effort to get all flour enriched by September 1.

Good gardens become a habit

Three thousand farm families, nearly half of them from relief rolls, put up stiff competition in Cass County, Minn., good-garden contest

FRED GIESLER, County Agricultural Agent, Cass County, Minn.

In just 2 years, good gardens have become a habit in Cass County, and there's a story behind it.

Cass is one of Minnesota's cut-over counties, with much marginal farming and a large and persistent relief load. Many of the clients were what the welfare people call "regular customers." Something had to be done to encourage increased home food production and to stimulate canning and storage of food for the winter months. Too many families had either no garden at all or one that supplied only radishes, lettuce, and cucumbers for a brief period in the summer.

Launching of the Food-for-Defense program in the spring of 1941, looked to be the time for an all-out attack on our problem. We solicited the help of other county agencies and groups, notably the AAA, FSA, the welfare staff, and the farm bureau. Early in April a garden contest was announced, with every county newspaper giving space on the front page. All available mailing lists were revised, and a special letter containing a garden plan and recommended varieties of vegetables for Cass County was sent to every family.

The county was divided into 17 districts to make judging convenient for farm-bureau units. In districts without farm-bureau units, the FSA and the county welfare office cooperated in getting judges. More than 3,000 garden entries were turned in by cooperating agencies, community organizations, and individuals before the scoring began in July. Extension Horticulturist Eldred Hunt helped the garden committee to work out the score cards to be used. The committee agreed to use the July–August and an October score card in determining the final winners. The July–August score card was based on the size of the garden in relation to family needs, location, soil condition, drainage, freedom from weeds, insects, and disease, and evidence of planning. The October score card was based on storage facilities, quality of bins and containers, temperature and humidity of storage place, accessibility of foods for day-by-day use, and whether the supplies were sufficient to meet the needs of the family.

As the garden entries were made, they were classed as A, B, or C gardens according to their potential productivity. Then the entries were placed in the hands of the county garden committee, which later forwarded them to the judges in each district. These judges selected the 6 top gardens in each district from the July–August scoring. All these top gardens were judged in October by a special county garden-judging committee. The July–August and the October scores were added together, and the 3 best gardens in each district were selected. The 3 all-county winners were then selected on a similar basis from the 51 district winners.

Early in December the contest was brought to a close with a big county garden day. Extension specialists discussed storage and showed garden slides. Prizes donated by Cass County businessmen were awarded. Special certificates of award were also presented to district winners. A review of the contest indicated that Cass County gardeners canned and stored food in 1941 valued at $378,000. The average family of 6 canned 268 quarts, not counting pickles, jams, jellies, or meats. The contest showed there was still plenty of room for improvement. It also called attention to the necessity for an expanded garden program. The 3,000 families taking part in the contest included 1,200 relief families (out of a total of 1,500) and 167 of the 200 Farm Security farmers in the county. Of the 87 gardens given high placings by judges, 39 were raised by families on direct relief or aided by FSA. Seven of the final winners were from these low-income groups.

The 1942 program is now under way and is similar to that for 1941. This year we have trained garden leaders to help who were selected by the county committee because of their special qualifications and are working in every community. They will be useful in the judging of gardens. The October judging card will be changed to give more weight to those vegetables most easily canned and with high nutritive value. This year every agency has given more than ever to the program because they know it is effective.

Materials for the Victory Corps

KENNETH W. INGWALSON, State Leader of 4-H Club Work, New Jersey

As the expanded 4–H Club program, including the Victory Corps, developed, we early ran against the obstacle of lack of subject matter for all the new Victory jobs. Though some bulletins were usable, others were not; and what we really needed was simple "how" material for all work undertaken by youth, and we needed it quickly.

4–H Club agents and home demonstration agents brought the problem back to us with the demand, "We need the tools with which to work." Material for the Victory Corps was particularly pressing. We realized the validity of their requests and looked around for some way to meet the need.

Calling all specialists concerned for a Monday morning conference was the first step. Each specialist agreed to be responsible for a job sheet in his or her own field. These "how to do it" bulletins were to be not more than 1,200 to 1,500 words long, with a simple, direct, explicit style. If material that could meet the need was already in print, an effort would be made to dress it up. These new job sheets were to be distinctive and carry a special cover or insignia. All material was to clear through the State leader's office to achieve unity.

Dead lines for manuscripts were staggered so that mimeographing facilities would not be swamped. While the specialists were sandwiching in preparation of their material between other duties, the 4–H Club office cleared the decks for action. We began to look about for material already in print. We began to clip cartoons and illustrations. We adopted an insignia, ordered paper, and inked up a mimeograph machine with special ink. Soon we were turning out material, and we are still at it.

Thirty-five new pieces of material, many adapted from other sources, were ready for the summer season. A 4–H Victory Corps cover, with the insignia, was added to the regular extension leaflet, The Family Porkers. It read, "This bulletin is written for your dad. Victory work is a man-size job, so we are handing you a man-size bulletin. * * *" Another job sheet was a reprint of an article on first aid from the Reader's Digest fitted with a Victory Corps cover. We also plan to reinforce our material from commercial sources whenever it fits our job.

The paper situation made us all realize the need for short and purposeful records and reports. 4–H Victory Corps volunteers will be asked to answer about six or seven questions in each job. These will be recorded on cards which will be collected by the local leaders. The volunteer will simply be queried on work done, rather than on costs or materials involved.

County agents and Extension Forester L. T. Nieland have cooperated in the distribution of 620,760 pine seedlings to farmers and 4–H Club members in 11 counties of northern Florida, it was revealed recently in figures from that State.

Radio serves emergency organization

RUTH CRAWFORD, Home Demonstration Agent, Josephine County, Oreg.

Josephine County is in the heart of the mountain section in southern Oregon, where the war is easily translated into terms of forests being set on fire by incendiary bombs or by ground saboteurs. Although everyone hopes that such occurrences will not take place, each community wants to be organized and in readiness to take of its own people should any such disaster arise.

While farmers and foresters have been organizing for efficient fighting of fires, from whatever cause, the women of the county have organized 23 community canteen corps to provide emergency group feeding facilities.

Although these canteen corps in many parts of the country face only a remote possibility of being called into active service, here in the heart of the western timber belt, some, if not all, are almost certain to be used in the course of the season. Though the chief use is expected to be to help feed fire fighters, the corps are equipped to meet situations arising from any disaster, including bombing, evacuations or aid to other groups in transit.

In organizing these units and getting them ready for immediate service, a new arrangement with the local radio station has proved to be a major aid, although it was not designed specifically for that purpose.

The home demonstration agent had long maintained a weekly 15-minute broadcast over the local radio station, KUIN, which, as in so many places, is operated in conjunction with the local newspaper. The station found this weekly broadcast to be so popular with homemakers that it asked for three broadcasts a week.

The time element and travel involved in going from the office to the studio often seemed to make the expanded project impossible. As a result, the station agreed to install a remote-control outlet in the extension office and to schedule not a thrice-a-week but a daily appearance of the home demonstration agent at 9:15 each forenoon.

By having this program early, it is possible for the agent to appear personally almost every day and still reach most communities in time for a forenoon meeting. On days when meetings are scheduled in more distant communities, arrangements are made for a homemaker who has done some outstanding piece of work to appear on the program and tell of her experiences in canning, in planning the family food supply, or about some other home project of current interest.

In addition, we invite civic and commercial heads who are conducting programs involving homemakers to appear for interviews, in which they are asked questions to bring out answers of interest to the homemakers. For example, just before the issuance of sugar-rationing cards, the county superintendent in charge was interviewed over the station. Similarly, we are using the operator of a freezer locker plant, local flower growers and gardeners, outstanding 4-H Club leaders and members, and a local woman who specializes in hobbies.

Each Monday the chairmen of all women's organizations are invited to have announcements made during the homemaker period. All members of women's organizations are encouraged to listen at that time for announcements of activities for the coming week or month. The Saturday program is devoted largely to 4-H Clubs.

During organization of the county-wide canteen service, this radio period coming every day at the same hour proved a valuable aid. We were able to tell of the ingenuity and interest of each community group in turn and to give the names of those who were contributing to the development of the program. We could show how these inexpensive, well-prepared meals could be practically applied, not only in serving community groups but for home use as well.

As tire shortage and other transportation difficulties, as well as the necessity for farm families to work longer hours, have cut down attendance at meetings, we find this radio arrangement a particularly valuable means of reaching people right in their homes.

Our response to invitations to send for bulletins and other information furnished by this office has increased to such an extent that we know we are reaching many places not heretofore touched by the Extension Service.

We use a varied list of materials as a source of subject matter for these broadcasts from the office. These include the Homemaker's Chats distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture, radio scripts sent out by specialists of Oregon State College, and other current material, which is sifted and sorted as it arrives and is filed according to its appeal and value to our local women. Each broadcast is opened with a "thought for the day," which has either been contributed by the women or is taken from our office scrapbook. We have had many notes of appreciation about this opening feature.

Right now, there is a great deal of interest in recipes, especially those economical with sugar. We invite contributions of favorite recipes from listeners and receive many of them.

A Josephine County, Oreg., canteen unit putting on a meal for a fire-protection crew.

Food for Victory

Vegetable seeds distributed free to 500 low-income farm families in De Kalb County, Ga., in 1941 have paid large dividends in food production and improved health, reports County Agent E. P. McGee. The gardens made possible by the 500 packages of seeds distributed have produced more than 51,000 messes of fresh vegetables in addition to 18,000 quarts of canned foods including beans, beets, carrots, corn, okra, squash, tomatoes, turnips, cucumbers, chowchow, relish, sauerkraut, and soup mixture. The farmers also dried and stored 4,460 pounds of beans and peas which they gathered from their gardens.

The seed, which $1.23 a pack, was furnished by De Kalb County in cooperation with the Extension Service and WPA. The extension agents assisted in distributing a thousand jars to the farm families and advised them from time to time on the better methods of production, canning, and storing of foods. Six hundred packages of seeds are being distributed this year to De Kalb families.

Ready for the dry season

"To help protect rural California from enemy attack by fire"

WOODBRIDGE METCALF, Extension Forester, California

Secretary Wickard is calling on all rural communities to develop fire-fighting units and to make surveys of fire hazards. Fire-fighting companies of about 10 farmers each are being organized throughout rural America under the direction of the Extension Service and are being trained in fire prevention and control. California, in a vulnerable spot and with a head start in the fire-prevention program, has some valuable experience for extension workers just getting their program under way. California agents say that no project has received such widespread interest and enthusiasm as this one.

■ After the attack on Pearl Harbor it became evident that the enemy might attempt destructive blows along the Pacific coast and that California, with its important agricultural, industrial, and war activities, and because of its long dry season, would be particularly vulnerable to attack by fire. Cities were training auxiliary firemen; the legislature made a large appropriation to implement more fully the State-wide fire-disaster plan, but immediate action was called for to assist farmers in preparing themselves for the emergency.

On January 3, the outlines of a rural fire-protection plan were discussed with Director B. H. Crocheron of the Extension Service, State Forester M. B. Pratt, and Fire Chief Earl Barron of the State Division of Forestry. Within a week, the emergency farm fire protection project was drawn up, calling for immediate action in organizing and training rural fire-fighting companies. Before the first of February, it had been approved by Attorney General Earl Warren for the civil protection committee of the State council of defense, and work was well advanced on the two training lessons.

The second week in February, the project with an outline of procedure, was presented to the entire staff of the Extension Service at a series of four regional meetings. At about the same time it was sent by State Forester Pratt to each State forest ranger and county fire warden with instructions to cooperate in the setting up of a rural fire-protection committee in each county. Also, Attorney General Warren sent a copy to the chairman of each county defense council urging the support of that body in promoting the project in the county.

During March, printing of the two training lessons was rushed through and they were delivered to county agricultural agents, farm advisers, and State rangers. Training meetings for farm fire companies were immediately undertaken, and a check on April 15 showed 2,243 companies organized, with a total enrollment in excess of 24,000 men.

As called for in the project, each farm fire company got out all hand-tool and fire-fighting equipment, put it in the best possible shape, and arranged a trailer or light truck to haul it and the fire fighters to the scene of any fire. Local fire chiefs, county fire wardens, and State and Federal forest rangers all cooperated in the training program, which in some counties involved up to 90 training meetings in a week.

A series of demonstration meetings at high schools held in cooperation with the State department of education, trained groups of high-school boys for auxiliary help in fighting fires.

Early in April, the farm fire-hazard survey blank was completed, and an edition of 75,000 copies was printed. So many requests for these blanks poured in that an additional 20,000 had to be printed. That number will be sufficient to survey the fire hazards on three out of every four farms in California. At the same time, the water-survey blank was printed and sent out so that location of at least one good auxiliary supply of water for each square mile not depending on electric power for pumping could be mapped by the area firemen and listed in each county headquarters.

At present, most of the farm firemen have completed the two lessons and are going through a drill with the nearest available piece of motorized fire equipment. They are rapidly completing the survey and clean-up of farm fire hazards and the mapping of emergency water supplies.

On the eve of the fire season, rural California is ready for eventualities; and in the south, farm fire companies have already gone into action and quickly extinguished a number of fires.

Negro boys learn repair work

D. P. LILLY, Negro County Agent, Okmulgee County, Okla.

■ In these days of farm labor shortage, it is essential that farm machinery operate efficiently and economically. War leaves no room for waste on Negro farms in Oklahoma, any more than it does at the front and in war industry. To keep the wheels on the farm turning full time, 440 Negro boys who are enrolled in 39 4-H Clubs are being trained in a movable farm shop. Here they learn the names of various tools and how to use them. They learn the fundamentals of blacksmithing, such as sharpening plow sweeps and the repair of common farm machinery, for the shop is fully equipped with blacksmith and carpenter tools. Then they learn to make home-made wagon and cultivator tongues, ax handles, home-made singletrees, plow handles and home-made hammer handles. They build hog troughs from hollow logs, flower boxes from empty nail kegs, bird houses, and even small barns.

Each boy takes a special project, or sometimes two boys work on the same project. They purchase very little material but bring boxes and other material from their homes.

This movable shop goes to each club and is set up for a half day or more. The boys are notified by their coach the day it will arrive and are ready with their material. Sometimes saws, especially crosscut saws, are brought to be sharpened; or some other necessary repair job is done for the community, and the boys are being trained at the same time.

The shop work got under way 3 years ago but has been greatly expanded to meet the present emergency. All equipment, including the shop trailer, was purchased by the county superintendent.

A farm-shop show held at the 4-H rally and at the county fair helps to hold the interest of these 4-H boys who are training their hands to insure adequate production on their own farms, even though fathers and brothers are called to the Army or to work in war industries.

■ Arizona farmers and ranchers have launched a campaign to "prepare with repairs," according to Donald L. Hitch, assistant specialist in soils and irrigation. Not only will machinery in good repair help them in the Food for Victory program, but 100 pounds of steel used in manufacturing repair parts may mean that a new 1-ton machine will not be needed for the farm and the other 1,900 pounds of steel can go into tanks, guns, ships, and shells for our armed forces.

Agriculture's biggest job

The world's greatest food supply line, flowing steadily larger, needs trouble shooters

ROY F. HENDRICKSON, Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Administration

■ We are on the last lap of delivering to representatives of the United Nations the first billion dollars' worth of food and other agricultural commodities for lend-lease shipment. When that figure is reached, we shall have supplied enough farm products, most of them in highly concentrated form, to fill a single train of freight cars stretching three-fifths of the way across the country for a distance of approximately 1,800 miles.

Although the Department of Agriculture expanded its regular buying operations March 15, 1940, to acquire supplies of farm products for lend-lease use, it was not until April 29, 1940, that the first lot of commodities was turned over for actual shipment. Because of the necessary lag between buying and shipping, as well as the wartime difficulties of ocean transportation, the total volume of farm commodities bought by the Department through the Agricultural Marketing Administration has been running about twice the amount actually delivered at shipside to United Nations representatives. With every improvement in the ocean shipping situation, more and more of these products can move across the seas to meet the urgent requirements of our allies and build their fighting strength.

Production to Meet Needs

Behind this steadily growing flow of food is the biggest production mobilization job the agriculture of the world has ever known. American farmers are answering the call for more and more production to meet the increased needs of our own civilian and military forces as well as those of Great Britain, Russia, and others joined with us in the United Nations. The knowledge gained by our farmers through the benefits of years of Extension Service work is now serving them in good stead in this wartime drive for unprecedented production of essential farm products. The solid foundation built through this form of agricultural education is serving the Nation well at a time when its need is greatest.

But the big job is still ahead. As yet we have not come to the full realization of the tremendous scope of our food requirements for use at home and abroad. New and unforeseen demands crop up with great suddenness as each month of the war passes by. These demands bring with them new and complicated problems of production, marketing, processing, storage, and transportation—problems that must be met promptly to prevent any choking of our supply lines.

Nowhere are these difficulties more apparent when they arise than on the farm front. Farmers can be urged to expand their production, but unless facilities are available for marketing or processing the commodity into the form in which it is needed, the effort expended is wasted and they become discouraged. Likewise, farmers must know how to produce the kind and quality of product desired.

Getting farmers to increase their production to meet wartime demands is not simply a matter of whipping up patriotic fervor. The use of sound judgment is required to get production where it can be handled so as to make maximum use of our resources and prevent waste. And in new producing areas, education also is required to assure the right quality of production and the necessary organization for moving supplies from the farm into the various use channels. This, of course, takes time.

Some of our experiences in the past year should be helpful in guiding our course in the year ahead. For example, egg production in most of the South has never cut much of a figure. With the general call for increased production of eggs, farmers in this section responded along with those in commercial areas. When spring came, production reached a new peak for the South, even though the bulk of the supply was in very small lots and scattered over a wide area. Because of the lack of adequate marketing facilities and the limited number of buyers, farmers in this part of the country experienced great difficulty in selling their product. The lack of competition in buying kept down prices to producers.

To assist southern farmers in marketing their expanded production, the Agricultural Marketing Administration put into effect a program for buying, at announced prices, graded lots of 10 cases or more. Arrangements were made to make the purchases on specific days at various central points. This program introduced an additional competitive element into the areas where farmers had relatively few buyers for their eggs. It provided producers with an alternative outlet and lifted the general level of local egg prices.

The southern egg-buying program was an emergency measure, made necessary by the inadequacy of commercial handling and marketing facilities. Its operation revealed the need for understanding of grade requirements and for education on how these farmers can improve the quality of their egg production and market a more uniform product. The program also focused attention on the South's need for producer organization in marketing eggs.

No matter what the product or where the area, all these needs cannot be met overnight. But they are problems that must be tackled before producers of any commodity can enjoy a good market with ready buyers for the kind and quality of product in demand.

Extension workers and other agricultural leaders have contributed a great deal toward ironing out wartime kinks in our food supply line. The functions of production, marketing, processing, and transporting have been speeded in a mighty effort to win the war. Still more speed is necessary. We need to do a better job of synchronizing each of these functions with the other. The barriers are many; but, with the help of determined leadership, they will be torn down one by one.

■ A 4-H fire-prevention club of 19 members was organized last year in Lackawanna County, Pa., by County Agent S. R. Zug. At each monthly meeting, some phase of farm fire prevention was discussed by the county agent or the engineering specialist or by a local leader. By this means the club members were able to recognize fire hazards and to assist in their removal. Each member filled out a fire-inspection report on the condition of his own farm.

■ Serving as civilian defense messengers, Carroll County, N. H., 4-H Club members have distributed blackout instructions and have taken a house-to-house census. A Youth Council for Civilian Defense has been set up to coordinate the defense activities.

Arkansas finds an egg market—

thereby vaulting the first hurdle in the path of successful all-out production of essential commodities

■ Higher egg prices, stabilized market outlets, and an increase in local marketing facilities have been obtained for Arkansas poultry producers through an extension marketing program launched to aid farmers in disposing of surplus eggs produced in cooperation with the Food-for-Victory campaign.

Since the egg quality marketing program was launched during the latter part of February, the sale price of all Arkansas eggs has increased from an average of 16 to 24 cents a dozen, even in areas where farmers were unable to sell eggs in February.

These advantages have been obtained through extension assistance in finding local produce buyers and new market outlets, and in establishing local grading programs. Services provided by the Extension organization to aid poultry growers in disposing of surplus products include the addition to the staff of an assistant economist in marketing, J. O. Kumpe, to deal with small surpluses resulting from Food-for-Victory production, and an intensive educational program on the establishment of local marketing facilities, and on egg grading.

Recently the Extension Service has put emphasis on grading and candling. Now Agricultural Marketing Administration is buying graded eggs in the State. The quality marketing program also opened up other new outlets which buy only graded products, including the Army Quartermaster Corps, chain stores, and drying plants.

Direct assistance has also been given farmers' groups in setting up local marketing programs, including the selection of local produce handlers and egg graders and the organization of farmers to assemble eggs at a local depot. Additional assistance has been given to marketing groups in contacting marketing outlets.

The egg-marketing situation in Arkansas became acute in January and February as the result of a 22-percent increase in egg production, combined with a lack of local market outlets and of a grading program. Many areas were without wholesale produce houses or agents, and no facilities were available for channeling eggs into drying plants or other out-of-State outlets. In addition, State markets, such as purchases by chain stores, and the Army Quartermaster Corps, were closed to many growers because their products were not graded by United States standards.

After the Extension Service's marketing activities, farmers in Columbia County unable to sell eggs in January are now receiving 24 cents a dozen. Arrangements made by the county agents and farm bureau officials with the manager of a local oil mill at Magnolia to serve as a local produce handler opened the Magnolia market. On April 4, Columbia County farmers had sold 114 cases of eggs at an average sale price of 24 cents a dozen.

Since local buyers were set up for the plant in southern Arkansas and arrangements were made with a drying plant at Ruston, La., farmers have received from 18 to 22 cents a dozen for eggs. Before the arrangement was made, farmers had no market at all.

In Pulaski County farmers organized an egg circle to grade and sell eggs locally. Their plan has effected an increase of 80 cents a case over current receipt prices. Official grading has increased egg prices approximately 10 percent and has assured a dependable market.

By grading eggs according to U. S. Standards, a group of Franklin County farmers are now marketing their eggs to an out-of-State dealer at a price of 2 cents a dozen above their current receipt market.

The programs developed to handle surplus eggs will be used in marketing other farm surpluses produced in cooperation with the Food-for-Victory campaign.

Behold the Slidefilm

With the issuance of the new catalog in July, the Extension Service is changing the name of film strips to conform to practice in the industry. Back when film strips started, and the Extension Service was one of the first to adopt them, many names were applied to this type of illustrative material. Some of the most common were film slides, film strips, picturols, and slide films. Slidefilm was the name given by the inventor; the other names were probably attempts to imply an original feature.

As the industry has developed, with some producers issuing as high as 10,000 copies of a new subject every week, the commercial designation has become standardized as "slidefilm"—the name the Extension Service will use hereafter.

In the past, many of the uninitiate have confused film strips with motion pictures. Because the Nutrition and Victory Garden programs have brought so many of the uninitiate into the visual fold, the confusion in name has caused many disappointments in booking films for meetings. To help eliminate these disappointments has been one of our major reasons for changing the name.

Slidefilms—one word—will continue to be produced by the Extension Service in both single- and double-frame sizes. The double-frame size is particularly useful, as the frames can be cut apart and mounted for use as slide, permitting the insertion of locally made pictures, or even of color slides. However, to mix color and black-and-white slides is not good showmanship; the color slides make the others look rather drab by comparison.

Experienced extension agents have found that the double-frame film or slide provides better projection, especially when used as a slide in a projector designed solely for slide use. There is more detail recorded on the larger film, and the light system of the projector is more efficient when designed for a single purpose.

State and county workers have long been leaders in producing, locally, color slides about subjects important in State and county agriculture. Such material has the advantage of showing local application of the recommended practices. The more general slidefilms issued by the Extension Service fill in where local material is not available and also serve as "scenarios" for the production of local slide sets.

The newer slidefilms are being made under what is known as the master plan. Under this plan, local pictures may be substituted for any of the frames in a federally prepared strip and a new negative made at moderate cost. By combining the more general pictures with local scenes, the effectiveness of the film is enhanced. Extension editors have all the details of this plan and should be consulted about it.

In several of the States where the neighborhood plan is under way, some training is being given local leaders in the use of visual equipment, so that projectors and slidefilms or slide sets may be mailed to these leaders for use in neighborhood meetings. Special and well-padded shipping cases must be made for protecting the instruments during shipment.

Study Home Nursing

Three months before Pearl Harbor, the Texas Home Demonstration Association asked each one of its 40,000 members to become familiar with first aid and home nursing.

In response to that recommendation, home demonstration club women in Brazos County, Tex., are among thousands who are better prepared to cope with home ills and accidents, following their completion of a Red Cross course in home nursing. One hundred and twenty women enrolled for the 30-hour course.

Six communities were represented in the class. One of the communities is 23 miles from the nearest doctor, and others do not have telephone service. Epidemics of measles and mumps in Brazos County recently gave the women opportunity to put their new knowledge into practice.

Victory food specials feature fuller use of nation's food supply

Farmers can widen their markets and move bumper crops while housewives stretch their food dollars and both contribute to winning the war under a plan of Victory Food Specials developed by the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

The season's first heavy supply of tomatoes was featured as a Victory Food Special in a national retail merchandising drive June 29 to July 4. With a crop 30 percent above that of last year and 15 percent above the average for the early producing areas, marketing difficulties were aggravated by a wartime shipping shortage. The Nation's producers, shippers, wholesalers, and retailers cooperated to focus consumer attention on this food so valuable in the diet. They also passed along the advantages of supply and price which arise when production and quantities on the market are larger than usual, thus enlarging the producers' market for tomatoes when supplies are excessive.

This Victory Food Special program calls for more effective functioning of trade and Government resources of marketing and distribution. Farm commodities directly affected by the program are designated at Victory Food Specials by the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Selection is made on the basis of the marketing problem that confronts producers of the particular product. Supplies may be seasonally excessive, or they may be affected by market gluts or wartime bottlenecks such as those that may arise in transportation or processing. Consideration is also given to the value of the commodity as a food.

First of the Victory Food Specials was lettuce, featured in a national merchandising drive from May 11 to 25. The crop being marketed at that time was unusually large, estimated at 8,000,000 crates which represented an increase of about 23 percent over that of a year ago and of 55 percent over the 10-year average supply. Most of the shipments were of the iceberg type produced in California. Other supplies came from producing areas in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

The sales campaign for lettuce was announced May 6. For the 3-week period ending May 9, lettuce shipments from California alone totaled more than 5,000 cars. This was more than 900 cars above the corresponding period last year. It was the heaviest 3-week carlot movement of California spring-crop lettuce in more than 10 years, and undoubtedly one of the heaviest on record. Soon after the merchandising drive was initiated, the f. o. b. market price increased from 50 cents to $1 a crate. Terminal market prices went up, mostly from 25 cents to $1 a crate. Apparently the merchandising drive was well timed to help move the extra-heavy supply on to consumer markets.

Spinach and asparagus were designated as Victory Food Specials and featured during the period June 1 to 8 in the area north of Virginia and east of Ohio. Spring-crop onions were merchandized nationally as a Victory Food Special June 8 to 15. Broilers and fryers will be featured by the Nation's storekeepers from July 16 to July 25 and the peak supply of peaches on consumer markets, July 16–August 5. Beets and snap beans are Victory Food Specials in States north of Virginia and east of Ohio, July 6–11.

In the face of weather and other varying local conditions, the Nation's agricultural plant, with its millions of farmers scattered over wide areas, cannot be managed with such nicety as to produce exactly the amounts of each food that can be absorbed readily by market outlets. Farmers may plan their production in anticipation of market requirements, but because of uncertainties and unpredictable factors they may fall short of reaching the mark or it may be overshot.

If the production mark is undershot, farmers have little difficulty in selling their products. If it is exceeded, they are confronted with the difficulty of marketing more than their outlets will normally take.

The Victory Food Special campaign is designed to relieve this oversupply situation. Special merchandising campaigns are conducted by retailers and other food merchants to push the sale of each Victory Food Special during the period when heaviest supplies are scheduled to arrive on markets. The special is featured in store advertising and special displays designed to encourage increased sales of the plentiful supply of the product available to consumers.

In determining the period for the merchandising drive for each Victory Food Special, the Agricultural Marketing Administration aims at having the dates coincide with the availability of heaviest supplies on consumer markets. This naturally means that for a farm product distributed nationally or over a wide region, the merchandising drive is conducted a week or 10 days after peak harvesting in the distant production area.

Announcement of these merchandising campaigns to the trade sufficiently in advance of their actual dates permits wholesale and other buyers in the producing areas to make their purchases at about the time of heaviest harvestings in anticipation of the drive. This also helps to build up demand from food stores, and aids them in planning their retail sales promotion.

Sales efforts made by storekeepers during the period for which a merchandising drive is scheduled are backed up by information, supplied by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, calling the attention of consumers to the Victory Food Special currently being featured. This material is widely distributed for use by the trade, home economists, market reporters, newspapers and magazine editors of women's pages, radio station directors of women's interest programs, and others who use such information for consumers.

Last-Minute Items

NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS FERRET OUT FATS, cooperating with the local salvage committee and armed with the more than 3 million copies of "Save Your Waste Fats" cards. Waste household fats make glycerin, and glycerin makes munitions. Every farm and village family is hearing how to help win the war by saving and selling every scrap of household fat.

SCRAP RUBBER ROLLED IN during the 2 weeks' special drive inaugurated by President Roosevelt to alleviate the war shortage. A special wire from the War Production Board enlisted the cooperation of 4-H Club members who responded with enthusiasm. In Martin County, Minn., alone, 4-H Club boys canvassed all farms in 2 days and brought in 400,000 pounds of scrap iron and rubber, which was sold for $1,800—all put into war bonds.

ROOTING FOR VICTORY is what the 200 "Buy a Bond Pigs" are doing in Orange County, N. C., where farm families are pledging the proceeds from a pig or an acre to buy war bonds.

CHECK YOUR FIRE HAZARDS and prevent costly farm fires is a popular theme these days. Eight district meetings held in Montana got the rural fire-control program under way to be carried to individual farms by a man and a woman neighborhood leader for every 10 to 15 families. Nevada 4-H boys and girls are assisting in a fire-hazard survey, and county fire-control boards are getting ready to combat any fires that break out.

TO CONTROL COST OF LIVING, New York has just completed 55 county extension conferences to discuss the seven-point program. Virginia finished the neighborhood-leader-training meetings early in June. These meetings were conducted by community committees assisted by professional workers. Leaders are now contacting neighbors on their list and leaving the family check sheet which shows what any family can do to cooperate.

LABOR SHORTAGE as a factor limiting production is being met in Wyoming by enrolling and training high school boys and by the 4–H Victory labor project which helps the boys who are working full time on the farm.

Radio plays a vital part

CHARLES E. ESHBACH, Agent, New England Radio News Service,
Agricultural Marketing Administration, USDA

Radio as a tire and travel saver comes to the fore with extension agents, and it is interesting to hear the testimony of an agent who has for years been finding broadcasting a valuable extension method.

Frequent visitor to New England farm homes through the medium of radio is Allister F. MacDougall, county agricultural agent, Middlesex County, Mass. Extension Service.

To say that Allister F. MacDougall is a firm believer in the use of radio for extension work is putting it mildly. For Mr. MacDougall is county agricultural agent in Middlesex County, Mass., and participates in an extensive program of radio activities, which includes weekly broadcasts by both the agricultural and the homemaking agents.

Middlesex County's use of radio for extension purposes goes back to the early days of the new medium of communication, and in 1927 the county agents were broadcasting on several stations. But extensive use of radio by the Middlesex County Extension Service is tied up rather closely with an organization known as the New England Radio News Service, a cooperative State-Federal agency, organized in 1928 for the purpose of presenting agricultural radio programs for New England farmers and farm families.

At present, the agents discuss current agricultural problems each Wednesday afternoon at 1:30, on the New England Agricultural News program, and also speak on the early morning New England Farm Hour, broadcast 6 days a week. Home demonstration agents of the Service present a program each week on a New England network of stations and weekly on a Boston station.

A review of the topics of discussion would show the close relationship of these radio talks and the regular program of extension work carried on in Middlesex County. For instance, on successive Wednesdays earlier this year the agricultural agents, of which the Middlesex Extension Service has four, explained the situation in regard to fertilizers, scarcity of farm machinery, and the farm-labor shortage. They discussed dairy problems, the Food-for-Freedom program, the value of record keeping, and the advantages of early-hatched chicks, and advised farmers of ways to meet the problems involved. The home specialists talked about low-cost meals, child training, clothes for winter use, and similar subjects.

Response to these broadcasts has been exceptional. Listeners, not only in Middlesex County, Mass., but throughout New England and even in the West and South, have requested copies of the talks and assistance with their farm problems; and others have taken the time and made the effort to pen a few words of appreciation for what they considered a big help.

But what of the man responsible for this extensive use of radio in the extension program? What does he consider the value of the participation of his agents?

"Radio," says Allister MacDougall, "is an essential medium of teaching, which we, as extension workers, must take advantage of if we are to do our job as effectively as possible.

"From the very beginning of extension work," says Mr. MacDougall, "there has been a desire for a better understanding of our agricultural problems by city people as well as those who live in the rural areas. The radio is our only means of contacting both city and country alike. I am amazed at the number of city people who, at heart, are interested in the country. So many of them tell me that they listen to agricultural radio programs, and if it happens that they know any of our extension agents personally, they listen particularly to our programs. In this way, I am sure, radio builds up a most sympathetic understanding by city people of the problems of the country."

Mr. MacDougall points to radio broadcasting as one more method of reaching those people that extension workers may be contacting in the other ways used in extension teaching, a method which produces results that the other ways do not. "For example," he says, "the people who write to the radio stations following a radio broadcast often are people taking an active part in our extension program. I could name many examples of folks one would normally expect to call at our own office, who respond to radio broadcasts and write for information. Our own high-school principal in the town of Concord, where the county extension headquarters are located, is one example I call to mind. Another is a neighbor of mine in the town in which I live. Both these men know about the extension program, know where our office is located, and yet we reached them through a radio broadcast of some information they considered of utmost importance. It all simply means that radio is one more method of driving home to our people the educational information used in the development of our extension program.

"The third point I have been interested in," continues Mr. MacDougall, "is the percentage of response from people within our own county. We are a county extension service, and we are doing much broadcasting over a regional station and a regional network which covers all New England. I know it has been said by some that a radio broadcast is of such general nature and covers such a wide area that the number of people reached in our own county is insignificant. This has not been our experience. Although we do receive requests from all the Northeastern States and occasionally from points much farther away, there are many more than enough responses from our own county to make the time we spend on radio as valuable and as effective, in our county, as any work we do.

"I think another important advantage of our use of radio in extension work is what might be termed 'the good-neighbor policy.' If we have things that are worth while for our own county and can share them with other counties and other States, I think it is a fine thing to do. In fact, one of the things we in Middlesex County enjoy most in our broadcasting program is the response which comes from people far and wide, just letting us know that information is of interest to them and we are being of service not only to our own people but to many others as well.

"Last, but not least, radio broadcasting gives us a contact directly into the homes of all classes of people. Much has been said about the necessity in extension work for reaching poor farmers as well as good farmers; for reaching small farmers as well as large operators; for reaching part-time farmers as well as those who earn their entire livelihood from the farm. We find that our radio talks do all this for us. Radio makes our talks personal as well. It reaches in to the fireside or the dinner table of all our farmers, and actually to the poultry house or the dairy barn in many cases. Farmers can sit in their own homes and receive information from us. During peacetime, this was extremely valuable; but now it is essential. With tires becoming scarcer every day, with gasoline rationed, with farmers having more and more work to accomplish with less and less labor available, we are probably going to have to use radio more than ever to get to the people with whom we work and give to them the information essential for their successful farm and home operation.

"When I say that radio is one of the most valuable means of education we as extension people possess, the statement is based on experience in broadcasting almost from the very first development of the medium. It is a statement based on results we have obtained."

4-H Clubs pitch into war work

■ The attitude of rural youth to get into the fight for victory is reflected in Arkansas where nearly 80,000 club members are growing food and feed for victory. You will find victory gardens and victory pigs in every nook and corner of the State. You will find rural youth buying war savings bonds and stamps, collecting scrap metal and papers, and raising money for the Red Cross.

Conway County 4–H Clubs have joined the "bond wagon" by purchasing war "winsurance" with money earned from victory club projects such as poultry, dairy, and swine production and from the sale of scrap metal, reports Troy S. Jennings, assistant county agent. Other club members are picking strawberries to earn extra cash for their USA shares in Conway County.

Of the 356 boys enrolled in Ashley County 4–H Clubs, 143 have signed up for pig projects; 21, beef calf projects; 13, dairy calf projects; 20, Irish potato production; 18, sweetpotato production; 13, truck crop production; 83, corn production; 23, cotton production; and, 26, various other production demonstrations.

The 4-H Club boys, according to County Agent R. A. Cody, are setting the pace for the men in the county. Last year, Sherwood Vanhorn, 4 H Club member, won the county corn-production contest by producing 93 bushels of corn on 1 acre, as compared with the county's average yield of 15 to 20 bushels. And at the county livestock show, 4–H Club boys took most of the top honors away from the older exhibitors.

It is "All Out for Victory," with the Piney Grove 4–H Club in Pike County, who are enrolled 100 percent in 4–H Food-for-Victory projects, states Miss Rose V. White, home demonstration agent.

This small club, composed of 16 regular 4–H Club members and 10 4–H juniorettes, has a total of 47 projects including peanut, poultry, gardening, pig, corn, clothing, foods and cookery, and home improvement. These members have all started one or more food-production projects and for this have received their 4–H Victory pins.

Piney Grove Club enjoys the distinction of being the only 4–H Club in Pike County which has a group of 4–H juniorettes—boys and girls under 4–H Club age, who are conducting 4–H Club projects. These small boys and girls, 8 and 9 years old, have attended all 4-H Club meetings this year and have taken part in the regular club programs several times. They were so very anxious to be permitted to become club members that the local leaders and the county extension workers developed a plan whereby each below-age child would have a 4–H juniorette victory garden. These gardens are 20 by 30 feet in size, and a definite plan for planting them was given to each child. Parents of these children have agreed to help them with their gardens and with their records. In addition, the 4–H juniorettes have been adopted by the older regular 4–H Club members to be their charges this year.

At the spring meeting of the Bradley County 4–H council, the boys and girls voted to ask every club member in the county to buy at least one war savings stamp or bond, says Miss Jenny Betts, home demonstration agent.

The Ingalls 4–H Club with 61 members reached this goal within less than a month by buying at least one 25-cent stamp, and more than 60 percent of the members of other clubs have reported the buying of one or more stamps.

Every club member in the county was also asked to take some project that would produce food or feed. Of the 497 boys and girls enrolled, 445, or almost 90 percent, have reported starting their victory projects. These demonstrations include gardening and canning, poultry, dairy and beef calves, pigs, either Irish potatoes or sweetpotatoes, corn, truck, hay, and legume crops. All the 257 girls enrolled are studying food selection and preparation.

Bradley County farm families have sold more than a million pounds of scrap iron since December 7, and the 4–H members have played an important part in the collection of this material. They have also helped to collect waste paper and aluminum.

A 3-acre 4–H Club school garden is one of the 1942 victory projects of the Arkana 4–H Club of Baxter County, Miss Neva Hill, county home demonstration agent, has announced.

The purpose of the school garden, according to Miss Hill, is the production of vegetables for the school's hot-lunch program.

The Arkana 4–H Club includes all the 42 pupils attending the Arkana school. The two teachers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keeter, are the club's local leaders and are donating space on their farm for the 3-acre school garden.

The seedbed for the school garden has been carefully prepared, and the 4–H Club members are now busy with planting activities.

In addition to the school garden, each of the 42 members of the club is carrying one or more victory food-production demonstrations, the county home demonstration agent said.

Rural youth in war and peace

DR. C. B. SMITH, Formerly Assistant Director, Extension Service

■ If we consider the youth now in rural areas and the youth in cities and towns who were born in rural areas, it is probable that more than half the men who make up our Army and Navy air forces were originally rural youth.

And it is the youth of the nations that fight battles and win wars. Youth of 18, 20, to 24 are in the age groups our Army, Navy, and Air Forces want to win wars. Youth does not want to die. Life with all its possibilities of love and family and fame is before them. They want to live it, and they fight like tigers to protect themselves and live. They have endurance; they are daring and can stand grief and punishment and come back quickly.

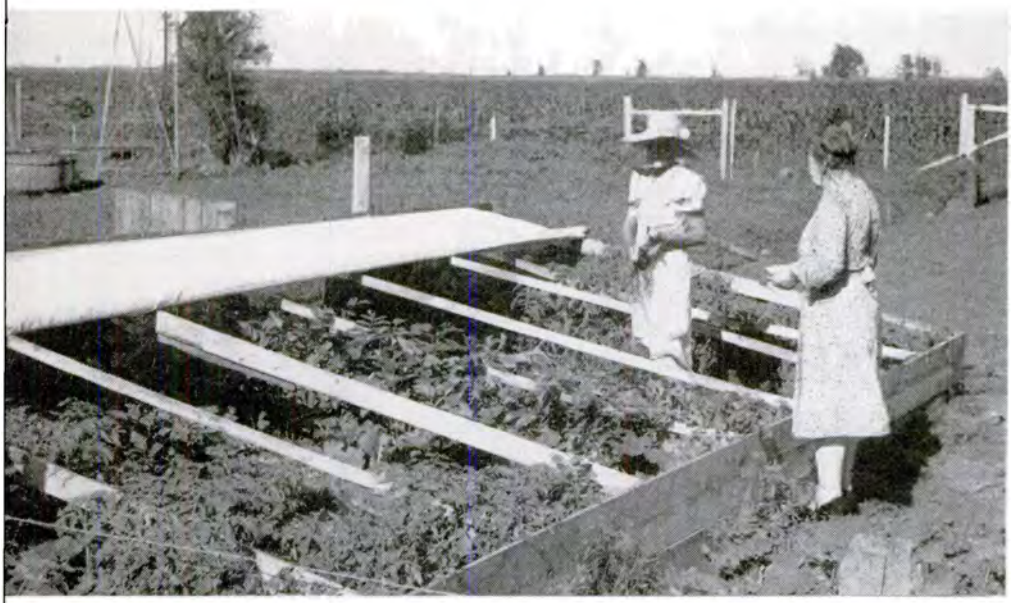
Since the world began, we have had wars and peace treaties based on revenge. Such peace treaties always have and always will lead to more wars. Shall we not try, at the end of this war, the experiment of writing a treaty based on justice and neighborliness instead of on revenge, a peace based on the Golden rule of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and shall not the youth who have fought and helped to win the war be given a large voice in making the peace? If youth are competent to win wars, may they not be equally effective in helping to make the peace at its close?

Up to now, it has been largely old men who determined on wars and who wrote the peace treaty at their close. We shall always need the counsel and wisdom of gray heads at the peace table, but not to the exclusion of youth who fought the battles and won the peace, and who know the agony of war from having lived it. Wars to end wars are vain unless the peace that follows is a peace of justness, fairness, and made in the spirit of the Lord.

In the war before us it is probable that the fighting forces of the United States will be made up in large degree from the 8 or 9 million rural youth and leaders who have 4–H Club training and from the nearly 9 million youth, largely from urban centers, who have had Scout training. Shall we not, as leaders of 4–H Clubs and Boy Scout forces, and as members of these same groups, be giving thought to these things we want to see in the final treaty of peace? Must youth always die and nations bankrupt themselves because of wars? Can we not fashion a treaty of peace so fair and righteous that it shall prevail for a hundred years? Treaties based on revenge have failed. And shall not the 4–H Club organization, that stands for accomplishment, for making the best better, for fairness, for neighborliness; that stands for rural youth and the rural thinking of the Nation, be among the first to make clear to the world its desire for a final treaty that shall include in its making the principles of the Golden Rule and the Good Samaritan?

"Every garden a victory garden" in South Dakota

W. E. DITTMER, District Extension Supervisor



With the need for growing more of our own protective foods to keep fit, the farm and home garden plot on the farm or in the backyard has been given a great deal of attention and has taken on new importance in South Dakota this year. The interest and earnest participation in the garden program enabled us to double our gardens and to meet the goal of 57,500 farm gardens set for us by Secretary Wickard.

Even as early as February 2, a State-wide garden program was organized and started with more than 100 leaders, representing all State organizations and agencies, taking part in a garden conference at Brookings, S. Dak., called by the State USDA War Board.

The need for more and better gardens has since been carried by these organizations to the door of every potential gardener through meetings, circulars, farm visits, publicity, and other means. The garden program has been accepted as an important part of our war effort in South Dakota.

The activities of all agencies and groups in rural areas have been channeled through county war boards to avoid duplication of effort and to assign responsibility for a particular job to be done. More than half of the farmers in the State were reached on the first "salvo" of meetings held in counties, according to reports received on "why" we should have more "vitamins per row" in our gardens in 1942.

In many counties appointment of community-garden committees helped to stimulate greater interest and participation in the community. Community organizations varied by counties. In some cases the committees constituted members of the township boards, the school boards, AAA committeemen, or a committee made up of a homemaker, a 4–H leader, and a gardener.

Duties of committee leaders also varied. Their principal responsibility was to contact their neighbors and tell them of the Victory-Garden program, make sure they were going to grow a garden, or interest them in planning and growing a garden in 1942. In some instances, the leaders helped to obtain enrollments in the county garden program.

Community-garden committees were given special garden information and literature by county and home extension agents at training schools, meetings, and through the mail on planning and growing a garden, so they were better armed to help neighbors with their garden plans and problems.

The job of preparing education material for the garden program was assigned to the Extension Service. John V. Hepler, Director of Extension, appointed a State extension committee consisting of W. E. Dittmer, Nora M. Hott, and Frank I. Rockwell to organize and coordinate work of specialists and subject-matter material prepared by the State extension staff.

A series of training schools was held in March for agricultural and home demonstration agents. A 1942 garden leader's guide was prepared for their use as well as circulars, charts, and exhibits for distribution and use in the counties. "Bug Bomb" cards were prepared for quick mailing and distribution to farmers or gardeners who write or call on their county agent for information on what to do and how to control insect pests that attack their gardens.

To help dramatize and create added interest and information in gardening, a program has been prepared including a three-act play entitled "Vegetables for Victory." The play is particularly suited for school programs, 4–H Clubs, community, home extension clubs, or any other groups interested. The play was written by Robert Wheeler, radio specialist, in cooperation with the State extension garden committee.

Home extension agents, home extension clubs, and county nutrition committees have given special emphasis, through their meetings, to the need for more vegetables as part of the family diet for greater health. The general public has been invited to many of these meetings so that a large number of people have been reached through the efforts of the groups. The importance of vitamins derived from vegetables and the preparation and cooking of vegetables were included in the instructions and demonstrations.

The FSA insists that its cooperators grow a balanced garden. It has given its people considerable information, help, and supervision in planning a Victory Garden in 1942. FSA also is organized to give financial help to others outside its organization for producing their family food supply, including the growing of a garden.

4–H Club members throughout the State are given an opportunity, and are encouraged to grow, a garden as one of their "jobs for victory" either as a 4–H garden project or along with their other projects.

Emphasis on Better Gardens

AAA committeemen, through their organization, have emphasized at county and community meetings the need for more and better farm gardens. The AAA chairman in every county is chairman of the county war board. Alfred R. Barnes, chairman of the State war board, has instructed all county war boards that the garden program is an important part of our war effort. The AAA farmer field women working in counties have given considerable time and effort in promoting the garden program. As a special inducement, $1.50 practice payment is given for every farm garden grown in 1942 by the Agricultural Conservation Service.

Schools, parent-teacher associations, chambers of commerce, farm organizations, and other organizations and agencies are encouraging county- and community-garden programs and assisting in putting them into effect. Where feasible, school and community gardens are being planned and organized, under the supervision of an experienced gardener, to grow food for school lunches and reserve supplies.

Rats pay dividends

Oklahoma boys and girls get the point when they see what some food does to rats

■ When, in the late summer and early fall of last year, it became apparent that food and its proper production and consumption would play an important part in this year's program, a way to get boys and girls to study diet was wanted, and the idea of using laboratory methods was hit upon. Boys and girls are always interested in something alive; why not use animals in the study? Here is where we needed some cooperation. The answer came through one of the local mills. The mill had white rats in its feed laboratory and extended the services of its technician. Cages came through the 4–H Clubs, which paid for the material; the NYA shops made them, and the boys and girls in the schools and 4–H Clubs fed the rats.

Rations for the rats were first suggested in charts of the United States Department of Agriculture on the subject of meat, bread, and potatoes. As 18 clubs out of 22 in the county took advantage of the demonstration, more rations were added—bread and molasses, and beans and corn (for human beings, the equivalent of corn bread and beans). Later, a demonstration on white bread vs. whole-wheat bread was added.

The meat, bread, and potato ration was supplemented with (1) milk, (2) vegetables, (3) milk and vegetables. The supplement to the bread and molasses diet was eggs, another protective food. The supplement to the corn and beans diet was milk and vegetables. No real experimental diet was set up; it was to be a demonstration. Young animals weighing, for the most part, between 30 and 40 grams were used. Cages were made of round ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth, 9 inches high and 9 inches wide. We were following one of our precepts here of approaching a subject in a scientific manner. Water bottles with glass tips in rubber stoppers were set on the outside. Bases, 1 foot by 2 feet, of ½-inch hardware cloth on a 1-inch wooden frame were made to set the cages on. The floor of the cages was thus 1 inch above any table on which they were placed, to assure sanitation. Each 4–H Club cooperating received one base and two cages and, of course, two rats. The ration given at first was arbitrarily set, as, for example, the bread, meat, and potatoes for one animal; the basal diet plus milk for the other. If the school had no scales on which to weigh the animals, a scale weighing in grams, carried by the assistant county agent, J. R. Spencer, was used. The rats were weighed once each week and their weights noted and graphed. Weighing of the animals served to keep up the interest of the clubs.

Which one was ahead?

Aside from the lessons on foods and diet, other useful facts were learned; for instance, the transposition of grams to ounces. The mechanical operation of weighing and adding the weights was left entirely to the boys and girls. They really enjoyed it. Checked carefully by the teacher or 4–H Club agent, graphing the weight was a concrete application of an abstract problem they have in seventh-grade arithmetic. How much more vital it seemed. Another interesting lesson was drawn from the study of animal behavior. The little animals became, as to all children, individuals; and in a great many instances handling them created quite a stir.

Cleanliness was another point driven home. Only one case of uncleanliness was found in the county—in one of the larger schools where the idea was lost in the rush. The greatest success was experienced in the small school where every child saw the animals every day and knew all about them.

As the study of food and diet was primary we might examine some of the results ob tained. An outstanding one on milk con sumption was of Gilbert Sieh, a boy fro Willing Workers 4–H Club. At the beginni he said he did not like milk, but he began t take chocolate milk. At the close, he said "Well, while they were gaining 140 to 16 grams, I gained 6 pounds in 8 weeks." Thi was more than the boy had ever gained before In the same school, Willard Daniels, th teacher, reported that of 41 pupils last yea only 5 brought milk regularly, but since th demonstration, everyone brought at least pint of milk for the lunch each day.

Mrs. Bertha Looper of the Sooner 4–H Clu was quite night blind. She began eating ca rots, then reported that she found a definit improvement in her sight. Here, at Sooner another outstanding result was chalked up The school board had long been toying wit the idea of a cafeteria and hot lunch. At on board meeting, the cages were in plain sight After the session, one of the members, whil watching the rats, remarked: "Say, what' good for them ought to be good for the kids. That week the lunchroom was set up and $10 invested in equipment.

The lone demonstration on white nonen riched bread vs. whole-wheat bread migh have been more effective had it been in a smal school, but it clearly demonstrated to the boy and girls of Edmond that whole-wheat brea is better.

Eating bread and molasses after school wa quite prevalent in some districts, a practi that has almost wholly ceased.

The boys and girls at Star found that al though they had heard corn bread and bean extolled as a diet to develop men and women it did not prove out because of the insufficien protein.

The attention of the demonstrators has been brought to the fact that practically all the deaths were among the vitamin-A deficients (the animals eating meat, bread, and potatoes and no green vegetables). And do the rats like lettuce!

A word might be said about the type of foods given. The potatoes fed were raw, peeled. The bread was white. The milk was whole sweet. The meat was lean, cooked. Vege tables fed were lettuce, cabbage, carrots, tur nip tops, or any colorful vegetable.

Seeing is believing with boys and girls, and they saw. They also knew from their own ex perience that what they did was paralleled by their neighbor club. At two of their smal gatherings, with animals on display, the re sults of their study in diet were shown. The war interfered with the grand finale planned Animals were also on display at the State Health Association in Oklahoma City on December 19, 1941.

This study has had more reaction than any other undertaken. As Mrs. Looper put it "What an investment; a good lunchroom for 80 cents!"—the price of the cages. And the investment has just begun to pay off.

Delivered f. o. b. Your Loudspeaker

But are we justified in scheduling another series of district leaders' training meetings, what with no new tires before 1945? That was the nut we had to crack in February. Rural youth delegates to the annual State-wide conference in January had asked for background information on the present World War. They wanted us to arrange for university specialists to present the facts at seven leaders' training evening meetings scattered over the State. Four leaders from each group would drive to these district training centers and bring back the lesson, just as they have been doing in the Minnesota Rural Youth program for 6 months of each year for 5 years. Such a plan, even though it involves more than 6,500 miles of automobile travel, was highly successful during normal times. But it did not seem to fit into the present emergency picture.

If only there were some way to deliver those lessons "f. o. b." to the local leaders without all that travel! Mimeograph the information and send it out to them? Too stuffy! How about sending the agents the material and having them lead the local discussion? The agents are so busy now that they do not have time to read half the circulars they receive! Besides, the groups have been encouraged to stand on their own feet, and this leader-training feature has been a most important extension accomplishment. Well then, what about radio? But we could not reach all parts of a big State like Minnesota with our 5,000-watt university station.

The 50,000-watt Twin Cities Station WCCO rolled aside a half hour of CBS time, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock on three successive Tuesday evenings, March 3, 10, and 17. To give this group educational experiment an opportune try-out, county extension agents with the help of a carefully planned publicity program built up a special listening audience estimated at 40,000 persons. Not only did Rural Youth groups meet on those evenings but also farmers' organizations, evening schools, Future Farmers of America, and Parent Teacher Association groups. They listened to the panel of experts for half an hour and then continued as local discussion groups.

In all, the Rural Forum of the Air broadcasts were "delivered f. o. b." to 171 regular group meetings and 682 special listen-at-home groups, according to the reports of 49 counties.

The topics, presented in panel fashion by the university people, included: What are the underlying causes of the present world conflict? How can we as farm people help in this emergency, and what are we fighting for? Panel members included: Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean and director, university department of agriculture; Paul E. Miller, director of agricultural extension; O. B. Jesness, division chief, agricultural economics; and others in the fields of health, journalism, economics, history, extension youth work, and one representative of a local rural youth group. Advance outlines of the material to be covered were supplied to all local group discussion leaders as a help in conducting the local discussions.

How did it work? Reports from agents indicate that practically all the Rural Youth groups met for one or more of the broadcasts and had good discussions. A considerable saving in automobile travel was made, of course, but, most important of all, we have stepped out to reach a vast new audience with pertinent, timely information. Station WCCO thought the series was successful enough to make it their feature exhibit at the recent national convention of broadcasters. Max Karl, their educational program director, says we should take up the plan again when the fall program schedules are set up.—*Ed Aiton, assistant State 4-H leader in charge of Rural Youth. Minnesota.*

ONE WAY TO DO IT!
Methods tried and found good

The Rural-Urban Plan

Director M. L. Wilson must have had a prophetic vision when he conceived the rural-urban plan about 2 years ago. It was not just another one of "those things," another club or organization, but a plan to organize organizations. It works, too.

Miss Marion Hepworth, home demonstration agent for Idaho, returned from a meeting of extension workers in Washington, D. C., enthusiastic about the idea and put the plan to work in two of Idaho's leading counties, Twin Falls and Washington. They have carried on successfully and have been able to render efficient service in these more pressing wartimes.

This plan is nonpolitical and nonsectarian. The unit is the county. The organization is made up of one representative from each club or organization in the county who will cooperate. The American Legion and Auxiliary, the Red Cross, the Lions Club, the Ministerial Association, the public schools, and the women's clubs have one representative each. This gives a pretty good cross section of the county activities. It functions in peacetime by cementing the town and country together in their common interests. In times like the present it is a quick and effective way to get county needs and county jobs to work. With the many new groups and overlapping duties of nutrition defense, Victory gardening, Red Cross, war bonds, the rural urban has been able to chart just what group is doing what.

This chart of county activities is being prepared so that anyone wanting to get in touch with any part of the public service that is being done can tell whom to contact.

Rev. James Echols, presiding officer of the Washington County group, said in expressing his interest in the plan: "I am truly thankful for my part in this movement. It has opened a new world for me right at my own door that I never knew existed."

These words express exactly what the plan does. It takes each little separate group out of its shell and makes its problem its neighbor's problem. It circulates the vital demands of wartime to the remote corners quickly and efficiently and unites the community in its common cause. It is a simple plan—and it works.—*Mrs. Bess Foster Smith, farm woman, of Weiser, Idaho.*

Figures Tell the Story

"What shall we do with all this food we are producing for the national war program?" is the question farmers asked me.

To find an answer in our particular county, I began to check up on our food production and food needs. The rural population of Columbia County is about 9,000. It would take approximately 270,000 dozen eggs to feed these people; and yet, according to the 1939 Census, the county is producing only 122,000 dozen eggs annually, or 45 percent of the number needed. To supply the pork, 5,400 hogs of about 250 pounds each are needed; but the census showed only 3,500 available, or 65 percent of our need. Approximately 36,000 gallons of sirup are required to meet the needs of the population of this county; yet we produced only 5,000, or about 14 percent. We should consume 675,000 gallons of milk. Our production was 765,000, or 90,000 gallons more of milk than were needed. However, 300,000 gallons were marketed in Augusta, so that in milk, too, the county was 210,000 gallons short.

Let us look at another side of this story. According to figures released by the State head of the Selective Service, 34 percent of the selectees examined in Columbia County were not capable of full military service. The United States Public Health Service tells us that a large percent of the health deficiencies for which boys were turned down by the Army were caused by poor nutrition. Brig. General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, estimated that one-third of the rejections of men for general military service were due either directly or indirectly to nutritional deficiency.

These are the facts that will answer anyone's question as to what we are going to do with the extra food produced in Columbia County.—*W. E. Still, county agricultural agent, Columbia County, Ga.*

Studies show that the war message must be repeated in a variety of ways to get results

■ The responsibility for general educational work with rural people on agriculture's wartime program has been assigned to the Extension Service. To obtain approximately 100 percent coverage of rural families and at the same time to insure the response needed for the total war effort will require the use of many extension methods.

By and large, rural people are influenced by extension education to make changes in behavior in proportion to the extent of contact with extension teaching activities. In other words, the degree to which rural people are exposed to extension information through meetings, demonstrations, bulletins, news stories, radio talks, personal visits, and other teaching methods largely determines their acceptance of recommended practices. This logical expectation appears to be borne out generally by various field studies made by the Division of Field Studies and Training in cooperation with State extension services. (See graph.)

As the number of different types of contact or kinds of exposure to extension information increases from one to nine extension methods, the number of farm families changing behavior increases from 35 to 98 percent. The percentage of farm families responding increases rapidly as the number of contacts increases to five or six methods. If exposed in five different ways, approximately seven out of every eight families receiving extension information change their behavior. The conclusion is obvious that if widespread response is desired, farm people must be "exposed" to educational teaching effort in several different ways. This is but another way of saying that repetition in a variety of ways is exceedingly important to learning—an accepted educational principle.

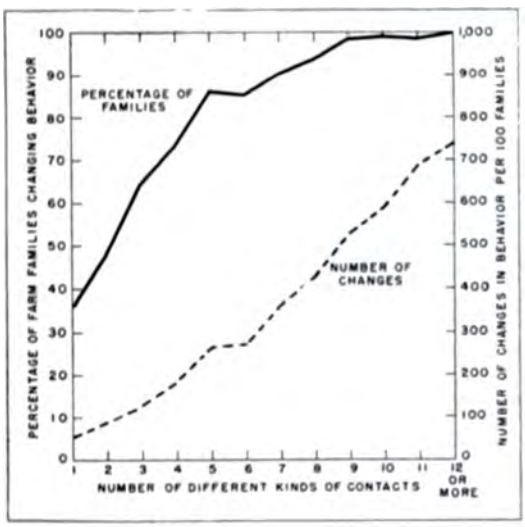
When the change in behavior is expressed in numbers of responses rather than in percentages of families responding, the relationship between behavior and extent of contact remains remarkably constant, regardless of the number of media through which extension information is received.

From the limited data available, it would appear that the problem of effectively reaching disadvantaged groups in the rural population is primarily one of coverage or contact rather than lack of response to educational stimuli. It is, of course, more difficult for extension workers to get the same intensity of coverage of disadvantaged groups as of the advantaged segments of the population, as the former are not so apt to participate in extension activities of their own volition.

Homemakers with limited education respond in about the same degree to extension information as do homemakers with more education, provided information is passed on to them in the same number of ways. In figure 2, the 1,202 homemakers included in sample surveys in five States have been divided into two groups, those with more than eight grades of school attendance, and eight grades or less. The percentage of homemakers changing behavior was higher for the group with more education. It will be noted that the homemakers with more schooling received extension information in more ways than did the group with less schooling. However, the ratios of homemakers changing behavior to homemakers contacted are approximately the same for both educational groups at the different levels of intensity of teaching effort.

From these studies it becomes apparent that the task of the Extension Service in meeting its wartime responsibility becomes one of devising ways and means of getting information in several different ways to those less likely to be adequately covered by mass educational activities such as meetings, circulars, radio, and news stories. The neighborhood-leader plan in complete operation in many States and well advanced in the others, provides for personal contacts and discussions between a man and a woman local leader and 10 to 20 neighbor families. It would seem to be a practical means of supplementing the usual extension education media, modified to meet the tire shortage and other war factors, and of obtaining adequate coverage of all rural families.

Unless all families are reached in several different ways with educational materials relating to Agriculture's wartime program, complete response in the desired direction can hardly be expected.



EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Neighborhood Leadership Work Studied

To evaluate the success of the neighborhood leadership plan in stimulating rural families to carry out the extension wartime program, surveys are being made of the leaders' activities in demonstration counties selected for study purposes in North Carolina, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Maine.

The functioning of the neighborhood leaders in Orange and Lee Counties, N. C., is reviewed in this issue. Succeeding Reviews will give the highlights of the other leadership studies being completed.

The Iowa study gives some of the results of the neighborhood leaders' campaign in Floyd County in bringing about the general use of enriched flour and bread. Information was also obtained on the effectiveness of the neighborhood leadership system in connection with Iowa's victory garden, and livestock and feed programs.

The success of Massachusetts leaders or "minutemen" in putting over the salvage and fertilizer programs is the basis of the study made in Berkshire and Essex Counties.

Plans are being made to survey the work of neighborhood leaders in Waldo County, Maine, taking part in the nutrition program. Information will be obtained on the leaders' effectiveness in contacting all families on victory gardens, food habits, and the consumption of enriched flour and bread.

Laying in a fuel supply

Looking ahead to a fuel shortage, New Hampshire organizes neighborhood leaders and puts on a campaign for cutting next winter's wood

Some of the winter's first severe weather was giving a chilly emphasis to Secretary Ickes' warnings of an impending fuel-oil shortage when Gov. Robert O. Blood asked the New Hampshire Extension Service to undertake an educational campaign to increase the Granite State's wood-fuel supply for 1942–43.

The fuel committee of the State council of defense had studied the situation and informed the Governor that not only was the threat of an immediate oil shortage acute, but that transportation might be lacking next winter even for the coal New Hampshire must import. The committee made it clear that if it came to a choice between providing fuel for the homes of New Hampshire or for the war industries of the State, the homes probably would go on short rations.

Coal and oil supplies and their transportation are largely beyond the State's control, but action could be taken in regard to the fuel with which Nature had plentifully endowed New Hampshire—wood. The State has almost limitless supplies of native timber suitable for fuel; and although the better quality of such wood is in the less accessible mountain areas, plenty is readily available in all parts of the State. The chief problem, then, would be to get this timber cut in a year when demands for manpower pressed in from every side.

The task of organizing and conducting the campaign was handed over to Extension Forester Kenneth E. Barraclough, who moved immediately to attack the problem on a local level. County agents assisted in compiling lists of prospective leaders in every community. After a consultation with each town civilian defense chairman, a town wood-fuel chairman was appointed in virtually every community, more than 200 in all.

The community chairmen were called together at county meetings at which Mr. Barraclough emphasized the gravity of the threat and described the tactics proposed to meet it. The chairmen were then given questionnaires, prepared in quantity by the Extension Service, to be distributed among families in the communities. On the blanks, householders were asked to indicate what type of heating equipment they had, whether it could burn wood or was convertible; what their plans were for assuring fuel supplies; whether the householder wished to cut his own wood supply, when, and on what basis; and whether he desired help from the town fuel chairman.

At the same time, county agents were circularizing the farm wood-lot owners on their agricultural conservation program lists to determine where wood was available and in what quantities; on what basis the farmer was willing to cut it or have it cut; how much wood he expected to burn in the winter of 1942–43; how much he would have on hand; and how much, if any, he would have for sale.

Information from the two sources was compiled and placed in the hands of the town fuel chairmen, who were thus able to bring together the fuel-wood "haves" and "have nots." Success of the drive varied in parts of the State in direct ratio to the initiative and interest of local leaders, but Mr. Barraclough feels that important results have been achieved, not only in the tangible form of piles of freshly cut wood but also in impressing the rural people with the necessity for obtaining next winter's fuel supplies immediately.

It developed that many factory workers on late or early shifts were anxious to cut their own wood-fuel supplies during their free daylight hours, and the town leaders were usually able to put these men in touch with woodland owners who permitted cutting on a share basis or would sell stumpage rights.

One farm wood-lot owner—Harry Rogers of Hookset—offered stumpage at $1.25 a cord and used 25 cents on the price of each cord to pay a man to supervise cutting according to approved woodland-management practices.

The labor shortage, of course, was the most difficult obstacle to overcome. Even though wages for wood chopping reached a new high, men for the work were difficult to obtain. Wood-chopping "bees" were held with good results in several parts of the State. The WPA offered to cooperate with town chairmen by making their crews available for cutting wood on a community basis. Farmers were urged to use their spare time in late winter and early spring to get up their own supplies.

Mr. Barraclough estimates that normally New Hampshire farmers cut about 250,000 cords of wood each year, of which some 50 to 75 thousand cords are for sale, much of it outside the State. If the supply of coal and oil coming into the State next winter should be cut in half, as seems quite possible, a minimum of 500,000 cords, or 250,000 cords more than usual, will be needed.

Actually, without the campaign, it appears that the cut would have been about 50 percent below normal because of lack of labor and the preoccupation of farmers with other phases of agricultural production in the Food-for-Freedom drive. The chief hope of the Extension Service, therefore, has been to assure at least normal supplies of wood fuel for next winter and, if possible, to increase the amount to offset decreased in-shipments of coal and oil. A byproduct result, however, has been the increased opportunity to teach improved woodlot management.

A series of letters and bulletins has been sent to the town chairmen, encouraging them to maintain their efforts through the late spring and summer, as, to burn properly next winter, the wood should be allowed to dry for several months.

The most recent avenue of attack has been opened in a letter to all industrial firms and plants in the State, requesting owners or managers to impress upon their employees the urgency of providing their next winter's fuel supplies immediately. Those with coal-burning units are asked to order their coal now for delivery at the dealer's convenience, whereas those who can burn wood are advised to get a supply as insurance against possible coal or oil shortages next winter.

Scarcely any change in the organization for the campaign was necessary when New Hampshire set up its system of neighborhood leaders. The fuel chairmen continue to function, with the added advantage that they now may obtain quick cooperation in passing information on the fuel situation down to every last rural family in New Hampshire.

Farm Labor Survey

To gather information on the farm-labor situation in Maine for the 1942 harvest, the Maine Extension Service cooperated with various State agencies in making a survey of workers in the 1941 potato harvest. Information was obtained from 1,708 workers on 166 representative farms in central and southern Aroostook County.

Nearly three-fourths of all the harvest workers were seasonal labor hired for the potato harvest, one-half of the potato pickers were women and children, and one-third attended school. More than three-fourths of the farm workers came from the town near which they were working, or from adjoining towns. About one-fourth came from a distance of 10 miles or more.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station at Orono has recently published the results of this cooperative research in Miscellaneous Publication 568, copies of which are available.

On each island in Hawaii, home food production is being emphasized. All plantations have assigned land to home gardeners; vacant lots and home yards are now under production; and, in the city of Honolulu alone, some 10,000 home gardens have been established since December 7. It is anticipated that this number may reasonably reach 40,000 before the home food production program reaches its peak.

To supplement other sources of food, sugar and pineapple plantations are undertaking a diversified food-production program.

HAVE YOU READ?

The Picnic Book. Prepared for the National Recreation Association.—Clark L. Fredrikson. 128 pp. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, N. Y.

The harder we work, the harder we need to play; and now that we must save cars, tires, and gas, let us do our playing at home or down by "the old millstream." Or why not use your neighbor's shady wood lot? Nothing is "more fun than a picnic;" and if you do not know how to plan or what to do, read The Picnic Book. In it, Clark Fredrikson of the National Recreation Association tells you everything you should know—the planning and preparation, the program, the games and stunts, the food (to me the most important of all), fires and fireplaces, and picnic kits, and he even gives you a whiff of the spirit.

Now, if you are too old or too dignified for a picnic, call it an outing, a carnival, a pioneer day celebration, a festival, or even an old-fashioned spelling bee. Whatever you choose, Mr. Fredrikson tells you how to do it—quickly and easily.

It is a good book of ready-made plans. Read and do. The result is sure to be fun. (I think I must try some of these stunts myself, so I stop here and take to the woods.)—*Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, Extension Specialist in Parent Education.*

War Came to the Iowa Community. C. Arnold Anderson and Bryce Ryan, assistant professors of sociology, Iowa State College. 64 pp. Bulletin P 36 (New Series) January 1942. Iowa Extension Service, Ames, Iowa.

To guide citizens in the present war effort, this study was made of community organizations in Iowa during the First World War. Presenting the facts as found, the authors point out the blunders as well as the accomplishments of community activities in 1917–18—the sentiment, service, and sacrifices of the people; their conflicts and disputes in carrying out their various war campaigns; and the lags and gaps in the war programs.

The authors classified and tabulated events as recorded in issues of the Des Moines Register from April 6, 1917 through November 11, 1918. Some of the cartoons portraying the sentiment and public opinion of the times are reproduced in the bulletin. Graphs depict fluctuations in various wartime activities.

"In time of war the community changes from a cluster of loosely bound organizations toward an integrated whole, each group related to each other one through war programs," the authors point out. "The pitch of social participation is greatly increased both by greater activity in existing peacetime organizations and by the creation of numerous new organizations specifically organized for community war effort."

In order to profit from "the epics of success and the fumblings of cross purposes of the 1917–18 period," the authors recommend that in preparing for World War II each Iowa community:

1. Review the work of the particular community in World War I.
2. Survey local leadership and list local organizations available for civilian war work.
3. Organize a local integrating council on a community basis, a committee representative of all classes, areas and groups.
4. Protect necessary regular peacetime programs against unnecessary interruptions for war work.
5. Keep emotionalism within bounds, avoid unfortunate pressures, prevent jealousies and conflicts.
6. Organize and plan so war activities will be carried out promptly—minimize slumps in war work.—MEREDITH C. WILSON, *Chief, Division of Field Studies and Training.*

Encyclopedia of Educational Research. Walter S. Monroe, editor. 1,344 pp. The Macmillan Co., 1941.

For the first time in the history of teaching, an encyclopedia of selected educational research has been compiled and published. It is valuable to all who are in a teaching field. Here one can find in a compact volume of 1,344 pages the findings of about 7,000 works of research on a wide scope of educational topics. Production of the volume was fostered by Dr. W. S. Monroe of the University of Illinois and Dr. W. W. Charters of the Ohio State University. It is useful to extension workers and teachers in obtaining a quick summary of work on many educational topics.—FRED P. FRUTCHEY, *Federal Extension Service.*

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. L. WILSON, Director
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More Last-Minute Items

AMERICANIZATION MEETINGS for people of Japanese descent in Hawaii were recently held by the Extension Service with an attendance of 807 persons. Hawaiian home demonstration agents have prepared and demonstrated first-aid kits and are teaching the women how to make up practical evacuation food kits and how to combat the effects of poisonous gases. The moving of Japanese evacuees from California has agricultural aspects which are receiving attention from Director Creel in Nevada and other western directors.

NUTRITION EFFORTS important on the home front are concentrating attention this summer on the need for getting all family flour and bread enriched by September 1. Vita-mingo, a new game which teaches you your vitamins while you play, has been sent out to some extension workers to try out. Victory gardeners in Louisiana are enlisting in the campaign to save home-grown seed, especially tomatoes. A survey to find out what rural people in New Hampshire eat has just been completed as a basis for nutrition plans.

NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS get a good write-up in this month's issue of Consumers' Guide.

FARMERS' VOLUNTEER ARMY of 100,000 is being recruited in California by the Agricultural Extension Service from among hunters and expert marksmen in rural areas. Purpose, says Governor Olson is "to be in readiness as supplementary to our combat troops to protect those in our homes, protect our highways, guard against parachutists, and give our citzens a sense of security." Extension Director Anderson said that California is the first State to undertake such a program and reports that recruiting by county agents is proceeding rapidly.

On the Calendar

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by New Jersey Extension Service, July 4.

National Council State Garden Clubs, Inc., Seattle, Wash., July 7–10.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, Columbus, Ohio, July 13–14.

American Poultry Association Convention, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 26–28.

National Congress Colored Parents and Teachers, Langston, Okla., July 27–29.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Kentucky Extension Service, August 1.

Vegetable Growers Association of America. Pittsburgh, Pa., August 4–7.

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Extension Service Review

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To open a second front

The success of many a war policy depends on the understanding and cooperation of the civilian. Those at home can open up and stand firm on a second front behind the lines. The Army, both here and abroad, is using vast amounts of clothing and food. In addition, shipments are being sent to our allies as rapidly as possible. Any such big shifts in the usual markets lead to dislocations, shortages, rising prices, rationing, and fear in the hearts of the people.

Measures are being taken to meet this domestic dislocation of clothing and foods, but they can be effective only with the wholehearted cooperation of American homemakers. The extent to which rigid rationing and price fixing will have to be resorted to depends on the actions of the buyers of food and clothing, usually the woman in the family.

Home demonstration workers living close to rural families are organizing through a series of regional conferences to put the full weight of their influence behind an educational campaign to develop an attitude of cooperation on the part of every rural family.

Clothing specialists, nutritionists, home demonstration leaders, and 4-H Club leaders are counseling together to plan an intensive program in wartime problems of food and clothing. They will meet in New York City, August 11 to 14; in Birmingham, Ala., August 18 to 21; in Chicago, Ill., August 25 to 28; in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 1 to 4. The program will reach down through nearly 7,000 county extension agents, and by way of more than a million neighborhood leaders will reach every rural family on the highways and byways of these United States. Representatives of the Bureau of Home Economics, Office of Price Administration, War Production Board, and other agencies are presenting the facts about the war situation.

The movement got off to a good start in a conference held in Washington July 22 to 25 when the regional conferences were planned by a group of State and Federal workers, advising with the war agencies.

Rural families, as those of the city, hear rumors of scarcity and rationing and, unthinkingly, do the very thing which will bring it about. Yet those who are studying supplies of essential food and clothing assure the people that there is enough to take care of an adequate supply for essential needs.

Prices did rise alarmingly—as much as 80 percent on women's cotton dresses, and yet the supply of cotton is adequate. The shortage of percale and certain cotton dress goods is due to a pressure on looms to clothe the armed forces and to supply cotton bagging to replace burlap bags so commonly in use on the farm.

Only about 50 percent of the usual amount of wool will be available to civilians this year, and yet new blends of woolens, cotton, and rayon yarns are being developed which will stretch the supply of wool to meet ordinary needs and may prove as serviceable for many uses. Nylon is being taken over for military uses, but rayons are being improved and developed to replace other fibers.

The prospect for foods also looks very good for the coming year—that is, the outlook is good from the standpoint of nutrition, and irritating from the standpoint of getting everything we have been used to.

There is no shortage of fresh vegetables. The fruit supply will be about the same as last year except perhaps in places where weather conditions cause local surpluses or shortages. Milk is at a record high level of production and, even with the additional strain of supplying our Army and lease-lend shipments, should give civilians a normal supply of fluid milk, butter, cheese, and other dairy products.

The supply of meat should be very close to the average for the past 2 or 3 years, with some increase in beef and a decrease in pork because of lease-lend needs. Sugar supplies are related to the shipping shortage. Even with increased war demands for food, civilians may be as well off this year as last with the exception of some canned foods and certain concentrated or highly processed foods.

With food prices up 20 percent and general nonagricultural income up 60 percent over 1935–39, the pressure on food supplies, especially certain foods, will be great, even though supplies are average or normal. The great war shortage of steel for civilian use and pressure on transportation facilities will affect the processing of some foods and perhaps make surpluses of certain foods in one region and shortages in another. These dislocations can be greatly eased with the cooperation of homemakers in buying certain victory specials of which there is a surplus or by substituting for foods which may be temporarily short.

War has brought a great expansion in the dehydration of vegetables and fruits. By dehydration, foods can be sent across the water minus the heavy water content which would take up precious shipping space. Though most of these dehydrated foods will be sent across the seas, still women need to keep up with the development.

The rubber and steel scarcity will affect truck shipping and make changes in distribution. Efforts are being made to streamline transportation so that it will be 100 percent effective with no overlapping and no waste space in such things as the carrying of food to markets or distribution from the terminal market.

Necessity for action is sometimes brought home in small ways. In the big ranch section of Colorado, the women were not in the least interested in Victory gardens because, as they said, they had no place for a garden. One day they tried to get pins at the local store, and there were none; pins, just common, ordinary pins, were completely off the market. It was a shock, and soon after, the women went together and found a good place to plant their garden together. For, if pins could go off the market so suddenly, perhaps it would be a good idea to have tomatoes and fresh vegetables to supply plenty of good wholesome food on their own ranches.

If good citizens understand and refuse to buy anything above the ceiling price they will help make antiinflation measures effective. Rural women, as all American women, are patriotic. They want to do something to help win the war. The war agencies suggest that they streamline their scale of living, that they change their habits of eating and dressing to fit into the war program, and that they buy within the price ceiling to stop that vicious spiral of inflation. The second front of any war campaign is in the Nation's homes—in their kitchens. It is here that some of the Nation's war policies will stand or fall. Extension workers believe that it is a matter of understanding, and they have pledged themselves to an intensive campaign in rural areas that every homemaker shall stand firm on the second front.

Leaders carry the load

Placing responsibility squarely on the shoulders of neighborhood leaders is producing strong neighborhood groups able to reach important war goals more quickly

HENRY L. JONES, County Agricultural Agent, Webster County, Miss.

■ At a joint meeting of the Webster County, Miss., USDA War Board, of which I am secretary, and the County Coordinating Council which was held at Eupora, March 2, the subject of the effective community and neighborhood organization developed by the Extension Service and necessary for carrying on the educational phases of the war effort was discussed. After a thorough discussion of the various methods used to keep rural people informed on agricultural subjects and program compliance, it was agreed that our educational and informational methods gave too little responsibility to leaders and individuals working with the leaders. The most effective means of getting good neighborhood organizations might be to hand the responsibility directly to the people of the neighborhood with as little interference from paid agricultural leaders as possible in setting up the original neighborhood leadership.

To start the ball rolling, a man or a woman in the local neighborhood to be organized was selected as a temporary local leader to bring the people together, discuss with them the problems confronting them, and leave to them the selection of their local discussion group leader. This group leader was charged with the responsibility of taking information about the war program to the people and making a report relative to attendance, subject discussed, and general conditions pertaining to the war effort.

Elected local leaders were not confined to specific subjects. In fact, they were encouraged to place before the group any matters of importance that needed attention in the neighborhood. They, in turn, placed a definite responsibility on each family in the neighborhood to enter into the discussion, for the sake of knowing the attitude and personal feelings of all in the group toward accomplishing things that must be done. In this type of organization, local leaders and paid agricultural workers have a clearer understanding of how to approach and carry out emergency programs with the highest degree of efficiency.

A major problem for organized neighborhood groups of this kind is the difficulty of transportation to meetings and other places where information can be had about things that must be done to carry on war efforts. Agricultural leaders foresaw the shortage of transportation facilities which would curtail educational programs in the field. Producers also, confronted with shortage of transportation facilities, increased work to do, and shortage of labor, can attend fewer meetings. Naturally, if meetings were closer and held at a convenient time, producers could attend more of them. For this reason, the time of meeting is left to the group leaders, who will choose a convenient time for most of the people.

The general conception in our set-up is that if you place direct responsibility upon an individual for carrying on the program of work in a given neighborhood, there will be more discussion in a neighborhood meeting at some farm home where people know each other intimately than in a large community gathering. No doubt there will be greater interest in attending the local meeting if the people are allowed more freedom of discussion.

Our former system of holding regular community meetings did not reach a large percentage of our small farmers and tenants who had no means, or poor means, of transportation. The neighborhood-discussion-group plan will place information within walking distance of practically all farm families.

This organization in the county is by no means complete. To date, 47 neighborhood groups have been set up and local leaders elected by the people. At least 60 percent of these are having meetings monthly. Some that I have attended by invitation have shown considerable interest. The idea seems to be meeting the approval of local people. We have had reports from a number of individuals in the organized groups stating that the people are well impressed with this method of disseminating information.

Agricultural leaders will visit local leaders and check with them on the progress and general conditions in neighborhoods and communities.

A county map has been nearly completed, delineating the communities and all the well-defined neighborhoods; and as groups are organized and set up, neighborhoods are subdivided according to the opinions and views of the families in the groups. When this map is completed, and a write-up made for each neighborhood, it will be submitted to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at State College, Miss., and a copy of the map will be prepared for each of the agricultural agencies represented in the county, for use in carrying out their programs.

It is believed that the community neighborhood group set-up is going to enable voluntary leaders to work more closely together, and more effectively reach farm people with information. The result will be an economic saving to the farm people, and important goals will be reached more quickly.

Council supports neighborhood leaders

The Agricultural Workers Council of Lee County, N. C., meets to discuss the training of neighborhood leaders and the community and neighborhood boundaries. Each member of the council of 24 members has taken the responsibility of advising a group of leaders—a system which has produced excellent results in this county.

To stop the waste of topsoil

Conservation of the soil is important in the wartime program of 110 Missouri counties. Knowing this, all agencies got together in holding contour-farming meetings during the past spring. The result was an estimated increase of 85 percent in row crops contoured and an estimated acreage of 480,000 contoured. The following story by County Agent Paul N. Doll tells what this means in Cooper County.

■ To prevent their fertile topsoil from washing into the nearby Missouri River, Cooper County farmers carry on a soil- and fertility-conserving program that ranks close to the top among counties of the State. The program represents effort that has been put forth during the past decade, gathering force with each passing year. But the wartime program to save the soil for needed crops to feed the Army, meet lease-lend requirements and other emergency needs, added force this year.

The strides this county is taking are clearly evident. Last year 93 miles of terraces protecting 3,180 acres were built there, thus placing the county first in terracing among counties of the State. This rate of building continues, and last year's total may even be surpassed.

Contouring (around-the-slope tillage) was practiced by 260 farmers on 8,400 acres in 1941, but probably the year 1942 will see 10,000 acres so handled. More than 57,000 forest-tree seedlings have been planted there this year to be used as aids in controlling soil erosion, in establishing wood lots, or in starting windbreaks.

Already, 25,000 tons of limestone have been ordered, and the agricultural conservation committee estimates that a total of 50,000 tons will be flung over fields there by the whirling blades of the 12 spreader-bed trucks that strive to keep pace with a crusher that can turn out 300 tons of ground limestone a day. The price of the limestone delivered and spread is $1.87 a ton on any farm in the county. To aid farmers in determining the lime needs of their soil, the county extension office runs soil tests almost daily.

That Cooper County realizes the importance of using limestone to condition the soil is shown by the fact that more than 100,000 of the county's 177,000 acres of cropland regularly grow legumes. Legumes furnish first-class hay and pasture, put nitrogen into the soil, and hold down erosion losses more drastically than when soil is planted to row crops. To grow legumes successfully in Missouri, liming is the first need on most fields that have not been so treated.

An 8-day soil-conservation training school sponsored last year by the Extension Service in Cooper County was participated in by 26 men. They learned the steps for carrying out a complete conserving system on their farms; and they acquired techniques which have enabled them to aid their neighbors in laying out terraces, building dams, and doing other such work.

The keen interest with which Cooper countians follow developments in agriculture is shown further by their attendance at their annual soils and crops conference, a winter gathering at which progress is reviewed and plans are made for the county program in the year ahead. For several years farm families have flocked to this conference in such numbers that the attendance has been greater than that of any other of the 114 county gatherings. This year has been no exception, as 816 men and women attended the all-day meeting in Boonville.

Two lists which mean much to farmers of that county are the Cooper County terracing honor roll, on which are written the names of 221 farmers who have a satisfactory terracing system under way, and the Cooper County liming honor roll, which contains the names of 67 operators who have limed 75 percent or more of their land. Both these lists will be lengthened as additional farmers qualify.

Every extension meeting of farm people, no matter why it was called, devotes a few minutes to discussion of liming, terracing, contouring, growing legumes, and other soil conservation practices. An active county soil conservation association has advanced the program in the county by making facilities available. The State conservation commission has contributed to the program and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has given active support. The Soil Conservation Service has completed agreement on 49 farms from October 1939 to November 1941. All working together, the farm people of Cooper County are keeping their eyes on the goal—fertile soils which contain the necessary elements to produce abundant and nutritious crops for human and livestock consumption. Their success in the farming business will be determined to a large degree by proper soil conditions.

■ Alabama 4-H boys and girls have bought nearly $100,000 worth of war bonds and stamps, collected nearly 1,000 tons of scrap iron, and planted 34,000 Victory gardens.

They Brought in the Pledges

Mrs. S. M. Holman and D. E. Brady, community leaders in Natural Bridge, Va., are checking up on their war bond and stamp pledges. Neighborhood leaders in this community brought in $92,000 in pledges to buy war bonds and stamps.

"An interesting thing about this bond campaign," said a local newspaper woman, "is that the rural districts pledged more than the city of Lexington. That never happened before in any of our other campaigns." The difference was in the Extension Service's neighborhood leadership system which carried the bond campaign into rural areas. The Natural Bridge district brought in the largest number of pledges in the county.

Iowa Pushes Home Canning

Iowa's efficient organization of neighborhood leaders, a man and a woman for each school district, has begun the big push on home canning. The 14,000 volunteer homemaker leaders who are educational cooperators, are being trained in the skills of rural women's war work in canning and gardening.

Schools in canning and freezing foods were held for these neighborhood leaders by home demonstration agents in counties having agents and by extension home economics specialists in the other counties.

The schools offered practical experience in canning corn, which probably is harder to keep than any other food; spinach, typical of the greens that American diets lack; tomatoes, valuable source of vitamin C; and rhubarb, one of the garden's earliest canning candidates. String beans, peas, and rhubarb were prepared for freezing in communities where there are refrigerated locker plants. Special attention was given to the four types of spoilage—fermentation, flat sour, botulism and putrefaction—and their causes.

Each of the 14,000 women leaders will pass on the information to the women of her 4-square-mile neighborhood as it is needed.

James Agler, member of the Harmony Township Livestock Club, meets his 4–H salvage quota and receives his 4–H Victory button. Club leader William Trexel pins it on.

4–H Clubs push salvage campaign

■ In the first 5 months of 1942, 6,482 tons of scrap iron collected in the rural areas of Clark County, Ohio, passed through the hands of scrap dealers in the county.

Much of the credit for this record in the collection of salvage is due the 4–H Club members and their leaders. Other cooperating groups were the boards of education, the council of rural civilian defense, the village councils, and the USDA War Board.

A county-wide campaign was made from May 20 to June 6 with the president of each school board and the mayors of the villages as chairmen of the campaign in their respective territories.

On May 18 a letter was sent to every 4–H Club member and leader. That letter urged the members to cooperate and take part in the county-wide Salvage for Victory campaign. A copy of the Salvage for Victory folder was also sent to each member and leader.

Committee members working in each school district say the interest and enthusiasm shown by the boys and girls is the most important factor in getting scrap iron moved. The 4–H boys and girls not only gathered scrap material themselves, but they urged others to gather it.

Attractive 4–H Victory buttons are being given by the Clark County 4–H Club Council to members who save 1,000 pounds of scrap, 500 pounds of old rubber, 200 pounds of paper, or 150 pounds of rags, or who sell war stamps to the value of $100.

To date, club members have collected 198,516 pounds of scrap metal, 10,261 pounds of scrap paper, 3,317 pounds of old rags and burlap, and 1,168 pounds of rubber.

More than 70 members in Clark County have qualified for Victory buttons, and more will soon reach the goal, according to reports from club agents. Three members have received Victory buttons for the sale of war stamps.

The collection of scrap material is left entirely up to the club agent and the members. Some club members are buying war stamps; others are saving the money in order to attend 4–H camp. A club in Moorfield Township gave part of the money they received from the scrap to the Red Cross. Another club is using the money to buy recreation equipment.

Boys Collect Ten Tons

Ten tons of scrap metal and a considerable quantity of scrap rubber and paper, is the record of the Centerville 4–H Small-Fruits Club, Monmouth County, N. J. The members went about their campaign in a businesslike way. First, handbills were printed, telling of the need for scrap metal and signed by a committee of leaders and parents. The handbill gave definite dates when collections would be made.

Their township had been divided into four defense areas, and the boys decided to work only in their own areas. This quarter of the township they divided into routes, and each boy covered a route, distributing handbills at every house.

Two trucks with a half dozen members on each went through the area on three Saturdays and collected material donated by farmers. All the scrap was dumped in one place, and the club accumulated enough to make it worth while for a large truck to come, load it all up, and have it weighed in one load. This also enabled them to make a deal with a junk dealer nearby who bid $12 a ton for the scrap iron.

Notifying the people in advance just when the collection was to be made was a feature of the campaign which, the club leaders believe, paid good returns. In many cases, after the first Saturday's collection, a farmer would say, "Come around next week, and I'll see that I have some material for you." Or he said: "There's an old binder back there in the woods. If you boys want to break it up, you may have it." Many of these people would not have permitted a junk dealer to scavenge around their places. The club is continuing its regular collections of scrap paper and rubber throughout the summer months.

■ The old saying that "where there's a will, there's a way" is being applied to the buying of war stamps and bonds by a group of 4–H Club girls in Atlantic County, N. J. These patriotic and businesslike young Americans have been budgeting their allowances and earnings according to a special 4–H account form and putting what they manage to save into war savings stamps. Twenty-five girls have been doing this for 3 months, and about 35 more have signed up for the project. The account form, entitled "Don't Let Those 4–H Dollars Fly Away," was supplied them by the State home management specialist at Rutgers University. By following their carefully planned budgets, these club members not only are aiding their country and saving their money, but they are also learning a lesson in money management that will serve them well the rest of their lives.

■ An outstanding 4–H Club girl, Ruby Carlson of Jefferson County, Colo., knits sweaters from her own yarn. She raises Angora rabbits, clips their wool, and spins yarn from it. A member of the Columbine 4–H Rabbit Club, one of the country's finest, Ruby began her rabbit project in 1937. Not only the first rabbit grew, but also the project, until, at one time, she had 25 beautiful white Angora rabbits.

She was not content to raise rabbits and sell them; she wished to make something of their wool. She and her mother searched for months until they found a small spinning wheel. Ruby then clipped her rabbits and spun their wool into fine yarn. She clips her rabbits about four times a year, each animal producing between 3 and 4 ounces of wool per clipping.

4–H production credit gives more food for war

Early in 1942, W. T. and Glenn Handley of Tallapoosa County, Ala., asked the Auburn Production Credit Association for a loan of $310 with which to "grow out" 800 broilers and 200 pullets to increase "Food for Freedom." The loan was readily granted these two 4–H Club members, for they had established a fine repayment record with the association and owned some good livestock which previous loans had helped to develop.

A look at their livestock, conservatively valued at $651, shows that they are making a real contribution to the production of "food that will win the war and write the peace." There are 2 cows and 2 heifers, all registered Jerseys; 1 boar, 1 gilt, and 1 sow, all registered Duroc Jerseys; 6 pigs, and a flock of 156 laying hens. In addition to milk, pork, and eggs, they are growing a larger number of broiler chickens than the lot successfully grown in 1941.

To support their livestock last year, they grew corn, hay, and kudzu seedlings and worked their crops with 2 young mules which they had bought as colts and raised on the farm. In 1941, the sale of 700 broilers and 85,500 kudzu seedlings at $5.50 a thousand enabled Glenn and W. T. to make the payments due on their loans.

Until March 9, 1939, Glenn and W. T. were average 4-H Club members in the Camp Hill Club. They carried the usual projects of cotton, corn, and "grew out" a pig or two for home use. In the spring of 1939, the Tallapoosa County 4-H Jersey Calf Club was organized. The members of this organization, including Glenn and W. T., were financed by the Auburn Production Credit Association.

When Mr. G. O. Winter, secretary-treasurer of the association, visited the boys to take their application for a loan, he stressed the importance of carrying some supplementary project to assist in liquidating the loan. Glenn and W. T. selected cotton for this purpose; but unfavorable weather conditions and boll-weevil damage made their crop a complete failure, and they were unable to make any payment on their notes when they were due.

The notes were renewed in 1940. The boys planted 1 acre in kudzu for seedling production, and the sale of seedlings from this acre paid their notes to the association and left the boys a neat profit to invest in other projects.

Events are moving fast, however, and W. T., who recently passed his twenty-first birthday, is now an aeromechanic, doing his bit even more directly to help win the war. Meanwhile, Glenn, who has just turned 17, is taking care of "mine and W. T.'s projects" and is receiving the continued encouragement of parents who have always backed up their sons in 4–H work. The sale of the 800 broilers and the kudzu seedlings (now a 3-acre project) should enable him to pay all their debts in 1942; and, "just in case," Glenn can rely on income from the sale of eggs, or pigs, or, after the condensery is completed, on income from milk.

The loan made to these boys in the winter of 1942, like the one starting their Jersey project, was part of a group loan participated in by 18 other Tallapoosa County 4–H Club boys and girls who all have poultry projects. Scattered over the country in 1942 are about 5,000 other 4–H Club members who are using loans like these from the production credit associations in producing "Food for Freedom."

In 1941, 554 groups of 4–H Club members borrowed $376,173 for 4,468 members to use in carrying on their projects. This represents a growth from 216 group loans of $173,790 to 2,154 members in 1936. A survey made last winter by the Farm Credit Administration of loans to rural young people showed that losses and estimated losses, 1936 to 1941, inclusive, were four-tenths of 1 percent of the amount loaned.

Over in Pontotoc County, Miss., the farmers have had fewer cows and less dairy income than in surrounding counties. In 1939 Paul Keller, the county agent, and D. H. Echols, his assistant, decided to use the 4–H Clubs as one means of carrying on a dairy educational program. To finance the purchase of purebred Jersey heifers, they worked out a plan with the Tupelo Production Credit Association which had already made a number of group loans in other counties. Mr. Echols acted as trustee for the boys in handling the loan. When he moved to another county as agent the following year, his successor, J. S. Mills, assumed responsibility for the undertaking.

In April 1939 the association lent the group $933 for the purchase of 13 registered heifers and 1 bull. By March 1940 the interest in the club had grown; and another loan of $1,370 was made to 22 boys to buy registered Jersey heifers. In March and April 1941, $930 to another group of boys bought 13 more heifers. At the end of 1941 the dairy club had 55 members enrolled and owned 3 registered bulls in addition to the cows and heifers.

In spite of the fact that Pontotoc County has had 3 adverse crop years, these boys have met the payments on their calves as due. Each boy has 1 to 2 acres of cotton, 1 acre of corn, and 1 acre of hay. The one-third payment of principal each year is made from cotton sales. One boy sold a bull calf from his heifer for enough to pay his loan. The heifers purchased in 1939 were paid out in 1941. Many of the heifers are now in milk, and about 50 percent of them have calves. A number of the boys are selling milk.

The Pontotoc County 4-H Club calves have been on the show circuit each year and have been consistent in winning money and ribbons. They have made enough on the circuit to pay for fitting and transportation and the expenses of boys in attendance. At the various shows in 1941, a total of 22 boys spent a week each, helping to fit and show the calves. At Memphis several of them participated in two radio broadcasts, and the dairy-cattle judging team won third place for Midsouth teams.

The results of this well-planned, carefully managed, and soundly financed project on dairying in Pontotoc County is evident from County Agent Keller's statement that the number of dairy club members could have been doubled in 1941 had good heifers been available at former prices. He continues, in his annual report: "Dairying is fast becoming an important industry in this county. The local milk plant has more than doubled its output over last year. We feel that we will easily reach our goal in our Food for Freedom program."

Following the survey made last winter, and other evidence of the growing success from the loans to rural young people, the procedure for making the loans has been simplified by the production credit associations.

Eisenhower to War Information

Milton S. Eisenhower, formerly Associate Director of the Extension Service and more recently Director of the War Relocation Authority, was appointed June 17 by President Roosevelt as Deputy Director of the Office of War Information, assisting Director Elmer Davis in the administration of that office. Mr. Eisenhower has spent 18 of his 42 years with the United States Department of Agriculture and is familiar with Government organization, policies, and procedures. As Director of Information for the Department, he laid the ground work for the comprehensive organization through which the Department maintains a constant flow of information to farm people. In his position as Land Use Coordinator for the Department, he planned the correlation of land use and credit activities. During his brief period as Associate Director of the Extension Service, he exerted a profound influence on department policy with respect to educational work in support of agriculture's war program.

Dillon S. Meyer, who succeeds Mr. Eisenhower as Director of the War Relocation Authority, spent 18 years of his life in the Extension Service—first with the Indiana State staff, then 2 years as county agent in Franklin County, Ohio, and 12 years as county agent supervisor in the same State. More recently, Mr. Meyer has been serving as Acting Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration.

Idaho farmer muses on Victory gardens in Boise Valley

MARTHA MacNAMARA, of Boise, a student of the University of Idaho

J. Q. Farmer of Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho, viewed his alfalfa with pleasure. The late afternoon breeze carried the sweet fragrance to his nostrils. His eyes wandered slowly over the small valley where he and his friends had spent their lives working with the soil.

This community of his was not very large and represented only a small part of Boise County. Livestock and alfalfa thrived best in these Idaho valleys. Of course, his alfalfa yields had not been so great this year as in the past when the soil was new and not worn out from producing, year after year. His neighbors were having the same trouble, however, and it had been discussed at the last county meeting.

All this had been before he and his neighbors had fully realized the value of organizing local planning boards and committees.

At the last community meeting, a report had been read which told of the organizations and work that were springing up all over Boise County. The entire county had been divided into four communities—his own community, Horse Shoe Bend, including Jerusalem Valley and extending up the Payette River as far as Banks; Brownlee, which took in the area between the Gem County line and the Payette River; Garden Valley, which included Crouch and Lowman; and Moore's Creek, which included Centerville, Robie Creek, Placerville, and Idaho City.

As he refilled his pipe, his thoughts were about the last county committee meeting. He and his friends had been surprised to realize how close the war really was. That talk given by E. R. Bennett, the State extension horticulturist, had left no doubt in their minds. He had explained the importance of Victory Gardens. They had not realized before that their livelihood for the duration of the war would depend on them.

J. Q. smiled tenderly as he remembered Mrs. Farmer's interest in the gardens. She had worked hard, putting as much into the soil as he had and getting little in return. Not many years ago, she had attempted to grow a small garden in their back yard. She had been so pleased one afternoon to see the tops of carrots, beets, and other vegetables peeking through the ground. A tight white line had encircled her mouth as she had gazed at her work the next morning. No vegetable tops had greeted her eyes. The squirrels from nearby timberland had made quick work of the cherished garden.

Vigorously she had gone to work again and had surrounded the garden with a wire-netting fence and several traps. It had done no good. Somehow, the gluttonous animals had worked their way in and once more destroyed the work which had been put into the tiny plot. He remembered that he had felt like burning the woods in order to destroy the pesky wretches which had succeeded in making his wife weep in an alarming way.

Poisoned grain would have taken care of them, but it cost money—money which neither he nor his friends had. When they had told Mr. Bennett of their problem, he had suggested that they buy it from the county. But the county budget would not stand up under the payment for the grain which the Fish and Wildlife Service required. Of course, the farmers would pay it individually, but it would have to be purchased from the Service before it could be distributed. However, he thought, as he puffed away at his pipe, maybe the community committee could offer some kind of answer. It had to be done though—and soon; those gardens were important, not only to him and to his family but to the whole world.

A county committee investigation, possibly working out a way of distributing the grain, might be a solution. Then, too, he thought W. E. Shull, extension specialist on insect control from the University of Idaho, would be here soon. Maybe he could offer some solution. He was going to study the vegetables which would be grown and the way to control insects that would attack them. He was also going to demonstrate spraying and dusting equipment along with other materials to help the gardens.

J. Q. shook his head musingly as he recalled the question of help, which had been brought up at the meeting. There was a shortage now, and there would probably be a greater one later. This meant that somehow the communities were going to produce more crops than last year, grow gardens, and, if possible, cut down on the amount of help used. How it was to be done was a question yet unanswered. It might mean losses which the Nation could not afford right now, and it undoubtedly meant more work. If they could just do their share of work to help in the fight, he or his neighbors would not mind so much, and they would manage some way.

With a start, he suddenly realized that the sun was casting long shadows over his fields and the late afternoon had turned chilly. Glancing at his watch, he discovered that he had been lost in his thoughts for more than an hour. He paused, struck by the peacefulness of the little valley in which he lived, and for a moment tried to visualize his fields in ruin. Failing to capture the picture, he was brought back to reality by a voice calling, and he hurried up the hill to his supper.

Chickens have priority

This chicken house—once a crossroads filling station in Rockbridge County, Va.—helps to meet the Nation's need for more chickens and eggs to supply food for the Army, for war workers, for "lease-lend" shipments and for the rest of us.

Plans to meet war problems show faith of people in the land

DR. EDWARD C. ELLIOTT, President, Purdue University

This Nation of ours has long rated itself as the world center of opportunity for the individual. During the years of the present century, this Nation, slowly and uncertainly, has become aware that, in addition to being a land of personal opportunity, for the years of the present, it must also be a land of public obligation for the years of the future. The shift of attention from opportunity to obligation is, at no point, more dramatically evident than in our changing plans, policies, and practices for dealing with our productive earth.

Starting in 1940, planning committees in Indiana counties in which land use mapping was completed, listed some of their specific agricultural problems affecting the economic and social welfare of rural people. One or more problems were selected for further analysis and study, and definite objectives were set up for their solution. Among the problems were soil-erosion control, increased use of limestone, rural relief, local governmental costs, rural electrification, farm water supply, rural zoning, public drainage, reforestation, and pasture improvement.

Some specific things which have been accomplished by the efforts of these committees should be mentioned. Newton and St. Joseph Counties today have rural zoning ordinances to regulate housing in rural areas based on health and sanitary standards. In 10 other counties, special committees have been set up to study the possibility of their counties adopting rural zoning ordinances patterned somewhat after rural zoning ordinances of Newton and St. Joseph Counties. The committees have in mind preventing misdirected migration of people back to the land after the war, which would bring about unwise use of land and many other economic and social problems.

Noble, Newton, Greene, and Owen Counties have organized soil-conservation districts for erosion control as a result of the activities of the county planning committees in those counties. Brown County has a rural electrification line extended from Jackson County. When this project was proposed, it was turned down by the Washington office of the Rural Electrification Administration on the grounds that the United States Forest Service had classified much of the area as unsuited to farming. But, due to factual evidence presented by the Brown County Land Use Planning Committee relative to property valuations and incomes of the people in the area, the project was later approved. To reduce local governmental costs, Martin County has consolidated four townships into two. Also, in that county, the county infirmary has been closed and its inmates have been transferred to the adjoining county.

The land use planning committees gave material assistance in the acquisition of the 60,000-acre proving grounds in Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley Counties and developed plans for local banks to finance clients until the Government paid them for their farms. Furthermore, these committees saw that lists of farms for sale throughout southeastern Indiana were made available to farmers who were forced to sell their farms and who wanted to continue in farming. As a result of these efforts, 600 families were relocated with a minimum of disturbance and a minimum of public expense.

Thirteen county committees have set up goals for increased use of agricultural limestone. These goals and plans for their achievement have been referred to the County Extension Service, AAA, and other agencies that have influenced a tremendous increase in tonnage applied in these counties. Plans for building new roads and schools are being influenced in several counties by the County Land Use Planning Committees, which are pointing out population trends and the adaptability of the land to continuing agriculture. Likewise, in a number of counties, the policy of credit agencies has been reshaped to conform with the recommendations of the county land use planning committees.

Public Drainage Studied

This year in 20 counties of the State the county planning committees have undertaken a study of the problem of public drainage. These studies include (1) mapping all the public drains in the county, both open and tile; (2) appraisal of the condition of each drain, the factors contributing to its condition; (3) determining the annual cost of maintenance of each drain; and (4) determining the extent of the annual crop damage along each drain. These studies are conducted in each township and then summarized into a county report. If, in the opinion of the committee, there is inadequate maintenance of their drains, recommendations for improvement of maintenance are being made. If these proposals do not come within the scope of our present State drainage laws, recommended changes in law are being proposed.

At the present time, agricultural planning must focus most of its efforts on problems that directly concern the war effort. In each county, land-use planning committees are working with the United States Employment Service to help meet the farm labor problem which is becoming acute in many counties this year and will become more acute next year. In order that at least some of the expected postwar shocks and dislocations can be prevented, county planning committees throughout the State have given some study, developing policies and making specific recommendations on how to keep agriculture on a sound basis during and after the war. These recommendations are centered on finance, local government and taxes, land use and conservation, relation of agriculture to industry and labor, and international trade. The publicity of these recommendations through the press, has undoubtedly done much to stimulate thought among our people and to help crystallize public opinion on important issues.

The fundamental and important fact is that farm people, by proper analysis of problems confronting them, can develop policies and set up programs or guides for existing programs designed to solve them, whether they be economic, social, or governmental problems. Many of the things done by the various land use planning committees have reflected themselves in the many recommendations to the National Resources Planning Board.

National Planning

It is in connection with the broad social and economic questions affecting our entire economy that agricultural planning breaks down unless it becomes a part of or is associated with an over-all planning group which carries the planning process to all groups of society. Many of the questions most vital to agriculture's welfare are of this nature, such as education, the freedom with which the surplus of agricultural youth may flow into the various industrial fields, price and production policies, transportation, taxation, credit, international trade, and many others. If planning is to be most effective in connection with these problems, they must be approached from the national rather than the group standpoint and the planning process carried to industry, labor, and agriculture alike. More interplay between the groups must take place at various levels. Agricultural planning must be more and more coordinated with national planning.

As I recall studies and surveys of the soil of the State made under the direction of Purdue during the past two decades, as I scrutinize the maps showing the nature and variety of the land areas of the State—defining and determining in a large measure its agricultural possibilities, as the county and State progress reports of the State land-use committees come to my desk for examination, I have the clear conviction that here is planning that represents the altruism of democracy—that altruism based on the faith of the people in their land, an altruism that will remain dynamic as long as the experts remain on tap and not on top, an altruism that has determined that the land is a trust held for the living of each coming generation.

To Map Natural Resources

Many Colorado farm boys will study the natural resources of the farms on which they live through a new 4-H conservation club program.

Each member of the conservation club will make a complete inventory of the natural resources of his farm or ranch and prepare a map showing the farm buildings, trees, corrals, roads, fields, and gullies on the farm. The acreage in each different field and the kind of crop grown will also be recorded, as will the direction of prevailing winds and the slope of the fields.

Other information on each map will include the average rainfall for the district in which the farm is located and, in irrigated sections, the amount of irrigation water the farm is entitled to. The club member also must write a story of the farm and discuss the factors found to be a help or a hindrance to the production of good crops or grass.

Club demonstrations on conservation will be given at meetings of county planning committees, local service clubs, or local soil-conservation districts. The maps will be exhibited at community and county fairs.

Alaska Gardens

During February, food-production and conservation schools were carried out in Anchorage and the Matanuska Valley, Alaska, with a very good attendance.

A second school had to be arranged for Anchorage March 16–21 when Dean George W. Gasser of the university gave a garden course. Many people are planning to grow gardens and small fruit. In the 4-H Clubs, 75 children signed up for Victory gardens, and the school and town people offered to help with the program.

For the Matanuska school, I had a home evaporator built, prepared directions for making, and gave a demonstration on how to use it. I also talked on Iron in the Diet and The Use of Dried Foods. I have been in extension work for a long time but never have seen such keen interest and great demand for extension work as here in Alaska.—*J. Hazel Zimmerman, 4-H Club leader, Alaska.*

Via Radio

In my weekly radio broadcast, 12:45 to 1 p. m., Monday, March 30, I mentioned having a few old-time heading winter collard seed and promised to mail some to anyone who would write me right then so I would receive it by Wednesday morning at the latest—36 hours. I thought a dozen or so folks would probably write me; but, to my consternation, I received 223 letters and cards.

The seed I had would not go to anywhere near that many. I was telling our district agent, Mr. Lazar, about it. As luck would have it, he had a good lot of the same sort of seed that he had saved from some he found

ONE WAY TO DO IT!
Methods tried and found good

up in North Carolina a few years ago, and he gave me several quarts. Therefore, I was able to mail each one who wrote me a fair-size package of the seed.

I am urging everyone to listen in on the Monday broadcasts and to see the weekly newspaper column. In that manner, we can keep all of our folks informed on the many matters that come along during these busy times of all-out war effort. On account of the rubber-tire situation, all will have to do less traveling; therefore, meetings cannot play their usual part. However, we can chat with farm families over the radio and through the weekly column and, in that way, keep them informed.—*J. M. Eleazer, agricultural agent, Sumter County, S. C.*

After Pearl Harbor

The next day after Pearl Harbor, I began my work on the foods committee of the Defense Council. The first thing I did was to use Government food classifications and to estimate how much food was needed for the people of Molokai for 1 week. By that time the inventories were in, and from those figures I determined how long the food would last. The figures were sent to the Governor by the head of the Defense Council. Next, I made out an order for foods for a week's supply. Then the ration sheets were figured for the stores. Almost every day there was some new problem that kept me busy. For instance, after a few weeks of baking, Mr. Kawano, the baker, discovered that he had less than a pound of yeast. He had never heard of such a thing as potato yeast. I helped him to figure out how to use the yeast that was left over for making potato yeast, and this was multiplied until he had enough to make 500 loaves of bread a day. He also needed help in changing a family-sized recipe for bread to bakery proportions. It is amazing how many old practices in homemaking are being used, and the resourcefulness of the Molokai people is remarkable.

My extension program was suspended for the rest of December. During the month, the people concentrated on planting home gardens. Never has Molokai planted so many acres of home gardens. In January, I began to gather together my people and am gradually getting back to a regular program of meetings. The program has changed greatly. The women are doing all sorts of food preservation. We are lucky to have 15 pressure cookers on Molokai that have been bought during the past year. These cookers are being put to good use in canning vegetables and meats. The women need help with their buying; but they all admit that they have never had more to eat, and all of them say that they have good food. Many have had to make adjustments in their diets, but from a nutrition viewpoint they are getting better food. The amounts in some classes of foods were closely limited at first, but now most people are buying as much as they are permitted, and are storing for future emergencies. I am giving them help with the problem of storing their foods, which is a problem in a warm climate.

The first month, there was no canned milk for adults, but now we may buy three cans a week. The sugar ration is 1 pound for each adult. We are allowed one-half pound of fats per week. Butter seems to be used up before the ships arrive at Molokai. I have had one-half pound of butter and 1 pound of margarine since December 7. The stores are short of some other things, also. No candy has been in the stores since Christmas; no nuts of any kind since the middle of January; no apples, oranges, or any mainland fruits. Molokai does not produce a great deal of fruit, so at times I miss fruits very much. I also miss the refined brown sugar and whole-grain flour and breads. Conditions are being improved gradually, and we believe that before long we shall be able to buy all foods.—*Martha L. Eder, county home demonstration agent, Molokai, Hawaii.*

On Tooting Horns

Recently a high school boy made this remark: "He that tooteth not his own horn the same shall not be tooted." This gave me an idea. No one can toot a horn if he does not have one to toot. When we get plenty of effort, then plenty of publicity for those efforts, the 4–H Club members are really playing the game while our publicity is busy tooting the horn, keeping them on their toes.

A faint blast was blown in Lowndes County, Ga., by regular news items in the Valdosta Daily Times, the Lowndes County News, and the Hahira Gold Leaf. The volume grew, and soon people all over the county were asking: "Just what is this 4–H Club work?" The more they asked the more we told them. We got a little bolder and a little louder, and more and more news articles appeared in the papers until right now we can hardly get into the office because of reporters wanting a different tune for their report to the papers.

Early in 1941, I got a nine-division window to hold enlarged pictures of all nine 4–H Club girls who did outstanding 4–H Club work during 1940 in Lowndes County. Before we could get it completed, the manager of one of the best stores in Valdosta offered us a

space in his window to place this exhibit for 2 weeks. You couldn't blame him if you knew how fine Lowndes County girls look. Others began to wake up, and I almost fainted when one of the newspaper offices offered a whole plate-glass window, 6 by 12 feet, for our exclusive use at all times. Needless to say, it has been in use ever since. Some of the exhibits used in this window have been: Wildlife Conservation, Canning by a Budget, Food Selection, Gardening, Marketing, 4–H Prepares for Defense, and 4–H Club Safety.

We have put a bulletin board in the courthouse and keep seasonable exhibits there, such as: Use More Cotton, What to Plant in the Garden Now, 4–H Club Projects, Selection of Cotton Clothes, First Aid, Nutrition, and others. We have bulletin boards ready to go into all schools in the county. Each of these bulletin boards when completed will have an American flag and pledge on the right top and a 4–H Club flag the same size and the 4–H Club pledge on the left side of the top. 4–H Club flags will soon be flying on every school staff in Lowndes County just beneath the American and British flags; then all children will help us to blow our horns when they give the salute.

Radio Station WGOV has cooperated wonderfully too in helping us with our horns. People must like the tunes we play because we hear many compliments about the fine work being done here. We have tooted our horn so much that everyone is stopping, looking, and listening. When you know a song, it sounds better; and now that people know what we are doing, they want to hear more, and we cannot attend all of the meetings to which we are invited. Recently, the 4–H Club paint team demonstration girls have attended five civic club groups to tell their story.

Is it true that no noise is made without an echo? The Lowndes County citizens are echoing back to us. One of the most prominent citizens in Valdosta made a talk to a civic group, in which he praised 4–H Club work to the sky and said it was the finest organization to which any child could belong and that no other group was doing such fine work as the 4–H Club in Lowndes County. Another member of a civic group said that the demonstration put on by club members for the Rotary Club was the best program they had enjoyed in several years. People enjoy our radio programs all over south Georgia and write to us asking questions about them. The paint team demonstration girls gave a demonstration by request to an adjoining county recently. We'll play our tune until every person in Lowndes County has enjoyed the sweet music of 4–H Club work.—*Audrey Morgan, home demonstration agent, Lowndes County, Ga.*

■ Iowa 4–H girls entertained naval trainees stationed at Iowa State College at the 4–H girls' "Service Revue" evening festival in June. The girls did marching routines and formed patriotic patterns, accompanied by a 4–H girls' drum corps.

Extension workers lead in establishing health co-op

■ The Sand Hills Cooperative Health Association was organized recently in Thedford, Nebr., after several years of studying and planning in which extension workers took an active part. More than 100 ranchers and townspeople from an area of several hundred square miles have invested $30 a family by joining the co-op for better health.

The story of health and medical services in parts of the Sand Hills has not been a happy one during recent years. Four years ago, the town of Thedford lost its only doctor, and since then people have had to travel as far as 90 miles across the hills to get medical aid. Cases of pneumonia have occurred that might otherwise have been avoided. Hospital facilities have been available only at Alliance and Broken Bow, each 100 miles from Thedford.

The association was set up for Thomas County, part of Blaine, and southern Cherry County. Family memberships will provide about $6,000, the Nebraska State Department of Health will provide $4,000 of State and Federal funds for carrying on the public-health part of the program, and school districts and county commissioners will provide another $2,000 for services rendered, making the total budget about $12,000.

A doctor and a nurse will be selected by the association, subject to the approval of the State department of health. They will have an office in Thedford. The program will include a complete annual physical examination for each member of a family in the association; immunization and vaccination against smallpox, typhoid fever, and other diseases; consultation, not only from the office in Thedford but from Purdum, Brownlee, and Seneca; and all necessary drugs as prescribed by the doctor, and other attention. The association will provide a program of public health and prevention and health education in the schools.

The original group which worked behind the scenes in getting the health movement started is the "State health planning committee," headed by Harry G. Gould, assistant director of the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service. The State Medical Association, represented in the committee, approved the project for sparsely settled areas such as the Sand Hills.

A university advisory health committee was set up with Mr. Gould, chairman and Miss Margaret Fedde, Miss Mary-Ellen Brown, and Dr. H. C. Filley as members.

Tall and vigorous Elin Anderson, Canadian born, was selected by the committee to work in the State. Some health studies and surveys were conducted in Dawson County by Miss Anderson in cooperation with the agricultural and home demonstration agents. Later, a group of about 50 people representing the medical association farm leaders, and laymen met in Lincoln to discuss the health problem. They decided that one of the most neglected areas was in the Sand Hills in the vicinity of Thedford, where local people had expressed a desire to do something.

Ready support was found in the Sand Hills. Miss Anderson held conferences with several groups in the Sand Hills counties. Graham Davis, consultant of the hospitals of the Kellogg Foundation, came out to consider the advisability of hospital service for the area.

Dr. Loder of the State health department joined in. Ralph Price, prominent Thedford resident and cattleman, became enthusiastic. So did others. Dr. Loder and Price drove all over the Sand Hills area explaining the plan to ranchers.

The Thedford meeting was the result, and the Sand Hills Cooperative Health Association was on its way.

On the Calendar

National Tobacco Festival, South Boston, Va., September 3–4.

4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Negro Extension Workers of Virginia, September 5.

Governmental Research Association, Princeton, N. J., September 7–9.

Dairy Cattle Congress, National Belgian Horse Show, and Allied Exhibits, Waterloo, Iowa, September 7–13.

National Recreation Congress, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28–October 2.

4-H Community Garden

The Victory 4–H Club of Hanson County, S. Dak., has established a 4–H community garden. The garden space was made available to the club by one of the mothers. In a portion of the lot, a frame garden was constructed by the club members, and the remaining space was divided into equal areas for individual gardens.

■ Victory garden harvest shows are getting under way in city and country, backed by the many garden and horticultural groups and endorsed by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. These shows exhibit products from the gardens, with samples of quantity and quality. Proceeds from sales go to the Army emergency and Navy relief.

How to can in Kansas

Kansas emergency nutritionists receive food preservation instructions from extension nutrition specialists.

■ A special wartime canning campaign is on in Kansas, reaching every rural and village homemaker with information on preservation and storage for Victory Garden produce.

During April, May, and June, rural women in every county were invited to attend food-preservation meetings conducted by the Extension Service. Home demonstration agents directed the work in their counties. In counties where only an agricultural agent is employed, food meetings were in charge of home economists employed for the purpose.

These emergency nutritionists, all former extension workers in Kansas, attended a training school before carrying the information to the counties. This school was conducted by Miss Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, State home demonstration leader, and two foods and nutrition specialists, Miss Gertrude Allen and Miss Mary Fletcher. Home demonstration agents had attended a refresher course in food preservation during Farm and Home Week in February.

From two to five meetings were held in each county. In the morning, neighborhood leaders learned about the methods of food preservation—storing, brining, freezing, drying, and canning. The afternoon session, open to the public, was a canning demonstration.

Each neighborhood leader who attended the morning meeting represented from 10 to 20 families. After the meetings, the leaders returned to their communities to pass on the information they had acquired, by means of organized meetings, home visits, or informal contacts.

To assist these neighborhood leaders in completing their work, Miss Allen compiled a series of six leaflets—each one on a different phase of food preservation. Emphasis was placed on preserving food with a minimum amount of sugar, and on methods of storing food that do not require the use of jar rubbers, covers, and other canning supplies. Special attention was given to retaining nutritive value of foods during the preserving process and in storage. These sheets discuss Preservation by Brining, Preservation by Drying, Frozen Foods, Canning Fruits and Tomatoes, Canning Nonacid Vegetables, and Storage of Vegetables and Fruits.

To encourage women to volunteer as neighborhood food-preservation leaders, and to attend the canning demonstrations, a daily 5-minute report, Victory Canning News, is given over the Homemakers' Hour program, Station KSAC, the Kansas State College radio station. In addition to a list of the counties where meetings are being held, food-preservation suggestions are given during the broadcast.

The food-preservation program was designed as a follow-up on the State Victory Garden program, conducted with the aid of the Kansas State College Extension Service.

■ Thirty-four North Dakota farmers from 33 counties enrolled in the Adult Farm Folk School held from January 19 to February 13.

During the 4 weeks that the men were at the college, they made an intensive study of the agricultural problems on their own farms as well as attending lectures and demonstrations on livestock feeding and management, plant diseases, crop improvement, soil management, poultry and dairy production, weed eradication, farm accounting, farm buildings and machinery, foods for defense, farm shop work, butchering and meat cutting, marketing, community leadership, and other subjects. The group of farmers were married men under 45 years of age who own or are operating a farm this year in North Dakota.

Boynton Beach cans its own

The small town of Boynton Beach, lying 12 miles south of Palm Beach, Fla., has organized a canning center to insure for the townspeople a better-balanced diet and to utilize surplus produce. The growth of this idea is told by a local member of the home demonstration club, Mrs. S. P. Adams, who organized the center.

■ When we got into the war, it seemed to me that we could best help our country by first helping ourselves. Every can of fruit or vegetables that we placed on the shelves of our home pantries released that much food for our Government to give to your boy and my boy in the military service. I talked to some of our local citizens about it, and they gave the use of a local club building for a canning center.

We first sent cards to six farmers, saying that we would can their surplus produce on a 50-50 basis, each farmer to furnish his own containers. Several farmers responded, and the canning center was established with only my one pressure cooker and tin-can sealer which I bought with the profits on my home demonstration cucumber patch. Two workers and I began the canning in January of this year.

Workers furnished their own equipment, including pans, pots, knives, and cans. The home demonstration agent, Mrs. Edith Y. Barrus, provided the center with another pressure cooker, a delver, and can lifters, as well as helping us in other ways. A farmer heard of our work and donated the use of another tin-can sealer. Two stoves were donated by friends, and thus our enterprise grew.

Farmers and growers heard of the center and began to furnish produce. A telephone call to a fruit farm 25 miles west of West Palm Beach brought the promise of 40 boxes of citrus fruit which we sent for by truck. The services of the truck were paid for with 50 No. 2 cans of grapefruit sections and juice. The fruit was bought by the workers at the center and canned individually. The center has canned surplus produce south to Delray Beach and north to Lake Worth.

A hostess was appointed each day to provide lunch for the workers at noon. A small collection was taken for the main hot dish and drinks. The hostess was given the same ratio as the workers for providing and preparing the lunch.

Well-balanced pantries were made possible to 43 families with the more than 9,000 pints of fruit and vegetables canned at the center. The products canned were off-grade in quality and in other years would have gone to waste. Other small canning centers in the Boynton Beach community canned about 5,772 pints, reporting from 3 to 7 workers each. The 50-50 basis has proved most successful

in these centers, too. During the season 11 men, 29 women, and 5 girls worked in the canning center.

Tomato juice filled the largest number of cans—almost 3,000; tomatoes themselves took second place. Green lima beans, snap beans, green peas, sauerkraut, and grapefruit sections and juice also filled a large number of cans. The summer fruits, mulberries, huckleberries, pineapples, mangoes, guavas, Surinam cherries, and citrus marmalades and jellies make popular canning these summer months.

The local seed store reports the sale of 25,000 tin cans and a number of glass jars to the people of the Boynton Beach community which is canning-conscious this year.

Machines must work efficiently

C. N. TURNER, Extension Agricultural Engineer, New York

With the slogan "Victory in Arms needs machines on farms," New York State farmers have taken a keen interest in the machinery clinics, tune-up meetings, and field-plow-adjustment demonstrations held during the spring and summer; for they know that if war goals are met, farm machinery must work, and work efficiently, in spite of a steel shortage or any other handicap. During the first 12 weeks of the farm-machinery repair program, more than 22,000 farmers attended these meetings, and 247 requested a farm visit to solve special problems.

This program sponsored by the New York State Agricultural Defense Committee, operates with funds made available by the New York State War Council. It made possible the hiring of 15 district agricultural engineers, one for each three to four counties in the State. These men were trained, equipped, and supervised by the department of agricultural engineering at Cornell University.

At 67 machinery clinics, each lasting from 3 to 5 days, the total attendance was 7,459. All types of machines were brought to a centrally located garage, high-school shop, or dealer's place, where farmers overhauled them under the supervision of the district engineer.

A 2-year-old mowing machine had been smashed against a tree by a runaway team. The owner had decided to discard it and buy a new one. The district engineer checked it over and asked the owner to bring it to the clinic. It was repaired; and it left the clinic as good as new; thus, several hundred pounds of iron and steel were saved.

A corn planter which would not sow the correct amount of seed per acre was brought to one of the clinics. The farmer stated that a dealer and the company service man had spent 3 days trying to locate the trouble. At the clinic the district engineer located the trouble and showed the owner how to fix it in about an hour and a half.

A grain drill 35 years old, which had not been in use for the past 2 or 3 years, was brought to a clinic and put in first-class working condition. The owner need not buy a new one nor borrow his neighbor's for several years to come.

A total of 474 one-day meetings were conducted where 9,712 farmers came to find out how to check their machines for needed repair parts, learn how to make adjustments, and to take better care of their machinery. At least 2 different types of machines, such as a plow, a mower, a grain drill, a sprayer, and a corn planter, were on hand for discussion and demonstration purposes.

After listening to a lecture demonstration on plows and mowers, one machinery dealer asked the district engineer to give the same instructions to his three service men.

At a series of five of the 1-day meetings, the district engineer found five mowing machines with from 2 to 5½ inches of lag in the cutter bar. They should have had at least 1 inch of lead in the bar for the least draft. Two of these mowers had the knife bar out of register, and all five machines were more than 15 years old. Each machine was worth repairing for a cost of about $3 for parts, but it would take from 2 to 3 days to do the repair work. During this same week, three out of five tractor plows had the rear furrow wheel so far out of adjustment that they were not working.

Tractor Tune-up Meetings

At 215 tractor tune-up meetings, 4,673 farmers were given the opportunity to learn how to keep their tractor running longer, save fuel, and save rubber tires. Operating care and adjustments which could be done on the farm by the farmer were emphasized because repair work can best be accomplished by a service man with special tools.

More than 50 percent of the tractors brought to these meetings for instruction purposes were seriously out of adjustment, which would waste fuel, lose power, and soon cause a costly repair bill. Many farmers are afraid to make even minor adjustments. However, major repair facilities are better for tractors than for any other farm machine.

Even though farmers were busy with plowing when most of the field-plow-adjustment demonstrations had to be held, they had so much trouble with their tractor plows that they were willing to spend from 1 to 2 hours at a demonstration. The district engineer demonstrated how any make or model of plow could be adjusted to work satisfactorily behind any make or model of tractor. One hundred and eighty-three of these demonstrations attracted 3,030 farmers.

Approximately 75 percent of the tractor plows which came to these demonstrations had the vertical hitch so high that the life of the steel points was reduced at least 50 percent. This, along with other incorrect adjustments, caused increased draft, waste of fuel, excessive wear on rubber tires, and increased the time and power required to fit the seedbed.

One county agricultural agent reported that farmers who had attended farm machinery meetings were being called in by neighbors to help adjust their plows for them, with reasonably good success.

One company branch warehouse report shows that farmers have cooperated in buying repair parts early. They state that sales of parts in February 1942 were 329 percent of those for February 1941, and that March 1942 sales were 144 percent of March 1941.

The farm-machinery dealer cooperation on the program has been most gratifying. It is estimated that two out of three of the indoor meetings have been held at dealer establishments. Dealers have helped to get machines at meetings for instruction purposes, assisted with publicity, and in some instances served coffee and sandwiches at all-day meetings.

The farm-machinery field is a large one; but it is being broadened to include care, repair, and adjustment of milking machines and water systems. These two pieces of equipment represent a large saving in labor to New York State dairymen. They both operate by electric motors which are difficult to replace.

The district engineers have also assisted one farmer in each county to build a "buck rake." These machines can be attached to a tractor, old auto, or truck, and take hay direct from the windrow to the barn floor. One man can pick up, transport, and unload hay with these rakes in less time than two men with the hay loader and wagon. Three men on the haying job can do as much as five with the conventional method.

The farm-machinery demonstration truck is being used with the "Watt-mobile" this summer to emphasize care, repair, and operation of farm equipment. Labor-saving equipment is discussed and exhibited. The Watt-mobile emphasizes the care, repair, and operation of both farm and home electrical equipment.

Meat for the family is being produced by 4-H Club members of Van Buren County, Mich., as their contribution to the war effort. In line with recommendations of the county USDA War Board, the club members enrolled in the meat-animal project and have been raising pigs and cattle for home consumption.

A dairy county emerges

Ready and willing to swell the milk supply for war needs, Knox County, Nebr., reaps the rewards of 5 years of dairy-improvement work under the leadership of County Agent L. K. Johansen. What steps were taken and how 4-H Clubs contributed are here reported by James C. Cline, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Bloomfield, Nebr.

During the past 5 years the improvement in dairy conditions in this locality has made excellent progress under the leadership of the Knox County extension agents. During the fall of 1937 a few farmers were induced to purchase Holstein cows in an effort to improve their dairy herds. About 30 head were placed before the end of that year. Particular care was taken in the selection of these cattle, as well as the purchasers, in the hope that more favorable results could be achieved, bringing about increased interest in the project. Mature animals were selected as they could more quickly be brought into production.

In 1938 about 54 Holsteins were shipped into the community to add further to the small start of the year before. Again, the cows were most carefully selected, and an effort was made to place them where best results could be assured. The extension agent held a series of public meetings to further the dairy-improvement idea and made innumerable personal contacts to promote this project.

The idea took hold slowly. Time was required to convince people that the addition of good dairy cows to their herds would pay for the additional cost and effort incident to their purchase and care.

About the beginning of 1939 it was possible to interest boys and girls sufficiently to start some 4-H dairy clubs. Several clubs were organized that year, and a number of good calves were placed in the community through this means. Calves and cows placed in the locality during the year numbered about 120 head.

The beneficial results that were hoped for were becoming evident. Increased revenue from the better cows was a topic of general discussion, and more and more inquiries were being made by farmers who had shown little interest in the matter. Unfortunately, good dairy cows were becoming harder to find and could be obtained only at higher costs; nevertheless, about 110 head of Holsteins were placed, including 2 cars of cows and bred heifers, purchased in Minnesota.

In 1941 the prices for mature animals reached the point where it was difficult to interest farmers in their purchase, so most of the activity for the year was centered on obtaining calves for the 4-H dairy projects being organized by the extension agent. About 110 head of calves were imported during the year for this purpose.

By the fall of 1941 and the spring of 1942, many calves purchased in previous years were in production. Farmers, whose income from their cream checks had doubled and tripled as the result of owning good dairy cows, were spreading the good work with enthusiasm. As in the previous year, mature dairy animals were practically unobtainable at any reasonable price, so it was again necessary to devote most of the activity to bringing dairy calves into the community. Although many of these calves became 4-H Club projects, many more were bought by farmers interested in using them as the basis for a better dairy herd a year or more in the future. During the first 8 months of 1942, approximately 300 head of dairy calves were obtained and brought into the community; and the demand for these calves at present is limited only by the supply.

During all this period, many farmers who became interested in better dairy herds located their own source of supply and purchased independently. No record was kept of these cattle, but the total was considerable. The records of the extension office indicate that more than 700 head of dairy cattle, mostly Holstein, were located by the extension agents and brought into the locality through their cooperation.

Farmers Tell Success Stories

Many excellent reports have been received from farmers who have cooperated in this movement. One reported that in 1939 he had 8 cows of mixed breeds. He sold the entire herd and purchased 6 good-grade Holsteins. His herd now consists of 8 cows, 4 heifers, and also 6 steer calves which will go into the feed lot this fall, a total of 18 head. Where formerly his income from cream was about $260 annually, it is now about $780. Another reported that in 1937 he had a herd of 12 cows of mixed breeds. In 1938 he sold them and purchased 7 good-grade Holsteins with the same funds. He now has 9 Holstein cows in production, and, whereas in 1937 he felt fortunate if he received an average of $40 gross a cow for each year, he now receives about $80. Still another farmer who went into the project rather wholeheartedly purchased 4 cows, 7 yearling heifers, and a bull, after selling his herd of 10 mixed breeds. Later he added 2 cows and 6 heifers to the herd. He has sold cattle from this herd to the value of about $1,500 and still has 30 head of cows and heifers remaining. Milk from an average of 9 cows has brought a monthly income of between $80 and $100.

The foregoing reports are but a few of those received, all indicating the same favorable results from the efforts of the operators toward dairy herd improvement. In nearly all instances these favorable results were obtained with but little, if any, additional expense. Feeds used were produced on the farm, and no concentrates or alfalfa were used except in a few instances. In practically all of the herds from which reports have been received, there has been no great amount of pampering; so the results obtained might be further improved if better facilities were available and a little more care exercised in their handling.

A conservative estimate is that more than 1,000 head of good dairy cattle are in this community. The locality covered by this report lies mostly within the trade territory of Bloomfield where the project was first started.

Special credit for the results thus far obtained belongs to the county extension agents, who have labored unceasingly in inaugurating the movement and maintaining keen interest in it.

The War Program at Work

TWILIGHT MEETINGS to discuss making silage from grass and legumes to feed more dairy cows were well attended in Connecticut.

THE FIRST JOB assigned to Connecticut neighborhood leaders was a garden and canning inventory completed the middle of July.

500 NONCLUB MEMBERS were given emergency information in 1 month through the Victory leadership program of one Kentucky home demonstration club.

KENTUCKY STRAWBERRIES, about 1 million pounds of them, were processed for shipment to Great Britain.

FARM LABOR COMMITTEES have been set up in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service in 35 of the 36 Oregon counties. They are working on three critical farm-labor problems—strawberry harvest in western Oregon, canning-pea harvest in Umatilla County, and sugar-beet thinning and blocking in Malheur and Umatilla Counties.

FIRE CONTROL is well organized in Wyoming counties adjacent to national forests. The counties are divided into zones with zone wardens and assistants cooperating with Office of Civilian Defense and Forest Service.

NUTRITION is receiving special attention in 18 Wyoming counties where nutrition committees have been set up in cooperation with the OCD. All home demonstration agents in the State are teaching Red Cross nutrition courses, and the nutrition specialist is cooperating with the Public Health Service in surveying 100 farm families in one county to determine existing food habits as a basis for nutrition work.

FOOD PRESERVATION, nutrition, and low-income diets were studied by 15,000 Arkansas women in meetings, demonstrations, and nutrition schools held by home demonstration agents. In addition, 147 nutrition centers served 3,625 people.

VICTORY GARDENS grow in Kansas, 50 percent more gardens than usual, and include a large increase in commercial acreage in tomatoes and sweetpotatoes. To keep these gardens growing, the emphasis is now on insect control. In Minnesota, too, 4–H Club members alone are growing 12,000 Victory gardens. Nebraska reports more than 93,225 Victory garden sign-up cards turned in.

VICTORY CAPTAINS they are called in Nebraska, and in each township a man and a woman captain have been appointed to assist in selecting and training neighborhood leaders in their respective areas. Leaders act as wardens, anti-inflation discussion leaders, and purveyors of information on salvage and such things.

ENRICHED BREAD and flour are getting special emphasis in Arizona. Milk campaigns for school lunches to be ready for the fall opening of school are uppermost in home demonstration plans in several counties. Arizona home demonstration agents are also starting programs on the timely subject of sugar substitutes.

FARM-TO-FARM CANVASS in North Dakota will determine the harvest and threshing labor requirements, so that constructive plans can be made to meet any labor situation.

Oklahoma agent uses all resources to save county strawberry crop

■ Allied fighting forces throughout the world will be getting strawberry preserves next winter made from the 1942 crops of Adair County, Okla. These strawberries threatened to be a total loss until the county agent, Titus Manasco, working with the growers, local businessmen, lease-lend officials, and the radio station, worked out a plan which brought $80,388 to the county and saved needed food for the United Nations.

The plan grew out of a drug-store conference of the agent, a local grower, and the Indian farm agent, on April 26, a week before the berries were ready to pick. Even then it was apparent that there were stormy waters ahead for the berry growers.

On May 4, when sugar rationing went into effect, the market went to pieces, and a bountiful crop started going to waste; but the growers knew that Manasco and others were working on the problem and were not panicky.

Briefly, the plan which was put into operation so successfully was this:

Prior to the conference, Manasco had called a meeting of the county growers, and they had worked out agreements as to the price of picking, how many pickers each would need, and where they would get them.

An organized method of communication told the pickers where they were needed, and trucks hauled them to work. The 3,500 to 4,000 pickers hired were all local people, and the pay roll stayed in the county.

Before the plan went into operation, little profit was made in the strawberry business. Local growers paid 72 cents a crate for picking and 42 cents for the crate, plus costs of row bosses, shed hands, and transportation—a total cost of $1.35 a crate. With the berries selling at $1.75, there was little profit.

When the market selling price dropped to $1.40, berry picking stopped. After the plan was put into operation, growers netted an average of $1.50 a crate above operating costs.

This is the especially interesting feature of the entire procedure. Each grower had already made arrangements with the pickers who were to work for him and with the truckers. Work from day to day was uncertain because of the difficulty of procuring barrels, which had to be shipped in.

Pickers and growers were advised to listen each morning to the radio for instructions regarding the day's work.

Manasco would call radio station KVOO in Tulsa and give instructions as to where workers would be used that day. Sam Schneider, the station farm editor, would give the agent's instructions on his 6:45 broadcast, and the pickers listening in knew whether or not they were to work that day.

Pickers were located by communities, and arrangements were made with a local truck owner to haul them to work for 10 cents a person a day.

This is the way the lend-lease program fits into the picture.

The berries were taken to a processing plant. A barrel was filled with 350 pounds of berries and 40 pounds of a liquid preservative solution composed of a gas mixture of sulphadioxide, calcium carbonate, and water. These barrels were then shipped to undisclosed points. It seems that the solution turns the berries white, but when heat is applied they resume their natural color.

With the exception of the manager, a special man to cap and seal the barrels, and two inspectors, all the labor at the plant was local, and the pay roll amounted to $3,500.

Growers estimate that the 2,871 crates processed at the plant represent approximately two-fifths of the season's crop. The remainder of the crop was sometimes sold on the fresh market, but usually was wasted.

The harvesting cost was a little higher in picking for the processing plant in comparison with picking for the fresh market, because the berries had to be stemmed. Growers paid $1.20 a crate for the work, but the crates were returned to them, which saved 42 cents a crate usually lost on the fresh market.

Good Soldiers on the Home Front

Through their home demonstration club program, women of Kent County, Del., are keeping well informed on what makes for good soldiers on the home front. This motto has been adopted by the women and will be carried out by each and every club member.

At the June club meetings, Good Soldiers on the Home Front was the title of a panel discussion led by three members of each group. Topics discussed in the panel all pertained to what women can do to help win the war.

The introduction to the panel discussion was a quotation from Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, in which he recognized the importance of the work that farm women of today are doing. Leading on from this, the panel included: The monetary and health value of a garden; meeting the reduced sugar supply in meal planning and canning; the reasons for doing more canning this year; making the families' clothes last longer by renovation, better care, and storage; salvaging for victory, the materials needed and why they are needed; the dangers of hoarding, the whys and wherefores of rationing; explanation of the new building laws; cleaning out attics for salvage and as a fire precaution; automobile pooling; and completed by a general philosophy of good home management for these trying times.

The panel discussion lasted about 25 minutes, and then the meeting was turned into an open discussion. It was found by the questions asked and the opinions expressed that the women were genuinely interested in this type of meeting. This panel discussion program was given at 23 Kent County home demonstration club meetings.

Further the plan of keeping farm people well informed, the annual homemakers' short-course program included talks by representatives of various war agencies.

Two members of the Delaware Office of Price Administration talked to the group on sugar and gasoline rationing. The offices of Civilian Defense and the War Savings Staff were also represented.

Delaware homemakers know full well the part that they, as good soldiers on the home front, are playing in winning this war, and they will not be found lagging.—*Florence L. Yetter, home demonstration agent, Kent County, Del.*

County Agent Makes Travel Study

A 6-months' leave of absence was used by Clarence Johnson, agricultural agent of Schenectady County, N. Y., to visit county extension offices throughout the United States in order to study their organization and management. In addition to gathering information in 47 county extension offices and conferring with State leaders in several States, he spent some time in the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. There he attended conferences and examined annual reports of extension workers from a number of States.

In reporting his study, Mr. Johnson gives his observations of typical county extension offices in various sections of the country—the differences in location of the offices and available parking space, floor space and office equipment, storage facilities, filing systems, personnel, and extent to which offices are shared with other Government agencies.

Also included are interesting descriptions of extension offices in Arizona, California, Illinois, New York, Texas, and Wyoming, which are cited as examples typical of their respective regions. Diagrams of various extension offices are also given in his study, entitled, Organization and Management of the County Extension Office. (Typewritten thesis, January, 1942.)

Building on a Good Beginning

Studies recently made of the neighborhood leader system in Iowa, Massachusetts, and North Carolina have shown that coverage of families and response can be obtained, that the response is greater when the neighborhood leaders make contact with the families than when they do not, and that families not previously reached by the Extension Service are being reached and are responding. Studies have also brought out spots in the organization which need servicing, and have yielded suggestions for strengthening the organization. These suggestions are:

1. The neighborhood leader is responsible for a small number of families. If the names of these families have not been listed, or if the list is incomplete, coverage will be incomplete.

2. A man neighborhood leader and a woman neighborhood leader should be paired, each having the same list of names. Programs such as farm machinery can be handled best by the man, and those such as whole-wheat or enriched bread can be handled best by the woman.

3. The status of the neighborhood leader as a neighborhood leader needs building up. If families are informed of the functions of the neighborhood leader and he is given a little more information earlier than his neighbors, families may begin to call on him for information. Neighborhood leaders elected by their neighbors are better known and better received than those selected by other methods. Negro families respond best to a Negro neighborhood leader.

4. Neighborhood leaders are willing to help on important assignments, but their interest needs to be maintained. Keeping in touch with them keeps their interest alive. Visit them. Write to them. Keep them informed. Informative training meetings have inspirational and encouragement value that would be difficult to obtain by sending materials through the mails. Supervision of neighborhood leaders needs to be definitely planned and systematically executed.

5. Careful consideration of its importance should be given before a new job is assigned. Careful consideration of plans and materials must precede the training of neighborhood leaders. Willing leaders can easily be overworked if they have too many jobs or if jobs are poorly planned or unimportant. They can handle about one assignment a month, or, during the busy season, only an urgent assignment.

6. The message that a neighborhood leader leaves with a family depends directly upon the training he has received. Neighborhood leaders must be trained in the teaching side of the job. They must be taught to do more than simply to distribute literature. Families expect a leader to explain *why* a program is important, as well as *what* to do and *how* to do it.

7. Instructions and directions given to neighborhood leaders should be simple and definite. Informational materials for rural families need to be simple and understandable, and definitely directed toward the specific response desired. Use common, well-known words, short sentences, and short paragraphs. Itemize and number statements. Use underlining or capital letters for emphasis. Cartoons, pictures, or charts often convey the essential idea quickly. Questions and answers are helpful. Lay people will not read a long document.

8. Care should be exercised to insure that families derive satisfaction from the action taken. Where agencies other than the Extension Service are involved, it is exceedingly important to make sure that adequate facilities are provided and that the necessary follow-through is taken care of on time. Broken promises lose confidence and add to confusion.

9. The county USDA War Board and professional workers' councils can be helpful in planning wartime campaigns and in training neighborhood leaders.

10. The size of the task confronting the Cooperative Extension Service in establishing, perfecting, and properly supervising a personal contact system of voluntary local leaders in every county, every community, and every neighborhood must not be minimized. Persistent painstaking effort over a substantial period of time will be necessary to get the neighborhood leader system into complete and satisfactory operation.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Surveying Food for Defense

Missouri has already had considerable experience with neighborhood leadership in the food for home and defense campaign carried on in that State. In enrolling families in this war program, information on the food habits of 36,571 farm families (139,822 people) in 73 Missouri counties has been obtained with the assistance of local leaders.

The survey shows that most of the families grew lettuce, onions, peas, beets, green beans, tomatoes, potatoes, and radishes. From 75 to 90 percent of the families raised cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, and cucumbers. Approximately three-fifths of the families grew spinach, mustard greens, turnips, peppers, lima beans, and sweetpotatoes. Less than half of the families grew fruits and berries. The average family kept 91 hens and 2 milk cows. Butter was made by 74 percent of the families in the winter and by 66 percent in the summer.

Twenty-nine percent of the farm families had pressure cookers. On the average the families canned, per person, 27 quarts of fruits, 11 quarts of tomatoes, 3 quarts of peas, and 14 quarts of other vegetables.

Less than half of the families ate fruit twice a day or drank milk three times a day; less than one-fifth of them ate whole-grain bread or cereal twice a day; approximately one-third of them consumed green, yellow, or leafy vegetables once a day; and three-fourths of them ate tomatoes three times a week. Three-fifths of the families had meat every day and approximately three-fourths of them served an egg a day.

FOOD FOR HOME AND DEFENSE SURVEY. Missouri Extension Service.

■ In a study of the food habits of 260 Ohio farm families, families with homemakers participating in Extension were found to have better food habits than families with nonparticipating homemakers. Participating families consumed more milk, butter, eggs, raw fruits, green and yellow vegetables, and whole-grain cereals or enriched bread.

Likewise, the families with homemakers participating in Extension excelled families with nonparticipating homemakers in all food production except vegetables, brood sows, pigs, pork, honey, and molasses.

1942 OHIO STATE EXTENSION PUBLICATION ON FOOD HABITS OF 260 FARM FAMILIES (reviewed in February Review).

OPA explains the price ceiling as it refers to consumer services

Experts from the Office of Price Administration interpret some aspects of the Maximum Price Regulation for Extension agents

■ Extension workers can now assure rural dwellers that the last large section of the over-all price ceiling has been set in place. Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, Consumer Services, effective July 1, accomplishes this purpose. Under the General Maximum Price Regulation, ceiling prices were set for most wholesale goods and services on May 11 and for sales of most retail goods on May 18. Like the General Maximum, the Consumer Service Regulation uses the general base of the highest prices charged in March 1942. Covering as it does, another estimated 7½ cents of the average consumer's dollar, this regulation will help to cinch control over the cost of living for the duration.

In general, rates for consumer services cannot exceed the highest rates charged by individual service establishments in March 1942. The ceiling order, allows, however, for adjustments to meet problems peculiar to consumer services.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 covers only services to the ultimate consumer; such as, housewives, motorists, and farmers. Commercial or industrial services remain under the General Maximum Price Regulation. As defined, consumer services include only services to a commodity. This definition omits personal and professional services rendered, for example, by barbers, beauticians, doctors, lawyers, or veterinarians.

Other exclusions derive from the organic Price Control Act. One of the most important of these is wages, although services to a commodity on a price "by the job" are covered. For instance, if a farmer has a new roof put on his barn for a lump sum, the transaction comes under price control; if he buys the materials and hires someone to lay the roof by the hour, the transaction does *not* come under price control. The farmer's telephone and electricity bills are excluded, as are all rates charged by public utilities. His life insurance and fire insurance premiums are exempt. Neither does the present law prevent the boosting of subscriptions to his favorite farm weekly or tickets to the local theatre. (Newspapers, magazines, and entertainment services are exempt.) Also excluded are fees for farm management and tree surgery.

Still another class of exemptions represents those services controlled by some other Federal agency. The Office of Price Administration will not step in to regulate rates for grain warehousing for the United States Government, or rates regulated by the Department of Agriculture under the Stockyards and Packers Act.

One broad exemption of interest to farmers has been made. This excludes charges for services performed on a farm in connection with the planting or harvesting of crops, the raising of livestock or poultry, or their preparation for market. These services are primarily seasonal. Many of them were not performed during March, and great difficulty might be experienced in calculating maximum prices. In order that this difficulty might not delay the obtaining of such services, the Office of Price Administration has freed from the price ceiling the rates charged for such services.

Exclusions are few; the inclusions could hardly be named in one book. The farmer knows he will have to pay no higher than March rates for such important services as repairs to his automobile, truck, or farm machinery; repairs to harness; and tire repair and vulcanizing. The farmer's wife can take comfort in reasonable rates for services such as shoe repairing, dry cleaning, repair of appliances, food locker service and rental, and upholstery repair. Even the final and solemn services of a funeral director come under price control (under the General Maximum Price Regulation).

Estimates place the total number of service establishments covered at about 1 million and the money spent by consumers for the services they furnish at 5 billion dollars a year.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ FRANK P. REED, since 1917 assistant State 4-H Club leader with the Iowa State College Extension Service, passed away suddenly at his home in Ames on May 12. Mr. Reed had been active in his work and apparently in good health. A cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of his death.

Mr. Reed had given generously to the 4-H Club program for nearly a quarter of a century. Fellow workers in the Extension Service will feel a great loss in his going.

■ WEALTHY M. HALE, well known as home-management specialist in Wisconsin for 20 years, has retired from active duty. She was one of the first home-management specialists to introduce the business side of homemaking into the extension program. She believed that the homemakers needed to know more about the making of wills, banking, insurance, and account keeping and has written of her methods in the REVIEW for the benefit of other extension workers. Her many friends in the Extension Service congratulate her on her 20 years of achievement and wish her many more years of health and usefulness.

■ GRACE E. FRYSINGER of the Federal Extension Service was honored by her alma mater, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa., in receiving the honorary degree of doctor of science on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. The citation referred to Miss Frysinger's record as first woman president of the American Country Life Association, one-time vice president of the Associated Country Women of the World and of the American Association for Adult Education. The degree carried the following citation: "A woman of international distinction and expert in the problems of rural home life. As an educator and writer, she has rendered invaluable service in the improvement of rural life in all parts of the world, especially in America, where by virtue of her high position as Senior Home Economist in the Department of Agriculture, she has made outstanding contributions to the improvement of the standards of living in the rural communities of our country."

■ DR. P. J. FINDLEN recently joined the economics section of the Federal Extension Service for the duration of the emergency, taking the place of Dr. W. C. Ockey who went to the War Production Board. Dr. Findlen will specialize in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. He was graduated from the University of Maine in 1931 and received his Ph. D. at Cornell University, N. Y., in 1937.

■ MRS. M. LURETTA RAMSEY, whom many visitors to the Federal Extension Service will remember as presiding over the Extension picture files, recently retired from active duty after 20 years as an Extension worker. Mrs. Ramsey came to Washington from Nebraska during the first World War and did her war work in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. During her stay in the National Capitol, Mrs. Ramsey also spent about two years working in the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

■ TOM G. STITTS, new chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, was a county agent in Minnesota for 5 years and was one of the organizers of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., a cooperative organization.

Last-minute items

Reflecting current extension activities as we go to press

LEON HENDERSON recently wrote Secretary Wickard, expressing his appreciation for the fine cooperation in carrying out the educational program with rural people on price control. He wrote: "Particularly do we wish to point out that the Federal and State Agricultural Extension Services are doing an excellent job. In fact, our reports indicate that the work being done by the Extension Service through its neighborhood-leader system is the best that is being done in rural areas. Will you please pass on to your extension people our sincere appreciation and assure them that the Office of Price Administration field organization is keenly interested in strengthening this cooperative relationship to the end that the educational program already launched may be extended still further for the duration."

INFLATION BREEDS FARM DISTRESS is the title of an attractive new folder, illustrated with cartoons and pictographs, put out by the Minnesota Extension Service.

WAR PROJECTS in Michigan include the collection of milkweed floss. The U. S. Navy wants 1 million pounds of floss for inner linings of jackets. County agents of north Michigan have organized to supply that amount and deliver it to a processing plant to be located in Petoskey, Emmet County, Mich.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS occupy the minds of agents who are trying to estimate the amount of life left in their tires and how much rationed gas they will be allotted. A national survey of all extension cars shows that in general many extension cars will be off the road this year if no more rubber is available. Certainly, every effort to conserve the tires and gasoline is imperative. Kansas and Delaware urge workers to take train and bus when possible, and other States are sending State workers out in teams to save travel. A careful inventory of the travel resources and the need for travel is the order of the day. Missouri has placed 5 State-owned cars at strategic railway centers. Workers travel from Columbia to these points by train or bus.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEES of from five to seven farmers were set up during July in Oregon counties to work out the problems of transporting farm products to market. To assist county agents in servicing the committees, the Oregon Experiment Station is assembling, by counties, a list of all farm-owned trucks, with the name of the owner, address, capacity, and model. This list will help in making recommendations for allocations and in sizing up the truck transportation problem by communities.

FARM LABOR REPORT just received from Ohio gives the results of a survey conducted by 85 county labor subcommittees with 765 members. Five persons were selected from each township to make the survey. Each person was given 5 schedules, 1 for his own farm and 1 for each of the 4 consecutive farms [illegible] the road in any direction. The 5 [illegible] distributed geographically over th[illegible] and represented different types o[illegible]. Reports were received from 85 of the [illegible] ties, with more than 21,000 reports submitted to the county offices.

LABOR-POOL SERVICE is finding favor in Kentucky. Labor exchanges, labor pools, and the full use of power machinery are being perfected in many localities. Neighborhood or community leaders find their greatest present usefulness in serving as information centers for labor supply and custom work or cooperative use of power machinery. If the war continues another year, there seems reason to believe that this labor-pool service will reach a high degree of effectiveness.

RECOGNITION for neighborhood leaders in Iowa is a card certifying to the appointment as "volunteer cooperator in all activities in relation to food production and conservation necessary to the successful prosecution of the war by the United States Government and its Allies." The card is signed by the Iowa director of extension, by M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the county agent.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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VICTORY COUNCILS are organized in 247 Texas counties with 10,237 men and women serving as community leaders in the human chain system of communications. In 1 east Texas county visited by floods, steps were taken to avoid epidemics of typhoid, dysentery, and other diseases, and rural families were notified through the chain of necessary precautions. Public-health centers opened to give people serum shots and advice on sanitation problems. Another county which lost 60,000 acres of oats and 40,000 acres of wheat to green bugs used its chain to obtain pooled orders for seed oats and seed wheat. The job was done in 48 hours.

FERTILIZER SITUATION in wartime was given careful consideration in a series of conferences called by WPB in July and attended by economists and agronomists from State agricultural colleges. As a result, an order is expected which will control the manufacture and direct the distribution of the chemical nitrogen carriers, will reduce the number of grades of fertilizer in the interest of economy, and will reduce the amount of filler in fertilizer.

NATIONAL SCRAP HARVEST is in full swing again, harvesting everything useful in war—household fats for munitions, old iron, old rubber, and other types of useful salvage. Every day new stories of fine achievement among 4-H boys and girls in salvage collection come to the Federal office.

VICTORY GARDENS are still very much in the wind. Fall gardens, saving seed, plans and materials for the 1943 campaign are all getting talked about. More about the national plans in the next issue.

FOOD PRESERVATION in Maine is being furthered by the placing of additional home demonstration agents, made possible by allocation of funds by the Governor from the State Emergency War Fund.

SUGAR RATIONING was the first job tackled by Nevada neighborhood leaders. Farmers and ranchers live great distances from town, and the services of the leaders were helpful and appreciated. Four publications on rationing and ways to conserve sugar were sent to all farm families through the leaders.

CITY-COUNTRY GARDENS are the thing with Fayette County, Ky., boys. A 4-H farm boy and a city boy living in Lexington cultivate the garden jointly and share equally in the produce.

NINETY PERCENT of the 1,879 boys and girls attending Oregon 4-H Club summer school reported that they had bought war bonds. One hundred percent had participated in 1 or more of the salvage programs.

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Extension Service Review

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Keeping Oregon green

■ A campaign of public information and public sentiment is for the second year proving one of the most effective methods for fighting the forest-fire menace in Oregon, the number one timber-producing State of the Nation.

The Extension Service has cooperated with this campaign from the start. This year it is even more closely connected because R. C. Kuehner, 4–H Club agent of Lane County, has been temporarily assigned as executive secretary to lead the movement for the forest interests. He is in charge of a volunteer army of vigilant citizens banded together under the name of "Keep Oregon Green" association.

Its purpose is the prevention of man-caused fires, which bring destructive losses not only in forests but to farms and fields as well. The principal weapon used against the common enemy, fire, is public education by means of the spoken word, the press, radio, exhibits, posters, bulletins, and direct mail.

The Keep Oregon Green Association was organized at the call of Gov. Charles A. Sprague in the spring of 1941. It was and is financed largely by the forest industry, the banks, and the railroads, although it is backed by the loyal support of public-spirited citizens.

Last year, field men hired on a short-time basis obtained the cooperation of service clubs and other groups in sponsoring fire-prevention meetings. Regular news releases issued through the office of the State forester, together with independently written copy, had resulted in more than 12,000 column inches of space by the end of the fire season. Radio speeches and public addresses, as well as advertising, posters, bulletins and fair exhibits, kept the campaign constantly before the public.

When fall rains came in September last year, it was evident that Oregon had indeed been kept green. Man-caused forest fires were reduced from a 20-year annual average of 1,300 to a record low of 492. From a fire-prevention standpoint, the program was certainly successful.

This year, with the personalized slogan, "It's up to you in '42," the executive committee named a chairman in each of the State's 18 counties where farms and forests met. This chairman in turn named a county committee.

As a means of enlisting Oregon's boys and girls in the protection of fields, farms, and forests from fire, the Oregon Green Guard was organized. This was designed as an activity for 4–H Clubbers, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other youth organizations or individuals. Each green guard, upon taking a fire-prevention pledge, was to receive a badge, a membership card, and a fire manual.

This plan was heartily endorsed by H. C. Seymour, 4–H Club leader and chairman of the Governor's committee on youth war activities. He gave the movement official recognition when he placed the activity on the program of the annual 4–H summer school held at Oregon State College.

A dramatic occasion in the session came when the 2,000 boys and girls were "sworn in" as members of the Green Guard at one of the assembly meetings. They saluted the State flag and pledged themselves to "protect the heritage of my State, her farms, her fields, her forests." With their motto, "Keep Oregon Green," their creed was "Think protection, talk protection, and practice protection against fire."

In Benton County, according to County Agent S. A. Jackson, 25 teams of 350 4–H Club members are checking fire hazards around farm buildings and on the farm; checking the amount of fire equipment available for building, field, and brush fires; providing place for storage of equipment; eliminating such fire hazards as weeds around buildings; digging fire trails; cleaning out chimneys, and removing trash piles. The size of the teams ranges from 5 to 25 members with an older boy or girl acting as captain. Being fairly well scattered over the county the teams are giving a thorough coverage of all rural areas.

The campaign in 1942 was aided by a continuation of late spring rains, which gave plenty of time for widespread organization but, at the same time, delayed the opportunity for the Green Guard to get in much definite action. They were ready, however, with the opening of the really dry season and made a valuable contribution to the entire campaign.

Meanwhile, the adult interest in the Keep Oregon Green campaign reached a new high this year through the working of the county chairman system. Use of Extension Service methods served to show the public that Oregon's fire problem is the problem of every individual and that "fires which do not start need not be fought."

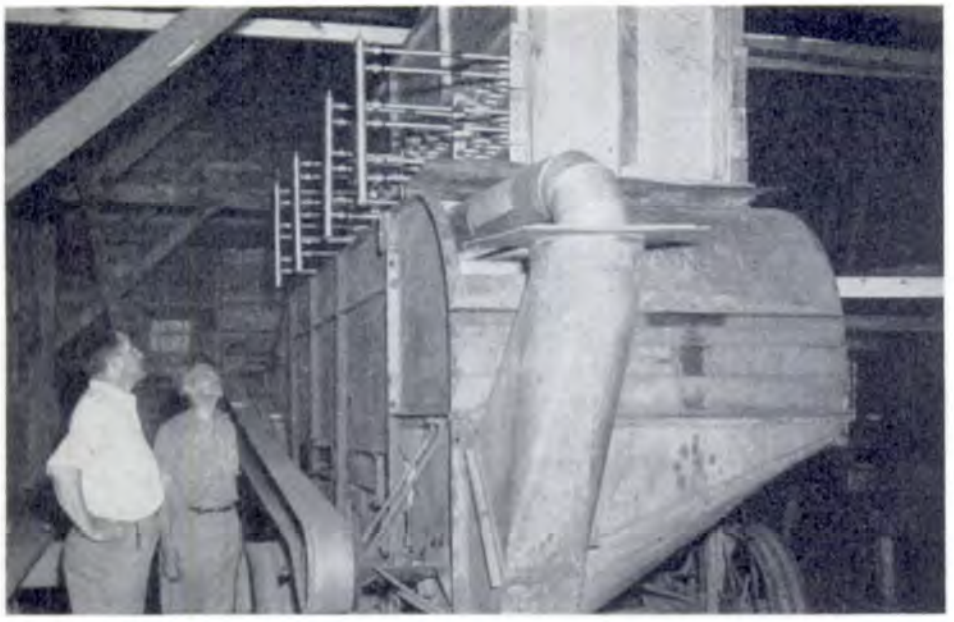
At the close of the summer school, this 4–H army of Green Guards took steps to carry out their fire-prevention pledge. Fire-prevention squads were organized under definite leaders; homes were checked and made more safe against fire, and then other boys and girls in the various communities were enlisted in the constant watch to prevent fire.

By July 1, some 4,500 Oregon boys and girls of the teen age had volunteered. These rural youths, and particularly those who are organized in 4–H Clubs, have proved most active in watching for fires and reporting to the farmer chiefs of rural fire-fighting units which have been organized throughout the State by the Extension Service. The Green Guards also report any forest fires that are observed, as farms and forests are so intermingled in many parts of the State that danger to one means danger to both.

Spotlight rural fire hazards

Fire Prevention Week has been proclaimed by President Roosevelt for the week of October 4. The proclamation reads "Nothing less than the united vigilance and effort of all the people will suffice to break the grip of this menace."

The educational responsibility in rural areas rests with extension workers who will not be found wanting in transmitting to rural people this call of the President: "I earnestly request the people of the country to give special heed to the importance of taking active measures during that week, and throughout the year, to conserve our human and material resources from the destructive toll of fire."



County Agent McVean and local builder Baldwin survey the completed drier.

Rain or shine—wheat goes to market

Wheat in Kent County, Md., is saved for future war needs. A drier which may prove useful in all humid climates where wheat is combined is tried out. Necessity, plus the foresight and hard work of County Agent J. D. McVean, does the job.

■ With the children of Greece and Spain dying of starvation and the United Nations increasingly dependent upon the United States for food, it seemed criminal to let any wheat spoil or go to waste for any reason whatsoever, and yet the wheat situation in Kent County on the eastern shore of Maryland looked bad.

Not that there was anything wrong with the wheat itself, for the fields were ripening into a better than usual crop. It looked like a good half million bushels of the golden grain. But as harvest time grew steadily nearer, it became increasingly clear to "Mr. Mac," the county agent, that the usual outlets for Kent wheat would not be available.

A survey of the commercial storage space showed that it was already three-quarters full. The elevators in Baltimore and Philadelphia together offered storage for less than 2 million bushels, and Kent County alone had about a half million bushels to offer. There was no farmer-loan-storage plan to use what little storage there was. It looked as if wheat would have to be stored on the farm; but this, too, offered problems. Bins and granaries were scarce on Kent County farms, for wheat, in the past, could always be shipped direct to the Baltimore elevators; and yet this good wheat must be saved for victory.

Even if enough bins and granaries could be provided, the wheat wouldn't keep without artificial drying. The air is just naturally damp in Kent. Even in good harvest weather it is hard to get wheat into storage with low enough moisture content (14.5 percent or less) to get a Government loan. In fact, about 75 percent of Kent wheat was always dried by the terminal elevators before storing.

The trend of the times toward the use of combines instead of threshing machines made the situation worse. The number of combines had more than doubled in the last 2 years. With farm boys serving their country at the ends of the earth, a big munition factory recently established at the county seat employing 1,000 people, threshing crews couldn't be recruited; nor, indeed, was there anyone to shock the wheat in the fields or feed the big threshing crew in the farm kitchens. Threshing machines were on the way out; and, in their place, 100 combines served more than 575 wheat farms. A combine is an expensive piece of equipment and must be kept busy during harvest "to make wages." As a consequence, much wheat is harvested "tough" or damp.

Engineer Burkhardt worked early and late.

All of these things worried Mr. Mac. He persuaded a local dealer to bring in some metal storage bins. A special 10-ton truck went west to Mansfield, Ohio, and brought back 18 or 20 metal bins. He talked over the drying problem with the engineers at the University of Maryland. He looked over a portable drying outfit, worked out by an experiment station engineer, George J. Burkhardt, using a new and revolutionary drying principle, and successfully operated at the experiment station for several years. Mr. Burkhardt offered to lend the drier, but Mr. Mac knew that it wouldn't handle enough wheat to solve Kent problems. However, it gave him an idea. He thought of George Baldwin, a public-spirited mechanical genius of the town who had worked on farm equipment for years. Baldwin was willing to try to build such a drier large enough to handle some of the wheat, but he needed capital.

Two banks rejected the loan. The Farm Security Administration was interested, but it would take too long to get a loan through. Mr. Mac took the phone in hand and got the ear of the Production Credit Association and next day drove his car to Denton to fetch the check to help finance a local wheat drier.

He found a location in an old basket factory on the shores of the Chester River. It had stood idle for 20 years but still was in good enough repair to house the drier. Baldwin bought a threshing machine unused for lack of power and lack of demand for threshing service. This furnished a ready source of belts, elevators, fans and shafts. Engineer Burkhardt came down to Chestertown in person, bringing his blueprints. They went into a huddle, Burkhardt sketching important parts of the machine and making patterns so that the mechanics would not go astray. He worked with them until the work was well under way.

The old basket factory once again hummed with activity—the sound of hammer and saw and the clink of wrenches on metal filled the busy daylight hours. The question of priorities once loomed on the horizon; but Mr. Mac went to work, and soon clearance for the necessary metal for radiators was obtained. A boiler was bought from a closed-down cannery. Wooden hoppers were built to distribute the grain evenly in thin layers down through the hot-water radiators. The fans, salvaged from the old thresher, drove unheated air up through the wheat to remove the moisture-laden air. The principle of the Burkhardt drier is the result of years of study on wheat drying.

Mr. Mac utilized all his avenues of reaching Kent County farmers, including circular let-

ters, office visits, farm visits, committee meetings, and such, to call the attention of the wheat farmers to the facts of storage capacity and to the need for drying if the wheat were to be kept on the farm.

The farmers listened and saw the advantage of a local drier, not only this year but as insurance in other years. During the first few weeks, 1,000 bushels were dried and calls for service were being received from nearby counties. Much of the wheat is finding its way into commercial storage but the drier is proving its worth in making part of the crop safe to store on the farm and in drying the wheat so that it is acceptable to local buyers.—CLARA L. BAILEY, associate editor.

Texas Victory Council functions on four wartime activities

D. F. EATON, County Agent, Wise County, Texas

During the month of May, we set up here in Wise County a Victory Agricultural Council.

In order to set up this council the Wise County land use planning committee called in its members and other agricultural leaders from over the county. This meeting was attended by some 45 individuals, men and women.

This group then divided the county into 18 community centers and suggested 2 leaders for each of these centers, a man and a woman. Then, surrounding each of these centers, 113 neighborhood groups were set up, each with 2 neighborhood leaders, a man and a woman.

Immediately following this meeting, the personnel of the Extension Service, assisted by representatives from the Vocational Teachers Service and other Federal agencies, contacted these community and neighborhood leaders and made up a list of the group of farmers near each neighborhood leader. This leader assumed the responsibility of keeping this group informed on important emergency information.

Thus we completed a human chain from the U. S. Department of Agriculture through the State, county, community, and neighborhood directly down to the individual rural home.

This completed and the organization set up, the next question was, "Would it work?" So, at the suggestion of agricultural leaders, we set about getting it to function. At the request of the Wise County War Board, it was suggested that a labor census be taken to determine the labor needs of the county and the available labor supply. This was one of our first tasks.

The second thing requiring action was a rat-killing campaign, which was requested by the Public Health authorities; so it was decided to handle this campaign through this organization also.

The third thing of an emergency nature was the moving of scrap iron, rubber, and other junk to the centers. This was also handled through the organization.

The fourth and last problem was an effort to stimulate planting sorghum for making sirup and to check up on the number of sirup mills in the county.

In order to get all this done, we decided it would be well to hold a leadership training school in each of these 18 centers. A schedule of meetings was made out, and the community and neighborhood leaders were called together by the community leaders themselves in the respective community centers.

These meetings were well attended, and we have never seen a more enthusiastic or willing group than these leaders. There were 15 meetings with an attendance of 172 persons.

The labor survey has been completed, and the reports from a majority of the farmers of the county have been tabulated and analyzed. This report gives definite information as to the labor needs and supply.

The rat campaign resulted in applications from approximately 650 homes, and a total of 700 pounds of poison bait was mixed and distributed. The Fish and Wildlife Service, under the Department of the Interior, supervised the purchasing of material and the mixing and distribution of the poison bait. The county commissioners distributed the poison bait to the 16 bait-distributing stations.

The neighborhood and community leaders were successful in arranging for the delivery of 120,000 pounds of scrap rubber.

One other use that is being made of these leaders is the obtaining and distribution of some pure small-grain seed. As the green bug completely ruined our small grain crop, all farmers in the county have had to start from scratch for next year's planting seed.

So we have arranged to get wheat, oats, and barley seed direct from the State certified growers and distribute the seed to the farmers themselves. All this seed was inspected in the field by the superintendent of the Denton Experiment Station for purity, absence of noxious weed seed, and freedom from smut and other diseases. Already 8,000 bushels of seed oats have been delivered to the farmers.

So there is no question about the practicability of our Wise County Victory Agricultural Council. It really functions as a war emergency proposition.

Wartime Extension Training

Extension's wartime responsibility was the keynote of the 1942 summer schools arranged for extension workers at Colorado and Washington State Colleges. Despite the uncertainty of planning 3-week leave periods in advance, 65 men and women agents from 12 States were able to enroll.

Attending Colorado's sixth annual extension school were 42 agents from 9 States. Courses of particular value in connection with war problems were studied, including extension organization and emergency program development, given by Karl Knaus of the Federal Extension Service. Special features were afternoon discussion sessions for the entire student group and evening lectures by the summer school staff.

Washington State summer school, organized on a workshop basis, had an enrollment of 23 extension workers from 3 States. Timely courses in extension methods, and county extension administration, involving adjustments in organization and program planning to meet war requirements were given by Gladys Gallup and Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension Service staff. Nutrition courses relating to food and nutrition in the defense program and food preservation were also offered.

Stepping Up Food Production

Tennessee has a record enrollment of 77,000 4-H boys and girls, who are working hard to produce more food for victory. Vegetables of every variety are being raised in the 26,157 4-H Club gardens. Nearly 41,000 boys are working to produce better crops and livestock. More than 36,000 girls are skillfully carrying on their poultry, gardening, canning, and homemaking activities.

The greatest increases have shown up in poultry work with this year's membership of 24,027 boys and girls, nearly 10,000 more than the previous year. More than a million chicks of the best strains were placed with poultry club members in the spring.

Some 3,900 local voluntary neighborhood leaders are playing an important part in the 4-H Victory program. These leaders are aiding the club members in collecting rubber and scrap metal, buying war stamps and bonds, in the production of food for home use and marketing, and in citizenship training.

Wisconsin 4-H Club members involving approximately 5,000 farm families in 17 counties have been taking part in a fire-prevention campaign. The club members participating are required to inspect their home buildings or some neighbor's buildings, search for fire hazards, call the farmer's attention to them, and help to remove the hazards if the owner is willing. Last year some club members inspected farm buildings on 10 or more farms.

Labor aids in crop crisis

Railway shopmen and WPA workers save crops in Pettis County, Mo., when shown the emergency by County Agent J. U. Morris

■ The oats crop stands safely in shock in Pettis County, Mo., thanks in large measure to the help of railroad shop workers of Sedalia and men of the Works Progress Administration in the county.

Following 15 consecutive days of rainfall and a longer period of wet fields, Pettis County farmers on June 26 faced a triple crop emergency. Oats were ready to cut, hay should go into stack or barn, and corn badly needed plowing, some of it being knee-high without having been plowed more than once.

Realizing this situation, the labor subcommittee of the county rural planning committee went into action. This subcommittee, headed by a farmer, Roy Taylor, includes a dozen other farmers and representatives of Federal and State agencies. They saw that there was practically no spare labor available in Sedalia and very little in the county. So the committee selected County Agent J. U. Morris, with Edward Heffernan and Bruce C. Claycomb, to contact the biggest user of labor in the vicinity, the Missouri Pacific Locomotive and Car Shops, which regularly employ 950 men.

The superintendent of the shops, G. T. Callender, presented the labor shortage situation to these men and asked them to volunteer for farm work after their regular work hours. The men signed up for such work 100 percent, and their names and telephone numbers were printed in the local newspaper so that farmers could contact them directly.

From that time until Friday, July 10, some 400 men had gone out to aid in the farm work, and they spent more than 1,500 hours in the harvest fields.

The labor committee also received help from James I. Collins, county superintendent of the Work Projects Administration, whose dwindling rolls still contained the names of 60 men.

Mr. Collins ordered all rock-quarry and road work stopped as long as there was such a demand for farm labor, and he and his men immediately started to organize work groups. Since June 26, not less than 25—and sometimes as many as 60—of these men have aided farmers in their work. They and the men from the railway shops disregarded the July 4 holiday and Sundays if their services were wanted.

On the farm of Fred Nusum, 6 shop workers came out after work about 6 o'clock one evening, and 8 came out the following evening to shock 25 acres of oats. He estimated that these men saved him 3 days of labor, and he used this time to put up hay and to cultivate corn which had been plowed once before but was almost too tall to plow again.

Mrs. H. R. Boulding, who lives about 25 miles from Sedalia and who farms with the help of a young son and a hired man, also is grateful to these shop workers. One evening, 10 men came out to help in harvesting her oats, and the following day 15 others reported. They saved 45 acres of oats.

Herman Brandt, of Sweet Springs, was in a critical spot with his farm labor because of the weather situation. He asked for help, and 10 men from the railway shops showed up that evening at 6:30; and by 9:15 that night they had practically finished shocking 30 acres of oats—a total, probably, of 1,600 bushels of essential feed.

Emmett Bohon, of near Sedalia, was greatly relieved one morning when 11 shop workers, off the night shift but a short time, came to his farm at 8 o'clock and shocked his wheat and oats.

James A. Harvey and his brother Thomas, who live near Hughesville, had 40 acres of oats cut and lying on the ground with 40 more acres to harvest. They felt that they could not possibly have time to shock the oats because they had to get into their weedy cornfields immediately or the corn would be too tall to plow. They reported their situation, and six men from the WPA rolls came the following day and soon had the oats safely in shock.

Another farmer receiving help from the WPA was R. H. Sevier of near Houstonia. After eight men, working 5 hours, had saved 70 acres of oats, he said: "I've heard a lot of wisecracks about WPA labor, but these men were as good a bunch of workers as I ever saw."

Commenting further, County Agent Morris said that the extra labor contributed by both groups of workmen had a far-reaching effect on the Pettis County corn crop, as well as on the oats and hay, for it released regular farm labor several days earlier for plowing cornfields green with weeds and almost too tall to plow.

Telephone saves travel

Director Henry Bailey Stevens, with the extension staff gathered about him, takes part in the telephone conference to formulate plans for a drive on rubber salvage.

■ Organization of the scrap rubber drive in rural areas of New Hampshire through neighborhood leaders was outlined Monday evening, June 15, in a 10-office telephone conference that included all the county agricultural extension agents and their county war boards, at a cost equivalent to the price of 1 trip from the State headquarters to but 2 of the counties.

At 8 o'clock sharp, the 10 county agents, secretaries of their county agricultural war boards, picked up their telephones to discuss with Director of Extension Henry B. Stevens the plan for the rubber drive to be carried to every family in the New Hampshire countryside, through 5,000 neighborhood leaders. Within 15 minutes, the message that had first winged its way by wire from the Federal Director of Extension Work in Washington, M. L. Wilson, had been carried to the county centers of action. The job was accomplished without wearing out a cent's worth of rubber tires in travel and was done more quickly than any other plan of operation would have permitted. The 10-office hook-up allowed all the agents to speak with each other in informal style, much as if they had all been seated around the conference table in the office of the director.

As a result of the telephone conference, in

which the Governor of the State, Robert O. Blood, joined the extension workers, every rural New Hampshire family was reached by a neighborhood leader by Wednesday or Thursday, June 17 and 18. Like modern Paul Reveres, taking their cue from a signal flashed from a tower in a tidewater town, they urged their neighbors to pull forth every bit of usable old rubber for the big collection drive.

Use of the telephone to inaugurate the rubber drive in New Hampshire was no accident, as the extension staff had been planning the use of such telephone conferences for several months, as one of many means of reducing travel and still accomplishing their work. Other plans put into action this spring and summer include the scheduling of travel by extension specialists to the counties in teams, so that all could go in one car, or by train or bus. These plans were prepared in advance so that the county extension workers could plan meetings, walk-in conferences, or trips to reach the greatest number of persons possible while the specialists were with them.

In the counties, revised travel plans have also been set up, so that bicycles owned by the staff members, busses, and trains supplement the use of the automobiles of the agents. The thoroughness of the neighborhood leadership organization is also enabling agents to do much less travel to keep information going out to their rural people.

Training Minutemen in Arkansas

This newspaper article on neighborhood leader training tells how the program is being carried on in all of the 75 counties in Arkansas.

■ A series of successful training meetings for the 208 voluntary agricultural Minutemen in Searcy County terminated June 6 at a county-wide meeting held in Marshall. These Minutemen are rallying to the call of their country by keeping their neighbors informed on current war issues affecting agriculture and the farm home.

The training meetings were conducted by Alva M. Askew, county home demonstration agent, and C. W. Bedell, county agricultural agent. Every Minuteman present at the meetings participated in the discussions and helped make plans to meet the vital needs of Searcy County farm families. A complete detailed discussion was made on pooling farm trucks and cars to transport farm products to market. Plans were made to assist the farmers with this problem.

In a number of instances, according to Ernest Bowden, of the Union "Y" neighborhood, and O. D. Wasson, of Eula, farmers have already worked out plans to get farm products to market by pooling transportation facilities.

Minutemen, both men and women, were instructed to encourage their neighbors to provide adequate food and feed supplies for home use and to continue their plans for a well-managed farm. The exchange of surplus farm products among neighbors was encouraged as a marketing practice.

Plans were made for the Minutemen to encourage farm families to build adequate storage for home-produced foods. Extension Service plans are available for storage houses and built-in storage. It was decided that the health of the family is the Nation's second line of defense, and minutemen resolved to aid farm families in every way possible to enjoy better health through the use of more and better home-produced and home-processed foods.

Small canning centers are being arranged for in several places. Mrs. Maude Hudspeth of Leslie and Mrs. Junior McElroy of Silver Hill reported that they have already made plans to assist families who do not have pressure cookers with their canning this summer.

Other vital topics which were discussed were price fixing, rationing, tick eradication, marketing, and health of the family.

Farmers are concerned about the excess travel involved in signing up for sugar rationing and other government forms that could be handled locally. The local rationing board has offered to cooperate with rural people by making sugar rationing forms available in rural communities. Steps are being taken now to get local committees set up in order that applications for canning sugar can be taken in the local communities.

The Minutemen reported that farm families in all neighborhoods are doing their best to help win the war by producing more food and feed, pooling transportation, buying war stamps and war bonds, and collecting scrap materials.—*Article appearing in Searcy County paper, June 1942.*

FIRE-RESISTANT CLOTHING is featured in a new California circular written by Ethelwyn Dodson, clothing specialist.

PROMOTIONS to counties with broader extension opportunities were received by two of the agents who attended the class in organization and program development at Colorado State College summer school. Rhea Hurst has moved from Morgan to Utah County, Utah, and Max McMillin from Pine County to Fillmore County, Minn. Commenting on Mr. McMillin's promotion, Director Miller said "His interest in his own professional improvement was one of the big factors in relocating him in one of our better counties."

Fun While You Learn

A brand new show featuring wildlife and conservation had its premiere June 9 during the annual Indiana 4-H Club round-up at Purdue University. Entitled "Forests—Furs—Feathers—Food for Freedom—Farm Facts—Foiling Foliage Feeders—and Fun," the show ran 2 hours in units of 15 minutes. This kept up fast action and entertainment, with good, solid visual education given enjoyably.

Starting at 9 a. m. with W. Robert (Bob) Amick, assistant State club leader, as ringmaster, the audience heard three Purdue coeds in close vocal harmony. Gordon Fredine, Purdue wildlife conservationist, then showed two fine color movies on upland game birds and fish propagation, lent by the Minnesota Conservation Department. Other shows in order were color slides on soil conservation by R. O. Cole, extension soil conservationist; a "lightning artist" chalk talk on insects by Glen Lehker, extension entomologist; and "Sammy Spud," 4-H Club potato champion; color slides by W. B. "Pappy" Ward and Karl Smith of the horticulture department. Lehker's amusing chalk talk was especially clever in relating all conservation programs and showing natural resources as our backlog in the war effort.

Before each of the departmental picture features, 4-H Club performers from various counties put on their acts of singing and playing. The Purdue coed trio, the Newton County boys' quartet, and the plano accordionist of Tipton County all got a big hand.

The forestry part of the show was a film, Plywood Boats, featuring new uses for wood. This color film on Douglas fir plywood was used to conclude the program, stressing wood for marine uses, especially for wartime coastal patrol work. The audience saw displays of forestry and wildlife bulletins and posters in the exit lobby, and all department laboratories and offices were open to the 4-H members and their leaders.

Although this show was packed with entertainment, it was designed to give up-to-date conservation teaching. Boys and girls enrolled in wildlife, forestry, entomology, or other conservation projects will have new incentives to improve the natural resources of their home areas for winning the war and the peace to follow.—*J. L. Van Camp, assistant extension forester for Indiana.*

They Dug Potatoes

Lee County, Fla., solved a serious labor problem through their county agricultural planning committee which was organized late in 1941. They tackled the shortage of labor for harvesting potatoes, then ready to dig. The WPA lent 50 workers from its defense projects; Fort Myers police rounded up vagrants; and Negroes were told of the need for labor by their local preachers, doctors, and others of their own race. The resultant outpouring of labor more than met the requirements.

To keep dry prairies from burning

C. A. GRIMES, County Agent, Quay County, New Mexico

■ With a record rainfall in 1941, native grasses made an abundant growth over more than 1 million acres of range land in Quay County, N. Mex. The protection of range land from destructive prairie fires became a major problem to cattlemen, particularly during the fall and winter months of 1941 and the spring of 1942.

Prairie fires are destructive and hazardous. Old-timers recall the disastrous fire of 1906 which originated in the southwestern part of the county. This fire burned an area 10 to 40 miles wide and east 125 miles to a point near Canyon, Tex., before a developing blizzard brought the fire under control.

Conditions last year somewhat paralleled conditions of 1906, with the difference that more fire hazards existed. There is a network of Federal, State, and county roads where bar ditches are a veritable mat of dry vegetative covering. To toss a cigarette or a cigar from a speeding car could easily start a prairie fire. Tourist campfires along the roadside were a continuous source of danger. The hunting season caused further anxiety among the cattlemen. Some hunter, unaware of the dangerous conditions, might build a campfire or toss a cigarette or cigar where fires might be started. Burning cinders from locomotive engines were another source of danger.

If range areas were to be protected, it became obvious that some method of organized control was necessary. Cattlemen in a joint meeting with the Quay County Game Protective Association and representatives of governmental agencies outlined the following control program:

1. That ranchers would be encouraged to construct firebreaks—such breaks to be 150 to 200 feet wide and the area between plowed or graded strips to be burned off.

2. Post signs and billboards throughout the county cautioning the public of fire hazards.

3. Conduct an active publicity program having as its objective educating the public on how to prevent prairie fires and at the same time give detailed instructions on methods of fire fighting and what to do should fires break out.

4. To request the State game department to advise all license venders, at the time licenses are purchased, to caution sportsmen of the fire hazard and ask their cooperation in keeping down prairie fires.

5. To request the State highway department to mow and burn off rights-of-way.

6. To organize a fire-fighting brigade, establish substations, and assemble fire-fighting equipment.

With all groups cooperating, plans moved forward rapidly in getting the program into operation. A fire-fighting brigade of more than 50 men was organized at Tucumcari. A committeeman or director was appointed in each of the rural districts. Detailed plans for the control program were made available to all volunteers and local committeemen. A system of sounding alarms was worked out where all alarms would be reported to Herman Moncus, president of the Quay County Game Protective Association, or to the county sheriff. An investigation, when needed, would be made; and a general alarm would be sounded.

Equipment assembled included 200 brooms which were collected by high-school students, also a quantity of barrels and sacks. Five oil companies agreed to use tank trucks as water carriers in emergency cases. Drags were constructed by using pipes 8 feet long, spaced 5 feet apart, and making a chain network to which was attached roofing tin. This made an excellent drag that old-timers reported to be effective in fighting prairie fires. All equipment was stored at the city water plant and was ready for immediate use.

The highway department cooperated by clearing rights-of-way insofar as their funds would permit. No fires were reported as originating along rights-of-way of public roads.

Through the efforts of the State game and the county game protective association no fires were reported as originating from carelessness on the part of hunting parties.

The old adage that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" was never more true than in the case of preventing prairie fires. More can be accomplished in preventing fires than in attempts to control them after they are under way. The publicity program on controlling fires soon had the public conscious of the destructiveness of prairie fires and probably resulted in the prevention of many fires in the county. The Quay County Game Protective Association distributed 1,200 posters, 6 by 12 inches, containing the following warning: "Prevent Grass Fires; Watch Matches, Cigarettes, and Fires. Exhaust Pipes May Start Fires! Report Any Fires Noticed at Once!" These posters were placed at post offices, local stores, along the highways, and at the entrances to all ranches. The State highway department placed 20 original signs along the major highways calling motorists' attention to the fire hazard and asking for cooperation in preventing prairie fires.

During the year, 32 fire alarms were sounded. In all cases fires were investigated and volunteer fire fighters and equipment were brought into action as promptly as a city fire department would function. The effectiveness of being prepared for emergency control work is evident when it is considered that the largest fire burned off only 400 acres of range land. The second-largest fire burned only 200 acres. A fire in an adjoining county burned off 11,000 acres of grassland and destroyed highway and railroad bridges.

Experience during the past year has tended to emphasize several precautionary measures which might be followed. Never attempt to burn off weeded areas, fence rows, or an accumulation of weeds anywhere unless adequate help is on hand to keep fires under control. Have a well-organized method of sounding alarms and for marshaling help. Investigate all fires promptly. Many fires were put out by investigators who had fire-fighting equipment in their car. Usually three or four made investigation trips and were able to put out fires before they were under way. Get to the scene quickly! The more publicity you can give on control measures, the more successful the program will be. Keep adequate fire-fighting equipment assembled at a point where it may be moved to any area on very short notice.

Farmers and ranchers, as well as representatives of the Quay County Protective Association, the Canadian River Soil Conservation District, the sheriff's posse, the State highway department, the State game department and the Extension Service, are all to be commended for the good work done last year.

To bring a 400-acre prairie fire under control, this graded barrier was thrown up hurriedly by CCC personnel.

Town and country leaders unite to get things done in wartime

■ When all rural people, those living in small cities and villages as well as those living in the open country, unite in organizing to get things done, something does get done. This was proved recently in Floyd County, Iowa, which was intent on getting everyone to use enriched flour as a wartime measure.

W. H. Brown and Alice Anderson, extension agents in the county, had been working since last February with wartime leaders called "educational cooperators," for each school district. These cooperators carried information necessary to the agricultural war program to each farm family in their district, as described in the May number of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.

It became plain as the work advanced that to be truly effective as a war agency, a comparable organization was needed in Charles City with a population of 8,500 and in 5 small rural villages in the county. To see just how much could be accomplished when all rural people worked in unison on a well-thought-out plan, it was decided to try out such an organization on the problem of obtaining a wider use of enriched flour and bread.

Plans were developed cooperatively by the State and county extension services and the State and county nutrition committees during April. The Extension Service assigned Mrs. Ruth Seaton Hicks, a former home demonstration agent, to Floyd County to assist the county nutrition committee chairman, Mrs. Arthur Walde, in developing a system of ward and block hostesses in Charles City. Mrs. Hicks also assisted with such over-all management of the campaign as was necessary when the part-time home demonstration agent was absent from the county.

In addition to the support of county nutrition committee, the county extension service, the Farm Security supervisor, and the USDA county war board, the enriched flour and bread program received the active support of the wholesale and retail grocery trade, the bakers, doctors, and dentists, school officials and teachers, civic clubs, theater operators, and all others in any way concerned with health problems of the county.

The program was launched at a county-wide meeting held in the Charles City High School auditorium May 11 and attended by some 600 people, including the neighborhood leaders from Charles City, the rural villages, and the open country school districts throughout Floyd County. The story of enriched flour and bread and of the Floyd County plan was told by Dr. Russell M. Wilder, head of the department of medicine of the Mayo Foundation, representing the National Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services; Alonzo Taylor of General Mills; Dr. Hazel Nelson, chairman of the Iowa State Nutrition Committee; and Mrs. Sarah Porter Ellis, State home demonstration leader.

At the close of the meeting, the "educational cooperators" from the rural school districts and "block hostesses" in town were provided with sets of instructions and copies of literature to distribute to their neighbors. Leaders not able to attend the Charles City meeting were personally visited by one of the county extension agents or by the nutrition chairman. Allowing 3 weeks for the leader to make personal contacts with neighbors, a check-up was made the week of June 1 when 274 typical city, village, and farm families were interviewed. This number included 70 families in the adjoining county of Mitchell where no enriched flour and bread program was conducted.

It was found that 77 percent of the city families had heard about enriched flour and bread from their block hostess, 67 percent of the village families reported some conversation on the subject with their neighborhood leaders, and 63 percent of the farm families had been interviewed by their educational cooperator.

When all the ways in which facts about enriched flour and bread were carried, such as the newspaper, radio, or magazines, were considered, along with the leader contact, the families who had been reached were 87 percent in the city, 89 percent in the villages, and 86 percent in the open country.

The families who had not been using whole-wheat or enriched flour or bread who were influenced to change the kind of bread they used were 54 percent in Charles City,, 56 percent in the five villages, and 46 percent on the farms.

Margaret Ambrose, Pioneer Extension Leader, Dies

Margaret A. Ambrose, assistant extension director, in charge of home demonstration work in Tennessee since 1920, died at St. Mary's Hospital in Knoxville Friday, July 17, following a prolonged illness.

She was a pioneer extension worker, having started as girls' club agent in Knox County in 1912. From 1915 until she was named assistant director in 1920, she was district home demonstration agent in east Tennessee.

During her 30 years of service to Tennessee homemakers and 4–H Club girls, she had endeared herself to the rural folk of Tennessee because of her enthusiasm, friendliness, and unselfish service.

Margaret A. Ambrose.

Her influence spread to farm families in every county and community in the State; and to the many hundred women attending Farm Women's Week, held for the past 13 years at the University of Tennessee, she had become a vital personality affecting their thinking and living for better rural life. Some 40,000 4–H Club girls and 30,000 rural homemakers in home demonstration clubs came under her inspirational guidance each year.

A city-bred girl, she was for many years a teacher in the Knoxville city schools before beginning her pioneer career in extension work, 2 years before the Smith-Lever (Extension) bill was enacted.

Traveling in the old days by hack, buggy, and sometimes on horseback, Miss Ambrose, as State home demonstration director had at one time or another visited probably every one of the State's thousands of rural communities. She never hesitated on occasion to roll up her sleeves, pitch in, and literally demonstrate some improved practice in homemaking. Many of her former 4–H Club girls are now county home agents in Tennessee and a number of other States.

In 1940 she was named the "Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the Progressive Farmer. In 1941 she was awarded a certificate of recognition by the Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary society of extension workers who had been engaged in work 10 or more years. Last February she was awarded a plaque by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers in recognition of her contribution to rural-life improvement in the South.

Maine leaders find "It's the neighborly thing to do"

As a part of their bit they carry messages for their Government

■ When we speak of our "Good Neighbors" we think of the friendly countries to the north and to the south of us. We also have good neighbors back on the country roads, where they are doing their part for their country by being willing messengers for Uncle Sam. Such neighborhood leaders are those who are working with their extension agents of Waldo County, Maine.

When the Waldo County extension agents began to develop the neighborhood leadership plan in the spring they met with local project leaders and committee chairmen of the farm bureau, who suggested men as neighborhood leaders for the rubber salvage programs and women for the garden and enriched-flour and bread programs. When asked to serve, people said that they would be glad to do anything they could in the war effort.

How effective are these neighborhood leaders? To get an idea of how the system is working, a test area in Waldo County where there are neighborhood leaders was compared with a control area where no neighborhood leaders had been appointed. Two townships with 21 women leaders were selected; each leader having 10 or 12 of her neighbors whom she will keep informed on certain wartime emergency matters.

Early in May Mrs. Ruth Grady, a former home demonstration agent, was employed to help Barbara Higgins, Waldo County home demonstration agent, to train neighborhood leaders.

Mrs. Grady trained the leaders for the vegetable garden and enriched flour programs, which were developed in the spring. She did this either at meetings or by home visits. She asked them to take the responsibility for contacting their neighbors on the two programs and explained the literature to them.

After this training neighborhood leaders visited their neighbors. They talked with them about increasing the size of their vegetable gardens and gave reasons for including more tomatoes, winter squash, cabbage, and kale and other greens. They also gave them a bulletin on the Home Garden in Maine and leaflets on each of the vegetables which were being especially urged. The leaflets on vegetables discussed such matters as how the vitamins contained in vegetables would improve health, how to grow the vegetables, and what kind of land was suitable for growing them, as well as other pertinent facts.

Among other facts brought out in a study made a year ago of 181 farm homes in this same area was that more vegetables should be grown in their gardens, especially more tomatoes, winter squash, cabbage, kale, and other greens.

The agents found that Maine people realize, now that we supply our armed forces and the United Nations with meat, dairy and poultry products, and canned vegetables and fruits, it is more important than ever before for all rural people to grow as much of their own food as possible and to preserve for winter use any surplus.

Some Waldo County farmers were amazed at the idea of planting kale in their gardens as in Maine the word "kale" means a weed that they have struggled for years to eradicate. One woman said that her husband told her that if she planted kale she would do so over his dead body. But neighborhood leaders went right ahead urging that it be planted because edible kale is a green that will live in the ground long after freezing weather strikes this coastal county.

One reason for including kale as one of the vegetables neighbors were asked to plant was that it was not habitually grown in Maine and would serve as a test of how much influence the neighborhood leaders had with their neighbors. On our visit late in June we found that 33 percent of the families in the test area had planted kale, whereas in the control area only 4 percent had planted it, and this was in spite of a decided prejudice against the word "kale."

The neighborhood leaders worked in June on a second program—the one on enriched flour and bread. This meant a second visit to their neighbors. This time they took with them a small leaflet on What We Need to Know and Do About Enriched Flour and Bread. To be sure that enriched flour would be available to consumers Mrs. Grady visited the stores and asked them to have enriched flour in their stock. Those who did not already have it agreed to get some.

This 4-H Club boy of Waldo County, Maine, gets plenty of enriched bread every day.

It is already evident that neighborhood leaders may play an important part in the lives of farm people. During one month Extension had reached more than twice as many families on the vegetable garden and enriched flour and bread programs with the inauguration of the neighborhood leadership system in the test area than had been reached in the control area.

A little doubtful about influencing her neighbors to make any changes either in increasing the size of their gardens or changing to enriched flour, Mrs. Norman Gowdy said, "Did you ever try to teach people what to eat?" By the last of June she was enthusiastic about the way her neighbors had responded to her efforts.

Mrs. Gowdy was energetic in her work, and when Mrs. Grady told her that there would be a training meeting for leaders, Mrs. Gowdy cleaned the schoolhouse where the meeting would be held and set the table for the picnic luncheon.

Soon after the training meeting Mrs. Gowdy visited every neighbor on her list to explain to them the need for raising more vegetables and the value of enriched flour. She also gave them the leaflets on these subjects. She later checked with them to see how their gardens were growing and how they were getting along using enriched flour.

Among Mrs. Gowdy's neighbors are two older bachelors who do their own cooking and canning. They both have been asking her for information on the best way to can their vegetables, how she keeps her canned strawberries from floating to the top, and about sugar rationing for canning.

"Looking ahead," said Mrs. Grace Leonard, another neighborhood leader, "I can see that much of the extension work may have to be carried on through this system of neighborhood leadership if the gasoline and tire shortage should become acute."

There are many leaders like Mrs. Gowdy and Mrs. Leonard who are enthusiastic about what neighborhood leadership can mean in the country.

One leader said, "I am used to gardening, but this year I have made a special effort to follow the recommendations of the extension agents on what and how much to plant because I did not want to ask my neighbors to do anything that I was not doing myself." She pointed with pride to her row of kale and said, "I have never planted kale before."

Another leader said, "I welcome this opportunity to help. I have always felt that there ought to be some way for the extension pro-

gram to get to people who were not ordinarily reached."

Already, even with the neighborhood leader idea so new, people are beginning to realize that there is a reliable source of information in the neighborhood to which they may turn for help on war matters. People are asking about getting sugar for their canning and how they may be sure that their canned fruit will keep by using less sugar than they usually do. One leader helped her neighbors fill out their applications for sugar for canning. Leaders are glad to tell their neighbors about the canning demonstrations being given in each neighborhood by Miss Higgins and another agent appointed especially for the work. These agents are showing Waldo County women how to can, dry, and store fruits and vegetables.—DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, editorial assistant.

Autumn brings Victory Garden plans

■ Along with the victory harvest garden shows in many rural communities, often of the walk-in variety, come fall planting, storage, and preservation activities plus plans for an even more vigorous Victory Garden campaign in 1943.

The National Advisory Garden Committee met to review the national situation. They found that all States had increased greatly their garden activities. Preliminary figures looked as if the goal of 5 million farm gardens and 10 million town and suburban gardens were planted, but there is a need for even more activity in 1943. Both in the country and in towns, gardens need a greater variety of both fruits and vegetables of the green leafy kind, yellow vegetables, and tomatoes. War needs demand an even greater emphasis on fruits and vegetables to safeguard adequate home-produced food.

Looking over the State report, the National Advisory Garden Committee found Mississippi gardens jammed full of green leafy and yellow vegetables. These gardens were almost 28 percent larger than the year before. Three county-wide nutrition institutes were held in 82 counties in the spring. They kindled an enthusiasm for gardens fostered by a practically perfect growing season. Spring and summer gardens were excellent, and fall gardens are being grown as they never before were grown in Mississippi. October and November are the months to apply manure down there, and they say the garden should be plowed before the end of December for an early and good garden. Mississippi agents are also handling cooperative orders for fruit trees, with 20 percent more trees already ordered.

More and More Tomatoes Grown

Tomatoes, so valuable as a source of vitamin C, are receiving special attention in several States. Montana reports that this is the one vegetable that most rural and urban families are including in their victory gardens. Tomatoes can be grown throughout the State at all altitudes under 5,000 feet by starting fair-sized plants. Canning bees are popular for laying away a supply for the winter months. South Dakota reported a 300 percent increase in tomato plants.

Having planted tomatoes of the best variety for the State—disease-free, sturdy, locally grown plants—Missouri is enjoying an increased supply of tomatoes from early July up to frost.

In Tennessee, the nutrition committee sponsored the garden movement. In Wisconsin, also, the gardens were based on the nutritional needs of the family. The garden and food-preservation program went hand in hand, and never was so much effort put on the promotion of winter farm storage. Approximately 3,600 victory-garden leaders in Wisconsin worked to improve gardens for family needs. Next year it is planned to work more intensively with some of the straggling counties to bring them up to the excellent record of some of the leading counties, where many county leader-training meetings were attended by well over 100 persons. Plenty of improved literature for leaders and a better system of checking results are two of their 1942 objectives.

Louisiana Plants Fruit Trees

In Louisiana, where the garden goal was exceeded by 20,000, at least 25,000 fruit trees and approximately 500,000 plants of small fruit have also been added to the gardens. In addition, many gardeners are adding wild fruits which grow in abundance there. Such fruits as figs, pineapples, pears, and grapes grow readily from cuttings and add interest and nutrition value to the garden. A total of 20,000 home demonstration club women pledged themselve to reach 5 others with garden information, making personal visits, sending garden literature, and holding small group meetings. These women represented every parish in the State. The Louisiana results were in spite of a late spring, too much rain at one time and not enough at another, with the insect problem acute, and a shortage of insecticides. This is the spirit which shows a multitude of flourishing gardens in spite of handicaps. Suggested plans for a summer and fall garden were prepared at the request of the Farm Credit Office in New Orleans area. These were distributed to the 150,000 borrowers there.

The National Advisory Committee suggests greater emphasis this coming year on community gardens and school gardens. Many States have already gone to work on the problem. North Dakota reports many more community gardens this year, many of them new gardens but some of them old gardens expanded and improved. Ohio is giving special attention to adequately supervised school gardens, around which an instructional program in school is centered, and community gardens for producing foods for district nursing services, neighborhood houses, school-lunch projects, and WPA projects.

Best results came when there was a working cooperation with other agencies and organizations. Minnesota felt that contacts through rural schools were especially effective; 4,113 rural school teachers presented a series of 3 lessons on school gardens built around the victory-garden program. Kansas cooperated closely with the Office of Civilian Defense. Mrs. Hunter was detailed from the Industrial Commission to organize the program in all cities having a population of more than 5,000. School county superintendents, teachers and rural school boards helped to sign up victory gardeners. Boy Scouts in cities organized to take a census of vacant lots. WPA garden and school-lunch groups got extension training for supervisors to further the garden program, resulting in 70,000 more Kansas gardens this year than last.

Garden Clubs Cooperate

Garden clubs of West Virginia, both State and county, have 100 percent cooperation on victory gardens, and the garden goal was exceeded by more than 2,000. All agencies, both public and private, report more gardens, larger gardens, better gardens. Merchants report large increases in sales of seed, fertilizer, garden tools, and pest-control materials.

Pennsylvania reports 92–94 percent of the farms with gardens as compared to a former 87 percent, and these gardens include a wider variety—sufficient quantity for 12 months' supply. South Carolina reports an increase of 30 percent, and a road check shows 9 out of 10 of good quality this year. New York reports a 65 percent increase in 4–H gardens. Arkansas reports 210,000 farm gardens and 212,000 farms, an increase of 25 percent, with an average acreage increase of 20 percent. Arkansas gardens classed as adequate have climbed from 48 percent to 70 percent in the last year.

Surveys of Nebraska seed stores indicate a great increase in sales of seed potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots, and other staples. Many seedmen report a 100 percent increase in sales of some of these seeds. Although successful in reaching 91,000 Nebraska families, extension workers feel that with a more complete organization even better results will be obtained next year.

Rhode Island gardeners claim to have extended the growing period from April to late December. They specialize in gardens large enough not only for the family but for the married children and their families.

Hawaii grows food

LOUISE S. JESSEN, Assistant Extension Editor, Hawaii

■ Faces of the extension workers gathered in the office of Director H. H. Warner on the morning of December 8 were tense, their voices somewhat nervously strident. Like everyone else in Honolulu, they had slept but little the night before.

"We don't know yet how much food there is on the island," Mr. Warner was saying. "We won't know until the inventory ordered by the military governor is completed. All food stores are closed today. You all know as well as I do what we're up against. Military supplies and food can't occupy the same cargo space at the same time. War supplies *must* be brought in. Hawaii *must* produce more food than ever before. *We* must help the people to do it. It is our challenge."

The 15 University of Hawaii extension workers left the office, rolled up their sleeves, and went to work.

Before December 7, the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, imported 70 percent of its food from the mainland and a large part of the other 30 percent from the outlying islands of the Hawaiian group. During the first 6 weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, only one convoy arrived from the mainland. Interisland shipping also was practically at a standstill. In peacetime, at least two ships per week had brought in food and other commodities. The food merchants of Oahu had operated on the basis of a 30-day stock turn-over.

The results of Hawaii's all-out effort to produce food and feed are set forth succinctly in the Agricultural Outlook issued by the Extension Service June 1. Here are some of the facts:

More than six times as many acres in the Territory are now planted in sweetpotatoes as were at this time last year. The acreage has jumped from 156 in 1941 to 1,050 in 1942. About four-fifths of the total, or 874 acres, have been planted by the sugar and pineapple plantations. The acreage of 24 important vegetable and fruit crops is 52 percent greater than it was last year. The hundreds of small commercial farmers in the Territory raise 64 percent of the importnat truck crops and continue to be the most important factor in emergency food production. The community, school, and back-yard gardens of Honolulu comprise an estimated total of 213 acres—community, 20 acres; school, 16; home, 175. About 7 tons of vegetables have been harvested from the community gardens and 15 from the school gardens. Thousands of families are finding the back-yard vegetable plot an important supplement to their food supply.

County and home demonstration agents have added a variety of new duties to their already crowded schedules. They issue gasoline- and feed-rationing coupons and instruct housewives in the use of substitute foods to take the place of those unavailable because of shipping-space limitations. They encourage the sale of war bonds and stamps. They make suggestions about blacking out rooms to comply with military orders. Often they must interpret these orders to many of the foreign-born who do not read English well enough to understand instructions printed in the newspapers.

During an acute butter shortage, Mrs. Alice Trimble, specialist in home management, taught the housewives to make butter from coconuts. The coconut butter had a good taste but was very white. The women discovered that they could color it with the beans of the lipstick plant which grows abundantly in Hawaii and on occasion has pinch-hit for commercial lipstick.

For several weeks there was no meat in the markets of Oahu. The home demonstration agents taught housewives to use beans and peas in various ways as meat substitutes.

Because imported poultry feed is rationed, B. A. Tower, poultry husbandman, is urging the raising of Muscovy ducks and rabbits for the home meat supply as they thrive on a diet of locally grown feed.

Morale building, especially among the non-English-speaking population, is an important extension activity. Extension agents make living under martial law more bearable by explaining the reasons for the many restrictions to which everyone in Hawaii must submit. County and home demonstration agents have encouraged people to volunteer for civilian defense work, to organize volunteer labor battalions for land clearing and road building on Sundays and after farm work for the day is done, and to donate blood to the blood bank which is being built up for another emergency.

Living is more comfortable for thousands in Hawaii now, due to the labors of the agricultural extension staff. If still greater difficulties and dangers come to this American outpost, extension workers will carry on.

■ Women in Oceana County, Mich., home demonstration clubs assembled an exhibit in sugar substitutes as a part of their achievement day program. The women enjoyed getting it together, though they had difficulty in getting sorghum in the county.

Farm woman gives 12-point program

■ Mrs. Don Hickmott of Oakland County, Mich., thus outlined her family 12-point war program at a recent township meeting:

"1. Donald, my husband, helped by spending a day in getting pledges for war bonds and stamps from our neighbors. This, we feel, was worth the time and effort, because from 18 farm families he received pledges amounting to $2,000.

"2. We made our own war-bond pledge which we sincerely hope to be able to carry out. Part of a small savings I had had in the bank since before I was married was converted into a bond.

"3. We have donated to the USO, the Red Cross, and several relief organizations.

"4. I have a brother in the armed forces who, I have found, deeply appreciates frequent letters and packages. There is a real deep satisfaction in using part of our sugar for some cookies or cakes for him.

"5. Along this idea of food, I try to camouflage the lack of fancy dessert by serving two cooked vegetables instead of one, as health authorities have been recommending.

"6. We have an extra large victory garden. This will save buying vegetables in tin cans.

"7. Donald and I have tried to make our garden serve as a large part of our recreation. Spending an hour or so in the garden discussing the day's happenings and problems can really be fun.

"8. We try to make only one trip to town a week.

"9. In planning our crops, we have tried to raise more of the crops that are vitally needed and are not planning on so much wheat—only what we shall use on the farm. We are raising more pigs and chickens and trying to boost our milk production by keeping only our best cows and feeding them well.

"10. Donald has tried to save time, labor, and machinery through getting a larger yield per acre by improved farming methods, including the use of more commercial fertilizers and lime.

"11. He has also tried to help in the labor and machine shortage by trading work with the neighbors and lending and borrowing machinery. He is preserving the life of that machinery by using the oilcan and grease gun more often and keeping tools not being used under cover. I am also trying to conserve things about the house, such as not overloading the washer, defrosting the refrigerator at proper intervals, and emptying the vacuum cleaner each time I use it.

"12. Donald and I have gathered up our scrap iron and rubber, even picking up old bolts, washers, and small pieces of broken machinery. We also have made up our minds to accept in good faith and cheerfully whatever our Government feels we should do or do without."

Preacher leads labor gang

MRS. BESS FOSTER SMITH, Weiser, Idaho

The beet growers of Washington County, Idaho, sent out an S O S. The county planning committee, working with County Agent J. T. Pierson, heard the call and went to work on a study of the needs and the available labor in the county. The report paved the way for action on several fronts. One venture under local leadership is here described as it looked to a farm woman who lives in Weiser, county seat of Washington County, Idaho.

■ Before the close of school, many high-school boys and girls signed up to help the farmers when labor was scarce. Most of them thought it would be a picnic or a lark to go out to the country and spend their vacation. They were not acquainted with hard labor! Consequently, when the S O S for beet thinners went out, swarms of these youngsters went to work to do their bit to save the sugar beets, but the mortality rate of such projects was very high.

In our town, the most effective, hard-working, and stick-to-it crew is one organized and personally conducted by Volunteer Preacher Ed Cunningham—minister of the Congregational Church of Weiser. Preacher Ed, as he is called, takes his crew of 30 to 35 youngsters out to the fields each morning at 7 a. m., mountain wartime, with their hoes and lunches, and they work until 5 p. m. They do contract jobs by the acre, and each worker is paid according to the number of rows he finishes.

Preacher Ed works with them, plays with them, jokes with them, mothers them, and encourages them, shames, races, and cajoles them; but he gets the work done.

The farmers, a bit skeptical at first, say now that they don't see how it's done—but they are satisfied that no one else but Preacher Ed could get so much work out of a "bunch of kids." One prominent Manns Creek farmer was so gratified with their efforts that he treated the entire gang to an ice-cream feast and free show tickets.

They have had bookings ahead now for 5 weeks and are still going strong. Their blisters are turned to callouses and their sunburns to tan. They have made a reputation for themselves and a little spending money. At first, some made only 26 cents a day but now are earning more than $2, and, "believe you me," I mean earning it. Cunningham earned $7 himself the first week.

They are planning to stick, if possible, through haying, apple thinning, and later work in the potatoes. These seasoned little veterans take their job seriously. More power to them and their understanding leader—Preacher Ed.

Conference by Wire

In its effort to supply south Jersey farmers with workers to harvest their asparagus crop, the U. S. Employment Service turned to the New Jersey Extension Service to find the best and quickest way to determine the number of workers necessary. Director Laurence A. Bevan called a telephone conference. Four men in New Brunswick started conferring with 6 county agents at about 11:15 a. m.—all 10 of them on the wire at once—and the question was settled by 11:30.

No tires, no gasoline, no time out to do a lot of traveling, no time lost waiting for letters—that is what the telephone conference service offers State extension services throughout the country when an exchange of emergency information is required.

New Jersey has used the service twice since last December. When the information arising over the labor situation was concerned, the telephone conference saved 900 miles of travel, the total number of miles the six county agents would have had to travel if they had been asked to go to New Brunswick. Even if the meeting had been held in Woodbury, which would have been a more convenient location for the agents, it would have called for at least 335 miles of travel by county and State staff members. The bill for the telephone conference—seven telephones in various parts of the State, one with four extensions in operation, all hooked up together—was under $15.

Offering tips to extension workers using this device for the first time, Director Bevan says it pays to make an outline of the conference beforehand, to list matters to be considered. That way, you don't get off the track and run up the bill. And, of course, he recommends the telephone only for such conferences where matters can be settled immediately.

Although it is possible to pick up a telephone and ask the company operator in charge of conferences to get a specific list of persons immediately while you hold the wire, Director Bevan says that he finds it better to notify the operator several hours in advance. The campus switchboard operator rounds up the specialists. Then, at the specified hour, the phone rings and the conference begins. It's something like a two-way broadcast, with a hand-picked audience and a Crosley rating of 100 percent.

Club 4-H de Québec

The idea is just the same in French, and so the 4-H Clubs of the United States welcome into the 4-H fellowship the newly organized clubs in Quebec. The organization is announced in the May issue of La Forêt Québécoise by the general secretary of 4-H Clubs, A. R. Gobeil, manager, Association Forestiére Québécoise. Forest conservation will be the principal activity.

■ Community canning activities of home demonstration club members in Guilford County, N. C., have made it possible to serve school lunches to underprivileged children. More than 400 quarts of home-produced foods were canned by the homemakers of one club and 350 quarts by another group for this purpose.

Home Agent Studies County

In order to become better acquainted with the people in Essex County, Mass., when she started her duties as home demonstration agent, Miss Katherine M. Lawler visited 34 rural families, two-thirds of whom were nonfarm. She asked questions on the family food habits, on the amount of food produced and consumed, and in this way gathered some pertinent information for her homemaking program.

On the whole, she found the food-consumption habits were good. Nearly 70 percent of the families raised an average of 5 kinds of green, leafy, or yellow vegetables; 45 percent of the families canned about 32 quarts of these vegetables a family; and 34 percent of them stored carrots, cabbage, and yellow squash, which averaged about 11 bushels a family. The families disliked an average of 4 kinds of green, leafy or yellow vegetables.

More than 85 percent of the families used milk in their daily diet, and 19 percent owned cows. Ninety percent of the families used an average of 25 eggs a week, and 38 percent of the families had laying flocks averaging 277 hens each.

Food Production and Consumption, Essex County, Mass., 1941. Mass. Ext. Service Publication.

Surveying Down the Road

To get a line on the dairy problems of the farm people of Boone County, Ind., for use in planning the county extension program, County Agent W. W. Whitehead had a survey made. Individual interviews were held with 241 rural families to get first-hand information on their farming, particularly their dairying. Mr. Whitehead and members of the State extension staff were assisted in the 2 days of interviewing by agricultural agents from counties adjoining Boone County.

Seventeen percent of the 241 rural families visited were nonfarm or did no farming. All but 19 of the families had milk cows and 145 of them had 4 or more cows. All of the 145 families consumed adequate amounts of milk in their daily diets. They used no canned milk and very few butter substitutes. A high percentage of the farms had electricity, but practically no electric labor-saving devices had been installed.

About half of the male heads of families and 3 out of 10 homemakers had participated in extension work. Two of each 5 homes with children of 4-H Club age were represented in 4-H Club work.

The comments of the county agents made after they completed the 2 days of interviewing indicate that they had gained a better knowledge of the farm people and a new insight into the dairy farming situation. These comments bring out some of the advantages of such studies, merely in the process of making them, regardless of the findings, the authors of the study point out.—The Farm Dairy Situation in Boone County, Ind., *by E. A. Gannon and L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service. Extension Studies, Circular 8, Purdue University.*

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

4-H Leadership Problems Studied

In developing their 4-H Club programs, more than half of the 168 local 4-H leaders surveyed in 34 Oklahoma counties found difficulty in obtaining community and parental cooperation, in training club officers and other leaders, in learning the interest and needs of boys and girls, in distributing responsibility among others, and in helping members to select projects.

Fifty-two of the leaders interviewed were men and 116 were women. More than half of the men and more than one-third of the women leaders were former 4-H Club members. Ninety percent of all the leaders had taught school; 75 percent were teaching at the time the survey was made.

In helping to carry out the programs, more than half of these leaders reported difficulty with: Giving instruction on demonstrations for members and other groups; training members in judging and demonstrating; and arranging details in connection with tours and exhibits, and district and State events. Helping members complete their project records and summarizing their accomplishments were the leaders' chief difficulties in measuring results.

More than half of the leaders reported a need for additional training in psychology, extension methods, and teaching material; agricultural and home economics subject matter; demonstration and judging; public speaking, recreation and music; and projects, records, and reports.

To make club work more effective, the leaders suggested closer cooperation from and interest among parents, extension agents, and in the community; better methods, organization and project material; finances for project equipment; better school cooperation; more time for club work on the part of the agent; and more interest and cooperation among the children and local leaders.—A Study of 4-H Club Local Leadership in Oklahoma. Erwin H. Shinn, Federal Extension Service, and Paul G. Adams, and Alice Carlson of the Oklahoma Extension Service. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 383, 1942.

Indiana Poultry Study

In studying the factors influencing the adoption of poultry practices on 219 farms in 10 Indiana counties, it was found that 43 percent of the practices adopted were attributed to Extension. Articles by extension workers in newspapers and farm magazines, poultry bulletins, and general meetings were the most effective sources of extension influence. Hatcherymen and feed dealers headed the list of nonextension or indirect sources of influence which were credited with 57 percent of the practices adopted.

Where more recommended practices had been adopted, egg production was higher. The relationship between the number of recommended practices adopted by the poultrymen and the estimated egg production per bird per year was as follows:

Number of practices adopted	Farmers adopting practices	Estimated egg production per hen
0-2	10	74
3-4	27	84
5-6	34	87
7-8	44	103
9-10	41	115
11-12	31	137
13-15	18	143

Several factors seemed to influence the adoption of the recommended poultry practices, among them: Number of years of formal education, number of different kinds of contacts made with extension work, size of flock, and size of farm.

To reach a larger proportion of Indiana poultrymen, attention should be given to the development of projects which will appeal to poultrymen having flocks of less than 100 hens, the authors of the study point out. Other recommendations include: Advisability of extension workers giving more attention to news publicity and to the writing and distribution of attractive and effective poultry bulletins.—Factors Influencing the Adoption of Poultry Practices in Indiana, by Scott W. Hinners and L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service. Purdue University, Extension Studies, Circular 4. Dec. 1941.

■ "If at first you don't succeed"—with this eye-catching beginning, James W. Dayton, Massachusetts agricultural agent at large, opens a recent circular letter made up in the form of a graph and sent to extension workers of the State. He attributes the clever idea to the graph, "Number of different kinds of contacts," appearing on Extension Research page 110 of the July Review.

Have You Read?

Agricultural Finance. William G. Murray. 328 pp. The Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa. 1941.

Agricultural Finance by Professor Murray is a very lucid picture of the farm credit situation, both as to functions and agencies, as it had developed up to 1941. Its space is divided between a discussion of the principles of farm credit and credit agencies serving agriculture. In the first part, the author analyzes the bases for the sound use of credit by farmers and the practices usually followed by lenders in making loans. The point of view in this discussion changes at will between that of the borrower and the lender. In the latter part, an accurate description is given of the more important agencies and the terms on which they grant credit to farmers. The services of both private and public institutions are carefully described, with considerably more attention being given to governmental and semigovernmental organizations.

Some effort is made to critically evaluate the functions of credit and its limitations. The final chapter on Governmental Farm Credit and Tenancy is particularly significant as to credit's limitations. Likewise, institutions are appraised as to strong and weak features which have been brought out in the history of their lending.

The book "reads easy" and probably offers extension workers the quickest means available for bringing their information on farm credit current with "Pearl Harbor."—J. L. ROBINSON, *extension economist, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Homes To Live In—A pamphlet, by Elizabeth Ogg and Harold Sandbank. 125 pp. 10 cents. The Public Affairs Committee, Inc. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

More Livable Homes—A portfolio of practical ways to improve home surroundings at moderate cost, by David Charlemagne Mobley, 40 Sutton Place, New York, N. Y.

"Homes To Live In" and "More Livable Homes" prove that we are now profiting from a better-housing program that started some years ago.

Homes To Live In is a pamphlet containing an assemblage of usable ideas for the individual family, and the portfolio on More Livable Homes contains a wealth of helpful information for home-furnishing specialists and county home demonstration agents who are helping farm or city families to make the best of their shelter resources in wartimes.

If you are in need of some clever ideas on how to make the best use of your rooms, good and bad furniture arrangement, or directions for making furniture (materials listed), you will find Homes To Live In worth the small price of 10 cents. The pamphlet is interesting reading because it uses the case method and tells how the Browns, Smiths, and other families solved their individual housing problems at small cost. It inspires one to go and do likewise. Some information is included on home financing.

The Extension Service worker who realizes that, even under war conditions, we must keep our homes as comfortable and efficient as possible, will find the reference list helpful and the illustrations suggestive.

What has been said about the Public Affairs Committee pamphlet can be repeated for More Livable Homes, a portfolio of practical ways to improve home surroundings at moderate cost. This portfolio has been assembled with emphasis on "planning the room"—the girl's room, boy's room, or double-purpose room. Other helpful sections include color schemes, arrangement, renovation, how to make a small room look spacious and a large room look comfortable. The portfolio is profusely illustrated and includes educational devices such as check lists and a "make it yourself" reference list.

People in many areas of the United States will, during this war period, be poorly housed. These housing publications will augment an extension worker's knowledge of how to make the best use of present house furnishings under war conditions.—*Mary Rokahr, extension specialist in home management.*

What Can a Farmer Pledge?

How much can an average farmer in Sarpy County, Nebr., count on from his yet unharvested 1942 crop for the purchase of war stamps and bonds?

A committee of average farmers asked themselves that question and thoroughly discussed the pros and cons under the leadership of County Agent Gilbert Erickson. The committee met in the home of a local banker and invited the deputy administrator of war savings in Nebraska and the local newspaper editor.

After due consideration they arrived at the figure of $200. This amount the farmers themselves admitted was more than the 10 percent quota, but the general opinion was that, with good management, the average debt-free farmer could do no less and perform his duty to the Government and the fighting forces.

Basing their figures on the average farm in the county, the farmers pictured the average farm operator to be a renter on a 140-acre place. On this basis, they simplified figuring taxes and interest on investment.

Breaking down the returns from an average farm, the committee decided that each cow on an average farm should buy $5 worth of war savings stamps; each hog, $2.50; each $10 worth of eggs should buy 75 cents worth of stamps; each bushel of wheat should finance one 10-cent stamp, and from each bushel of corn sold the farmer should earmark 7 cents toward a war bond.

According to the calculations of farmers who considered themselves to be average, this year's yield from a Sarpy County farm operated by a tenant should be $500 greater than in 1941. As this year's income is more than last year's, the farmers suggested that means be found to divert more than the $200 base figure into a war-stamp "pillow" to fall back upon after the war.

Under cultivation on the "average" farm, it was estimated, are 50 acres of corn, 9 acres of wheat, 10 acres of alfalfa, and 15 of barley and oats. Fifteen acres are in pasture. The remainder of the farm, it was decided, could safely be classified as waste land.

Also, on the average farm were 5 cows, 4 sows, and 125 chickens.

Gardens Win Scholarship

Wyoming University, which teaches gardening and dude ranching in addition to the other regular curricula of a western university, has this year inaugurated a garden contest for coeds, those who are now in the university and high-school senior girls who may be college freshmen next fall.

Seeing the need for more and better gardens in the State, and realizing that women might do a profitable thing for themselves and their families in the war effort, the university board of trustees voted the regular high-school scholarship award of $52 to the coed making the best showing in gardening in 1942.

The award is based on a set of records to be kept on the summer's work; and each coed will be graded according to the yields obtained, the profits derived from products sold or used at home, and the coed's gardening ability—cultivating, irrigating, neatness, insect control and managerial prowess, and her choice of vegetables grown.

The coeds are required to grow not less than 10 varieties of vegetables, and they are urged to grow only the ones that furnish the greatest amount of real food values to the family. Suggested are at least three pod varieties, three root crops, and three of the leafy green kinds. County agricultural extension agents made two regular inspections of the gardens during the summer. These reports, together with garden record books, including stories of the project and pictures, if desired, are being submitted to the extension office at Laramie, Wyo., this fall. They serve as records for judging the winner.

"Athletic participation in normal times results in the receipt of an athletic letter, but participation in practical gardening may, at the present, be of much greater material service," said the university trustees.—*W. O. Edmondson, extension forester and horticulturist, Wyoming.*

Youth train for leadership

■ Leadership for Victory was the theme of the seventeenth annual 4-H Leadership Training School held at the Pennsylvania State College May 10 to 13. Sixty-nine girls from 40 counties and 58 boys from 33 counties represented Pennsylvania's 4-H Club members at the conference. Forty-six counties sent delegates, either boys or girls, or both.

The training period was closed with an impressive citizenship ceremony. Eight young people, three girls and five boys, who had reached their twenty-first birthday, took the oath of citizenship.

Six workshop groups provided an opportunity for all delegates to participate in training study of their own choosing, such as planning banquets, picnics, or publicity, and activities such as officer training, recreation, and song leading. During the conference, delegates put into practice some of the lessons learned in the workshop.

In group discussions, boys and girls participated freely in discussing topics such as planning programs for club and community, and the 1942 4-H Victory program in Pennsylvania. Interesting facts and figures were shown by these groups. The 127 young people reported having a total of $2,200 in war bonds and stamps of different denominations. Twenty-two of the delegates reported that they had finished the first-aid training course of 20 hours, and two-thirds of them are now taking first aid. These activities are in addition to regular project work and participation in scrap-iron campaigns, Red Cross, and other community programs.

A farm-machinery laboratory under the supervision of agricultural engineers of the college gave the boys first-hand information on the care and repair of farm machinery.

While the boys were learning about machinery, the girls were studying about health and foods with Miss Lydia Tarrant, extension nutritionist of the college.

Do Farmers Read and Hear Extension News Releases?

To find out whether or not news releases sent from State and county extension offices were reaching Montana's 40,000 farms by press and radio, questionnaires were mailed to farmers and ranchers in 20 Montana counties.

All of the 1,383 farmers and ranchers who replied reported that they listened to the Farm and Home Hour and that they read their weekly newspapers, which were supplied regularly with extension information by the county agents. Half of the farmers said that they read the agricultural news in the daily newspapers and all but 133 of the farmers reported that they listened to the county agent broadcasts.

In telling of his survey in his 1941 annual report, Louis G. True, Montana extension editor, points out that Montana papers, in spite of their small size, occasionally use big spreads covering extension activities. One of the Helena dailies gets out an entire section and several weeklies do likewise. One newspaper established a precedent by printing an entire poultry bulletin with cuts.

Scrap for U. S. Tanks

Four tanks soon may be rolling for the United States with the compliments of the 4-H Club boys and girls of Washoe County, Nev.

For 3 weeks the farm youngsters, about 120 strong, scoured the farms in the Truckee meadows and Washoe Valley in a salvage campaign.

When they had finished the job, they had turned over to Reno junk dealers 78,500 pounds of scrap, enough to fill an entire railroad car.

Shipped to west-coast steel mills, the iron and steel is destined to go into tanks and other implements of war.

A Reno farm-equipment company doing its part in the salvage campaign offered a $25 war bond and $15 in war stamps to stimulate the youngsters in the search for scrap.

Two Reno junk dealers offered $2 in war stamps a week for the 4-H Club boy or girl who brought the most scrap to each of their yards.

From farm scrap piles, the rural youngsters gathered old boilers, discarded stoves, worn-out tractors, jalopies, old automobile motors, car frames, and all types of worn-out machine parts.

Visualization, Please!

A "Visual Aids Victory Contest" has been set up in Illinois for all county farm and home advisers to exhibit samples of their visual aids in competition with each other during the annual fall extension conference. Rules and classes were announced at the spring conference during June to give the advisers time to assemble their material and send it in to be judged before the "Visual Aids Victory Day."

Twelve different classes are open to all advisers, with three awards in each. They are: Single black-and-white picture to tell a story; a series of three black-and-white pictures; a set of 20 or more miniature color slides with explanatory narrative; single black-and-white picture taken with flash or floodlight; black-and-white movie, any size and length; color movie, any size and length; series of three circular letters; best leaflet; best poster; best novel visual aid; all-around visual program.

It is required that farm and home advisers originate their own visual aids.

Sam D. Coleman, assistant extension editor, is in charge of the contest.

Don Bennett, Federal extension visual specialist, will help to judge the entries and will be one of the "board of experts" on the "Visualization, Please!" feature of the program.

Start the Request Right

The quickest and best way for an extension agent to get any Washington bulletin, either printed or mimeographed, from a Government agency is to write to the Division of Extension Information, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This is in accordance with the agreement with other agencies, and it facilitates matters to have the order start that way in the States. Recently, the Office of Price Administration has been flooded with requests, especially from home demonstration agents, for quantities of bulletins on sugar rationing. All orders for publications for extension agents are to be handled by the Extension Service. Ordering direct from other agencies causes delay. Orders involving more than 25 copies should be routed through the State extension director's office for approval.

To avoid unnecessary delays in filling requests for publications, cooperative extension employees are requested to include their full return addresses on all requests submitted on penalty post cards to the Federal Extension Service.

"Young America"

When the movie, Young America, came to Boonville, Mo., the chamber of commerce bought out an afternoon showing so that all young people in Cooper County could see it free of charge. The county superintendent of schools dismissed school that afternoon, and many schools arranged transportation for their students.

When the afternoon rolled around, 825 young persons, teachers, and car drivers witnessed Young America, with more than 100 turned away because there was no more room. County Agent Paul N. Doll reports that increased interest in 4-H Club work is already apparent in requests for information and assistance in organizing 4-H Clubs.

■ A film strip and three actually prepared lunches aided Edna Hutson, home demonstration agent, Monroe County, Ind., in presenting instruction on "Packed Lunches," to a group of leaders including one from each club in the county. The film strip and the three prepared lunches were criticized and compared, and the need for variation in the lunches for various individuals was discussed. Planning the day's meals as a unit for a balanced diet was also included in the lesson.

IN BRIEF

To Save Travel

To increase service to farm families in accordance with the extension charter and at the same time save travel, New Hampshire specialists will travel in teams of three or four, spending several days in a county. They will divide their services among neighborhood or "walk-in" meetings. Cheshire County, N. H., agents applied to the local rationing board for a staff car to be used jointly by the agents.

On the Alert

Fire hazards in Nebraska have led to a thorough organization of fire wardens, neighborhood leaders, and victory captains. The downy bromegrass along the sides of the road is ripe for fire and is a serious menace when a field of ripened grain is just inside the fence. The careless toss of a lighted cigarette might destroy quantities of food needed for the war. Schools to study these fire hazards and how to meet them have been held for wardens who in turn are carrying the message to neighborhood leaders.

Slide Sets

All of the new slide films and many of the old ones issued by the Extension Service are prepared in double-frame size for the convenience of extension workers who use slide projectors. Several agents have refrained from using the double-frame films because of a restriction on the authorization blank which prohibits insertion of new material in the set. This prohibition was intended for commercial users who might insert their own material, implying the Department's approval of their product. It was never intended to restrict county workers, and the exemption will be noted on the new forms.

Double-frame slide films provide an inexpensive source of pictures that might be hard to get without considerable traveling, and all extension workers are urged to draw on them freely to complete their slide sets. The credit frame need be retained only when the bulk of the slide set is made from the Federal material.

More Milk for Victory

With the pressing need for more grade A milk, North Carolina dairymen are making every effort to meet the increasing Army and civilian demands.

Approximately 7,500 gallons of milk were delivered daily to Army camps in the State during the past winter and spring. With the opening of new camps near Durham, Goldsboro, and Maxton, and an increased number of soldiers in the older camps, it is estimated that an additional supply of four to five thousand gallons of milk will be needed daily.

Almost surprising has been the increased milk drinking by civilians since the war started, largely because of a new consciousness of the importance of this food in the daily diet, reports John A. Arey, North Carolina dairy specialist.

Typical of the intensive campaigns to secure grade A milk is the one being conducted in Davie County where a number of dairymen who are now producing grade C milk are planning to modernize their equipment to turn out grade A milk.

Extra Profits

Egg-marketing sales of Georgia farmers and 4–H Club members from 41 counties brought $75,000, or $19,000 above the local market price. These marketings, dating from January of this year, include 3,400 cases belonging to 4–H Club members, 2,400 cases in county-wide sales, and 3,200 cases sold through the assistance of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Through the 4–H marketing plan, the club members grade, candle, and package eggs and are thus able to sell their product for more than the current local market price.

Eggs are collected at the farmer's door, and he is paid when they leave the farm. County extension agents help to supervise the egg marketing programs in their counties.

■ With annual short courses for both 4–H Club girls and boys canceled on account of the transportation emergency, Florida finds county camps and short courses fairly satisfactory substitutes. Training in vital wartime skills is provided the 4–H members in addition to the recreation afforded. In 2 counties, women members of the Red Cross Canteen Corps used the girls' 4–H Club short course as a practical time to get their training in food preparation for a large group. They prepared and served 555 meals under the direction of the home agents.

On the Calendar

National Recreation Congress, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28–October 2.

Society of American Foresters, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 12–14.

American Dietetic Association, Detroit, Mich., October 19–22.

Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill, October 28–30.

American Society of Agronomy, St. Louis, Mo., November 11–13.

Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, Oklahoma City, Okla., November 16–18.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 5.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ WALTER A. LLOYD has joined the Federal Extension staff as associate information specialist working on news and feature material for extension editors and the general press.

For the past 8 years, Mr. Lloyd has been with the Soil Conservation Service in the Pacific Southwest doing informational work. As associate information specialist he was in charge of their current information section since 1940 at Berkeley, Calif. He is a native of the Midwest and a graduate of the University of Oregon.

■ MRS. F. E. BALMER, wife of Director Balmer of Washington, died recently in Spokane.

■ SHAWNEE BROWN, formerly assistant director in Oklahoma, has been appointed director of extension in that State.

■ JOE PUTNAM, county agent, Franklin Co., Mass., retired July 24 after 26 years of energetic work developing the agricultural industries of his county. He didn't really stop working, for his back-yard farm which specializes in blueberries and bantams continues to receive his attention and to carry the beloved name of "Joe Put" into agricultural circles.

On June 25, more than 300 friends and associates gave Joseph H. Putnam a testimonial dinner at Deerfield Academy. The tribute was to a man instrumental in placing the county among the top-ranking agricultural sections of New England.

Some indication of the value of his work can be seen in the fact that several years ago Mr. Putnam received special recognition from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents for his outstanding work in the development of the horticultural industry in Franklin County. This included, as well as apples, the popularizing of blueberries.

Mr. Putnam, at the time of his retirement, was dean of New England agricultural agents. He took office as Franklin County agricultural agent in January 1916. In 1941 Mr. Putnam was presented with a certificate of recognition by the Grand Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, and upon notification of this award was presented with a special key of the fraternity set with two diamonds, the latter being the gift of the Massachusetts chapter.

Mr. Putnam is past president of the Massachusetts Extension Service Organization and of the New England County Agents' Association, also past chief of the Massachusetts chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi.

Last-minute items

Reflecting current extension activities as we go to press

EASTERN EXTENSION WORKERS in home economics made plans during the Northeastern States Conference in New York City, August 11–14, for further streamlining clothing and foods programs. Clothing specialists agreed that—"The war situation expands the objective of the clothing program. To release critical materials, equipment, transportation, and labor, we must—waste nothing—buy only what we need—take care of what we have! Help in such activities as mending men's clothing and planning clothes for such acute emergencies as air raids and evacuations will be needed.

Food specialists voted "Full steam ahead in producing and conserving the home food supply—with gardens planned to provide generous supplies of protective minerals and vitamins, for the smallest amount of space, time, and effort."

SEED HEMP to the tune of 35,000 acres called for 88 county demonstrations to show farmers how the nonseed plants are removed from the hemp fields. Demonstrations in cutting and threshing hemp for seed will be held later in the season. Hemp growing in the United States was reduced to the vanishing point more than 20 years ago. The cutting off of Manila fiber emphasized the shortage of cordage for the Navy and for industrial purposes. Kentucky, the principal hemp-growing region in years gone by, is staging a revival with about 8,074 farmers in 117 counties growing 35,971 acres of seed hemp, according to the best figures available.

TRAILER-THRESHER DEMONSTRATIONS of the small machine developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, in cooperation with agricultural colleges and experiment stations, are popular in Kentucky. Twenty machines have been purchased to use in threshing small acreages of grains, grasses, and legumes. They help to stimulate home seed production, especially valuable in the saving of home-grown grass and legume seeds.

SHEARLINGS FOR ARMY PILOTS came in with a 15- to 20-percent increase in August. It takes 12 skins to make the parkahood, jacket, gloves, pants, and boots for an aviator. Kentucky set a goal of 250,000 shearlings. A poster showing an aviator saying "Sheepmen, it's cold up here!" called attention to the need. Meetings were held in 36 counties to encourage farmers to shear their late lambs so that the wool would be of proper length when the lambs are sold in the fall or early winter. They will easily meet the quota of 250,000 pelts. Other States are making equally good programs.

PIG BRISTLES have become an important product since the imports have been cut off from the Orient. A recovery program to save bristles from farm-slaughtered hogs this fall and to encourage clipping from breeding stock will be initiated to meet the need. Leading firms have agreed to buy bristles 2½ inches or more in length for from $1.50 to $1.75 per pound. Details of the program will be announced later. 4-H Clubs will find this a fine opportunity to serve their country and utilize a product largely wasted.

A HIDE-CONSERVATION PROGRAM is being planned to conserve much-needed leather for military purposes. There is great need for heavy leather such as sole leather. The program calls for education in control of cattle grubs which damage the hide badly. Improper and unnecessary branding sometimes destroys enough leather to make some soldier a pair of shoes. Anything which causes physical damage, such as horn injuries in shipping, deprives the Army of leather.

EMERGENCY FARM LABOR will be supplied through a plan of the War Manpower Commission. $500,000 has been allocated to the Department of Agriculture from the President's emergency funds to make a start on the program in which FSA, State, and county war boards and the United States Employment Service cooperate.

MAINE COUNTY AGENTS are assisting both the farmers and the United States Employment Service in promoting plans for meeting the labor shortage. Meetings have been held in three counties with representatives of the canning companies to develop plans for harvesting crops. The Smith-Hughes teachers are serving as local contact men for farmers who desire help.

HARVEST HELP problems have been heavy in the western half of Kansas; but, with wheat harvest only about 60 percent completed, more than 3,000 hands have been placed on farms. The State and local civilian defense councils cooperated in recruiting businessmen who would help for short periods during an emergency. County labor committees arranged transportation facilities with county commissioners, offering to send trucks for harvest workers outside the county. The Governor agreed to permit the use of State trucks also for this purpose when the need was great. County labor committees have done an excellent job in keeping wage rates fair and uniform and have been helpful in directing the employment service to the places where shortages were acute, obtaining the most efficient use of the men.

LOCAL EXHIBITS are taking the place of the usual 4-H Club fairs in Connecticut. War stamps and bonds are used as prizes, and ribbons are furnished by the State club office. Money for war stamps and bonds is being furnished in part by the county 4-H fair associations from accumulated funds and in part by individuals and firms that would ordinarily advertise in fair premium lists. The attorney general has ruled that money appropriated to the State Department of Agriculture for support of fairs may be used to reimburse the county fair associations for a part of the expense of these local exhibits. There will be scores of these local shows, many of them held in schools after the opening of the fall term. Others will be in conjunction with other local organizations such as garden clubs.

FIRE WARDENS in Nebraska are seeing that equipment for fighting fires is handy on every farm. They have proved their worth in accidental fires. In one 700-acre field where fire was started by exhaust from grain truck, the fire wardens, with assistance of farmers of community and men of nearby towns, extinguished the fire after burning only about 40 acres. Another similar fire caused a total loss when there was no organization for fighting fire in the community.

TRICOUNTY COLLABORATION resulted in having the first neighborhood leaders' meeting in every neighborhood on the same evening, in Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties, Ill. A well-thought-out and prepared radio program, which covered the three counties, began with Dean Rusk explaining the neighborhood-leader idea, and continued with a discussion by authorities from the University and local farm and home advisers on the anti-inflation program.

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To feed the fire fighters

HELEN EDWARDS, Home Demonstration Agent, Santa Cruz County, Calif.

California now has 2,600 groups of men and women well organized to fight fires. Home demonstration agents are following this up by training small groups of women to feed the fire fighters as is here described in Santa Cruz County.

To be ready for any fire emergency which might arise this summer and fall, it was decided to train a group of women in Santa Cruz County, Calif., in large-scale cooking and feeding for fire fighters. Two all-day meetings were held in each of 11 communities during May and June, and the organization and plans are now complete in each community. The agricultural agent, the State forest ranger, Red Cross executives, and key women in the county took part in developing the plans.

One of the first things done was to meet with the fire chiefs from the county and explain the plans to them. The county agent, State forest ranger, and chairman of the county defense council met with them. All expressed their approval and their desire to cooperate.

At the request of the State ranger, the fire chiefs organized the first meeting. The ranger agreed to pay for any supplies used in feeding fire fighters and to furnish salt tablets. To those whom he designated to transport the supplies he gave the authority to contract for any supplies needed. There are five fire cooks in the county; and if there are not more than five fires at any one time, each district can count on the help of one cook and the equipment from the ranger's office. Alternate plans were made in case each community had to take care of itself.

Each woman attending the training meetings made out menus for 24 hours, including a breakfast, dinner, and a lunch which could be carried to the scene of the fire. They also made out a grocery order to cover it.

In some sections, the assembling of equipment was difficult; in others it presented no problem at all. In some cases, the men will be transported to the central cooking place for eating, but generally both mobile and stationary service were planned so that whichever seemed advisable when the fire was actually burning could be used. Each community represented unique problems which were worked out by the women, cooperating with the ranger and the fire chief.

The community of Zayante, for example, is on a one-way road where transportation and movement might become difficult if certain areas were on fire, so Zayante was made a special district. The cooking and feeding will be done at "Our Ranch" or "Forde's Rest," two rather large summer resorts. The owners attended the meetings and were willing to have all their equipment used and to assist with large-quantity cooking. If a fire should break out in the district, it was agreed that summer visitors would depart and all the facilities would be available. The State ranger took responsibility for bringing supplies from the storehouse at Felton about 5 miles distant. The women have perfected their organization into day and night shifts. With few telephones in the community, a system of notifying the women workers speedily has been worked out.

The food preparation at Scotts Valley will be done at the large, well-equipped kitchen of the recently completed school building. The State forest ranger and the fire chief have agreed that no matter where the fire is, more time and effort will be saved in this district if the men are transported to the school for their meals, with the exception of lunches, which will be taken to them. The stove burns bottled gas, but two wood ranges are nearby, which can be used in extra cooking. Scotts Valley is well situated to receive supplies easily, either from Santa Cruz or Felton.

Corralitos has a little different problem, as a permanent fire station is located there with six deputy forest rangers and a cook among the permanent personnel. The fire cook is working with the women on plans for an emergency larger than he can care for himself. He has asked that the women be ready to help with lunches to be taken to the fire line and that they make large quantities of coffee. Women will also make a number of one-dish meals, cooking them at home and bringing them to the fire house if the emergency requires. The fact that Corralitos is a rather compact community makes this plan feasible. Should a fire break out far up one of the canyons, they are also prepared, with a mobile unit, for such an emergency.

In the mountain district, cooking will be done at either the Mountain school or the Mobley residence on the old San Jose road. Most of the equipment must be assembled, and so the chairman has made lists of everything she will need and given copies of what each is to bring to the women signed up to help. There are some places in the district where, if a fire breaks out, it might be wiser to do some cooking in two or three houses and then assemble the food. A list of supplies which would be needed has been submitted to the local store, 3 or 4 miles away, and the storekeeper has promised to have all of it on hand and easily accessible any time of the day and night during the fire season.

Each district has on hand 5 pounds of the material recommended by the County Health Department for dish sterilization; has made plans for garbage disposal; has plenty of dish towels, paper towels, and soap on hand. Arrangements have been made for plenty of hot water and waxed paper; and some have coffee, canned milk, and tomato juice. The State ranger has obtained a ruling from the sugar rationing board that, in communities where there is a fire, extra sugar will be available for their use.

The women were enthusiastic about the work and in many cases helped the men in their fire-fighting organization program. Women got the men to enroll and urged attendance at the demonstrations given by the forest ranger and the county agent.

Many women attended the two all-day meetings on feeding fire fighters, who had not previously attended home demonstration meetings. A good opportunity was afforded them in these two meetings to review the principles of good nutrition, and the women appreciated the information. It is probably one of the most satisfying rounds of meetings held in the county. It has unified communities at a time when they have needed it and has given the information which if it is needed will be mighty useful.

School children mobilized and trained for farm work

ROBERT RIEDER, County Agent, Marion County, Oreg.

The farmers of Marion County, Oreg., had a foretaste in 1941 of what a shortage of labor for harvesting 230,000 acres of highly diversified crops might mean to them in 1942. When word came that the farm labor problem would be much more serious in 1942 and that the solution would lie largely in recruiting all the help available in each State, county, and community, the suggestion was taken seriously.

In accordance with the State-wide plan suggested by the Federal Employment Service and the Oregon Extension Service, we organized a county farm labor subcommittee of the county agricultural planning committee. This committee worked hard and was successful in obtaining a high degree of cooperation throughout the county. The usual registration of women and children for farm work was accomplished by the cooperating agencies, but that was just the beginning.

The committee saw in the 10,000 Marion County school children enrolled one of the most important potential sources of help for their 5,000 farms. It seized with enthusiasm upon a plan proposed by Marion County school executives to organize those children into an intelligent, trained work force rather than a mob of untrained and undirected, even if well-meaning youngsters.

The result is that throughout the season this county has been supplied with capable and well-trained workers of school age who have helped to care for and to harvest a considerable proportion of Marion County's 3,100 acres of strawberries, 2,300 acres of cherries, 2,500 acres of raspberries, blackberries, and other fruits, 1,800 acres of beans, 5,400 acres of prunes, 3,700 acres of walnuts, and 9,000 acres of hops.

The plan for actually training these youngsters in advance was suggested by Frank Bennett, superintendent of the Salem schools, and Richard Barss, superintendent of one of the county junior high schools, and was carried out by Mrs. Agnes Booth, the county school superintendent, in cooperation with educational leaders throughout the county.

These school men sat in with the county farm-labor subcommittee, representatives of the United States Employment Service, and the county agricultural agent to compile a unit of study for the youngsters on the subject of Youth's Place in the Food for Victory program. Before the schools were dismissed this spring, the course had been given to 10,000 children.

In the course of this study the children were taught the importance of the Food for Victory program, how the war required increased production and hence more labor to produce it, and how the military and industrial needs were draining regular farm help from the county.

They were taught that the battle lines of this war involve the entire civilian population, with each person having special tasks to perform and extra burdens to undertake if America is to emerge victorious. They learned that, as the youth of the Nation, they had a definite part to fill. Each boy and girl in each schoolroom was needed to lend a hand in shaping the destiny of this country.

These children were taught also that the most important way in which they could contribute to helping win this war was to share in the seasonal farm labor in their own counties. They were given the following reasons why it would be worth while for them to help with the year's harvests:

1. From the patriotic standpoint.

2. Experience.—Gain valuable experience from doing that type of farm work which would help them to gain other jobs in the future.

3. Wages.—They earn money to help their parents meet living expenses and to help with their own maintenance.

4. Health.—Farm work will build strong muscles, provide outdoor work, and plenty of sunshine.

5. Personal satisfaction.—The feeling that they have contributed in a material way to help the Nation in this war effort.

The program still would not have been a success had it stopped at that point. Instead, the students were carried further in their formal training through explaining what responsibilities they would have to assume in undertaking to do seasonal farm work. They were drilled in the importance of punctuality, reliability, good conduct, manners, cooperation, and discipline, how not to be destructive to equipment or crops, and to take pride in their accomplishments. They were given a preliminary insight into how the various crops are harvested, the equipment needed in harvesting, kind of clothes to wear, and the wages they could expect.

They were told that they did not need to find their own jobs unless they preferred to do so. The Marion County plan included an arrangement to bring the youngsters and the jobs together. Teachers in considerable numbers were engaged for the summer to supervise platoons of the young volunteer workers organized into groups of 30. These platoons were scheduled for certain jobs in certain communities, to work for growers who understand children and were ready to cooperate with the plan.

Final details of transportation were left to be worked out betwen the growers and platoon leaders. The grower pays the same straight piece-work wages to the boys and girls, as he pays adults. Growers who used these platoons in the fruit harvest were well pleased and considered themselves lucky to have them.

The preparatory program of instruction brought definitely favorable results, according to William H. Baillie, in charge of the Salem office of the United States Employment Service.

Mr. Baillie says that it engendered a genuine desire in the youth to be helpful in the harvest program and brought about a very wholesome attitude toward work. Boys and girls of all ages, and even their parents who otherwise might not have been interested in helping, have flocked to the employment agency eager to be sent out to farms where they might be helpful in the fields.

Although this youth program was the most distinctive feature of Marion County's approach to the farm-labor crisis, it was still only part of it.

In past years a large part of the seasonal requirements on Marion County's diversified farms was met by migratory workers from this and neighboring States. Only a small number of the usual migratory laborers showed up this year. Meanwhile, in common with other parts of the country, Marion County farms suffered the draining away of the regular farm hands to military services and war industries, but at a rate considerably accelerated by the nearby shipyards at Portland, the aluminum plants, and a still closer huge cantonment construction project.

With this situation developing, the Marion County farm-labor committee prepared to make full use of all available local labor. Far more women than usual enlisted for work on the farms and in the fruit and vegetable canneries.

The committee includes farmers from every section of the county and from every major farming enterprise. The local manager of the U. S. Employment Service and the county agent are ex officio members.

A valuable aid has been the county crop labor report made as a result of an understanding between the Division of Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Extension Service. Report blanks are furnished by the Extension Service and sent to the county agent for checking at regular weekly or biweekly intervals during the harvest seasons. The agent then includes in the report his best estimates of crop conditions with respect to probable yield and date of harvesting. This information is then used by the United States Employment Service in making its agricultural labor report showing the complete current labor demand and supply situation.

Although the main committee worked on a county basis, other local farm-labor committees were established in several parts of the county. For example, one labor committee was set up on the initiative of one of the county committee members in the Woodburn area. With the help of high-school students, it canvassed every family in the city of Woodburn in an effort to determine how many persons would be available for the kinds of seasonal work.

This local committee did such a good job and was able to show the need for so many additional workers that the United States Employment Service set up a branch office to handle the problems in that one locality.

In the neighboring community of Mount Angel, the local bakery devised a method of giving service to farm people by listing on a blackboard in a store window the needs of particular farmers as to how much help they wanted and when they would need it. In the Stayton community the businessmen of the town arranged to close shops when necessary to avoid a critical situation in the bean harvest.

In still another part of the county, the Silverton Hills Grange set up its own local labor committee, which made a survey of all the farmers in the area and listed their entire labor needs for the whole season as far as they could be foreseen. From this they were able to make requests to the employment service in advance and to inform the public accurately as to local labor needs.

With such local action being multiplied throughout the county and with plans already laid to enlarge greatly the school platoon system next year, it is felt that Marion County farmers will be able to make the maximum contribution to the Food for Victory program. The tremendous exodus of manpower from the county into the other two major war sectors—military service and industry—is causing much difficulty, but the farm sector is still being held.

Connecticut volunteers are active

■ The gardening and canning inventory was the first job undertaken by Connecticut volunteer leaders. A committee of volunteers has been set up in each township, headed by a chairman and enough neighborhood volunteers to provide 1 for each 10 families.

Complete returns from 60 towns and incomplete returns from 8 others show that 10,706 families are living in rural areas and 9,036 families were interviewed, a coverage of 93 percent. Some towns reported more than 100 percent coverage because when the volunteers visited the neighborhood, they found families of whose existence they were unaware. Eight thousand two hundred and thirty-two of the families had gardens this year, or 83 percent of those interviewed. Only 72 percent of these families had gardens last year. Fifty-five percent of the families grew more produce this year than last. The families interviewed are planning to can almost a million cans of vegetables, including tomatoes, carrots, greens, kraut, and squash, also 456,012 cans of fruit.

As soon as sufficient returns have been tabulated to give a fair picture of the situation in the State, a printed report will be made to the persons who took part in the survey. It will be prepared in leaflet form and sent back through the neighborhood system, with the county staff adding supplemental information on the county figures. Comparisons will be drawn between the amounts of vegetables and fruits being canned in rural Connecticut this year, and the amounts that would be considered adequate for family use through the winter. Families will be asked to check their own performance against the canning budget.

Local action as a result of neighborhood-leader activities comes to the front in Connecticut. For example, in Watertown the committee of volunteers, after taking a garden and canning inventory, realized the need for better marketing facilities for the local surplus of vegetables. A subcommittee was appointed, permission obtained to use the community house parking lot, and a Saturday market was established. Neighborhood farmers and gardeners will bring vegetables and fruits to the market for housewives in the village who are canning.

In Morris, the committee of volunteers is pooling orders for electrical repair work so that an electrician can come from the city and have a full day's work in a single neighborhood. Such ideas spread. When Watertown heard about the Morris plan, it was immediately adopted at Watertown. Besides pooling repair orders, the Watertown people are holding a meeting in the village to discuss care of electrical equipment. People will be notified of the meeting by telephone through the neighborhood leadership system.

Buy a Bond

Profits from milking cows go into war savings bonds for 11-year-old Alan Washburne, a second-year 4–H Club member of Windsor, Vt. Alan went to the post office to buy his bond the same day that the camera crew from the war savings staff of the United States Treasury Department arrived in Windsor to picture some scenes at the local post office. So Alan stars in the movie, telling Postmaster Murphy how he milked the cows at 3 cents a day and made a net daily profit of 18 cents, and how he saved for 100 days to get the money with which to buy the $25 bond that day. Besides milking cows, Alan is growing a 4–H garden as a member of the Busy Bee Club, and last year he had a flock of 50 birds for his 4–H project. Alan winds up his appearance in the picture by saying: "After we win this war, I'm going to own a farm of my own." And he will not be unprepared.

Bring in the Scrap

Fleming County, Ky., 4–H'ers visited 750 farms during the scrap-metal campaign, besides making trips to show dealers exactly where the scarp was available. They worked all summer. According to the last report, they had collected 160,000 pounds of metal, 450 pounds of rubber, 1,250 pounds of paper, and 500 pounds of rags.

Urban women attend 6 a. m. farmers' party

■ Nearly 600 urban women in the Twin City area set their alarm clocks for daybreak to be on time at the 6 a. m. vitamins-for-victory party held on successive Fridays in August in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The parties were sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Hosts were farm men and women regularly selling home-grown produce on the two municipal wholesale markets.

A little more than a year ago, Ralph V. Backstrom, assistant extension marketing specialist, began supplying local newspapers and radio stations with a list of the day's best buys in home-grown produce offered in wholesale lots at the farmers' markets in both cities. This service was so popular, and inquiries for more information were so frequent, that Mr. Backstrom invited housewives on a tour of the market during the peak of operation—6 a. m. At each party, no more than 50 women were expected, yet, at that initial tour and again this year, nearly 300 turned out from each city.

The programs were similar at the two markets. A siren gathered the women about the speakers' platform. Then the flag of the United States was raised, and 300 voices sang our national anthem. Growers gave 3-minute summaries of crop conditions and answered homemakers' questions. Commission men and representatives of the Retail Grocers' Association described how they select quality and "bargains." Family tires were considered when grocers, visiting the markets each morning, offered to make canning purchases for those customers who mentioned their needs the preceding day.

A nutritionist from the Agricultural Extension Service conducted a canning "clinic," which after the program was concluded at 7:30, was besieged by women wanting more information, more recipes, and more questions answered.

A display of Government graded produce explained why bunches of carrots in the same store at the same time may vary 2 or 3 cents in price, and an attendant pointed out the wisdom and economy of using U. S. No. 2 tomatoes for soup, for instance, and spending the extra pennies on U. S. No. 1's for salad.

It's the homemaker's responsibility to see that she gets what she pays for, and an exhibit arranged by the State Department of Weights and Measures showed her how to do it.

Up and down the long, unwalled sheds, homemakers studied produce on more than 300 farmers' stalls, talked with growers and their wives (up since 3 a.m. loading and transporting their fruit and vegetables to market), and gathered tips for keeping that top quality and freshness right through cooking and to the table.

Before the party was ended, five gate prizes were presented among the guests, a ½-bushel basket of specially packed produce and four "climax" baskets of vegetables from nearby Minnesota farms. To each woman as she left the grounds went a large shopping bag bearing the title, "Vitamins for Victory Party," the date, and the address of the municipal market. In the souvenir bags were several samples of seasonal products from farmers' booths, carrots, beets, cabbage, potatoes—an embryo vegetable stew at its best.

Besides such celebrities as women's favorite radio commentators and newspaper columnists, there were present at the party the wife of the mayor of St. Paul, a former governor's wife, and representatives of the nutrition divisions of the State and municipal Red Cross and Office of Civilian Defense.

Transcriptions of the program and of the comments of women attending the party were heard later in the day on the homemakers' radio program, sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service. During the following week the transcriptions were broadcast on the same program and also on a noon Farm Hour, in order to increase interest in the second party the next Friday. Newspapers and radio stations publicized the events in connection with their daily reports of best buys.

Leaders go the second mile

ARTHUR C. AUSHERMAN, County Agricultural Agent, Vernon County, Missouri

■ Lights shone in 95 of the 113 rural schoolhouses in Vernon County, Mo., the evening of July 6, and in any one of them a visitor would have heard an earnest group discussing the program to check inflation. In every case the discussion was led by a man or woman living in that school district.

Attending these meetings were 1,371 persons representing 677 Vernon County families. The meetings held that night were but the first of a continuing series, the first test of rural voluntary leadership at work on war jobs.

Leaders such as these, chosen and trained for their separate responsibilities, have gone out through their neighborhoods as the Paul Reveres, the minute men and women, carrying to every farm home the information needed for the solution of urgent wartime problems.

They have discussed from house to house the menace of inflation and told each family of the best ways to "dig in" against this danger.

They have informed their neighbors of the scarcity of seed of fall-sown grains and have pooled for the common welfare all information on sources of good seed of the right kinds.

They have quickly disseminated the news of the Government's release of feeding wheat, together with the college recommendations on feeding this surplus grain to each class of livestock.

They have tackled the farm transportation problem, working out with their neighbors the solutions possible within their respective districts and for the county as a whole.

They are working on fat salvage and clearing up any remaining questions on sugar rationing.

Throughout all these activities, the willingness of these leaders to give their time to the war effort has been outstanding. Of the 363 leaders asked to serve as chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretaries of the first series of meetings, only 5 refused. Even during the rush of haying, corn plowing, and small-grain harvesting in the last part of June, 244 of these leaders attended night meetings to receive training for their duties of leadership. As additional job leaders have been selected and trained, this willing spirit has prevailed. The rural families of Vernon County, even in their busiest season of production and harvest, have shown a determination to go the second mile, to find time also to do a part of the educational work necesary in winning the war.

Student Labor

County Agent A. Eugene Harris, Meade County, Kans., acted as intermediary during the spring and summer for farmers seeking labor and college students who wanted vacation employment. By means of letters and bulletin-board notices mailed to colleges and junior colleges in Kansas, he located 100 students interested in farm jobs. Information concerning these boys then was provided to farmers, who had indicated their need of help. In 3 days in late May, farmers visiting the county farm bureau office wrote for 20 of the students to come to work.

■ A club exchange or bulletin board where members can post notices of things they have to sell or trade is a regular feature at meetings of the Oklahoma Lane Home Demonstration Club in Parmer County, Tex.

J. B. Pierce, His vision carries on

J. B. Pierce, field agent in Negro extension work died in Hampton, Va., on August 2. Born in Greenville, Ala., in 1875, he was an early graduate of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes. Stationed at Hampton Institute, he represented the Federal Extension Service in consulting and advising with State directors of extension on the conduct and development of extension work with Negroes in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

He began his extension work in 1906, when he was appointed to work under the direction of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in establishing farm demonstrations with Negro families in Norfolk County, Va. In all the 36 years since then, he has given able, conscientious, and devoted service to Negro farm people. Writing of this service, Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director of Extension Work, said: "His steadfast loyalty to his ideal of the happy, thrifty, self-sufficing rural community was a constant inspiration and incentive to practical achievements, not only to his own people, but to all who came in contact with him. Zeal, patience, tact, loyalty, and sympathetic understanding, these were qualities that he exemplified to an extraordinary degree." When Secretary Wickard heard of his death, he said "The Department loses one of its best field men. We shall miss him, and his race will miss him."

The loss is perhaps keenest for Negro farm families that have learned to know him as a friend and to trust him. The best tribute to his work can be found in such communities as Loomis, Va., one of the many that have caught the vision of better agriculture and satisfying farm life, which he wrote about in the REVIEW of last January.

Loomis held its annual Achievement Day on August 28, checking up on last year's progress. There was sadness, for this year their good friend J. B. Pierce, who had planned to be with them as usual, was not there. Remembering his teaching, they went resolutely ahead, setting even bigger goals, determined to make a reality of the vision which he had shown them—"a vision of a day when the lowest income farmers in America could live at home, educate their children in nearby training schools, and build for themselves a satisfying farm life."

Most of the folks in Loomis were on hand for Achievement Day for, of the 105 families living in the community, 67 are active members of the Community Club. Sixty-four farmers own their own places, 29 more than when the club was organized 6 years ago. One family reported buying its farm during the past year. These four pictures shown here are typical of the progress reported on Achievement Day and, better than anything else, testify to the life and work of John Baptist Pierce.

Better Living in Better Homes

They moved into a shiny, white new home from the old shacks in the rear. Only 44 of the 105 homes in Loomis were painted last year, but 23 more farm families painted their homes this year. The community boasts 4 bathrooms now, 2 of them put in recently.

★

Hams in the Smokehouse

A charter member of the club, Mrs. Boykins, has been leading the way with a full smokehouse. The goal calls for 2 or more hogs per family. When this year's survey was taken, 97 of the 105 families had reached the mark. All but 5 reported 12 or more laying hens. Sixty-eight farmers grew their own stock feed.

★

Milk Cows on Pasture

J. B. Pierce admired the cow on a recent visit to Loomis. The shortage of family milk cows was found to be the biggest problem of all. Only 41 families had provided a milk cow last year, but 8 more reached the goal this year. The owner of this fine Jersey got his start in a 4–H Club 10 years back, and 4–H Clubs are still a potent force in the community.

★

Variety in the Vegetable Garden

A FSA client recommended by the Negro county agent for a loan because of the excellent progress the family were making in achieving their live-at-home goals. They easily meet the garden requirements for one-fourth acre or more of root, leaf, and seed crops in sufficient quantities to supply the year-round needs of the family. This is only 1 of 99 families with just such a garden.

War bonds from scrap

TRUMAN J. HENLEY, Extension Assistant in Publicity, Minnesota

This is the story of youth on a week-end drive in the country—not for pleasure but for Uncle Sam. When several hundred Martin County 4-H boys tossed their schoolbooks aside one Friday afternoon early in May and stormed the countryside for anything that would make bullets or tanks for Uncle Sam's fighting forces all over the world, no one dreamed how successful they would be. They swept through the yards and fields of Martin County's 2,000 farms and came back with more than 400,000 pounds of scrap iron and rubber. By Saturday night bathtime, every scrap yard in the county was buried under mountains of old tires and worn-out farm machinery. Dealers worked overtime checking the truckloads of scrap material and wondered if there would ever be enough railroad cars to move these mountains to processing plants. Newspaper editors and photographers recorded the deluge of iron and rubber, and Martin County folks were quick to take notice of this youthful salvage army.

Today, the 22 Martin County 4-H Clubs have put $1,300 into war bonds with the proceeds of the salvage drive. Two days' work paid for 52 bonds.

Martin County is proud of these boys. It feels sure that there is not another county in the State or Nation that can equal the job performed by the Martin County 4-H'ers in gathering scrap metal and rubber. It may be wrong, but figures would be required to prove it. There was no fanfare, just teamwork. Ask the banker, the newspaper editor, the district judge, or any of the hundreds of people who witnessed the ceremonies when the Martin County clubs were presented with the war bonds by A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club leader.

Here's what Editor A. M. Nelson of the Fairmont Daily Sentinel said in his lead-off paragraph on Saturday, May 3, when the scrap-metal drive was going "great guns" and creating "headaches" for dealers at Fairmont, Svea City, Truman, and Sherburn:

"If the Nation could organize county by county, as the 4-H Clubs under the direction of Hilda Thurston, leader, and have machinery set in motion today for the scrap-metal and rubber drive, Uncle Sam would have so much of this priceless war material on hand that he wouldn't know what to do with it."

Hilda Thurston, county club agent in Martin County for the past 8 years, is the woman behind this story of old iron, rubber, and war bonds. She was given a free hand in organizing the salvage campaign in her county some time ago, and early in April she laid down what she believed to be simple rules for carrying out a successful drive.

"Every county," she said, "will probably be called on to make a drive of this kind. We know that our farmers are busy in the fields, and we can't expect them to take time off from corn planting unless we have things well organized. The job must be done quickly, efficiently, and be so successful that everyone who takes part will feel that the time lost to corn planting was well spent."

First of all, Martin County farmers had to be told about the coming drive. Miss Thurston contacted each farmer in the county by mail, asking them to be ready to greet the 4-H pick-up squads that would swarm into the driveways either Friday afternoon or some time Saturday. Each farmer was asked to have his scrap metal and rubber sorted out in special piles. "No paper or tin cans, please!" she reminded, as these were to be picked up later in the month.

Next came the problem of transportation—and what Miss Thurston wanted here was a nonstop trip from farm to dealer. Too much valuable scrap material had been lost when salvage was stacked in the open. Once the scrap was loaded, it must be sure of a one-way ticket to the nearest dealer's yard. Thus, each 4-H dad received a letter asking him to volunteer his jalopy for an extra wartime job.

Realizing that this was no small favor, she said: "We all understand the tire situation. However, there is need for quick action on this drive, as the rubber supply will be completely depleted before 3 months pass, and the metal is needed for ammunition."

Dads Furnish Trucks

In a very short time, 5 to 10 dads in each Martin County township looked to their trucks and wagons and made everything shipshape for the week-end blitzkrieg.

Just to make the system foolproof, a letter was sent to the adult leaders of each 4-H Club, asking them personally to see to it that every township had its full quota of captains and to be prepared to find substitutes on short notice. Each adult leader knew just what sections were to be covered by the crews in his or her township. It was up to the leaders to see that no farm was missed—no farmer would want to have his piles of scrap material left behind.

There was only one job left to do. There had to be plenty of 4-H power on the wagons and trucks. Every 4-H boy, 12 years of age and older, who could help toss an old plowshare, stove, or tire onto a truck was asked to be on the job.

Dealers were warned ahead of time to open their gates, and the gates swung wide and often on May 2 and 3. By noon on Saturday, 35 loads of rubber had been unloaded at the Wishnick yard in Fairmont. Another 6 or 7 heavily loaded trucks were lined up outside the yard. One of the largest loads of rubber was brought in by Irvin Malo and George Taplin from 12 sections in Silver Lake township. Their load weighed 3,180 pounds. 4-H boys and their dads kept track of the number of loads and the weights, and on Saturday each captain and his helpers received a check from the dealer. Checks were made payable to the township 4-H Clubs, and by the following Monday every check had been turned over to the adult leader. Expenses of conducting the campaign were shared equally by the 22 clubs. The balance went into the club treasuries.

It didn't take long for the 700 4-H Club boys and girls in Martin County to decide what to do with the money. It wasn't enough, they said, to back up their Uncle Sam with scrap metal and old rubber. It was time to put their money into war bonds and stamps.

Profits Buy Shares in U. S.

The $1,300 earned by gathering scrap, at the expense of a few blisters and bruises, provided a real investment in the war effort. The club members realized, however, that this could not be counted as an individual sacrifice, but rather an example of club patriotism. But don't sell Martin County 4-H'ers short when it comes to individual sacrifice. To date, $7,400 in war bonds and nearly $1,000 in war stamps, in addition to those bought with scrap money, have been purchased by clubs and individual members. Together with the iron and rubber funds, Martin County 4-H boys and girls have a cash investment in Uncle Sam's future amounting to nearly $10,000.

The public was given an opportunity to acclaim the spirit and drive of these young people at the annual 4-H Club Sunday assembly held several weeks after the drive. Eight hundred persons were present in the Fairmont high-school auditorium when 4-H Leader Kittleson presented the clubs with bonds aggregating $10,000. People in the audience had come from all sections of Martin County, not only to pay tribute to the 700 boys and girls now in 4-H Club work, but also to honor the 70 former 4-H boys and 1 girl who are seeing action all over the globe as soldiers, sailors, and nurse. That evening they dedicated a service flag to these young people, who had traded their overalls for khaki. Seventy-one gold stars on a 4-H green-and-white flag served as a reminder of Martin County's fighting manpower.

One of the stars stood for William Reader, Martin County's first prisoner of war. Another star stood for Marian Agnes Mair, now a nurse stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

In dedicating the service flag, Julius E. Haycraft, district court judge at Fairmont, paid high tribute to the fine qualities of manhood and womanhood inculcated by 4-H training. "With this magnificent American spirit which 4-H has done so much to build, we can win, we must win, we will win!"

During the ceremonies a collection was taken up. Again the Fairmont Sentinel's

editor took up his pen to comment on the proceedings: "A collection was taken, but, as its purpose was not announced, it amounted to but $40. Had the audience known what it was for, the amount would easily have been doubled and redoubled." The amount was divided between the USO and the Navy Relief.

Throughout the month of May, a picture of every former 4-H boy now in the fighting forces of this country was exhibited in a bank window in Fairmont, the county seat of Martin County. Harvey M. Johnson, president, said that the bank window had to be washed twice daily to keep the nose and finger prints from getting too thick. All day long, shoppers paused to study the faces of those 4-H boys who were in camp, on ships, and in foreign lands. Many of the passers-by had seen these boys grow into their first long pants.

Your poultry short course is on the air

Pointers on "How to keep 'em laying" help Illinois poultrymen prepare for Victory output

Tuning in on the Poultry Short Course of the Air, Illinois farmers have been keeping in touch with the latest developments in the wartime production of poultry and eggs without even leaving their homes. This special 10-week short course by air and mail, first of its kind in the State, has been conducted by Illinois' poultry extension specialist, H. H. Alp.

As part of Illinois' extension program to help farmers in their 1942 all-out wartime production of food for victory, the course was planned so as to reach the greatest number of people without necessitating any travel on the part of extension workers.

Advance publicity was given the short course by press and radio. County agents furnished their local newspapers with illustrated news stories about it. Flash radio announcements heralded its forthcoming over the air.

Enrollment in the course was open to all interested persons. In an effort to get some idea of the number of regular listeners, people were urged to sign a registration card which was obtainable at the county agent's office. Actually to enroll, the listener mailed this card to Mr. Alp. Every person who enrolled was sent a complete outline for each of the 10 lessons. The correspondence phase of the course permitted greater coverage of the subject and was insurance against poor radio reception and the possibility of anyone's having to miss a broadcast. Ten special-question cards were sent the farmers enrolling in the course, so that they could send their poultry questions on each broadcast to Mr. Alp for a personal answer.

Registration cards were sent in by 738 poultry farmers from 92 of the 102 counties in Illinois. The unwillingness of people to sign documents of any kind, the fact that registration cards had to be asked for, and that postage was necessary for mailing undoubtedly resulted in a considerably smaller number of registrants than the total number listening in.

During the short course, the enrollees sent in 276 questions relating to the various broadcasts. Every question was acknowledged and, in some instances, answered both by mail and by radio. Sufficient questions were received to take up one-third of each lesson period.

Ten broadcasts of 25 minutes each covered such wartime poultry production problems as: (1) The Illinois poultry industry as it affects your poultry enterprise, (2) selecting the right amount and type of poultry equipment, (3) everyday problems in chick brooding and rearing, (4) summer management of growing pullets, (5) poultry housing and ventilation problems, (6) culling the laying flock, (7) feeding and management of layers, (8) preparing poultry for freezer-locker storage, and (9) how to stop disease losses. The tenth lesson broadcast was in the form of a written examination, consisting of 10 questions that had previously been mailed to all those enrolled. The questions were of the type requiring an answer expressing the person's own opinions. This type of question was used to get people to express for themselves the teaching given throughout the course and to measure, if possible, the value of radio teaching.

A special certificate was issued to everyone who sent in an examination paper. No attempt was made to influence the listener by playing up the certificate as a bonus. The 121 poultry raisers who mailed in their examination papers were notified of the special broadcast which would announce the names of those being awarded the certificates. The feature of this broadcast was an interview with the farm woman who received the highest grade, 99. The lowest grade was 59.

All the subject-matter material in the broadcasts was presented in conversational style. Although a manuscript of about 21 pages was prepared for each broadcast, the script was used only as a guide. From written comments of the listeners this informal presentation was apparently well received and was effective. The proof of the effectiveness of this method came from the written examinations. A catch phrase, such as "roost sitter," was easier to remember than a straight statement of fact describing such a bird.

One of the most interesting results of this project was the apparent value of the demonstration method of teaching in radio work.

In lesson 6, which dealt with culling, demonstration material was used. A week in advance, listeners were advised to get ready for the lesson on culling by selecting and having ready two birds, one supposedly good and one poor bird.

On the day of the lesson, listeners were given a second chance to get their hens. The lesson was presented by the instructor's using two birds and proceeding on the basis that all the listeners were present with their own hens.

More favorable comments were received on this lesson than on any other—enough to warrant running the recording made of the lesson.

Recordings of each program were made several days in advance of the actual broadcast for use on the cooperating radio stations. Two commercial stations carried the program.

Plan Milk Routes To Save Tires

Trucks and tires can be saved in hauling Wisconsin milk by consolidating milk routes and by loading the trucks more efficiently.

A survey of a typical Wisconsin dairy county was made by C. M. Hardin and R. K. Froker, agricultural economists at the University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture. This showed clearly that reorganization of milk hauling is a partial answer to truck and tire shortages and can also bring surprising savings in time, money, and effort. Froker and Hardin found that most waste in milk hauling comes from duplication of routes. Underloading and inefficient use of trucks add to the waste.

Overlapping territories between plants account for about 30 percent of the total milk-hauling mileage, these surveyors report. Another 10 percent loss comes from poor arrangement of individual plant routes.

Translated into mileage, route readjustment promises savings of up to 40,000,000 miles annually in Wisconsin milk trucking. As normal truck tires last up to 50,000 miles and standard trucks use six tires, route changes can save up to 5,000 truck tires yearly in assembling milk in the State.

Not only tires but trucks themselves could be conserved through better planning, the economists observe. Many milk haulers make only one trip a day. But in the county in which the survey was made, route consolidation and elimination of duplication would reduce the total mileage of individual routes and, in most cases, permit truckers to make at least two daily trips. That would trim 20 percent from the number of trucks needed, the investigators estimated.

More efficient loading would leave room for added savings, the study showed. In the county studied, the average load was 4,000 pounds; but if this average could be made a minimum, with no loads smaller, an added economy of 10 percent could be made in use of trucks.

Proper milk-truck routing and loading would reduce Wisconsin's needs by at least 1,000 trucks, it was estimated.

Kentucky grows winter surplus

■ Everywhere in Kentucky there is an increased interest in gardens. Farmers and townspeople alike report greater activity. Farmers have planted larger gardens with a greater variety of vegetables, with perhaps a 15-percent increase in both size and variety. Particularly in supplying surpluses for winter use and in extending the garden season to late fall are the gardens noteworthy.

Extension agents have been busy helping farm families to take care of this surplus. Early in the summer, 14 district training meetings were held, attended by county agents. The matter of storage and dehydration apparatus was presented by the farm engineer. Models were shown, and up-to-date information not only was presented but was made available in mimeographed form for later use by the agents in training the leaders in their own counties.

The benefits of a fall garden—what to plant, how to control insects—in short all one would like to know about making a fall garden—were told by the field agent in horticulture, John S. Gardner, who took the lead in Kentucky's Victory Garden campaign. A discussion on how garden leaders may serve from now until frost was found particularly useful.

Neighborhood leaders played an important part in the Kentucky Victory Garden plan from the first. The organization was built around local leaders, some of them former food leaders and some specifically garden leaders. They were chosen as being good gardeners whose example might be effective among their neighbors. An average of 30 leaders to a county was suggested, but, as the organization swung into action, more leaders were needed. All neighborhoods set to work delineating and mapping neighborhoods. When this was finished the last of July, a leader in each neighborhood was appointed, making from 45 to 80 leaders in each county. With this organization now complete, Victory Gardens are on a basis to make even greater headway next year.

Training the leaders was a problem. In January and February, all county agents with a selected group of their leaders attended three or four county district-training meetings. A home-economics specialist discussed the relation of gardens to good nutrition for the family and presented garden, canning, and storing budgets to keep the family healthy the year round. The field agent in horticulture discussed garden plans and ways in which garden leaders can serve their communities in wartimes.

These meetings were planned to serve as a pattern for leader-training meetings within the county, and all material was mimeographed to be used in the later leader meetings. Twenty-seven of these district meetings were held, with a total attendance of 1,919.

The agents and selected leaders then held a series of neighborhood leader training meetings to reach all the garden leaders. The leaders were asked to do certain specific things! To get in touch with their local merchants to make sure that good certified seed, wilt-resistant or of a reliable variety adaptable to local conditions, was available at the stores; to invite their neighbors to see how they treated their own potatoes against scab or sprayed their beans against the Mexican beetle. Each leader sponsored the gardens of at least five neighbors and was given five copies of garden literature. They helped agents to find meeting places in their neighborhood and often helped the agent to conduct the meeting.

A garden-leader service letter was sent to each leader every month except June. In addition, emergency leaflets were sent to them to meet special emergencies which arose, such as Care of Irish Potatoes Until Frost and Home Saving of Vegetable Seed.

A series of 34 weekly articles on timely garden subjects written by the field agent in horticulture was much more widely used by local editors than in former years. These articles served to support the work of the garden leader, and were also much appreciated by the town gardeners.

Due to the good work of these garden leaders, insects were controlled better in Kentucky gardens, and merchants sold more good seed, especially certified seed potatoes. The average estimated ratio of certified versus common seed potatoes was 8 to 2. As Kentucky gardeners harvest their vegetables and fruits, finding plenty for an abundant table and a well-stocked store for winter use, they feel that they have done their bit to strengthen the home folks with good food and to release on the market foods for war use. They know that they are in a position to do even better next year.

Hoosier Victory Gardens prosper

ORAN W. MANSFIELD, Assistant County Agent Leader, Indiana

■ Plans are already under way for another Hoosier Victory Garden program in 1943, which will start earlier in the year and with more careful planning on the use of educational material than was possible for the 1942 Victory Garden effort. It will be based on the excellent cooperation and interest developed during the past year. The experiences of 1942 will be used to the fullest extent in helping all gardeners to produce more of their family food supply than they ever have done.

Victory for the Hoosier Victory Garden movement in Indiana was made possible by State-wide cooperation of all agencies that could contribute toward its success. At Purdue University, the departments of agronomy, botany, entomology, home economics, the extension editor, and county agent supervision all helped to plan the strategy for the year.

The plans included suggestions on what should be done on the county level, and it was announced what the counties could expect in the way of cooperation from the departments at the university. The approved plans were sufficiently flexible to permit county situations to be fitted into them easily. The need for better gardens, as well as more gardens, was emphasized. Even the weatherman cooperated with the proper amount of rainfall and temperatures to give excellent results to Victory Gardens.

The success of the Hoosier Victory Garden program is due to the fact that every one of the 92 counties had a definite plan of action. One member of each county agricultural extension staff was delegated the responsibility for the garden program. Organizations such as civic clubs, the farm bureau, the parent-teacher association, AAA, and FSA were valuable cooperators.

Leader-training meetings were held in practically every county of the State by W. B. Ward and Carl Smith, Purdue extension specialists in vegetable crops, and by county workers. More than 3,000 voluntary leaders carried garden information to rural groups and urban communities. Information available shows that practically every farm in the State had a garden, and that there was a 100-percent increase in the number of city and suburban gardens. Most of the increase was in surburban gardens because city gardens were not encouraged. There was a 50-percent increase in the enrollment in 4-H garden clubs.

Publicity, including printed news stories, circulars, leaflets, and Hoosier Victory Garden stickers, provided information and interest which were helpful. Totals of 120,000 family food charts, 105,700 copies of the family-garden leaflet, 165,000 Hoosier Victory Garden window stickers, and 100,000 leaflets entitled "Home-Garden Pest Control" have been furnished. The Hoosier Victory Garden stickers were provided by the Indiana Home Economics Association. In order to be entitled to the stickers, cooperators were required to enroll in the garden program.

Particular attention was given to maintaining an interest in garden work throughout the growing months. "Victory garden hints" news mats were furnished to all interested weekly and daily papers of the State. This mat was a heading for news stories from

the university and also for local stories. Garden stories were released at least once each week for all papers. In addition to this type of publicity, numerous timely presentations and 14 radio transcriptions were used by 4 or 5 radio stations each. All Indiana radio stations and the 4 large clear-channel stations outside the State serving Hoosier listeners carried Indiana garden material.

Producing garden products has not been the only aim of the Hoosier Victory Garden program. Considerable time and effort have been devoted to preserving the surplus crops and storing them in the proper way. The home-economics extension department at the university has emphasized the canning phase of the program, and the horticulture department has provided information and encouragement to farmers, urging them to enjoy the summer's garden the year round. A great deal of the produce has already gone into cans or is stored in the cellar for the winter months.

Victory Gardens in the Atlantic

■ North Carolina specialists returning from field trips tell of almost 100 percent cooperation by farm people in the Victory Garden campaign.

Howard R. Garriss, assistant plant pathologist, said he found some of the best Victory Gardens in the State on a recent trip to Dare County. "What's more," Garriss declared, "these super Victory Gardens were on the Outer Banks, that narrow strip of North Carolina that lies out in the Atlantic Ocean. It was remarkable the type of gardens being grown in the heavy sand in the beach country."

Traveling with County Agent Paul Choplin in a bright-red car which Choplin calls his beach buggy, Garriss said he first visited the Waves settlement. There he found, among other things, that two 4-H Club boys had built a fence around their gardens to protect the vegetables from the wind-blown sand. The youngsters are eating potatoes, collards, squash, strawberries, and other crops from their Victory Garden. At Salvo, where the "soil" is a little more promising, another 4-H Club boy was growing Irish potatoes, collards, turnips, beans, cantaloups, watermelons, kale, and cucumbers.

Florida cans in community centers

■ Fresh Victory vegetables pour into Florida's community canning centers and go back home in cans ready for the family's well-balanced meals whenever they are needed. In June alone, Duval County's 8 canning centers filled 18,054 containers. This canning program, carried on for several years through the cooperation of the Board of county commissioners, has been intensified since Miss Pearl Laffitte, home demonstration agent, has been made county chairman of home gardens and food conservation of the defense council. Women bring their fruits and vegetables to the centers and do the canning themselves with the assistance and instruction of a supervisor. They provide the jars and pay 1 cent for pints and 2 cents for quarts to cover cost of fuel used.

The West Orange defense canning kitchen is now averaging 200 cans daily. In 2 weeks this nonprofit kitchen put up 1,200 cans of surplus vegetables brought by women who live nearby and who lack equipment or necessary canning skill. This first defense kitchen in Orange County is under the supervision of Mrs. Nellie W. Taylor, county home demonstration agent, who also serves as county chairman for the Defense Council. Mrs. Daisy Lawrence, community canning chairman at Gotha, in Orange County, tells how in her neighborhood they combine observation with conservation. Two couples meet at the airplane observation post. The men gather tomatoes and beans while the women watch and report planes. Then the men take over the observation posts, and the women take over the vegetables, putting them into cans. Thus 100 cans were put up.

Saint Petersburg has a completely equipped canning center, provided through cooperation of a local business concern. This canning center also serves as a collection center for salvaged fats and oils. The fats are rendered, put into containers, sold to the market, and the proceeds used to apply to costs of the canning center.

One Community in Pinellas County reports great interest in canning on shares by the women who have gardens and others who can furnish jars or canning skills. One hundred women enrolled for some part of the canning instruction course given in this county. Sixty-five women took the examination on all lessons, with 50 passing. The others were not present for all lessons.

Many communities are looking out for the school-lunch program as well as their own pantries. In Citrus County, the canning center at Lecanto has filled 1,000 cans from the community garden for use in hot school lunches. This is entirely a community project sponsored by both men and women.

Local community canning chairmen in Hillsborough County are listed "on call" with the Defense Council and will go to homes or community centers to give instruction on canning to homemakers interested in preserving Victory Garden crops.

Not only in the canning centers but in homes, Florida women have made a record in food preservation. For example, Mrs. R. G. Woods, chairman of home gardens and food conservation in east Hillsborough County, checked in her county 135,247 containers of kraut, beets, carrots, English peas, broccoli, spinach, tomatoes, corn, peas, snap beans, butter beans, squash, soup mixture, meats, pickles, sweets, greens, peppers, and fruits. The planning of the next Victory Garden is on the Florida calendar.

Harvest Shows Flourish

Victory Garden harvest shows in every part of the country from Newark, N. J., to Hawaii show the wisdom of storing home-produced and home-processed foods. They were healthful, of fine quality and abundant. The vegetables displayed were not trucked in on rubber tires, nor did they use valuable space on freight cars or boats. These potatoes, cabbages, turnips, squashes, carrots, and apples are samples of many things that go into the family storage cellar to substitute for familiar canned goods now released for the armed forces or for our hard-pressed Allies.

A good Victory Garden harvest calls for repairing the storage cellar, better methods of canning, drying, and preserving; and these are the things of common talk at the Victory Garden harvest shows. Fully 50 percent more families are canning fruits and vegetables this year than last.

The wisdom of growing Victory gardens is becoming more and more apparent with the growing food demand and squeeze on transportation seen at present in the meat situation. Anything that a community or family can do to anticipate dislocations of food distribution and make itself more self-sufficient will relieve the strain on war-burdened food-handling industry.

Negro Gardens

In Mount Olive community, Miss., a large Negro community in Holmes County, 96 percent of all Negro farmers had outstanding Victory Gardens. In addition to growing Victory Gardens, they bought war bonds, pledging more than $15,000. All the money received from the sale of scrap material is being invested in bonds and stamps.

■ At present, 17,000 extension Minutemen of New York State are assisting State foresters in the drive to insure enough fuel wood for the coming winter. The Minutemen visit farmers and wood-lot owners to find available sources of fuel wood and pass this information on to the foresters.

Entomological Information via Radio

Insects are no respecters of persons. They affect men, women, and children in all walks of life. Entomology cuts across most other subject-matter departments, and rare indeed is the person who has not now or at some time in his life had some interest in insects. As a boy, he collected them. While the first sentence of this story, was being written such a boy entered the door of my office to receive information about identifying moths. As an adult, man combats insects that have taken possession of his crops, trees, stored food, shelter, and clothing.

Persons possessing a fund of correct information about insects are rare, and the average person has little opportunity to contact such individuals. The radio offers this opportunity. Some entomologists still question its usefulness for giving information about insects. Not so the extension entomologist who prepares his material well. The radio gives him an opportunity to reach people who have never reached him or their local county agent. How much the information heard over the air influenced them in making an important decision may never be known.

The program of the extension specialist may be made up with care and deliberation, and with the intention of serving groups and classes among both adults and juniors. Yet this program is not complete without giving some attention to the use of the radio for reaching the great body of people known as the public.

With regard to insect control, the radio gives the entomologist a chance to say to John Smith why he should wait for the fly-free date this fall to escape loss in wheat from the hessian fly. He clinches this with the information that John did not have but needed in making his decision. Perhaps he never spoke to a soul about the specialist's part in his decision, but he made it then. It gives John's wife an opportunity to learn what can be done to prevent moth damage to clothing and facts that help her in dealing successfully with garden pests. Best of all, it gives the entomologist an opportunity to reach his regular clientele with periodical spray-service information. Radio spray service has become a much-used branch of extension information in our own State, the extension plant pathologist and entomologist cooperating in giving the service throughout the fruit-spraying season.

Experience has taught us that spray-service radio broadcasts must be based on information gathered in the entire area served by the radio and must be well organized with respect to time of broadcast and holding to that time. In giving this service, we are catering to a special-interest group, though a large one, that puts the information to immediate use.

An opportunity to check on listener interest in a more or less specialized entomological subject was offered the writer after broadcasting on the Farm Hour of a large commercial station in Cincinnati, Ohio. With only 1 previous announcement by air of the program to come, an interview type of talk on termites and their control brought 503 requests for literature on termites. These came from 8 States and largely from people who had first-hand experience with the termite problem.

Again, it was a surprise to find that the mechanic and partner in a local battery shop, though he had no garden, was listening to our series of radio broadcasts on garden insects and enjoying them.

The ability to judge results of a single radio talk may be lacking, but if the material is timely and well presented, it reaches many people who are influenced in making their decisions. The radio is a useful and powerful method of disseminating information about insects. Perhaps we do not take it seriously enough in formulating our program. During the period of possible insecticide shortages, tire conservation, and gasoline rationing, this medium offers a convenient and economical way to reach the public with timely information.—*T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, Ohio.*

ONE WAY TO DO IT!
Methods tried and found good

Neighborhood Leaders Did the Job in 1917

The neighborhood-leader system is no new method of carrying on emergency extension education in Iowa. It was used in World War I, and it worked effectively then, just as it is going to work in the present emergency.

How these patriotic educational cooperators aided in the food-production effort back in World War I can best be illustrated by the story of how they helped Iowa to meet one of the worst seed-corn situations in her history.

In 1917, a cold, wet summer, followed by early September frosts and climaxed by hard freezes in early October, caused most of the corn to be killed or severely injured. Even much of the corn that had been gathered for seed early and hung up to dry was killed. To make matters worse, nearly all of the old corn had been used.

To plant the 1918 crop and to insure a reasonable reserve, Iowa needed 2¼ million bushels of seed corn. To fall short of that goal would mean serious curtailment of livestock production, as badly needed for the war effort then as it is now. Naturally, it was important that good seed be planted for maximum production. It was generally agreed that every effort to avoid shipping unadapted seed into the State should be avoided, though nearly everyone doubted that good seed could be found in Iowa.

To meet the situation, Governor Harding appointed a State seed-corn committee composed of Judge S. A. Clock, A. R. Corey, secretary of the State board of agriculture, and the extension director. This committee developed a plan providing that the War Emergency Food Associations (later, county farm bureaus), in cooperation with the county agent, should select one cooperator from each school district (an area of approximately 4 square miles). This made approximately 140 cooperators for each county, or 14,000 for the State.

The governor issued a proclamation officially appointing these cooperators to take a seed-corn census of the State. A copy of this proclamation, with instructions and blanks for the job, was sent to each cooperator through the county agent, who was also officially designated to receive the return reports. Each cooperator was asked to contact every farmer in his district—by telephone, in person, or otherwise—and to obtain the important information about seed corn. He was asked to find out among other things how many bushels of seed corn he would have to buy or how much he had for sale, when the corn was selected, whether he intended to make an ear test, and how much 1916 corn he had on hand.

This thoroughgoing census did what most people thought could not be done, it located close to a million bushels of old corn besides large amounts of new corn from which seed might possibly be obtained through careful ear testing. And, more important perhaps, it emphatically called to the attention of every farmer the necessity of making an ear test on his own corn.

When farmers began testing, they found the condition of their seed more serious than they had supposed. The information thus gained concerning the low quality of seed spread rapidly, and it is a safe conclusion that practically every farmer in the State made a special effort to get seed that would grow.

The best way to measure the work done by Iowa farmers with the help of neighborhood leaders is through a study of corn-production results the following year. In spite of the seed shortage, Iowa farmers procured one of the best stands of corn in the history of the State. In spite of unprecedented hot winds over a large section of the State in August 1918, which reduced the yield by millions of bushels in some areas, the Government report of November 1 credited Iowa with a crop 44,477,000 bushels above the average for the 10-year period preceding the war.

This was a volunteer war effort carried out under voluntary leaders—similar to the plan

now being developed in nearly every State. In time of war or other great emergency, this method is most successful and effective in meeting difficult situations. The block system of leaders was used by the Iowa Extension Service during the remainder of World War I and has been used since, in time of emergency, in both men's and women's work.

Under the stimulus of patriotism it is working with great efficiency in this present crisis.—*R. K. Bliss, Director of Extension Service, Iowa.*

Homemakers' club builds a community

■ When women of the Hillsdale Homemakers' Club of Carroll County, Md., found their membership outgrowing the capacity of their farm-home living rooms, they decided that they ought to have a clubhouse. And it wasn't just wishful thinking either. Away back in 1923, when they organized with just nine members, they dreamed of a day when the club would be large enough to need a clubhouse, and almost 20 years later they got it.

The land for the clubhouse was given by a retired farmer who is interested in the local community life, and the owner of the adjoining property gave an additional piece of land for a parking space. The building is of cinder-block construction, 30 by 60 feet in size, and is equipped with stage, kitchen facilities, electric lights, and heating plant. Present dining equipment includes such things as chairs, tables, and dishes for 75 people. The latest improvements to the clubhouse have been landscaping of the grounds, planting of trees, and the digging of a well on the property.

It would seem just the wrong time for a small group of people to be building a clubhouse; but this group was thinking not only in terms of their own present need but of the needs of the children who are growing up on the farms in the vicinity and have no center for recreation and social life. There is no actual community by the name of Hillsdale but a community of interest has developed among a group of farm families as a result of the homemakers' club, and people are beginning to call that part of the county Hillsdale, after the club. Hillsdale people are known because they belong to the club that has a clubhouse.

The Hillsdale Girls' 4–H Club is an outgrowth of the homemakers' club, and the boys' 4–H Club was organized when the clubhouse was built. The menfolk always bring the women to the meetings and have an informal meeting of their own in a part of the clubhouse that is curtained off just for them. They say they are going to make a clubroom for themselves in the unfinished part of the basement and have an organization of their own. The men are as regular in their attendance as the women are, and sometimes they remind the women of their club meeting date.

When the Hillsdale Homemakers' Club acquired the land for their building, they incorporated to facilitate the ownership of property and immediately launched a finance campaign beginning with pledges from families of club members. They also asked for individual contributions of as little as 15 or 25 cents to pay for one or two of the blocks that went into the building, and people responded very well in buying "building blocks." The club raised most of the needed money, however, through entertainments, suppers, catering, quilting, and socials. The girls' 4–H Club did their share by holding a series of recreation nights at their own homes, and the money raised was used to purchase material for the stage curtains, which were made with the assistance of the homemakers' club members.

This project is a perfect example of family and community cooperation. Pledges were made on a family basis, and most of the labor was provided by the husbands of the club members. The husband of one club member, who is a builder by trade, supervised the whole job; another husband, who works with heating and electricity, did the wiring and set up the heating plant. All the men helped to clear the ground and dig the foundation, and the women provided picnic lunches and refreshments for the men while they were at work. Specialized labor, such as masonry, roofing, and floor finishing, was done without cost, by friends of club members, so there was no expenditure for labor, and the business people from whom building materials were bought gave reductions on their bills as their contribution to the clubhouse. Even the architect donated the plans. Work on the building was started in July 1941, the cornerstone was laid in September, and the first meeting was held in December with about 100 people present.

When some townfolk heard the homemakers' clubwomen talking about building a clubhouse, they thought the women had "just a lot of dollars and very little sense"; but time showed that they had a "lotta" sense and just a few dollars. In June 1941, they had a little more than $100 in their treasury and 6 months later they had their clubhouse built. The entire building cost was about $1,600, they have spent $160 on equipment, and their total debt is just $650. They plan to retire the debt in 2 or 3 years, besides purchasing additional equipment. Instead of having a bank or broker handle a mortgage for them, an older 4–H Club girl who has been employed for a few years advanced the $650 and holds the club's note for that amount. The clubhouse is used on the average of once a week, and once every month a social affair of some kind is held by the club.

This enterprise is a distinct asset to the community and to the county, not only because it may be used by other agricultural organizations and club groups but because it shows that a small group of women out in the country can plan big projects and carry them through.—*Adeline M. Hoffman, home demonstration agent, Carroll County, Md.*

To Save Gasoline and Rubber

To save travel and yet preserve some of the advantages of our two big rural get-togethers of the year, a single county-wide field day and annual meeting was held on August 29.

With county fairs "out" for the duration, nearly every farm family in the county attended the picnic. The morning was devoted to a business meeting, with reports, resolutions, and election of officers. The afternoon was given over to sports and a short speaking program. The feature event of the day was a barbecue-lamb dinner; 10 lambs were cooked over charcoal fires.

Goddard College at Plainfield extended an invitation to the farm people to use its campus. Since the institution is located near the geographic center of the county, the amount of travel necessary to get to the picnic was reduced to a minimum. Through the press and circular letters, farm people were urged to double up with their neighbors so that every vehicle coming to the picnic would carry its maximum load.

An invitation was also extended to land-corps volunteers, work-camp farm helpers, and other city folk who have been helping county farmers with their harvesting during the past 2 months.—*W. G. Loveless, county agent, Washington County, Vt.*

Leaders Function in Emergency

Neighborhood leaders in St. Charles County, Mo., were not found wanting when the need came. When the black-walnut area was threatened by flood and the levee weakening, neighborhood leaders got busy and in 2 hours had 100 farmers and 7 trucks moving families out of the area and furnishing manpower to hold the levee. Their work supported the levee and saved 10,000 acres of land from floodwaters. This emergency action is a sample of the many things the neighborhood leaders are doing in the 39 neighborhoods of St. Charles County. Each neighborhood has a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and job leaders, and a general information leader who maintains a bulletin board in the neighborhood for all kinds of rural war information.

■ Nearly three times as many pigs and nearly twice as many calves are being raised by Maine 4–H Club members this year than in 1941.

The fight is on for farm fire prevention

■ Since February, when Secretary Wickard placed responsibility on the Extension Service for protecting rural America against destructive fires, State extension services have been organizing at the grass roots—among the farmers themselves. Fire prevention week—October 4—is a good time to review the progress being made by some of the States in their effort to protect farms and forests from fires.

Of the 44 counties in Idaho, 41 now have some type of organized volunteer effort for the prevention and control of rural fires. The 34 counties having county agents have organizations in various stages of completion, with a total of 663 active volunteer companies. The remaining 10 counties consist largely of national forest or grazing service lands, in which both the Forest Service and the Grazing Service have appointed per diem guards and have actively promoted volunteer organizations.

In four counties which have neither complete organizations nor training, rural fire organizations are being completed in conjunction with neighborhood leadership programs, and some rural fire training has been given in each of the counties.

Volunteers Prevent Bad Fires

In a number of counties in Idaho, volunteer rural fire companies already have responded to rural fires. In Power County, 200 volunteer firemen turned out to fight 12 range fires in 12 days. Lack of suitable equipment prevented one volunteer company from coping with a farm structure fire. Volunteer companies have also responded to range fires in Lincoln, Oneida, Bingham, and Caribou Counties, each time preventing large disastrous fires. In Washington County, two volunteer companies prevented a serious hay fire from spreading to nearby structures. Farmers in general are becoming increasingly more fire-conscious, a trend for which the rural fire project may in part be responsible.

In Nebraska the counties of Blaine, Thomas, Grant, and Hooker—all range land area—have been well organized for rural fire control. Each county has been districted and a farm fire warden selected for each district. There are about 60 districts in the 4 counties. A chief fire warden also has been selected in each county.

The farm fire wardens list the equipment that each rancher has available, and if any rancher does not show that he possesses certain essential equipment such as a shovel, he is politely asked to obtain such equipment.

Caches of fire-fighting equipment, including shovels, torches, kerosene, and the like, have been deposited in different areas, particularly in the Nebraska National Forest area for use by fire fighters. At Halsey, the Nebraska National Forest has splendid equipment and is cooperating with the organization for fighting prairie fires. A large truck, on which are a crawler tractor and a two-bottom plow, is kept ready at all times to go at a moment's notice.

Many telephone lines are being repaired and put in good condition, and additional telephones are being installed in order to make reporting of forest fires more efficient. The organization has gone along very satisfactorily generally in the range land area of Nebraska. Ranchers are always afraid of prairie fires and are really fire-conscious and eager to help in developing an organization to try to prevent as much fire loss as possible.

At the Maine summer conference, immediate and vigorous action was called for on the part of the Extension Service to provide information and leadership in a program for prevention and control of farm fires. Extension agents and the extension forester are continuing every possible aid to assist the Maine Forest Service with their forest-fire prevention and control program.

As the season advanced and fire hazards increased, more work was done by extension agents to improve and strengthen fire-control organizations in Wyoming. County agents are working in close cooperation with Forest Service officials and OCD representatives within the counties.

The Weston County (Wyoming) Civil Defense Fire Committee completed plans for an all-day training meeting on fire-fighting methods and fire control, to be held at the Mallo Canyon Recreation Camp in July. Three or four representatives of the Forest Service were to be present to conduct the demonstration. They asked all wardens and cooperators in the fire-control organization to attend interesting and educational sound pictures on fire fighting and fire control to be shown by the Forest Service. A complete system for reporting forest fires and getting fire-fighting assistance is being organized.

Maryland Provides Handbooks

The State-wide fire-prevention and control program in Maryland is well under way. A comprehensive handbook, outlining in detail the procedure in setting up the program in a county, was supplied to each county agent. The agents are holding conferences with all interested agencies in the respective counties to map out programs with the following three major objectives: (1) The use of extension neighborhood leaders in visiting all rural families with check sheets of fire hazards and farm fire-fighting tools, (2) recruiting and training young people as fire watchers, and (3) recruiting, organizing, and training auxiliary firemen and forest-fire wardens.

In New York 2,650 boys and girls are active in the fire-prevention program under the leadership of the county club agents. Local fire insurance companies and local firemen's associations are cooperating. In several counties fire-prevention contests for 4-H Clubs are under way, insurance companies having offered substantial prizes to the winners.

For the second year the National Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies has regarded a boy and girl for their work on farm fire surveys and farm fire prevention. The boy and girl winning the trip to the national convention of the association, which was held in Chicago in September, are Dorothy Lukes, of Winneshiek County, Iowa, and Wendell Walker, of Macon County, Mo., both 4-H Club members.

The Farm Underwriters Association has provided 45 scholarships of $100 each for 4-H Club boys and girls to be divided among the 15 Central States for their activities on farm fire prevention.

The fire-prevention program was launched through the neighborhood leaders in Kentucky. The State chairman, and community and neighborhood chairmen, and leaders are carrying out a State-wide educational program to eliminate fire hazards. Leaders are making personal visits to farm families, distributing literature, and holding meetings. Each family will receive a check sheet as a guide and record. Cooperating agencies include the State Fire Underwriters.

Firefighters Save Wheatfield

Definite "dividends" already have been returned to one Umatilla County, Oreg., community for having set up a trained rural fire-fighting organization. When a wheat fire broke out on a farm about 10 miles north of Pendleton one evening, organized and well-equipped fighters responded so quickly from the Despain and Stage Gulch communities that the fire was brought under control after burning only 10 or 15 acres. The fire apparently was caused by a spark from a truck exhaust pipe.

Farm women spread the alarm quickly over rural telephones, and in a few minutes farmers began arriving, equipped for fire fighting, whereas in former years it was not uncommon for volunteers to come without necessary tools and equipment.

Approximately 1,100 such rural units are now organized in the State, determined to hold fire losses to an absolute minimum this year.

■ To forestall possible injuries to farm workers that might cut down their food-for-freedom activities in the present labor shortage, 4-H Club boys and girls of Washoe County, Nev., have been removing hazards from farm and ranch yards. Boards with nails protruding have been removed, broken steps and ladders have been repaired, and tools and equipment have been stored in their proper places.

Nebraska practices rubber conservation

Nebraska victory leaders are on the job.

When the Office of Defense Transportation asked that travel, automobile speed, and trips be reduced voluntarily, the victory neighborhood leaders carried the information to farm families.

In trying to meet this request, rural people found that just neighborliness offered a solution to some of the transportation problems. Trips to town are pooled, with one neighbor either picking up those in his community who need to go to town or doing the errands for him. In rural sections where telephones are rare, ingenious methods are being devised to let neighbors know when others are going to town.

In several communities in Jefferson County, anyone desiring some produce taken to town or deliveries from town merely hangs a yellow board about 5 by 10 inches on the gatepost. On the back of the board is written the order. The first neighbor passing picks up the message and completes the errand in town. In another community in a level section of the State, a red flag is tied to the windmill tower which can be seen for miles around. This announces to the neighbors that this man is going to town and will take passengers or buy groceries.

Community sales to give farm produce a short haul to market and shipping associations to get maximum use of trucks are 2 other methods of attacking the transportation problem. For instance, 7 families in Lutz and 8 in Harrison organized to get produce to town. A group of 100 farmers joined together and hired a truck to take care of trucking stock to market. Whenever 1 man has stock to go, he calls the trucker. Others do the same. When a load is made up, the trucker picks up the animals and hauls them to market . . . not for just 1 man, but for several. Formerly 4 or 5 trucks were needed to do this same job.

Two trips each week are made from one community 26 miles from town. Taking turns, one neighbor makes the trip for all the others. The Nebraska State Department has ruled that these trucks can use a farm truck license if the hauling is done as part of ordinary neighbor-to-neighbor exchange of labor and equipment.

A farmer in Papillion helps by placing his order for feed ahead of time, and when the trucker happens to be coming by the farm he brings the feed along. He doesn't make a separate trip for several bags of feed. An oil company cooperates by not sending out a truck until enough orders have been received to make a load. Produce dealers are working with farmers in planning efficient pick-up trips.

Many farm families have announced their intention of saving rubber by making but one trip to town each week. All town activities, meetings, and social affairs are planned with this in mind. Cars come into town fully loaded. Two families in Boyd County have made pick-up trucks with seats and chairs which bring the neighbors into town. They bring their lunch and eat on the courthouse lawn. One of these pick-up trucks regularly brings 10 men and women into town every sale day. Farmers say: "The trips we have been making no longer seem necessary when we face a situation like this."

In one school district, one family takes all the children to school 1 week. The next week it is someone else's turn.

What is the effect of all this planning to reduce travel on rubber? County Agent Sam Lingo at Walthill says a filling station operator there estimates his pump sales are down 25 percent. A merchant estimates a 30-percent decrease in the travel of those visiting his store. In Sheridan County, a definite decrease in speed of rural trucks and cars has been reported. The number of miles traveled has been lessened by 20 percent or more.

Victory leaders are giving a real service to their communities in making possible a better understanding of war measures and cooperating with such agencies as the agricultural war board and ration board. When rural people understand the problem and what is wanted, they find a way.

New Slidefilms

The following slidefilms have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, and Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and may be purchased at the prices indicated, from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. At the same time that the order and remittance are sent to the above firm, a copy of the order should be sent to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, requesting authorization to make the purchase. Upon request to the Extension Service, blanks for this purpose will be supplied. Mimeographed lecture notes for use with each film will be furnished by the Extension Service.

No. 616. Transferring Bees to Moveable-Frame Hives. (36 frames, single $0.50; 36 frames, double $1.)

No. 619. Neighborhood Leaders Mobilize—The Farm Front. (50 frames, single, $0.50; 50 frames, double, $1.)

No. 623. Feeding and Care of the Dairy Calf. (49 frames, single, $0.50.)

No. 627. Pigs Can't Shoot. (62 frames, single, $0.55; 62 frames, double, $1.25.)

WALLACE S. MORELAND, extension editor in New Jersey for more than a decade, took up his new duties as assistant to the president of Rutgers University, September 8.

A native of Salem, Mass., Mr. Moreland received his bachelor of science degree from Connecticut State College. He taught poultry husbandry at the college for 2 years, at the same time carrying on a news service. He came to New Jersey as assistant editor in 1928 and since then has handled the news service for the college, Extension Service, and Experiment Station. He became extension editor in 1931.

One of his achievements has been the excellent educational radio programs in New Jersey. The extension editor's office is now conducting more than 30 broadcasts a month over four leading stations including such well-known programs as the Radio Garden Club with a record of 9½ years of uninterrupted broadcasting and most of that time over the Mutual's coast-to-coast network, the Homemakers' Forum and a series of early morning farm programs over major stations in New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Moreland is president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors and associate editor of New Jersey Farm and Garden.

SAMUEL H. RECK, JR., for the last 5 years extension editor in Iowa, took up the duties of extension editor in New Jersey August 17. Mr. Reck, a graduate of the department of journalism at Iowa State College, has had experience as Associated Press correspondent, reporter on the Evansville (Ind.) Press, and as extension editor in South Dakota from 1929 to 1934. He has had a great deal of successful radio experience both in Iowa, where he was farm editor for the Iowa State College Station, and in South Dakota, at the State College Station.

Poultry Geared to War

Poultry extension work in Pennsylvania is geared to the war effort. The goal of 9 percent increase in egg production in 1942 was passed during the first 5 months with a 13-percent increase over 1941 production.

Seventy-five thousand copies of a special leaflet on the management and feeding of layers were distributed. Poultry-management meetings held by the specialists were attended by 9,875 poultrymen; and, in addition, county agents held many similar meetings. Plans for making poultry equipment, such as feed hoppers and waterers, of wood and other noncritical materials rather than metals have proved helpful to Pennsylvania poultrymen.

The relatively high cost and limited supply of certain important feedstuffs made it necessary to study other mixtures that will give the desired result in egg production, hatchability, and growth. Mash mixtures for hens, chicks, and turkeys were revised to meet this war situation.

Neighborhood-leader contacts get greater response

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

■ The responsiveness of Massachusetts farm families to wartime responsibilities of agriculture has been greatly stimulated by personal contacts with their neighborhood leaders according to a recent study. The survey involves 221 farm families chosen at random in Berkshire and Essex Counties and interviewed the last of May to determine their response to two extension war programs conducted by neighborhood leaders during the preceding January and February.

Fifty-seven percent of the families had been contacted by neighborhood leaders on the salvage program and 48 percent on the fertilizer program.

Nearly twice as many of the families contacted by neighborhood leaders responded to the salvage program as families who were not contacted. Seventy-six percent of the families contacted by the leaders and only 42 percent of those not contacted turned in scrap metal.

The response to the "order fertilizer early" program was nearly three times as great among the families which the leaders had contacted as among those not contacted. Seventy-seven percent of the families contacted by the neighborhood leaders ordered fertilizer early, as compared with only 27 percent of the other families.

The neighborhood leaders speeded up the ordering of fertilizer. During the period of the neighborhood-leader contacts the rate of response of the families contacted increased while the response of the families that were not contacted continued at the same rate as shown in figure 1.

Before the neighborhood leaders made their contacts (January 15) the percentage of farmers who had already ordered their fertilizer was about the same for both groups—20 and 21 percent.

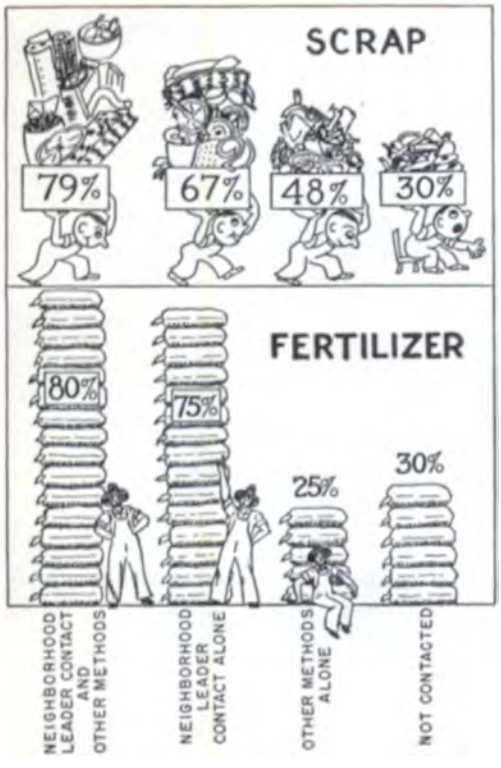
During the neighborhood-leader contact period, the response of the families contacted increased sharply while the response of the families not contacted continued at the same rate.

By May 29, 67 percent of families contacted by the neighborhood leaders had ordered fertilizer. Of the families not contacted, only 52 percent had ordered. The remaining percentage in each group had not yet ordered their fertilizer, but only 2 percent of the families contacted and 16 percent of those not contacted had no good reason for not ordering.

A broad community effort bordering on the nature of a campaign produced greater response. In Berkshire County, the neighborhood leaders got in touch with the families in their neighborhood a second time during May to collect scrap metal. This effort was sponsored by the Committee on Public Safety, the WPA, and the Extension Service, using Berkshire County as a test county. The families were asked to collect their scrap metal in a convenient place for WPA trucks to pick up. The families would be paid for the scrap they turned in. The purpose of the procedure was to make it easy to dispose of their scrap metal. The WPA however, found it impossible to make any trucks available. Junk dealers and local trucks finally picked up the scrap.

In Essex County no second effort was made to collect scrap metal. Both counties closely paralleled each other in their response before the neighborhood leaders made their contacts and during the period of the neighborhood leader contacts. During the neighborhood leader period the rate of response increased somewhat in both counties.

During the month of May the trend continued in Essex County, where no extra effort was made to influence families to turn in scrap metal. In Berkshire County, the curve turned up sharply. By the end of May 65 percent of the farm families interviewed in Berkshire County and only 37 percent in Essex County had turned in scrap metal.



(Left) Response of Farm Families by Type of Coverage. (This pictograph was taken from a leaflet prepared by the Massachusetts Extension Service.)

Figure 1.—Response To Order Fertilizer Early Program.

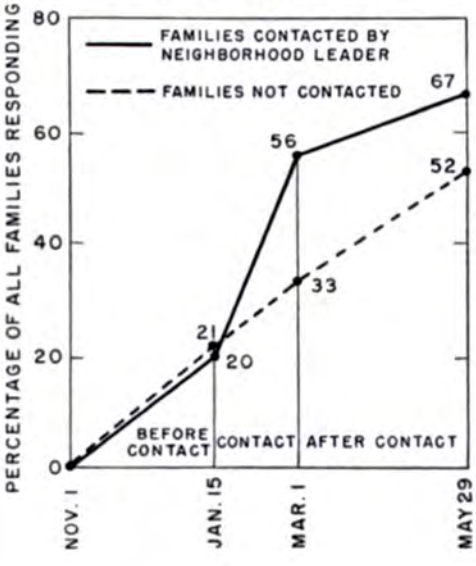
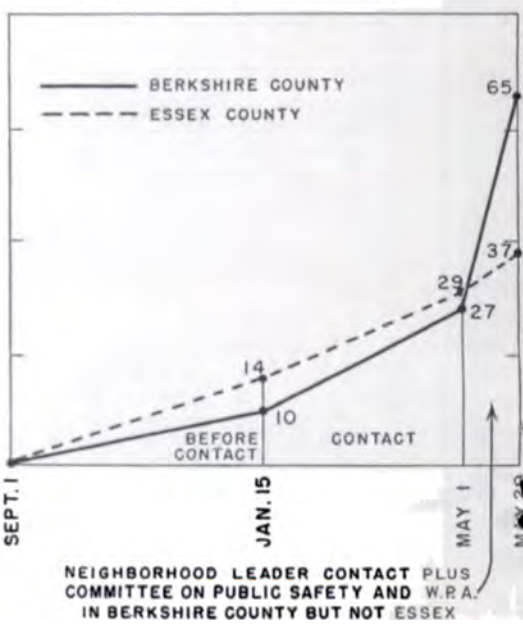


Figure 2.—Response to Salvage Program.



(See fig. 2.) The remaining percentage in each group had not yet turned in scrap metal, but only 13 percent in Berkshire County and 29 percent in Essex County had no adequate reason for not turning in scrap metal.

The neighborhood leaders were informed of their assignments by letter or by the county agent or the chairman of the Rural War Action Committee in person. No training meetings were held in Berkshire and Essex Counties. The leaders were given one page of information explaining the need for scrap metal and the impending fertilizer shortage.

Each leader discussed the information circular and the recommended action to be taken with the families in their neighborhood. The information circular was left with some of the families and it was mailed to others by the county agent.

Some of the families also heard of the fertilizer program—through the press, the radio, and representatives of commercial fertilizer organizations. The salvage program had also been brought to their attention through the news, the radio, and collection drives by the church and other organizations. In each type of coverage shown in the pictograph, the neighborhood leader contacts had higher response than without their contacts.

A greater appreciation of the seriousness of the wartime programs apparently had developed among the families who had been reached personally by the leaders. The salvage situation seemed more serious to 44 percent of the families, and the fertilizer situation seemed more serious to 27 percent of the families following visits from their neighborhood leaders.

The complete study is available in Evaluation Study of the Neighborhood Leader System—Berkshire and Essex Counties, Mass., May 1942, by Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service, and James W. Dayton, Massachusetts Extension Service. USDA Ext. Serv. Cir. 386.

■ The value of wheat in fattening lambs was well demonstrated again in the Oregon 4-H Club lamb-fattening contest, according to H. A. Lindgren, extension livestock field man, and L. J. Allen, assistant State club leader in Oregon. In the contest this year, 324 lambs were fed by 28 different boys and 1 girl.

Of the total number of lambs fed, in lots of 12 each, 114 graded Good to Choice, after 110 days of feeding, 147 graded Medium, and 71 graded Common.

Wheat fed whole plus chopped alfalfa hay proved to be the most successful fattening ration. Pens in which the lambs were fed plenty of hay and wheat, but not with the regularity required, made poor gains compared with those fed properly.

■ "Carry full loads both ways" is the slogan of Mississippi farmers who are cooperating in moving products to market and in hauling supplies to their farms on the return trip.

Mississippi bookmobile visits home demonstration clubs

■ The Alcorn County, Miss., Library comes to the homes of home demonstration club members by way of the bookmobile, which delivers books of fiction and nonfiction for young and old, juveniles and adults. The bookmobile is on hand at home demonstration meetings, makes the rounds of the library centers established in three homes and a store, and distributes magazines at the county home demonstration and 4-H Club camps. It stops at the home demonstration club market every 2 weeks to check on the members' book requests.

A recent innovation in the bookmobile service is the county library bookshelf for farm families with books of interest for all members.

Families with club members are permitted to borrow 10 or 15 volumes for a month or more. The books are exchanged by club members or are collected by the bookmobile at subsequent meetings.

Another interesting innovation is the bookmobile children's hour held at all home demonstration club meetings for children who accompany mothers to meetings. Stories, poetry, and drama make up the program.

The bookmobile also carries a shelf of books required for high-school and college students' book reports. Some of the young people make use of their summer vacation to do their required reading for the following school year. Religious books are also included for use of homemakers assisting in vacation Bible schools.

The county librarian has talked to the 19 home demonstration clubs on the set-up of the county library, the service available, and the cooperation desired. All the homemakers using the library have registered, and 100 members enrolled as Alcorn County Friends of the Library. From this group, delegates are chosen from time to time to represent the homemakers' clubs at library conferences.

The homemakers of the county have achieved a new record during the past year in the use of the county library and cooperation with it, says Home Agent Ruth Ethridge, who has been the guiding factor in promoting the bookmobile service.

The 5-S Club for India

The 5-S Club is an adaptation for use of young people in India of the 4-H Club program which has had such a successful development in the United States. The 4-H stands for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health, and a great variety of projects have been organized about them. The 5-S is so called because of translation, as it was not possible to find words in Hindustani and Urdu beginning with "H" which even approximate the 4-H ideas. Also, as the four-leaf clover is not well known in India, it was thought wise to choose another symbol. As the lotus symbolizes purity and is rooted in common pools but rises above the surface to bloom, the lotus bud is used as the symbol of a program that it is hoped will help boys and girls to keep their roots in their village homes but may enable them to rise above the present level to live rich, full lives in a village environment.

The 5-S is based on the relationships of life as follows:

Sonship.—Man's relation to God (Sututr, sutpan). This includes projects in developing the spirit.

Selfhood.—One's relation to one's self (sihat). Mental and physical health projects are included.

Service.—One's relation to one's neighbor (sewa). Projects in community service are suggested.

Stewardship.—One's relation to one's possessions (supurdagi). Appreciation of life's possibilities as well as possessions is fostered by these projects.

Skills.—One's relation to his work (sana't). Vocational projects are suggested.

On the Calendar

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 19–23.

American Dietetic Association, Detroit, Mich., October 19–22.

American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 23–31.

Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., October 24–31.

Nineteenth Annual Exposition of Arts and Industry, sponsored by Women's National Institute, New York, N. Y., October 26–31.

Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., October 28–30.

4-H Radio Achievement Day Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, November 7.

National 4-H Achievement Week, November 7–14.

American Society of Agronomy, St. Louis, Mo., November 11–13.

Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, Oklahoma City, Okla., November 16–18.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 5.

Last-minute items

Reflecting current extension activities as we go to press

TRANSPORTATION problems continue to be of vital importance. Two recent things which bear on these problems as they affect extension agents are the Baruch report which suggests limiting the mileage on cars to an average of 5,000 miles and recommends national gas rationing, and the general ODT order 21 which becomes effective November 15. The ODT order will require each operator of a farm truck, as well as any other truck, to obtain a certificate of war necessity as a prerequisite to buying gasoline, tires, tubes, or parts. With these things in the offing, extension agents are studying the local situation with farmers to figure out ways of making maximum use of all available trucks and cars.

Facilities for transportation in 45 South Dakota counties are being surveyed by the experiment station, in cooperation with county extension agents and war boards. Neighborhood leaders, are getting facts from all farm families in selected school districts in 25 counties. Oil companies, creameries, and produce houses are also cooperating by listing their facilities. Truckers are being checked at livestock sales rings, packing plants, stockyards, and grain elevators.

A SOYBEAN CONTRACT for processors has been released by the Commodity Credit Corporation for handling soybeans, soybean oil and meal. This is part of a program to get the meal into the hands of feeders to insure the continued operation of processing plants and support the price of beans.

A NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERSHIP survey shows that such leaders are at work in 95 percent of the counties of the United States. In 48 percent of these counties, leaders already have lists of the families for which they are responsible.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? They are generally called neighborhood leaders, but in four States they are known as Minutemen, and in four States as Victory leaders. They are Victory committeemen in Tennessee, Victory councilmen in New Mexico, Victory volunteers in Georgia, and neighborhood war service leaders in North Dakota.

THE TRAINING AND SERVICING of these leaders is on the program in every State. Georgia has just completed a 4-day conference for the State staff, organized on the workshop plan. District meetings for county agents will follow the last of September or the first of October.

FIGHTING WASTE by killing the cattle grub, which takes an estimated toll of 10 percent of the meat needed by our fighters and bores holes in the best part of the hides needed for military uses, is a must program in many States. November is the time to begin a campaign against the grub which is then on the backs of the cattle and can be killed.

SURGICAL SUTURES made from sheep intestines are a wartime necessity. The Secretary of Agriculture has received a second letter from the Secretary of War calling attention to the need and asking the help of American farmers in meeting it. The nodular worm disease of sheep is the great saboteur of the raw material for surgical sutures, for it is common in flocks of the United States.

THE OUTLOOK CONFERENCE being held in Washington October 19 to 23 is rounding up economic information on war problems and taking a look ahead to the world after the war. A great many significant facts on inflation control, farm labor, marketing problems, and family living have been assembled for study and discussion.

4-H ACHIEVEMENT WEEK will be celebrated November 7-14 with a national radio broadcast and special exhibits, meetings, and demonstrations for local clubs throughout the Nation. They call it a 4-H report to the Nation, for 4-H Club members want every citizen to know what they are doing to help win the war.

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

WAR PROGRAMS, present and future, received attention in four regional administrative conferences during September. The Extension Wartime Advisory Committee met in Washington and set the ball rolling. Extension participation in wartime programs such as farm labor, farm machinery repairs, gasoline and tires, production goals, training and development of neighborhood leaders, and other emergency activities were on the agenda. Committee members consulted with representatives of other agencies working on these problems. These problems were then taken to the regional conferences for further discussion with directors or assistant directors of each State.

WOMEN ARE NOW ELIGIBLE for election as county and community AAA committeemen to administer the AAA program next year. The Department also announced that AAA's articles of association were being amended to permit farm wives, as well as women farming in their own name, to vote in the committeemen's elections and to hold office.

MARKETING THE RECORD PIG CROP is still one of the main problems before Agriculture. As the critical months of November and December approach when the bulk of the 62 million spring pigs will go to market, extension agents are studying their local problems, inventorying the truck situation, and organizing to pool facilities and insure market outlets. With the number of spring pigs 25 percent above last year and fewer trucks to haul them, the heavy marketing months will require a good job of planning and cooperation if waste and loss are to be avoided. A Department committee on hog marketing and transportation is working on the problems, and A. B. Smeby of AMA has been assigned to work with them.

VICTORY GARDENERS proudly display their fine vegetables, fruits, and flowers at harvest shows. There is a tremendous interest in canning, storing, and preserving in every State. For example, demonstrations were given in 56 counties in New York. Part-time workers were employed by State War Council to assist agents in food-conservation program. Forty-five thousand people attended 1,000 meetings. Less sugar, a home-made drier, salting, pickling, and packing for freezer lockers were all emphasized. The Bureau of Home Economics estimates that 2½ billion cans will be put on family pantry shelves in the United States this year.

SCRAP GOES TO WAR. In every State extension agents are doing their part in meeting the emergency need for scrap. 4-H Clubs are going to town with it. The Victory garden club of Holbrook, Mass., put on an intensive campaign which netted 8 tons and 100 pounds of mixed metals, as well as other salvage material.

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Agents mobilize shock troops in battle for food in South Dakota

W. E. DITTMER, District Extension Supervisor

The job of harvesting and saving a small-grain crop four times larger than that of last year found Walworth County farmers in north central South Dakota with a real problem on their hands. A much larger "task force" of harvesting machinery, power, and help was called for than they had or ever needed before.

In the first week of August, Walworth County farmers were face to face with the tremendous task of harvesting a 130,000-acre small-grain crop that looked better than 4½ million bushels, 3 million bushels more than the 1941 crop of 1.3 million bushels.

The problem of saving this record crop had to be met in many other counties in South Dakota. Farmers found themselves with an acute shortage of help, binders, tractors, and combines on their farms to get the job done.

Fortunately, the binders, tractors, and the few combines in Walworth County were in good repair to tackle the job, thanks to the farm machinery repair program and clinics in the county and State last winter. The extra repairs bought then have kept many of these overtaxed machines going, but there were still not enough machines and help available to get this "battle for food" won in time.

As the "zero" hour for harvest approached, Walworth County farmers made their needs known. The calls were very specific; more combines and shockers were needed to go over the "top." None of the calls that crossed the path of James Hopkins, county extension agent, went unheeded. He had his share of these calls, too. Mr. Hopkins, who is always ready to help his farmers, rolled up his sleeves a little more and did his part to get the job done. In fact, he was soon taking a very active part in directing help and machines where they were needed. No extra hired men were available when harvest started.

Outside of Mobridge, Walworth County does not have any large towns that could supply an appreciable amount of volunteer help. "Shock troops" of businessmen, boys and girls, and even women were "mustered" in every town and village. They went into action, working very hard to help with the harvest wherever sent. These "shock troops" set up more than 6,000 acres of grain, receiving, on an average, 50 cents an acre for their work. Although unheralded, the women, girls, and boys living right on farms filled the greatest share of the labor shortage. One farmer said that 40 percent of the grain shocked in his community was done by boys and girls and women on the farm.

The grain ripened faster than this "army" of local "Waves" and "Waacs" could take care of it. Even though requests for combines had been made before harvest, none would stop. Those going through were headed straight for North Dakota destinations.

Normally, farmers in Walworth County headed about 80 percent of their small-grain crops. Less than 20 percent of the first grain cut this year was headed. The long and heavy grain made the job of heading, loading header barges, and stacking a very difficult and tedious task. Other means for taking care of the crop had to be found.

County Agent Hopkins had a map in his office that showed the location of every farmer who had asked for help or wanted to hire a combine. The situation was growing very serious, some of this ripe grain could not stand much longer. These combines must be stopped. Two big signs were put up at the south and east approaches to the county line on the main highway, displaying in bold letters, "50,000 acres of the best grain in the State to combine; see the county agent at Selby." To make sure that these combines stopped, Mr. Hopkins had "spotters" located along the main highways who called him up when they saw one going by their farm headed for Selby. He went out and stopped them. Mrs. H. Crawford, who lives on a farm 16 miles south of Selby on highway 83 near Lowry, called and gave him a lot of good tips on combines headed that way.

Although a little late, more than 30 power combines were stopped in the "nick of time."

They could be seen rolling across the large fields, like army tanks from a distance, cutting swaths of grain 12 or 14 feet wide that filled large hoppers with golden grain. When one job was done, they were sent onto another farm, harvesting and threshing more than 40,000 acres of small grain this year.

These combines were late in coming through owing to the heavy grain crop that had to be harvested farther south. Most of the power combine machines were brought up from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. They were usually trailed behind a truck that carried a large tractor.

Owing to damp and wet weather, combine operators were not able to get in many hours of work a day for the first 2 weeks, nor to cut more than 8 to 15 acres any day. Later, it was possible to "put away" 20 to 25 acres a day where the grain stood up. As many as 30 acres were combined on some days where all went well.

Most of the grain combined was barley and wheat, very little oats or rye. Jim Moel, who farms five quarters of land, bired 100 acres of his wheat combined at $3 an acre. Machines from out of the county did not do all of the combining by any means. There are about 40 combines, mostly "6-footers" owned by farmers in the county, including about 10 bought this year.

Mobilizing an army of harvest hands and machines to save the biggest crop in the history of the county was no small job. Along with the others, Mr. Hopkins did his share. He sent combines that finished their work in his county on to North Dakota. He also encouraged the few extra harvest hands that "trickled" into his county to stay on for threshing. That was even a bigger job.

So the local "task force" of limited "shock troops," header barges, binders, and combines received moral and material support at the "zero" hour when this welcome army of combines went into action. Walworth County farmers were able to save the greater share of their huge crop. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard can again chalk up another victory on the home front in the "battle for food."

Field transcriptions "pep-up" radio

EDWIN H. ROHRBECK, Extension Editor, Pennsylvania

The tire and gasoline situation is forcing all of us to seek out and develop new means of presenting information on agricultural and homemaking subjects to producers and consumers of agricultural products.

As many of the radio stations in Pennsylvania carry daily programs devoted to agriculture, we have been working this summer on the making of transcriptions in the home or on the farm concerning timely agricultural and homemaking subjects to be used by the cooperating radio station on its farm program.

To date we have made 17 different transcriptions of on-the-spot descriptions of timely topics related to the job of the folks on the land. Our first effort was in cooperation with WHP, Harrisburg, when James F. Kelm, assistant State club leader, took charge of the weighing up and earmarking of pigs to be used by a 4-H pig club member in a pork-production project. This was rather successful, but it was apparent that script should be written in advance for the entire recording.

The next attempt was with the same station, and this time the event was the cooperative wool pool serving Cumberland, Dauphin, and Perry Counites. W. B. Connell, livestock extension specialist, and the county agents of the three counties, as well as officers of the pool, developed the story of this service. The sound truck and all equipment were taken right to the railroad siding, where the producers' wools were received and graded by the wool growers' organization. The announcer, working from a prepared script, interviewed all parties concerned in the process. Thus were emphasized all the phases of production so necessary to observe if the producer is to receive a good price for his wool crop. Of course, from the consumer's viewpoint the importance of the wool crop to the Nation was pointed out and his interest in its being properly produced, graded, and marketed.

Later, in advance of the home-canning season, a canning demonstration conducted by Ada Beegle, the home-economics extension representative in Cumberland County, was transcribed. This was worked out in four episodes entitled, "Checking up on canning equipment," "The pressure cooker and its operation," "Canning by the hot-water-bath method," and "A summary of good canning practices." Such important points as the canning budget, preventing food spoilage, and the necessity for canning high-quality vegetables were worked into the script. WHP presented these episodes on four different days on the station's early-morning farm hour, and a few weeks later used them again.

More recently, Kelm spent an entire day with the KDKA sound-truck and recording equipment, manned by personnel from the station, in making transcriptions in Westmoreland County. Here was repeated the work on canning which was adapted, with the help of Lydia Tarrant, extension nutritionist, to the situation where the 4-H Club girls help their mothers to can the winter's food supply. Transcriptions also were made on capon production by 4-H Club members, the experiences of a 4-H Club boy in producing honey, and 4-H carries on from father to son. The last-mentioned transcription depicted how a former 4-H Club member, one of the first in the county, has continued to work with agricultural extension, and has as his goal a college education for each of his seven children. It also described the experiences of his boys in pig and dairy calf-club work. Needless to say, right out there on the farm or in the home is a splendid place to get natural sound effects.

In all this work the regular procedure has been followed of coordinating the work of the county agent, the home demonstration agent, the subject-matter specialist, and the radio station. Scripts were prepared based on visits with the farm folk who worked with us; and these went over the editorial desk before being used for the recordings. Although they were not always followed to the letter, they did enable the participants to present accurate, timely information on pertinent subjects.

It was learned that short transcriptions, 5 to 10 minutes long are best. Of course, this method has been used before, but its value as an indirect teaching device undoubtedly will cause it to receive more attention in the trying days ahead.

Grain-Shocking Parties

Farmers are having trouble aplenty getting labor this summer, but the way Walworth County, Wis., businessmen cooperated on grain shocking may suggest a solution for other farmers.

Walworth's labor-salvage program started in Elkhorn late in July, when County Agent James Beattie's office received calls for help from farmers who were unable to get grain shockers. The county agent reached seven Elkhorn businessmen and suggested that a "grain-shocking party" be organized, and that evening the men cleaned up a 15-acre field of barley.

The next day the program was extended, and 30 volunteers signed up for grain field work. Soon the number of "city farmers" was up to 65, and finally to 205—the largest total of the season. As many as 10 grain fields were shocked in a single night when the crews were working at full speed.

The plan was not confined to Elkhorn but spread to other parts of the county. However, in Elkhorn alone merchants, dentists, doctors, the county judge and register of deeds, and other businessmen contributed 1,500 man-hours of work and shocked 1,500 acres of grain.

Mobilization of labor kept two telephones busy all during the grain season, but County Agent Beattie reports that because of the cooperation of community businessmen "the problem of getting labor for shocking just never did materialize."

FIRE-RESISTANT CLOTHING is featured in a new California circular written by Ethelwyn Dodson, clothing specialist.

Cut toll of meat and leather

A national campaign to control the cattle grub is getting under way. This is the grub that takes a 10-percent toll from meat and leather every year. Meat is in the news today because it is scarce and is essential to win the war. With this year's record supply, 10 percent more is still needed. It takes more meat to feed our soldiers, sailors, and marines—more meat for hard workers in the war factories—more meat for hard-pressed allies. The 10-percent goal must be met under tight labor conditions and in spite of more than ordinary difficulties.

The grubs' toll from meat could make up the extra quota for next year. This meat can be reclaimed if all agents make a concerted and serious effort to control the grubs during the next few months when they can be found on the backs of the cattle.

Leather, too, is of great military importance; and the increased demand has made us look to the supplies. Grubs put holes in the best part of the hide and ruin it for sole leather and other uses which need good leather.

Reports from the biggest packing plants show that 35 percent of all cattle slaughtered in the United States are classed as grubby. One packing house in Kansas City found that nearly 62 percent of all animals slaughtered during 6 months of the year were grubby. Grubs are found in every State, and farmers often recognize them without comprehending the full extent of the loss in meat, milk, and leather.

Sometimes they do not connect the grub with the heel fly which runs the meat off the cattle in the spring. Young larvae from the eggs of the heel fly migrate through the vital organs for 9 months, continuing the damage and loss. Finally coming to the back of the animal, it perforates the skin and is in a stage when it can be found and killed. Beginning in November in the South—a little later in the North—and extending for several months, the season is ripe for killing the pest by dusting or washing the backs of the cattle with a good stiff brush and derris or cube or by using a power spray—the orchard spray can be used—to force the poison into the grub holes on the backs of the cattle.

Many counties have made a good start on the campaign; for example, the east Texas county of Anderson which in the past two seasons has become distinctly grub conscious. In November 1940, Cameron Siddall, extension entomologist, and A. L. Smith, animal husbandman for the State Extension Service, accompanied Dr. E. W. Laake, of the U. S. D. A., an authority on the cattle grub, to Anderson County to discuss control methods with County Agricultural Agent D. R. Carpenter. Anderson is a county of small farms, where livestock has been on the increase in the past 10 years. Grubs were common there—practically every herd had some infestation. Dr. Laake went back to the county to demonstrate control methods. The first year, 31 community demonstrations were held, using one or more herds at each demonstration.

The 700 4-H Club boys heard the story from the county agent and absorbed his enthusiasm. Fifteen 4-H Club teams were trained and, wherever they could arrange a demonstration, they went to work energetically, scrubbing the backs of both dairy and beef cattle. Twelve hundred cattle were treated. "In spite of all we could do, some adults learned how to treat for cattle grub," said Mr. Carpenter. At first, getting control materials was difficult, but the agent arranged with six storekeepers throughout the county to carry the necessary ingredients. Merchants offered prizes to the best team in their community, and the best team in the county put on a demonstration during the farmers' short course. Newspapers were glad to carry articles about the treatment and to announce when and where demonstrations were being held.

Demonstration Teams Trained

Last season, the dry method of dusting derris powder or cube on the backs of the cattle was used. The demonstrators and the farmers soon could mix the powder without getting too much up their noses and in their eyes. They liked this method. A demonstration team was trained in each of the 25 community clubs and about 40 demonstrations were held. The boys learned to give a realistic picture of the heel fly and how it became a grub and journeyed through the cattle, causing damage all the way and winding up on the backs where they could be found and killed.

The information in department bulletins was used; but, as the agent said, "the average farmer was too busy to read, so in addition to the demonstrations we worked out a simple card. In just 106 words we told the story." Two thousand of these cards were given out, and then another was made up which announced a local demonstration but still told the story of the treatment.

In organizing the work, the agent saw to it that the 4-H Club boys worked on the herd of a leading farmer in the community and that interested businessmen, as well as leading farmers knew about and attended some of the meetings and demonstrations. All agricultural workers—vocational teachers, SCS technicians, FSA supervisors, and others were personally invited to attend and sometimes were escorted to one or more of the demonstrations.

The best results followed a meeting in the schoolhouse with a nearby herd used for the demonstration immediately afterward. Experience proved that about 20 to 25 holes in the dusting can—about one-fourth inch in diameter—allowed the farmer to apply the dust to the backs of the cattle without dusting it all over himself as well.

"We thought we were keeping pretty close track of the cattle treated," writes Mr. Carpenter, "and figured it at 3,000 head; but just today a man told me how good the treatment had been for his herd, and I know they were not in the report at all." Many more were treated than in the previous season. One 11-year-old boy put on 6 demonstrations; another pair of boys treated 1,000 head. Wherever possible, a record was kept of the animals treated so that the owner could be notified when the next treatment date was due.

This season 1 farmer and 2 boys have been selected from 44 neighborhoods in the county, who agree to demonstrate the treatment to all the rest of the folk in the neighborhood. The demonstrations will be announced by card and letter from the extension office, but the boys will do the work and the lecturing. Mr. Carpenter says: "I have tried it out and know this works better than when I do all the talking." Two boys put on two demonstrations on the streets of Elkhart during a recent poultry show. The demonstration is an attraction at fairs and livestock field days. They even work to advantage in seasons when the grub is not on the backs of the cattle, for the boys like to paint a horrible word picture of what the grubs look like and the damage they do.

If enough agents will follow the leadership of Mr. Carpenter, the cattle grubs' toll can be eliminated in 1943.

4-H Achievement Week

4-H Clubs throughout the Nation are celebrating National 4-H Achievement Week November 7 to 14. Meetings, exhibits, and tours, are held, and recognition is given to work well done in rural communities everywhere. A national broadcast, November 7, starts the achievement week rolling, and it is wound up nationally by another broadcast on November 14. In his message to the 1,500,000 club members, Secretary Wickard said in part: "In a time of stress, you have helped substantially in enlarging the Nation's food and fiber supply and in storing and preserving food . . . All these contributions lead us to expect still larger things from you in 1943 . . . You can do your part by producing and preserving food, taking part in salvage campaigns, helping on the farm and in the home, keeping well and strong, continuing your education, studying the meaning and significance of democracy, and purchasing war stamps and bonds. In all this work, we want you to know that you are a definite part of your government's organization for helping to win the war and establishing a lasting peace."

Midwest youth fight on farm front

Rural youth in the farm belt undertake important war tasks, reported by J. Allan Beegle and Robert C. Clark of the Rural Youth Department, Iowa Extension Service.

■ Yes, our boys in military service do have an army behind them—an army of patriotic, energetic youth on the home front. This army of rural young men and women is using its vitality and enthusiasm to battle the Axis at home on the farm.

In the Middle West, young people are buckling down to the gigantic task of doing everything they can to win the war, and their efforts run the entire gamut of home-front war activities. Many of the jobs to be done are tasks made to order for youth, such as repairing machinery, fire protection, and salvaging scarce materials.

But young people are doing much more.

Much of the extra labor and added work required to produce more food is falling upon the shoulders of young people. This group in the Middle West is taking on much of the added responsibility after the hired man or brother leaves for the Army defense industry.

Four young men in the Kingsville, Mo., rural-youth organization have done an outstanding job in the conservation planning of more than 2,000 acres on their own and neighborhood farms. Oren Currie and Charles Struebin are farm operators, Jack Roberts farms with his father, and L. C. Eldredge owns a farm and works with his father. To increase production more efficiently, these young men have replanted their farms, planted their crops on the contour, built terraces, and rearranged their fields and fences to conform with land slope.

To stimulate increased production of soybeans, a much-needed crop, the Junior Farm Bureau of Warren County, Iowa, is sponsoring a county-wide soybean-yield contest. Prizes will be awarded to farmers with highest yields.

Many young people in Minnesota are helping to increase livestock production through the "farm-family partnership," plan encouraged by the Extension Service. Floyd Villeneuve, a member of the Aitkin County rural-youth group, is raising sheep in the northern cut-over section of Minnesota. Floyd struck a deal with his father and mother and purchased, on a partnership basis, 11 purebred ewes and a Shropshire ram. Because their 120-acre farm was already supporting as much livestock as it could handle, Floyd took an option on some wild land "across the creek." He is now well along toward making some money, and at the same time his increased livestock production is helping to fight the Axis.

Goodhue County, Minn., rural-youth members attacked the food-production problem from an unusual angle. They have staged a full-grown blitzkrieg on the gophers that are destroying crops and causing serious soil erosion on the steep slopes. First, they studied effective control measures, and then 24 of the members staged 43 demonstrations, 2 in each township. Eight hundred and ten farmers attended the demonstration "blitz," taught by young people.

The Illinois Extension Service is placing special emphasis upon the help young people can give their families in growing bigger and better gardens. Twenty-four members of the McDonough County group have planted Victory Gardens for their family needs. However, this is merely a means to an end, for the important thing is to encourage these young people to can or store sufficient fruits and vegetables to fill the needs of their family more completely.

It is inevitable that our all-out plane and tank production leaves little room for the output of farm machinery. This means that we are going to have to do a lot of repair work to add a few years to the life of our farm implements. Young people are doing much of the machinery repair work.

The Marshall County Junior Farm Bureau in Iowa, for instance, with the help of other agencies, sponsored a county-wide machinery-repair school. The committee in charge of arranging the school consisted of Jessie Knudsen, Otis Wheat, and Jean Holroyd, together with James Foster, the president of the group. The school, conducted in two sessions by an extension specialist, consisted of illustrated lectures and demonstrations on the care and management of farm machinery.

To a large extent, young people have shouldered the job of salvaging scarce materials. The originality of some groups in doing this job is indicated by the "junk Decatur's junk" campaign organized by the Decatur County Rural Youth Club in Indiana. According to Mary Jo Scheidler, secretary of the group, the committee set the county goal at 121 tons, assigned the responsibility of collecting junk to persons in every community, and obtained the cooperation of the Greensburg Chamber of Commerce to induce merchants to offer "specialists" as an added inducement for farmers to bring scrap iron to town.

Young people are doing their part in civilian defense. The Wayne County, Iowa, rural young people's group sponsored a county-wide first-aid class in which 56 persons enrolled. Bob Coulter, chairman of the first-aid classes, is now a member of the county first-aid committee appointed by the defense council.

Young people everywhere are purchasing bonds and stamps, but the ingenious methods youth groups use to stimulate buying are interesting. In the Iowa County, Iowa, rural young-people's group, each member contributes a dime for each battleship or cruiser sunk, a nickel for each troop transport or large Navy auxiliary vessel, and a penny for each "sub" or torpedo boat. In fact, at the present time, more than 25 young people's groups in Iowa are competing in a bond-and-stamp purchasing campaign.

Rural young people in many States are emphasizing good health and nutrition as a contribution to winning the war. The Benton County, Iowa, Junior Farm Bureau, for example, outlined a health program consisting of talks and group discussions on health, as well as a group physical examination. Much of the work young people have been doing on health in Iowa is done through study and educational features at meetings. Iowa groups are opening their meetings with a roll call on good health habits and using an extension-prepared quiz entitled "Dr. R. Y. P. on Health."

Sadie Campbell, Wichita rural youth member, teaches country school in the winter and helps to produce more food on her father's farm in the summer.

Charles Stillman, left, of Palo Alto County, Iowa, served as educational cooperator and talked over the food-and-feed budget with his neighbor Fred Quam. Charles is now in the armed forces.

Thirty-two members of the rural young people of Lyon County, Minn., have taken the "Mantoux test" for tuberculosis and are working on a county-wide health-improvement plan, including an "area vaccination" for smallpox, as Minnesota has no compulsory vaccination law. Three members of the group are qualified first-aid instructors and are conducting demonstrations throughout Lyon County.

In the art of morale building, young people are "past masters." Again, in this war they are doing many things to improve community morale, as well as to help maintain morale among the armed forces.

The Marion County Rural-Youth Club in Indiana recently held a dance for 40 soldiers from Fort Benjamin Harrison. Through the cooperation of the USO, Evelyn Long, chairman of the committee, arranged for the dance to be held in the Christian Park Community House. The favorite "juke" box provided rhythm for social and square dancing. Sandwiches were served by the youth club.

Many young people's groups are conducting an organized letter-writing campaign. According to Margaret Hammel, Randolph County, Ill., the members of that group wrote "wallpaper" letters to five former members now in the armed forces.

Pullet camps push production

■ The summer of 1942 saw a record number of range shelters for pullets go into use on Missouri farms. So widespread has become the use of these shelters that no longer will any self-respecting, patriotic pullet consider going through the summer without spending the hot weeks in one of these camp arrangements in order to get in condition to do her part in the food-production program.

The old tried and true system of setting up demonstrations has been followed by the Extension Service in egging on the program. However, something new was added in the form of victory exhibits. But let's back up a little before going ahead.

The summer camps consist of movable, well-ventilated range shelters located on a clean, uncontaminated area—preferably some kind of pasture—over which the pullets can roam. The shelter consists of a solid roof over roosting poles with wire netting on all four sides. It usually is located at least 200 yards away from the old poultry yards, depending on how far the owner has to go to find ground over which no chickens have ranged in recent years. No poultry fencing encloses the range, as the pullets make the shelter their central headquarters and return there to feed and roost. Large feeders and waterers near the shelters make unnecessary more than one trip a day by the poultry raiser.

Only a few years old is this plan of taking the pullets, when they are about 6 to 10 weeks of age, out of the brooder house and away from the old poultry yards so that they can develop faster and better on uncontaminated ground and in a ventilated range shelter. The birds are kept there until they are moved to laying houses, usually early in the fall.

County extension agents and Extension Specialist C. E. Rohde have aided a number of farm families in building shelters to demonstrate the value of summer camps. The shelters have proved relatively simple and inexpensive to build, the average farmer being able to construct one by following the plans in the Missouri College of Agriculture circular entitled "The Missouri Summer Range Shelter." As a variety of materials can be utilized in construction of the shelters, farmers use what they have at hand, frequently holding the cash cost down to a few dollars. Once a demonstration is set up, neighbors see its value and copy the plan.

Lumberyards of the State have aided the program by building sample range shelters and by providing material cut to the right size so that little sawing is required to erect such a structure.

During several county-wide meetings held for poultry raisers this past winter and early spring, one or more of these range shelters were displayed on courthouse lawns. In some counties, lumberyard owners cooperated in making a complete Victory Poultry Equipment Exhibit of home-made supplies, including brooders, waterers, and feeders, in addition to the shelters.

Last spring saw the development by the Missouri College of Agriculture of an offshoot of the range shelter. It is called The Combination Brooder and Range Shelter for the Family Poultry Flock. Despite its long name, it gained immediate popularity with families raising 50 to 75 chickens, and with 4-H Club members, who used it in carrying on their poultry project. In some cases, two or more of these brooder-shelters were used by larger operators. So cheap was the heating of the brooder that many operators reported fuel costs to be less than 50 cents a brood.

Mr. Rohde believes that use of a summer range shelter increases the annual net income of poultry raisers by 40 cents a pullet, or an average of $40 to $50 a year per flock. Each shelter should be good for 10 years, so a $400 to $500 net increase can be expected from the use of such a shelter.

The Missouri Extension Service is convinced that such shelters have played an important part in developing the hens that have pushed the State up to fourth place among all States in egg production.

Storing Mississippi Vegetables

Food is being produced in unprecedented quantities by farm people throughout the Nation. The spirit of willingness to work has never been higher among farm people, and this spirit has produced more food than storage facilities can handle. To show farm people how to store this food successfully at little expense was the purpose of a series of demonstrations in Mississippi. These demonstrations were supervised by county agents, home demonstration agents, and specialists in horticulture, agricultural engineering, and food preservation.

Sixteen demonstrations were held throughout Mississippi during the summer and fall to give county agents and home agents training in the construction and use of a vegetable storage pit made of native material. This series of demonstrations was arranged by the district agents and specialists in horticulture, agricultural engineering, and food preservation. Farm sites for the storage pits were selected in July and August by county agents and specialists in 16 counties. The locations were staked and a bill of materials explained to the farmer and agent. When the preliminary preparations were completed and the hole dug, a date was set; and the agents in counties adjacent to the county having the demonstration were notified of the date of demonstration. The county and home agent, with a few interested leaders from 3 to 5 counties, attended the demonstration where the storage pit was built by farmers, agents, and specialists. During the day, demonstrations were given on construction details, food preservation, and storage of root crops, with special emphasis on agent training.

Three types of pit were recommended—a pole pit, a concrete pit, and a cellar under the house. The pole pit is built into a hillside and has all framework constructed of 6- to 8-inch cured cedar, cypress, or hardwood poles. No material essential to the war is used in this construction work. These pits are built 6½ feet deep and have 8 by 10 feet of floor space. They are covered with thick hardwood slabs or rough-sawed boards, tar paper, and at least 14 inches of soil. Drainage is provided by 4 inches of gravel or cinders on the floor of the pit and a gradual slope from back of pit, across floor and out the entrance way that opens on side of slope. Good ventilation is another important feature in the plan and is obtained by the use of an 8- by 8-inch screened ventilator in the top and an adjustable opening in the double entrance door. These pits are ideal for the storage of Irish potatoes; sweetpotatoes; root crops, as turnips, carrots, beets, and rutabagas; cabbage; Chinese cabbage; cushaws; apples and pears; canned goods; vinegar and lard. Farmers with poultry flocks find them useful for holding eggs in good condition for a few days until they can accumulate a sufficient quantity for market.—*R. O. Monosmith, extension horticulturist, Mississippi.*

A community food arsenal

JENNIE E. COLEMAN, Home Demonstration Agent, Laurens County, South Carolina

■ Under the sponsorship of the Barksdale-Narnie Home Demonstration Club, of which Mrs. M. C. Waldrop is the demonstration local leader, the harvesting, conserving, and storing of the products of the Victory Garden in this community were completed. This Victory Garden was begun with the idea of establishing a community food arsenal for emergency, should the need arise, and, in any case, producing a part of the supply for the school-lunch project in the community.

With the help of the WPA school-lunch supervisor and workers, the donations and help of the home demonstration club members and other citizens of the community, 5 acres were planted to such vegetables as tomatoes, okra, string beans, cabbage, carrots, butter beans, and peas. From these vegetables, more than 3,000 quarts of such things as tomatoes, tomato juice, soup mixture, green beans, and kraut have been canned. Two acres were planted in Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and corn. From this, 35 bushels of Irish potatoes were gathered and stored. Equal amounts of sweetpotatoes are expected to be harvested shortly, and that these will be stored in a potato-curing house to be drawn upon as needed. The corn will supply enough meal and grits to feed the school children; the surplus will be sold and the proceeds used to purchase other items needed to balance the food supply. Dried peas and butter beans are being gathered at present. They will be treated for weevils and stored in suitable containers.

To continue the food supply through the fall, turnips, greens, and carrots were planted. Late tomatoes bore until frost and then were stored to furnish slicing tomatoes until late in the season.

Plans were made to can a beef late in the fall and, in the early winter, to butcher a hog, parts of which will be cured and parts canned.

The school lunchroom began operation again this fall and draws from this food supply as needed. At the same time, other items will be added to the store, thus helping to keep the arsenal up to standard.

Seeds that grew

Mrs. Edna Campbell Richardson, formerly Home Demonstration Agent, Lancaster County, South Carolina

■ Many are the days that pass when remarks like these may be heard on the streets and in the stores of Lancaster: "There are more gardens than ever before in Lancaster County"; then, "I believe more people are canning this year"; and later, "Our poor people seem to be making more effort to produce and conserve food than in years past."

The fact that people of the poorer class are making a more desperate effort to live at home is due to the fact that someone found a way to help them. When the Lancaster County Civilian Defense Organization began making plans for war work, they placed great interest in the food problem of the county. The chairman of the civilian defense organization, Mrs. Ben C. Hough, Jr., served on a committee with the farm and home agents to use $100 donated by the OCD to buy garden seeds for the low-income group of people in Lancaster County.

Packages of seeds, containing enough for a family of 5 for 1 year, were purchased for 30 communities in the county. Found in these packages were turnips, cabbage, collards, English peas, black-eyed peas, tomato, and bean seeds.

The committee asked the home demonstration clubs to distribute the seeds to deserving families in their communities. As there are only 18 of these communities having home demonstration clubs, the missionary societies assisted in the distribution. Each community was given 4 packages of seed for their families. Negro people received part of the seeds and white people the remainder. Approximately 125 families received these seeds.

It was most interesting to observe how much time and attention members of the clubs and societies gave to the garden work among the low-income groups in their respective communities. At each club meeting, members told of the garden work they had seen among those people receiving the seeds.

Some of the neighborhood leaders helped the families with their seeds and garden work. Mrs. Howard Jordan said: "Yesterday I took my pressure cooker with me to Mrs. Threatt's house, and we canned fruits most of the day." Mrs. Threatt did not have a pressure cooker, and the help Mrs. Jordan gave her was most worth while.

Leaders' reports show that the families canned about one-third more than they canned last year. If this quantity can be increased from year to year, it is believed that the low-income group will be a better-fed group.

Some of the people receiving the seeds have saved some of them in order that seeds may be passed on to other deserving people next year. Tomato, turnip, bean, and English pea seeds have been saved. If each community saves enough seeds for one other family in its community, this will be a big help.

The people serving as chairmen and directors of this work feel that it has been a very worth-while piece of work. They are greatly indebted to the OCD of Lancaster for the splendid cooperation it has given.

In the Army Now

"I've bumped into many 4-H Club boys in the Air Corps. Interesting how I happened to find out that they were club members. I was train commander on a 10-car troop train taking some 400 trainees to a field up in Georgia not long ago, and as I stood on the back platform with one of my corporals he made some remark about a herd of Jerseys that was pasturing near the tracks, an unusual sight down here. I followed it up and found that he was a club boy from west Texas and that he had several Jerseys of his own and also a flock of Leghorns as his official project. The radio operator on another train was a club boy from Montana with some 25 Hereford cows as his project on his dad's 7,000-acre ranch. The driver of a jeep who took me for a couple of inspection rides the other night when I was officer of the day was a club member from Mississippi. He had 3 acres of some special kind of cotton. So it goes.

"May it be said to the credit of all club members I have met and most boys from farms, that they are above the average enlisted men in the Army, and it's not long before they have a 'noncom' rating."—*Excerpt from a letter to the officers and directors of the Ohio County Extension Agents' Association by Capt. William S. Barnhart (Pancoast Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.), formerly county agricultural agent of Muskingum County, Ohio.*

Freezer Lockers

Seven hundred additional frozen-food locker plants for storing locally grown food were opened during the year ended July 1942. This brings the total of Extension's fifth annual count to 4,323 plants in 46 States. The greatest current growth was in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, with more rapid development appearing in the Northeast.

The locker industry is storing perishable foods at the rate of better than 600 million pounds a year for more than 1 million families, three-fourths of whom are farmers. Capacity business is reported from almost all sections of the country.

All the States report that these locker plants are serving as additional local outlets for information on wartime food-production and nutrition programs.

Community gardens yield bountifully

H. D. BROWN, Professor of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University

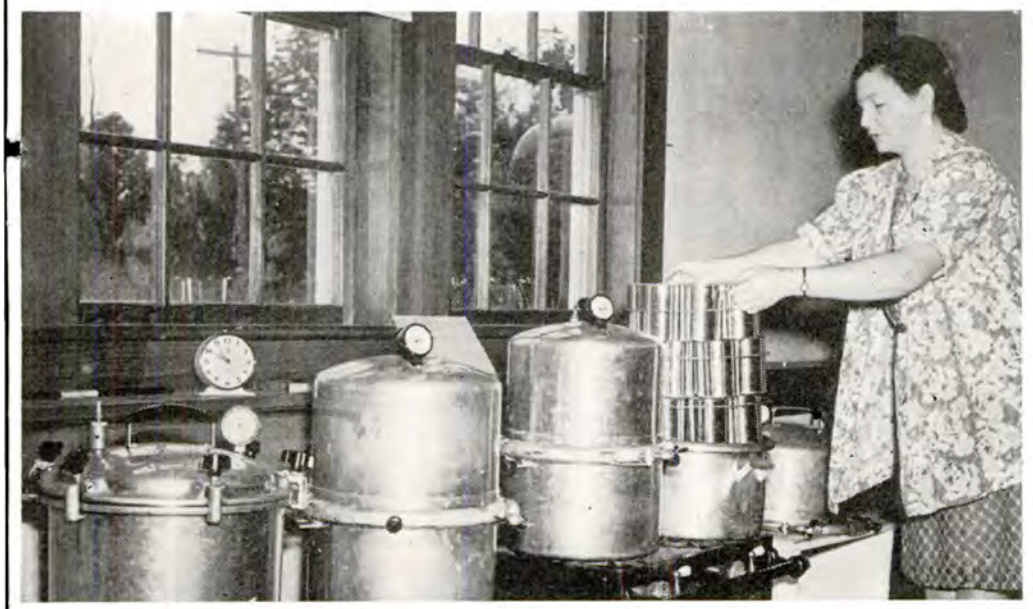
Victory Gardens yielded a bountiful crop in Ohio in 1942. This is especially true of supervised gardens. It is estimated that 3,700 acres of land were used by 29,000 families for growing vegetables on this plan in Ohio in 1942. This, added to an estimated 51,000 school gardens, 220,000 farm gardens, and 286,000 additional private Victory Gardens, gives the State an impressive figure of 586,000 Victory Gardens for 1942.

In Franklin County, 1,250 families planted 150 acres to supervised community gardens. Edward Clime, a vegetable grower who has supervised these gardens for 9 years, states that yields this season exceeded those for any previous season. He estimates that these community gardens in Franklin County yielded 10,000 bushels of tomatoes, 30,000 dozen ears of sweet corn, 4,500 bushels of beans, 750 tons of cabbage, 1,800 bushels of carrots, 1,800 bushels of turnips, 150 tons of leafy vegetables, as well as many miscellaneous vegetables in 1942.

Community canning centers were located at the Godman Guild and the Urban League.

Mr. Clime's salary for the summer months is paid by the Columbus and Franklin County Community Fund. The land is donated by private individuals and commercial firms. Application for garden plots is made through the Godman Guild, the Gladden Community House, the Urban League, the South Side Y. M. C. A., and the Salvation Army, all of which cooperate in this project.

Bay State is canning-conscious



Brookline cannery, promoted and operated by the Chestnut Hill, Mass., Garden Club.

Massachusetts homemakers are canning-conscious and this winter will have millions of jars of vegetables and fruits stored away in canning closets to help cut down the high cost of living and to improve family diets. William R. Cole, home canning authority of the Massachusetts Extension Service, says that not only are farm women canning-conscious but that city women likewise realize the values received from putting away fruits and vegetables for winter use.

Brookline, Mass., a town that has the reputation of being the home town of the elite from Boston, had a canning center which this year put up more than 12,000 jars. Some homemakers brought their products and did their own canning. Others sent in orders for so many jars. In that case, the supervisor bought the products and charged enough to include the cost of such items as jars and labor. Labor was hired or donated. All work was done under the direction of supervisors trained at a special school by the State Extension Service.

Cambridge likewise had a canning center where homemakers came to can products for the winter. In the city of Boston, 27 special demonstrations and lectures were given by State College workers on home canning and the value of home-canned products in the diet. More than 1,100 homemakers attended these demonstrations. In West Springfield, a canning center was maintained where homemakers could bring products and do their home canning or could bring products and pay attendants for the canning. In Richmond, which is a rural community, another home-canning center was maintained where more than 8,000 glass jars or tin cans were filled.

Eleven municipalities cooperated with the WPA in operating canneries, producing material for the school lunch project.

During the summer and fall, approximately 1,500 canning meetings were held in Massachusetts. Cooperating on the home-canning program were the Massachusetts State Extension Service, the county Extension Services, the Civilian Defense, the Red Cross, and numerous other groups. In the canning meetings conducted in the city or rural communities, the demonstrators used garden products in advance of the season so that the homemakers could do their canning while products were plentiful and easily obtained.

Mr. Cole also reports that 1,800 homemakers throughout the State have been given special training in food-preservation work and are on call at any time to women in their neighborhood for advice or printed information on food-preservation problems.

Editor Visits Negro Movable School

Stanley High, one of the editors of Reader's Digest, traveled with the Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels during the week of August 4. In addition, Nicholas Kollock, Alabama agent for Negro extension work, took Mr. High on a 500-mile itinerary over the State to visit remote Negro farmers who had taken part in the movable school in the past few years. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the school reached 579 men, women, girls, and boys from 240 Negro farm families in Perry County, Ala., that week. Demonstrations were given to 323 women and girls in food selection and preparation, house furnishing, poultry, gardening, health and sanitation, and food preservation by the movable school agent, Mrs. B. T. Pompey; the nurse, Miss J. L. Dent; and the Perry County home agent, Sara L. Wright. To the 256 men and boys, demonstrations were given in banking sweetpotatoes, selection and care of the family dairy cow, cutting and building steps, and making screens for doors and windows, by R. R. Bell, movable-school agent, and Lawrence C. Johnson, Perry County farm agent.

OHIO FARM FRONT FACTS is the title of a publication put out by the State Extension staff to keep the agents up to date on wartime progress.

Kansas gardens multiply when all agencies work to common end

Kansas aimed at a 35-percent increase in the number of farm gardens in 1942, when the State Victory Garden campaign was launched. Recent reports show that the number of gardens planted in the State this year was actually about 60 percent above the 1941 figure, and that most of the gardens planted by habitual vegetable growers were larger and more varied than usual.

Favorable weather must be given part of the credit for this accomplishment. But the lion's share of the honor is due to the method of organizing the campaign which united the efforts of a wide variety of public and private agencies in a concerted drive for more gardens. The approach proved so successful that a somewhat similar system probably will be used in 1943.

The hopoff for the Kansas campaign was a State-wide Victory Garden conference called by the Governor of the State and held in the Hall of Representatives in the State Capitol building on January 12. At the request of the Governor, Director H. J. C. Umberger of the Kansas Extension Service served as chairman. His first step in convening the conference was the appointment of four committees. One was assigned the responsibility for organizing the farm-garden campaign and subject matter and was headed by the extension horticulturist and the State home demonstration leader. The second was charged with development of school and community gardens, with the State director of vocational education as chairman. A publicity committee was appointed, with the extension editor as chairman. And a fourth committee, under the direction of the secretary of the State board of agriculture, worked on the campaign budget and the problem of seed, fertilizer, and insecticide supplies.

A large number of agencies and institutions participated in the conference. Included were the AAA, WPA, NYA, SMA, FSA, BAE, FCA, FSCC, SCS, the United States Employment Service, Forest Service, and the Kansas USDA War Board—all connected with the Federal Government. In addition, there were parent-teacher association representatives; ornamental-horticulture representatives; officers of the State agricultural-planning committee; members of the State nutrition committee; officials of the State board of agriculture; a regional Boy Scout executive; representatives of the forestry, fish, and game commission; staff members in agriculture, home economics, home-economics education, and horticulture from Kansas State College; garden-club representatives; nurserymen; fruit growers; seed dealers; bankers; members of the State industrial commission; chamber of commerce representatives; teachers' association members; social-welfare workers; representatives of the State department of public instruction; vocational agriculture and vocational education executives; and staff members from 11 newspapers and 6 radio stations.

The entire group heard an address by the Governor which was broadcast to the State, listened to reports of the National Defense Gardening Conference, and then went to work in committee sessions to draft the Kansas campaign.

That campaign started off with district meetings attended by county agents and local representatives of the various agencies interested in the movement. This was followed by county conferences, where the plan for the county campaign was definitely drawn and the responsibilities divided among the organizations concerned.

A basic feature of every county plan was a house-to-house canvass of all farm neighborhoods, conducted by selected local leaders. These leaders were the forerunners of the later-developed neighborhood-leader system for all wartime extension programs.

Families Sign Pledge Cards

The neighborhood-garden leaders were provided with ammunition in the form of pledge cards for families to sign, indicating their intention to produce a Victory Garden in 1942; wall placards, printed in red, white, and blue, which were given to those families signing pledge cards; and printed folders containing a family garden budget for good nutrition and also giving technical suggestions on vegetable varieties, rate and date of planting, and similar information. Each family growing the garden, in accordance with its pledge, received a certificate of appreciation signed by the Governor. All this printed material was financed by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the Kansas Industrial Commission.

A State-wide program of demonstrations on food preservation and storage was arranged by the extension home economists to promote the most effective use of abundant vegetables. Home demonstration agents conducted public canning demonstrations in their counties, and emergency nutritionists were employed to handle the work in the remainder of the State. Women neighborhood leaders were especially urged to attend the demonstrations to get first-hand information. A series of six circulars was printed by the Extension Service to provide reference notes for these leaders and others. Included in the series were pamphlets on canning, freezing, brining, drying, and storage. Sixty thousand copies of each pamphlet were distributed.

A constant campaign of newspaper and radio publicity was carried on throughout the entire gardening and canning season. Articles were prepared each week by members of the college horticulture-department staff and by extension horticulturists. Some of these were sent to all the 500 weekly newspapers in the State as part of the weekly extension news service; others were sent to county agricultural agents for localization and adaptation and were turned over to the newspapers by the agents; and still others were used on KSAC, the college radio station, and syndicated in a manuscript service to 20 cooperating commercial radio stations. Three or four articles a week were prepared, beginning in February and continuing almost without interruption until fall. Every release distributed carried a symbol—the words "Victory Gardens" surrounded by asterisks—at the top indicating its connection with the garden program. Newspaper editors also were supplied with a one-column mat of the Kansas Victory Garden symbol to be used as a heading for a weekly garden column.

The campaign got results. The number of Kansas farm gardens jumped from 85,000 in 1941 to approximately 140,000 in 1942. Most of the gardens were larger than in past years; and there was an encouraging increase in the use of windbreaks, tile irrigation, and other "insurance" practices.

Definite data on the results are being obtained by means of personal interviews with farm families in every section of the State and by means of a questionnaire mailed to a few of the regular listeners of Radio Station KSAC.

The personal interviews were handled by emergency nutritionists, and the families interviewed were selected on an impartial spot-check basis. Interviews were made in 1 county in each of the State's 15 type-of-farming areas. From 1 to 3 townships in the county were involved. All farm families were listed alphabetically, and the third, thirteenth, twenty-third, etc., families were visited. Questions asked pertained to the family garden, the amount of food canned and stored, and the extent of other home food production, including meat and milk. The same questionnaire was used in the mail survey.

The tabulation of results has not been completed, but it is evident that there are more gardens and larger gardens than usual this year, and there is a greater variety of vegetables in those gardens. The nutrition score of the average family should be higher than in other recent years.

But not every Kansas farm had a garden; and not every garden was as large or as well-managed as it should have been; so Kansas plans to do the job in a bigger and better fashion in 1943.

Tennessee maps new garden frontiers

Victory gardens concentrate effort where food production is practical and where the need is great

W. C. PELTON, Extension Horticulturist, Tennessee

■ In such times as these, the Extension Service needs to reach more people and so plan their efforts that the contact is effective and vital. In the Tennessee Victory Garden program, we are doing this by systematically canvassing specific groups where we know that food production is practical and are gaging our program to their interests and capabilities.

One such opportunity seemed to be with families on relief rolls. A new approach was devised by Commissioner Paul Savage of the State Department of Public Welfare. Querying the 50,000 persons on the rolls, he found that many had space for gardens and would be glad to plant any seed sent to them. Many others reported that they already had seed, which they promised to plant. With the information obtained as a guide, 15,727 families were sent seed money, ranging from 25 cents to $1, with their April checks.

The Extension Service prepared a leaflet on gardening especially for them. It has a form for a production record; and many of the people, if not all, have kept records which will show the value of this direct assistance in food production.

Typical of the attitude of many of these people is that of an old-age pensioner who wrote: "I am not able to get around except on my hands and knees, but come spring and sunshiny weather I likes to get my hands in the dirt and has my friends take me out to the garden where I drags myself along and plants my seeds. I am proud to do this garden for my country."

One of the improvements in this set-up planned for the coming season is to give the seed money in two installments, one for summer gardens and the other for fall gardens. This would also help families to plant a garden who were put on the welfare rolls after the winter allowance was made.

To enlist the help of younger children in farm homes, the idea to have a Junior Food Army was tried out in Sardis Ridge one-room school with the cooperation of the teacher. The Extension Service provided a muster roll in red, white, and blue, to be signed by the children. Gold stars were placed after the names of those who did creditable work in food production, and all 15 children who signed were given stars. The muster roll will be framed and hung on the schoolhouse wall as a permanent record. All these children are under 4-H Club age. One lad of 4 years insisted on having a garden.

The Sardis Ridge Junior Food Army points to a method of enlisting the help of the youngest children in family food production. Another method of enlisting the rural elementary school children in wartime food production was worked out in cooperation with the State supervisor of elementary schools, R. Lee Thomas. Two circulars, one on spring gardens and one on fall gardens, were prepared. The latter was written in language easily read by fourth-and-fifth-grade children so that it could be used as lesson and story-writing material in the grades. We are told that fifth-grade language is the kind best suited to a wide range of ages. If this is true, our fall-garden circular for schools may well reach and influence adults who would not use more learned publications.

Another group for which we made special plans were the Negro sharecroppers. Landlords and public workers asked for help in getting these families to use all their opportunities to make gardens. A new circular described a garden in a cotton patch, with the same spacing of rows, cultivation, and similar but more intensive fertilization. This was given wide circulation. With the help of this circular, and a definite plan, extension agents have been able to promote a better understanding of needs and opportunities in food production on cotton farms among both landowners and croppers.

Feeling that implementing a better garden movement was more important than talking and writing about one, we devised the extension seed collections as a tool for implementing better gardens. These collections are planned by the Extension Service but sold by private concerns. The 1942 collection contains six vegetables: Louisiana Danvers carrot, early prolific Straightneck squash, Shogoin turnip, Tendergreen, Chinese cabbage, and Rokusun garden soybean. This collection is of special interest to the home demonstration club garden demonstrators who like to have some clear-cut piece of demonstration work to do. Each item claims either special food value or novelty to add variety to the diet. It also is a definite project in nutrition for home demonstration club members.

Home Demonstration Agent Martha Love of Giles County reports: "Eight hundred and fifty packages of this year's seed collection have been planted. The home demonstration club members distributed the seed in all but 3 communities where local merchants handled them. About 65 packages were given free to worthy families."

Because of the special interest centering round one or another of these 6 vegetables in the 1942 collection, we do not hesitate to consider each of the 10,000 persons who bought the collection as neighborhood demonstrators who will influence a much larger number of people.

Next year, garden soybeans will probably be further emphasized for a number of reasons. Difficulty with bean beetles in common beans argues for more soybeans in the September and October diet. The larger number of home and community flour mills suggest that soybeans might be grown more often for making flour, especially as stored soybeans appear not to suffer from dry-seed insects which are the bane of cereal grains and the common garden beans and cowpeas. Garden soybeans are labor-saving as they are planted in the spring and need only to be cultivated with other crops. They lick the bugbear of shelling green beans. For these reasons, garden soybeans will be prominent in the 1943 Victory Garden plans which are now being formulated.

Texas Editors Salvage Scrap

When the War Production Board asked engravers and printers to look around and salvage all of their obsolete cuts, the Texas Extension editorial office found that they could dispense with the 1,100 copper and zinc cuts shown in the picture, reports Laura Lane, acting extension editor in Texas, shown at the left.

■ Negro farmers of Lincoln County, Miss., organized a cooperative vegetable-marketing association and in the first 6 months marketed cooperatively 1,505 bushels of vegetables, which netted the members participating a total of $1,704.72, reports Negro Agent E. A. Rials.

Who is this neighborhood leader?

Much has been written about the neighborhood-leader system; but, after all is said and done, it is the individual leader that makes the system work. These few brief glimpses of leaders at work in several States indicate just what caliber these men and women are.

Blind—Does his bit as Minuteman

■ In our present war effort, we are taking every precaution to be certain that all our resources are put to use. We collect scrap rubber and iron; we cut a little more hay and feed another cow; every man, woman, and child able to help is contributing his full share to beat the enemy. The agricultural Minutemen and Minutewomen were organized to further help rural people in their efforts. Now we find that even the blind are helping.

Mrs. Julia Forton of Antwerp has informed us that Clifton Eagon of Antwerp is serving as an agricultural Minuteman even though totally blind. Blackouts make no difference to him, for he gets around to see his charges as easily in dark as in daylight. Perhaps the most satisfactory part of the story is that Mr. Eagon is happy with his responsibility. He feels that he is making a concerted effort and a genuine contribution, and he is. It will be through the cooperation of willing people like Mr. Eagon that we shall finally win the war. We are glad to have him on our side.—*Lucian Freeman, summer assistant county agent, Jefferson County, N. Y.*

Ask a busy person

"If you want something done, ask the busy person," certainly holds true in the case of Mrs. Clovis Vandermillion, president of the Rye Home Demonstration Club. Mrs. Vandermillion is community Minuteman in her community and, in addition to serving on every activity the wartime has brought about, is serving on the county marketing committee. Rye school had closed when the first sugar rationing (for table use) came up, so the teachers were not available to do the work. Mrs. Vandermillion signed them up at her home. This was followed by the Red Cross drive, the stamp and bond sale, the scrap-iron drive, and the rubber drive. Mrs. Vandermillion was right in on all of it. The community purchased a church out of the camp area, and the club had the wiring for electricity done. Mrs. Vandermillion did the "shopping around" for the supplies.

If the Vandermillions were to have their usual tomato truck crop this year, it was up to Mrs. Vandermillion to care for it as the mines were working and Mr. Vandermillion could not be released and the son was working in town. The first tomatoes on the market were from her patch, and most of her tomatoes were marketed for 10 cents a pound.—*Ruth Fairbairn, home demonstration agent, north Sebastian County, Ark.*

A Finnish leader writes to her county agent

DEAR MR. GUNDERSON: Wish to inform you that a neighborhood war club was organized in Comet. It was a nice group, with 20 neighbors present. Leaders were elected—Richard Linn, Mrs. Oscar Jurmu, and myself.

We decided to have meetings once a month. At the next meeting Mr. Linn will explain the President's Seven-Point Program to Prevent Inflation; also other present-day problems will be discussed. We shall try to translate into Finnish for the benefit of the older folks that can't fully understand the English language.

We also talked about organizing 4-H Clubs in Comet. How many children over 10 years must there be before a club can be organized? Some parents thought the distance to the recently organized Jackson 4-H Club was too great for our children.

These neighborhood clubs may have a far-reaching purpose for the future. Comet and Jackson people already know from experience that good results can come from cooperating and working together. For example, we organized Comet and Jackson Lotta Svard group for Finland relief with very good results. The spiritual and educational benefits each received can't be measured with dollars and cents. How many hidden talents we discovered among our neighbors! At first it seemed that the ladies did all the talking and reading, but soon we got our men folks interested too; and surprisingly good speeches were given by our older folks, both men and women, and poems and vocal and musical selections from younger members. After the meeting, coffee was served.

And then, when our own dear country was forced into war, we reorganized, February 1, 1942. Comet and Jackson Lotta Svard group work for the benefit of the American Red Cross War Relief Fund. We continued meetings and programs for the benefit of that fund. We had our last meeting in April when we decided to take summer vacation until September, as all farm folks were busy with summer farm work and gardens.

I am sorry and beg your pardon for taking up your valuable time to read such a long letter, but I have been a chairman of this Comet and Jackson group almost 3 years. To my own idea this kind of good-deed get-together meeting has more value than we expect, especially in these hard war times. We have need to associate with our neighbors more than ever—to do and plan our best, one and all, for the benefit of our own dear United States of America.—*Mrs. Charles Sippola, neighborhood leader, Wakefield, Mich.*

Louisiana leaders speak

At a meeting of all the neighborhood leaders in Pointe Coupee Parish, La., the leaders exchanged experiences. One farmer, with 5 or 6 of his own tenant families on his list of 23 farm families, said he took his truck and scales and went to each farm, collecting, weighing, and paying families for all scrap rubber they could find. He then loaded it on his truck and carried all of it to a filling station. Another leader, a tenant farmer with a crippled hand, was next on his feet and told the group that he did not have an automobile or truck, but that God had given him 2 good feet and he had called on all of his 17 families by walking and that they had all responded. Some of the Negro families could not buy more than 10-cent stamps, yet they gave that much willingly and promised to continue to buy.

Maintaining Home Equipment

Virginia agricultural engineering specialists, together with home-economics specialists, recently held training schools for county professional workers such as FSA, WPA, NYA, vocational agricultural teachers, and home economics teachers, as well as county extension agents, in every county in the State. The maintenance and repair of household equipment was discussed with the workers who attended. Sewing machines were most popular, but care of all equipment was demonstrated. These workers will, in turn, hold maintenance and repair clinics for rural people on a community basis.

■ "Help days" have been arranged during the summer for South Dakota 4-H Club girls who are on demonstration teams. Each county is assigned different days for the club girls to receive help in their demonstration activities.

Many communities are being reached through these 4-H demonstrations of some extension project related to the war program—such projects as food preservation, vegetable storage, dairy foods, health, first aid, and farm and home safety.

■ Alabama farmers in 17 southeastern counties have signed 31,869 pledges amounting to $1,283,960.87 during the recent war stamp and bond pledge campaign. The farm people have also collected 1,734,602 pounds of scrap rubber. This collection exceeds their quota by nearly 200,000 pounds.

Soil Conservation Association backs Extension program

W. R. TASCHER, Extension Conservationist, Missouri

■ Osage County is one of the 51 counties in Missouri where soil-improvement associations lend strong backing to the soil-building and soil-conserving programs of the Extension Service and other agencies. County Agent Don Spalding of that county says that more than 500 farmers now compose the county association which, like the others, is nonprofit in nature.

The range of activities now under way in Osage County explains to a degree the widespread interest in this organization. On a typical day, there are four limestone crushers operating to supply the 20,000 tons of agricultural limestone ordered this year, including that being paid for by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This limestone is being quarried, orders assembled, quality checked, weights checked—all under the supervision of the organization. Twelve limestone spreaders owned by the group are used to spread the limestone. With this year's production, the association will have produced and distributed more than 50,000 tons of agricultural limestone.

There are 21 terracing blades available in the county—6 owned by the association, 5 by the Farm Security Administration, and the remainder by the groups and individuals who purchased them through the association. Six farm levels go along with the 6 blades, so each township has a level with which to lay out terraces. The association hopes to provide additional levels so that neighborhood groups will have access to them, especially for contouring. These are lent free of charge to members or to leaders who work on members' farms.

The most prized possession of the organization is a new terracing machine and a tractor to operate it. Although the association now owns a two-thirds interest in this equipment, it will assemble orders for terracing and gradually transfer its interest to a private owner who will pay for it from the income.

Cooperation with the Missouri Conservation Commission has made possible a loan to the association of three fresnos for pond construction. These, together with pipe and assistance with the locating of ponds, have resulted in the construction of 90 ponds properly made, fenced, and piped for livestock. The association arranged, as necessary, for custom pond building in 1941, providing for the construction of 50 ponds in this manner.

The association arranges for tours and meetings so that farmers have a chance to see farm results. Last year, in cooperation with the county agent, officers of the organization studied the demonstrations available in the county and charted the tour for the public to see them. Fifty-five farmers made this trip and observed the practices chosen for their study.

The officers and directors of the group are elected annually, and they hold four regular meetings throughout the year. There is a small annual membership fee.

This association was started when the Soil Conservation Service initiated a limestone-crushing program in 1936 and was reorganized and incorporated in 1939 under the appropriate law for such nonprofit organizations and named "The Osage County Soil Improvement Association."

County Agent Spalding, in describing the purpose of the association, said: "Folks want to help in using the better practices of farming on their farms. Working together, they can do some things of this kind better than when working alone. The next several years will challenge the best in farmers to produce the needed food and, at the same time, not waste soil. Our association helps in getting farm plans translated into good farming on the land."

Neighborhood leaders get farm coverage

■ According to reports from all 48 States, the neighborhood-leader system was set up in 95 percent of the rural counties on August 1. In all but 3 States, 1 or more jobs had been done on a State-wide basis through neighborhood leaders. In 11 States, 7 or more different types of wartime jobs had been done.

The system as worked out by the States divides the country into 257,000 neighborhoods, an average of 90 per county. The number of leaders needed was estimated as 633,000. The number of neighborhoods and neighborhood leaders will be somewhat larger before the system is finally completed.

On August 1, 530,000, or 84 percent, of the neighborhood leaders had already been selected. Selection by a committee has been the usual method of obtaining neighborhood leaders in three-fifths of the counties. In one-fifth, they have been appointed by the extension agents; in one-tenth, they have been elected by neighbors; and in one-tenth, other methods of selection have been used.

Neighborhood leaders have lists of the families for which they are responsible in 93 percent of the counties where the system is set up. Community leaders who assist and supervise neighborhood leaders are part of the system in four-fifths of the counties. In all but one-fifth of the counties, a county-wide committee or council assists in developing plans and procedures for carrying wartime messages to rural families through neighborhood leaders. A typical county council includes 2 extension agents, 3 professional workers representing other agencies, and 15 farmers and homemakers representing the communities in the county.

Considerable variation occurs in the name by which neighborhood leaders are known in the States. In 23 States, they are known as neighborhood leaders; in 4, the term "Minutemen" is used; in 4, they are called Victory leaders; in others various names are used. Some are catchy, such as Victory volunteers and warclub leaders.

The three most common methods of informing rural people of the appointment of neighborhood leaders have been: (1) Newspaper announcement, (2) circular letter to all families, and (3) name and title of leader placed on literature that the leader distributes to families.

A "certificate of appointment" has been the most common type of recognition given to neighborhood leaders. Other types of recognition include acceptance or identification card and identification badge.

When the reports were made, about August 1, some aspect of the salvage program had been carried out through the neighborhood leaders in 35 States. These leaders have worked on anti-inflation in 32 States. Other types of program carried out through the neighborhood-leader system on a State-wide basis in 10 or more States are Food for Freedom, fire control, war stamps and bonds, farm labor, marketing and transportation, and farm-machinery repair. In the States where these programs have not been carried out through the new neighborhood-leader system, most of them have been carried out with the usual educational machinery available to the Extension Service.

In a typical neighborhood, the man and woman serving as neighborhood leaders have lists of the 18 farm families and of the rural nonfarm families living in the area they are expected to cover. These leaders have contacted the families personally and urged them to turn in scrap rubber and metal. They have asked families to fill out a cost-of-living check-sheet as a means of getting each family to do what it can to prevent inflation.

Administrators go to school

PAUL E. MILLER, Director of Extension Service, Minnesota

■ "A distinct forward step in extension wartime service." "Cooperative Extension has explored administrative management and found a land of promise." In such terms did the 56 extension workers from 27 States and the District of Columbia express their satisfaction with the first Institute of Administrative Management for Extension Administrators and Supervisors held at the Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota, July 27 to August 7. The institute was organized in response to a recommendation presented to the 1941 meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities by the subcommittee on extension administration and personnel training, Director J. W. Burch of Missouri, chairman.

The program and other arrangements were developed by a committee composed of Meredith C. Wilson of the Federal Extension Service; William Anderson, Political Science Department; Lloyd M. Short, professor of political science and director of the Training Center for Public Administrators; and J. M. Nolte, Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota; and the writer, representing the Extension Section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

The general design of the institute was to devote the morning sessions to discussion by experts of the basic principles of administrative management, and the afternoon sessions to workshops, in order to bridge the gap between the academic approach and practical everyday extension problems. Three phases of administrative management received attention: Administrative organization, including governmental areas and intergovernmental relations; financial management; and personnel management.

Among the outstanding authorities who made up the institute faculty, one whose daily lectures were never "cut," was Prof. William Anderson. That "human relationships are the essence of organization" was emphasized repeatedly as he developed the topics of administrative organization, governmental areas, and intergovernmental relations.

Subject matter on financial management and procurement was largely presented by Clarence C. Ludwig, associate professor of political science and chief of the municipal reference bureau of the university. Special high lights were the lectures by William A. Jump, director of finance and budget officer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Said Mr. Jump, "Where the management concept prevails, progressive budgetary and financial administration can be a vital and useful instrument to top management in planning the program of work, financing the program of work, assuring effective and economical program execution, accounting for the expenditure of public funds in a due and regular manner, and measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of the program of work."

Highly informative and stimulating discussions in the field of personnel management were presented by three University of Minnesota men: Prof. Lloyd M. Short; Dale Yoder, professor of economics and industrial relations; and Donald G. Paterson, professor of psychology. I. R. Andrews, mail order and headquarters assistant to the vice president in charge of personnel, Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, presented personnel management from the point of view of private industry.

The six institute workshops directed by Meredith C. Wilson met from 2 to 4 p. m. daily. Each group of 7 to 12 members was assigned a special field of work. In making workshop assignments, personal interest was given primary consideration. Distribution of members by States, regions, and lines of work was also considered. The workshop chairmen and secretaries were jointly responsible for the conduct of the workshops, including the preparation of reports setting forth such conclusions as had been reached. On the last day of the institute, these workshop reports were presented and discussed by the entire institute membership. Extension problems made the subject of comprehensive statements by workshop groups were: Organizational structures, financial management, integration and coordination, wartime supervision of counties, personnel management, and administrative research.

The guest speakers at the four special dinner programs included President W. C. Coffee, University of Minnesota; W. A. Jump; I. R. Andrews; Prof. Fred B. Garver, Department of Economics, University of Minnesota; and Frank W. Peck, President of the St. Paul Federal Land Bank.

The largest delegation from outside Minnesota was from Kansas which brought five delegates headed by Director H. J. C. Umberger. Geographically, the group practically blanketed the Nation, as there were representatives from Washington and Oregon, from Maine and Massachusetts, and from Mississippi north to the Canadian border. An outstanding factor in the institute's success was acclaimed by all to be the unique accommodations offered by the Center for Continuation Study, which provided a complete home for the group and its work, including lodging, meals, garage, and a complete lay-out of beautifully appointed lecture and conference rooms, lounge, and recreation facilities.

Pooling Resources

"Let's mobilize and utilize our community resources for the war effort" was the slogan adopted by Michigan farmers in Muskegon County. At each community get-together a list was made of the resources of that community. This was followed by a discussion of how these resources could be mobilized and utilized for war effort. Other projects of direct importance to the war effort, such as farm-machinery repair, Victory gardens, first-aid training, canning, food preparation, and enlisting boys and girls in summer 4-H Clubs were also presented.

The workshops held every afternoon bridged the gap between the academic approach and practical everyday extension problems.

How to Get the News Around

As time goes on, I am impressed more and more with the possibilities of reaching our folks and getting our jobs done with the aid of radio and a carefully edited weekly column.

For instance there is the first collard seed episode. As a result of the first radio mention, I received 253 written replies. These called for more seed than I had, and Jim Lazar came to my rescue with about 6 quarts. That amount a little more than filled the bill, so I mentioned the second time on the radio that I still had a few of the seed left. The second broadcast brought 106 additional replies, which again called for more than I had, so Jim sent me more seed.

Since the second lot, like the first he gave me, was a little more than adequate, I mentioned in the weekly column that a few seeds were left over again. This brought 162 letters and cards and a few calls at the office for them.

So here we have a total of 521 folks who went to the trouble to sit down and write me for a few collard seed. Radio people tell me that it is thought excellent if 1 in 10 listeners respond in writing to a thing of this sort, and the newspaper ratio would likely be somewhere in the same neighborhood.

I had indications that we were reaching a lot of folks, but as I did not have anything definite to measure by, I used this collard-seed idea as a check. The response exceeded all expectations.—*J. M. Eleazer, county agent, Sumter County, S. C.*

Better Sheep

Had Benjamin Franklin been living in Washington County, Wis., during the week beginning June 8, he would have been pleased with the adaptation of Poor Richard's "If you would have a thing done do it yourself." Likewise, he would have been pleased with the results his good advice accomplished.

A few months ago, County Agent "Bill" Dougherty organized a sheep-breeders' association in this northern area. He had a definite program of work for that association to do; but, he argued, like any other infant industry the newborn organization needed a bit of nursing along. After the first few steps, the association could be on its own, and with each succeeding step would be better able to accomplish the work cut out for it at time of organization.

Dougherty felt that one great need existed in the area—parasite control. If sheep were to make the best use of feeds and pastures and were to bring maximum returns, ticks, lice, stomach worms, tapeworms, and other pests must be shown the way out.

How to do it? The answer was easy.

Barron, a neighboring county, had a portable dipping vat that was not in use at the moment. Arrangements were made to rent the portable rig. An itinerary of sheep growers' farms was made.

ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

Dougherty's labor problem in dipping operations was equally easy to solve. Two interested and willing agricultural instructors, Aderhold at Spooner and Geiger at Shell Lake, offered to take time off and help with the first of the tasks set up by the newly organized group.

Each farm was made a demonstration on dipping and drenching. Each flock owner was shown how the work should be done. The cost of the materials was figured for him. Results were left for him to observe. In many cases, materials were left for future use in the same flocks.

Sheep are needed in the northern counties. They will thrive only when kept free of parasites. They will survive only in flocks given good care.

Dougherty and his excellent agricultural teachers know these things. They are trying to establish flocks on new farms; and education, direction, and service-of-supply in materials are essential factors in the success of their new ventures. For that reason wholesale education and action would be highly justified.

They recognized that their plan might not meet with the approval of many "chair swivellians," but reasoned for themselves that any time a portable vat can make nine farm stops in 1 day, dip and drench more than 800 head of sheep and lambs, do nine jobs of education on flock management, and build a foundation of future cooperative work, it's a definite accomplishment in anybody's county, any time. Yes, Benjamin Franklin would have been pleased.—*James Lacey, in Cooperative Wool Growers' News.*

Nutrition Opportunities

Because of the emphasis on nutrition in relation to war activities, home agents in New Jersey have many calls to speak on nutrition before organized groups, where there is more opportunity to contact men as well as women. Because good nutrition involves so many factors in addition to food selection and preparation, such as food habits and the psychology of nutrition, it really is a family project. Therefore, it is gratifying to have the opportunity to discuss these factors with both parents. Recently, within 5 days after giving two talks, the agent had reports from four families indicating a decision on the part of the menfolk to improve their attitudes and their food habits.

Many requests come from parent-teacher associations. To date, 18 talks and discussions have been held in Somerset County. The opportunity for reaching such groups usually comes only once a year; therefore, it seems advisable in discussing food standards to use the "yardstick" of good nutrition as set up at the national conference on nutrition. This yardstick follows very closely the standards that have been suggested by Extension for many years past. But with newer knowledge of nutrition and its application, such as to enriched foods, and the impetus given to the subject because of the war, there is a golden opportunity to urge people to do something definite toward improving health. In all the discussions, emphasis is given to the fact that better health through better nutrition is not a short-time objective for the emergency, but a long-time objective resulting in a healthier, stronger Nation.

The discussion of food standards usually results in some discussion on food habits and the psychological factors involved. The time is too short to go into detail, but enough is usually brought out to cause thinking and, we hope, acting on the subject after the meeting closes.—*Charlotte Embleton, home demonstration agent, Somerset County, N. J.*

On the Calendar

American Society of Agronomy, St. Louis, Mo., November 11–13.

National Grange, Spokane, Wash., November 11–19.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16–18.

Farmers Educational Cooperative Union, Oklahoma City, Okla., November 16–18.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 2.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Chicago, Ill., December 7–9.

National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Chicago, Ill., December 1–3.

National Association of County Agents, Chicago, Ill., December 1–2.

4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, December 5.

American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., December 7.

1943 GARDENS are being planned. A subcommittee of the American Association of Economic Entomologists is making a survey of insecticides for home gardens and substitutes for those which have become strategic war materials.

IN BOLL WEEVIL-infested States, the fall campaign is under way to cut cotton stalks as soon as the cotton is picked. A new poster, "Starve Boll Weevils," is being given general distribution.

Farm Labor Survey

In studying the effects of the war upon the farm labor situation in North Carolina, it was found that male labor on North Carolina farms is gradually being depleted. From December 1, 1941 to May 1, 1942, approximately 50,000 men and boys left North Carolina farms. About 44 percent of them entered some branch of the armed forces and the others went into nonagricultural occupations.

Two-thirds of the 28,000 single men between the ages of 20 and 45 years who had left farms entered military service. Other age groups were less affected. Of the married men 20 to 44 years of age, only 8,000—a little less than 5 percent of the available men in that class—had moved away. The youngsters, 14–19 years of age, made up 12,300 of the migrants, but only 3,600 of them entered the service, the remainder going into defense industries or some other nonagricultural work. Slightly more than 1 percent of the migrants were 45 to 65 years old.—SOME EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE FARM LABOR SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, *by C. Horace Hamilton and Jay T. Wakeley, North Carolina State College. Special Report, North Carolina State College of Agriculture, August 1942.*

Pre-War Inventories of Rural Youth

Before the war studies of Wisconsin's rural youth were made in Barron and Pierce Counties to find out what the young men and women out of school were doing and what they would like to do.

Information was gathered on the occupational, recreational, and social opportunities of the young people, as well as on the economic status of their parents.

Topping the list of occupational preferences for the young men was farming, and for the young women was house and office work. About two-thirds of the youth were satisfied with their vocations at the time the surveys were made. The majority of the unmarried young people (predominantly farm) were working at their parents' home without cash compensation, most of them doing so because they were needed. Approximately three-fourths of the village males reported working at home because they were unable to find work elsewhere. About half of the youth reported some work with pay during the preceding 12-month period. Paid employment for the boys was chiefly farming, with some trucking and road crew work; and for the girls, house and office work.

Available at the University of Wisconsin, these studies published in March and May 1942, for Pierce and Barron Counties are reported under the over-all title, RURAL YOUTH IN NORTHWEST WISCONSIN, *by A. F. Wileden of the Agricultural College staff, and others.*

Ohio Studies Youth Migration

To check on the whereabouts of some of the 1,602 rural youth 18 to 27 years, studied in Ross County, Ohio, in 1940, a follow-up survey was made last March.

About 45 percent of the 560 young people resurveyed had moved away from the rural areas of the county. Half of the men and 38 percent of the women had moved away from the farms and villages. About 40 percent of the male migrants had been inducted into the armed forces, 30 percent having enlisted. Thirty-two percent of the men had moved to nearby industrial centers.

Brought out in the study is the effect of the rural youth migration on the available supply of farm labor. For instance, 30 percent of all the male migrants were engaged in farm work in 1940 before they moved. In 1942, after they had moved, only 4 percent were known to have continued in agriculture in their new locations. Of the young men who entered nonfarm industries, 23 percent left farm employment, and 33 percent of those who entered the armed forces left farm jobs.

The loss of farm workers through migration of male youth was compensated for in part by a shift from nonfarm to farm jobs by those who remained in rural areas. Fifty-one percent of the nonmigrant men were engaged in farm work in 1942 as compared with 43 percent in 1940.—WAR AND MIGRATION OF RURAL YOUTH (*A Study of Ross County, Ohio*), *by A. R. Mangus and Christopher E. Sower, Ohio State University. Ohio Univ. Mimeograph Bulletin No. 149, June 1942.*

How To Make a Survey

Helpful suggestions on how to go about making a community survey are given in a Minnesota extension publication entitled, "Making Community Surveys." Who should make social surveys, how to organize them, and the relation of the survey to the community are topics receiving discussion.

The publication brings out the desirability of having community surveys organized by responsible local committees or organizations rather than by individuals, and "then only after careful exploration of the need and purpose to be served." Also discussed is the importance of keeping the community fully informed on the progress of the survey through prudent publicity, so as to stimulate the citizens to share the responsibility for carrying out the survey, and to help promote any community changes suggested by the results of the survey.

Various authors are quoted on the definition of "Rural Community." Suggestive outlines for a number of different fields or phases of community life are given containing items on which information should be gathered in making studies of these subjects. The fields for which outlines are given are: Community history, health and sanitation, local government, educational and religious resources, recreational facilities, and public welfare of the community. Bibliographical references in these various fields are also given.—MAKING COMMUNITY SURVEYS, *by Lowry Nelson and Olaf Wakefield, University of Minnesota. Minnesota Extension Service Pamphlet No. 73, January 1941.*

New Jersey Studies "Participation"

Seeking to find out why rural New Jersey homemakers do or do not take part in extension activities, extension workers visited 223 homemakers living in typical farm and nonfarm areas. It was found that for every woman who participated in extension there was one who did not. On the average, the homemaker who had not entered into extension activities showed no marked differences from her participating neighbor.

The average participating New Jersey homemaker had lived in her present home for 15½ years. The house was located on an improved road. The family owned an automobile and subscribed for a daily newspaper, a local weekly, and four magazines. On the average, each homemaker was about 45 years of age and had two children. One child was a 4-H Club member. Two out of three participating homemakers had attended high school.

The participating and nonparticipating homemakers were essentially similar in regard to home, automobile, magazine and newspaper subscriptions, and formal education. The nonparticipating homemaker, however, had lived in her present home only 8 years and was less likely to drive the family automobile. Her family was slightly smaller and had subscribed for one less newspaper or magazine. She would attend occasional extension meetings and perhaps take part in extension activities if she knew more about them.

Suggestions for greater extension participation and other related information are set forth in the 1942 New Jersey Extension Service mimeographed pamphlet, PARTICIPATION IN HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK, *by Mildred B. Murphey of the New Jersey Extension Service; and Fred Frutchey and Gladys Gallup of the Federal staff.*

Ration board uses neighborhood leaders to insure fair tire distribution

J. A. WILSON, County Agent, Polk County, North Carolina

■ Transportation for farmers in Polk County, N. C., as in other counties in the United States, is fast becoming a serious problem. Realizing that planning and cooperation by rural people themselves would pay dividends, the services of the neighborhood-leader system, just beginning to function efficiently, were offered to the county rationing board. Tire rationing to rural people of the county was a knotty problem on which the board welcomed the help of the neighborhood leader.

At the request of the rationing board, neighborhood haulers were elected by the people in each of the 36 neighborhoods of the county, except 3 which are near town and do not especially need haulers. All the families in the neighborhood were notified by neighborhood leaders before this meeting that the rubber situation demanded that group or neighborhood hauling be done and that the purpose of the meeting was to elect haulers or work out some method of getting farm produce from farm to market and farm supplies back to the farm.

In every case, the group decided to have neighborhood haulers and proceeded to elect by vote first-, second-, and third-choice haulers. Most of those elected were present and accepted the duty as their contribution to the war effort.

The cost of hauling was discussed by these groups, and it was decided to leave this to be agreed upon between the hauler and the farmers. Many of those elected have been hauling for their neighbors for several years, and they have worked out hauling charges satisfactorily. If a hauler were found to be overcharging or taking other advantage of a farmer, a complaint could be taken to the local leaders who could call a meeting. The complaint would then be discussed, and, if the group desired, someone else could be elected in place of the hauler who was overcharging.

Farm truck owners who were not elected as neighborhood hauler and other rural truckers were all classified as commercial haulers. Tires were issued to them by the rationing boards according to whether the boards felt them to be necessary to public health, safety, or to the war effort.

The Agricultural Workers' Council prepared a form on which the local leaders certified to the election of the neighborhood hauler. This form is placed in the council's files, and a notice is sent to the rationing board concerning the certification.

The rationing board has a large colored county map on the wall showing the communities and neighborhoods in each community. It also has a list of all community and neighborhood leaders and their addresses. Anything pertaining to tire rationing is taken up with these local leaders by the rationing board.

One meeting of all community leaders concerning the rationing of sugar, gas, and tires has been called by the rationing board. The necessary information was given to community leaders, who took it back to neighborhood leaders who, in turn, carried it to their neighbors and assisted them in carrying out their part of the program.

Through use of colored-headed tacks on the map, the rationing board can see at a glance that each neighborhood is getting its share of the tires coming to the county. Of course some neighborhoods will do more hauling than others and will need more tires.

The policy of the board has been to try to keep all the No. 1 haulers rolling, and if any additional rubber becomes available, to supply the No. 2 haulers. When and if both these groups ever get supplied, the No. 3 hauler will get rubber. The No. 2 hauler in the neighborhoods having the greatest amount to haul will be supplied with rubber before other No. 2 haulers. The same procedure would be true with No. 3 haulers.

As a whole, the plan has been working beautifully. It was hard for some farmers to be convinced that rubber would not be available for all of them. Some have asked for special consideration, but when they were always sent back to their local leaders this soon ceased. With the experimental period partially over, the program of rationing rubber to our farmers is in a gratifying condition.

The neighborhood leaders in Polk County are sponsored by the county agricultural workers' council which did the groundwork on their organization. The county is divided into six townships, each agricultural worker taking one township to organize.

The agricultural workers' council first selected a few leaders to meet at a central point in each of the six townships to explain the set-up, mark off community and neighborhood boundaries on the county map, and elect neighborhood leaders for each neighborhood.

After the community meetings, neighborhood leaders held meetings to study the outline of their neighborhoods. The names and addresses of each family in the neighborhood were listed, as were vacant houses and idle farms. All families were included on the neighborhood lists except those living inside corporate limits.

To date, neighborhood leaders have called meetings to explain sugar rationing, the salvage program, repair of farm machinery, Victory Gardens, control of inflation, and gas and rubber rationing.

The success of a program such as we have in Polk County depends largely on the attitude of the rationing board itself and the cooperation of neighborhood leaders. The set-up seems ideal; and if rubber continues to be rationed, it will be about the only way to solve the rural transportation problem in many counties.

A. T. Holman Appointed Extension Agricultural Engineer

Adam T. Holman has been appointed Extension agricultural engineer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Holman has been with the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering for a number of years, and in his new capacity will represent the Extension Service and the Bureau. The appointment was made to provide better cooperation with State Extension Services in the handling of engineering problems arising in the urgent wartime programs which must be carried on in spite of shortages of labor and materials. He has already taken up his new duties.

Mr. Holman, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, has had 20 years experience in agricultural engineering work, including research, Extension, and farm development. Before coming to the Department of Agriculture 11 years ago, he was extension agricultural engineer in North Carolina for 6 years, his work including farm machinery, buildings, rural electrification, water supply, land clearing, drainage, and erosion control. For a time he engaged in the development of old rice plantations in South Carolina.

During his first years with the Department of Agriculture he conducted engineering investigations at the Soil Erosion Station at Bethany, Mo. While in the Department his work has included farm power and machinery investigations, farm housing studies, the investigation of agricultural engineering problems in Puerto Rico, and field supervision of farm operation efficiency investigations.

Mr. Holman's services are available for cooperation with State extension engineers not only for work in promoting the war programs, but also for work on the general improvement of efficiency of farms and the convenience and comfort of farm homes.

■ As part of their fire-fighting activities, Nevada 4-H Club members have been making surveys of their farms and those of their neighbors for possible fire hazards. When hazards are discovered, the 4-H members call them to the farmers' attention. Often the boys and girls get busy and clean up rubbish piles and wood and brush patches themselves. They also see that inflammables are properly stored.

Last-minute items

Reflecting current extension activities as we go to press

DEFEATING THE ENEMY on the battle front is the immediate objective of 860 extension workers who are now in active military service. On January 1, 1942, there were 250 extension workers on active military duty. Each month during 1942, about 50 additional men have given up their home-front activities to prepare for the battle front.

A rather large proportion of the extension workers are serving as officers. It is estimated that about 400 were reserve officers before they were called to active duty. All Extension is proud of this record.

The normal annual turn-over of men extension workers is 6 percent. In 1942 it has been approximately 18 percent. Annual turn-over of women workers has shown some increase from the normal of 13 percent to about 15 percent in 1942. In addition to carrying forward agriculture's wartime education programs, many experienced agents have the responsibility for training one or more of the 1,500 new workers employed in 1942.

MARKETING THE RECORD PIG CROP occupies the attention of both Department and State workers. The chairmen of U. S. D. A. war boards in Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota have appointed special committees to study the problems and outline a complete program and recommendations on procedure so as to inform all hog farmers of the marketing and processing situation in these States. The State Director of Extension is a member of this committee in his State. The heavy load is expected in December and January, and every effort is being made to prepare for it.

THE OUTLOOK CONFERENCE, held earlier this year, October 19 to 23, so that the information would be made more quickly available for State outlook programs emphasized particularly war problems. About 100 State extension workers, representing practically all the States, attended the sessions on inflation control, parity, labor, production materials, food rationing, family spending and saving, marketing, and postwar problems, at which leaders from the war agencies and the Department discussed the problems of agriculture in wartimes. One full day was devoted to the problems of managed marketing in wartimes and another day to extension methods including discussion on the use of the neighborhood leaders on economic problems.

REGIONAL MACHINERY CONFERENCES held in each of the four regions during the past month formulated a wartime program for agricultural engineers in 1943. Although farm machinery received major attention, it was conceded that such subjects as farm structures involving scarce materials, care and repair of household equipment, rural fire control, and safety would be on the program for 1943.

MACHINERY RATIONING will give farmers about one-fourth the amount of new farm machines bought this year. The other three-fourths will have to be made up by reconditioning machines which ordinarily would be discarded. To make them last longer thorough overhauling will be required rather than just repairing; and in connection with this, extension agents have a big educational job.

A TRUCKING POOL saves gasoline, tires, and time for farmers in the volcano district of Hawaii and on the island of Oahu. A fixed schedule of transportation is made out eliminating half loads in getting produce to market. A survey of Oahu milk producers and distributors is being made to determine further ways of saving.

TRAINING NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS is a problem in many States, and many extension workers are giving the matter considerable thought. On a recent visit to Missouri, Karl Knaus of the Washington staff, found State agents, both men and women, systematically visiting a group of neighborhood leaders in each county in company with the county extension agents to promote a better understanding of the neighborhood-leader system and the job to be done by the leaders. Reports sent by leaders in Osage County, Mo., showed that at least 75 percent of all the farm families in the county were represented at neighborhood meetings for the discussion of the President's seven-point program to prevent the rise in cost of living.

LEAFLETS FOR LEADERS, which are simple enough and attractive enough to help the leader do the job, are necessary to the effective functioning of the neighborhood-leader system. To facilitate the handling of this problem in North Dakota, a committee of three—the home demonstration leader, the county agent leader, and the 4-H Club leader—was appointed to give the problem some study and to review all literature designed for the neighborhood leaders.

SAFETY FIRST should be a watchword with all workers—those in offices and those on farms. A safety campaign recommended by the Department of Agriculture Safety Committee calls for a wider distribution of the facts on accidents and common hazards and the taking of adequate steps to cut down such waste during wartime when manpower is at a premium. As a contribution to the labor-shortage problem, the campaign calls for State and county safety committees to arrange an educational campaign.

PENNSYLVANIA PORK PRODUCTION is estimated at 18 percent greater this year than last. Among the extension methods used for encouraging pork production was the new motion picture, "The Pork Way to Victory," shown at 76 swine growers' meetings last winter and spring. The animal husbandry specialist also helped the State Swine Breeders' Associations to place 283 bred gilts with 230 farmers in 41 counties.

INSTEAD OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Ohio is holding sectional schools for agents, devoted to problems of outstanding importance to the war program.

A SHOW AND SCRAP RALLY took the place of the Preble County, Ohio, fair this year and was put on by 4-H Club members. Banks, businessmen, and farm organizations underwrote the budget with the awards in war stamps. More than 2,000 people came to see the young people's farm and home exhibits and to add to the salvage collection.

MAINE HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS report an average of 60 demonstrations and food-preservation meetings held in each county. Neighborhood leaders functioned effectively in arranging for these demonstrations and in carrying the information to homemakers unable to attend. Eight hundred and forty neighborhood groups arranged the demonstrations. More than 50,000 circulars on food preservation were distributed by these leaders.

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Working together for victory

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

■ We are just beginning to realize how hard we shall have to work, how many sacrifices we shall have to make. This is going to be a long, hard war. The people of this country and the other free people of the world are waging a fight to the finish against the forces of tyranny and aggression. We realize fully now how strong and ruthless those forces are, how well they prepared for their effort to enslave the world.

Here in this country, only one thing really counts today. That is what we can do to bring final victory, how well we support the men at the battle fronts who are fighting for us. We all know how much American farmers must do. They must feed our own soldiers and sailors, must help to feed our allies, and must feed our civilian families as well. This is a tremendous responsibility. All of us who work with farmers must help them all we can.

The land-grant colleges and universities, which performed such notable services in the last war, are proving their ability to serve equally well in this one.

You are the people on the ground. You are in the position to serve the Nation by fully serving the local needs of the farm people of your respective States. The Washington staff of the Department of Agriculture is devoting its best efforts to measuring the total war requirements for American farm products, to shaping general policies to assist farm families in meeting those requirements, and to anticipating the wartime needs of farm people as an entire group. We in the Department are looking, as we always have looked, to the land-grant colleges and the Extension Service to help every farm family to carry the wartime policies into action.

The problems growing out of the scarcity of agriculture manpower offer an outstanding example of the vital war services which your group can perform. Shortage of manpower is by far the most dangerous threat to adequate farm production next year. There will, of course, be other serious obstacles. Many materials and many kinds of new farm equipment will become increasingly scarce. Most barriers can be surmounted, however. For the most part, the outlook for farm prices is favorable. Ingenuity and cooperation will go far toward offsetting the scarcity of new machinery and materials. But, unless we take steps far beyond those now in effect, the shortage of farm labor will seriously impair production in 1943.

Broad Federal programs, along the lines of that announced today by the War Manpower Commission, will have to be put into execution. Many phases of the problem, such as selective service policy, transportation of workers from one section of the country to another, and admission of workers from foreign countries, can be dealt with only on a Nation-wide basis.

On the other hand, other essential phases of the problem can be dealt with only on a State or local basis, and the Federal Government will look to the land-grant colleges and the Extension Service to give the people of each locality help in solving these problems. For example, there is vital need for training thousands of persons who have no previous experience in farm work. To be effective, this training must take account of local requirements, farming practices, and customs. The Extension Service is well equipped to help in this type of training and also to assist in fully utilizing the available labor supply in each State.

In addition to augmenting the numbers of the farm working force, it also is essential to increase the effectiveness of those who are at work—to make the most of each man-hour of farm labor. Once again, this is a task that can best be done by the land-grant colleges and the Extension Service. In fact, your group is the only one with the experience and the trained personnel for making the findings of research available to farm families. This function, the keystone of your work in peacetime, is no less essential in war.

I have named only one of the many vital responsibilities which the Nation is looking to your group to perform. There are many others which I know you're accepting gladly and discharging with skill.

Please accept my best wishes for a successful year, my congratulations for difficult tasks already accomplished, and assurance of my desire to work with you wholeheartedly in the still more difficult tasks which lie ahead. (Message sent by Secretary Wickard to the annual conference of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities meeting in Chicago, October 28, 1942.)

Extension in wartime

Dr. C. B. SMITH, Formerly Assistant Director of Extension

■ Men always want bread and meat. Extension is concerned in helping rural people to produce these things. Growing food may not be as glamorous or exciting as fighting in the front lines, but it is just as necessary. Extension's peace work intensified becomes, therefore, part of the Nation's war work and essential to the Nation's welfare. Extension forces who want to help the Nation win the war can do so by sticking to the job they are now at. What the Nation asks of Extension and farmers is that, in harmony with the times, they speed up their efforts and enlarge their production in various food essentials.

Abounding health is wanted in the front lines, in war industries, in the building of youth. And, this comes largely from eating the right foods in the right proportions and right amounts. Every table in America should be a nutritious, diversified, and well-prepared table.

America has the soil; it has the equipment; it has the knowledge; it is Extension's business to help the Nation formulate plans for coordinating the Nation's natural resources, equipment, and knowledge into a working plan that will bring about health and vigor to the Nation. There is no bigger or more important job either in war or peace. Extension forces need not look longingly for service in other fields. They are in a wartime job now.

4–H Clubs gird for war

■ Mobilization of 4–H Club members enlisted a million and a half rural boys and girls in a seven-point program for victory this past season. More than 650,000 new members contributed their share. Adding together the year's work, the results proved stupendous when reviewed during achievement week, November 7 to 14.

Believing with Secretary Wickard that food will win the war and write the peace, 4–H Club members put food production at the top of their victory program. Adding up the harvest from their Victory Gardens, they counted more than 3 million bushels of fruits and vegetables, thus swelling the Nation's food supply. 4–H poultry flocks numbered 6,500,000 birds, and with Secretary Wickard calling for even more poultry, many boys and girls have made plans to further increase their flocks. The meat shortage might be even more acute without the 300,000 head of swine and 250,000 head of other livestock which these young people contributed during the past season. To store some of this food for the winter months, 4–H girls canned more than 14 million jars, using the best recommended methods of canning and preserving.

One of the most valuable of 4–H contributions has been on the labor front. More than 15,000 Pennsylvania boys and girls reported a definite job undertaken to relieve the shortage of help on the farm. The Michigan 4–H Farm Volunteers Work Project organized in May enlisted 4,000 village and city youths as 4–H farm volunteers who worked on farms and joined the local 4–H Club for help in farm methods, recreation, and any other needs in their new environment.

More than 24,000 Texas girls have done field work such as driving tractors, plowing, and planting, and hauling cotton. Betty Major, a 12-year-old club member in Nevada, ran a buck rake in the hayfields all summer, taking the place of the hired man. Massachusetts 4–H boys and girls have given 4,000 man-months of labor on the parents' and neighbors' farms.

A 4–H Club boy in Clark County, Wash., took over the 80-acre farm, managing it and caring for 10 head of dairy cows during the summer months while his father went into the ship-building yards at Vancouver. Georgia boys worked more than 306,000 hours on farms other than their own, and the girls rolled up a record of 481,000 hours. In the Utah beet fields, more than 4,000 young folks helped with the thinning and harvesting.

The late summer peach crop on a Virginia farm never would have been picked but for the girls of the Sea Gull 4–H Club. Three thousand trees were loaded with the best crop of Hales and Albertas that the owner had had in years, but there was no labor to pick them. The club leader, Jean Bunting, rallied the 20 Sea Gulls for the emergency. The girls started work at 9 a. m. and continued until 3 or 4 o'clock, picking from 100 to 125 bushels each day until all the fruit was gathered. These are but samples. Similar reports came from every State to mark 4–H achievement week.

Save for Victory was number 3 on the victory program, and here too 4–H Clubs can survey their achievements with satisfaction. The records show more than 146 million pounds of scrap metal, 23 million pounds of rubber, and 24 million pounds of paper and burlap collected. In Whatcom County, Wash., boys and girls made a house-to-house survey of every farm for scrap metal. In Kentucky, every county salvage committee included one 4–H Club member who kept the young folks busily collecting scrap.

4–H boys and girls have heard their country's call and bought $6,000,000 worth of war bonds. War bonds and stamps were given as premiums in exhibits and fairs; profits from 4–H animals and Victory Gardens were invested in war bonds; and, in addition, parents and neighbors were persuaded to buy $2,600,000 worth of bonds and stamps.

To save the waste by fire, 415,000 boys and girls have participated in fire-prevention activities. In strategic Puerto Rico, 370 wide-awake 4–H Club boys and girls are on vigilance and fire-protection squads. Utah boys and girls surveyed all the farms in the neighborhood for fire hazards and made recommendations for their removal. A contest added punch to the work, and excellent surveys were made. More than 6,000 Michigan youth are engaged in specific forest-fire control activities.

Health on the home front is number 4 in the victory program, and 4–H Club members found many ways of working on this front. Regular health examinations were reported by 200,000 club members, and 800,000 checked their food and health habits to find wherein they fell short, making themselves "sturdier in body, steadier in nerves, surer in living." The 4–H health-improvement project developed in New York State in early 1942 was based upon a score sheet providing opportunity to check health examinations, correction of defects, health and safety training for the individual, as well as community health and safety education and improvement. Among the other noteworthy achievements were the work done by the 11,600 boys and girls on a school-lunch project to improve nutrition, the 7 million meals planned and prepared by 4–H girls with an eye to nutritional needs of their own particular families, and the 140,000 4–H Club members who took the Red Cross course in first aid or nutrition.

In working on the victory objective number 5, to acquire useful technical and mechanical skills for wartime needs, members learned to remake and repair their clothes, care for and repair farm and home equipment, and special safety, air raid, and defense activities. In Minnesota, "flying squadrons" demonstrated all kinds of farm and home skills for many

This book recording progress on the 4-H Mobilization Week goals was presented to Secretary Wickard during 4-H Achievement Week. It contains accounts of club members' achievements in each of the 48 States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Nancy Morrison, member of the 4-H Club of Annandale, Va., and Mack Crippen, Jr., of the Herndon, Va., 4-H Club represented the million and a half 4-H Club members in the presentation.

local groups. The Ramsey County 4–H Flying Squadron demonstrated different phases of food production and conservation and gave 100 different demonstrations.

In Georgia, 3,000 farm implements have been repaired by 4–H Club members; 900 Utah boys and girls learned to repair farm machinery, and 5,000 Texas girls repaired some piece of farm machinery.

Points 6 and 7 have to do with citizenship, practicing democratic procedures, and studying important social and economic questions. In California, Washington, and a number of other States, 4–H Club members have become skilled in discussing various phases of citizenship at service club luncheons, farmers' meetings, and women's clubs. The 4–H citizenship ceremonial featured in many States inspired patriotism and impressed the young voters with their responsibility. In Alaska and Hawaii, 4–H Club members studied their local, State, and national governments. In Connecticut, the 4–H candle-lighting ceremony took on new significance with the development of the theme, "Spreading the Light of Freedom." As "good neighbors," 4–H Clubs in Iowa and New York made a special study of life in South American countries, and in many States South American music was featured.

Carrying out their wartime slogan, "On the alert always; learn and earn; save and serve," 4–H Club members acted as airplane spotters, made up evacuation packages, learned how to effectively black-out farm buildings and how to care for livestock in an air raid, carried messages for air raid wardens, and many other similar useful activities. In Delaware County, N. Y., 4–H Club members cooperated with the sheriff in learning to take fingerprints, using the sheriff's finger-printing outfit in a plan to cover the whole county in a short time.

4–H Club members have also given good account of themselves in the armed forces. The fact that all senior 4–H Club members called to the service in Los Angeles County, Calif., have become officers, even those who entered the ranks as privates, is a tribute to their 4–H training. Many older and former members have gone to fight for their country; for example, 13 have gone from Humboldt County and 11 from Lander County, Nev. On many fronts, 4–H Clubs gave good account of their work in their first wartime achievement report.

Leaders carry forward on "Share the Meat"

■ During the first week of December, wartime leaders — extension neighborhood leaders in rural areas, and OCD block leaders in cities—are visiting every home in America as special emissaries of Uncle Sam to bring the message of sharing the meat to every citizen, face to face.

Armed with their own set of directions in War Food Communiqué No. 1, and with a supply of the leaflet, Share the Meat for Victory, they have gone down the road explaining the facts in the meat situation and the plans for meeting the emergency. Thirty-five million of these leaflets are being made available to leaders.

The training of neighborhood leaders, as well as the block leaders, has been the responsibility of the State and county nutritional committees in cooperation with the Extension Service. Extension nutrition specialists and other extension workers have taken a leading part in organizing local campaigns and training leaders. Extension agents have called meetings, made visits, kept the telephones busy, written letters and news stories, following up the neighborhood leaders with all the help and encouragement they can give. Keeping all groups functioning effectively has been their duty.

To back up the face-to-face messages on "share the meat," a complete campaign has been planned by the campaign bureau of the Office of War Information. Advertising by the American Meat Institute, other packers, and the food industry generally, has been coordinated and focused on the one idea of sharing the meat. Through the cooperation of the Advertising Council, a plan has been put into motion calling for full-page advertisements, outdoor billboards, posters, radio programs—in fact, every way used by advertisers. These will be devoted to the service of the citizens in holding their consumption within the share.

The efficiency of the neighborhood leader in this emergency was first tested in 4 counties of 3 States—New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland. Fourteen neighborhood leaders were trained on the why, what, and how of the meat-sharing program. These leaders interviewed 30 farm families and explained the meat-sharing program.

From this small sample, it appeared that neighborhood leaders could successfully carry the program. The farm families interviewed were willing to share the meat but believed that meat rationing was essential for fair distribution. Emphasis on the voluntary program as a stopgap to ease the emergency while more complete plans for rationing are being developed proved popular. These leaders encountered and perhaps others are having similar difficulty in getting families who produce and butcher more meat than the 2½ pounds standard to consume at the sharing level. This question will bear considerable thought and discussion in the light of the facts about the war needs of our armed forces and our fighting allies.

The interest in meat is being used by many home demonstration agents as an added incentive in teaching nutrition. In studying alternate foods which carry some of the nutritional values of meat and in ways of preparing the unrestricted meats so that they are appetizing, many fundamental facts of nutrition can be emphasized. The coordination of work of educational, informational, and trade agencies offers new and effective channels for extension teaching.

Farmers Can Calculate Amounts

Many questions of interpretation will arise among farm families who produce their own meat. Tables of conversion factors by which farm families can calculate the amount of rationed meat to be expected from average animals dressed at home will soon be available and prove helpful to them. These factors take into consideration both dressing and cutting shrink, which brings them into conformity with factors used in the retail trade.

An important byproduct of the campaign will surely be increased emphasis on joint planning for an adequate community food supply obtained from nearby sources to save transportation. In such planning, consumers, producers, distributors, civic, and educational groups will need to work together.

4–H Club Beef Work Far Reaching

Scattered throughout Kansas are more than 2,000 4–H Club members who are carrying 4–H beef projects. Some have 1 calf, others have 2, and still others have a project of 3 or more calves. The number may vary, but the lessons learned are the same.

This beef project has been carried on more than 20 years in Kansas. Sufficient time has elapsed to study results. Briefly, here is the answer: First, the members who carried this project 15 to 20 years ago are now some of our leading cattlemen in the commercial field. Secondly, these former 4–H Club members have stepped up the work of improving Kansas purebred beef cattle. At the recent Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, approximately one-third of the breeders exhibiting in the open classes were former club members and had learned the value of good stock in their own demonstrations in that field. Thirdly, they are not only taking the lead in cattle production but they are taking the lead as citizens, being leaders in their own counties as well as in the State. Numbers of them are now members of our State Legislature.—*J. J. Moxley, Kansas extension animal husbandry specialist.*

Organizing the block plan

HUGH JACKSON, Chief of Operations, Civilian Mobilization Branch,
Office of Civilian Defense

Teaming with the neighborhood leader in rural areas, the block leader in urban areas is carrying the message of share the meat and other war programs to every home. Mr. Jackson explains the block system for readers of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.

■ The block plan of organization for civilian war services is one of the most significant developments which has arisen in America during the present war emergency.

As the realities of this war are brought closer and closer to the American people and it becomes more apparent that all of us must radically alter our accustomed patterns of living to make our full contribution as civilians to the war effort, it becomes increasingly necessary to develop an organization within each community which can quickly and efficiently mobilize all households and all people in vital civilian war services.

The American machinery for democratically planning, coordinating, and promoting our total community and civilian war effort is the machinery of civilian defense—the thousands of defense or war councils which have been established in cities, counties, and towns throughout the Nation. The activities of these councils naturally fall into two major divisions—the task of organizing civilian and community forces for protection against attack by the enemy and of organizing for aggressive and affirmative community and civilian action on the home front for such vital tasks as salvage, conservation of transportation, health, nutrition, housing, consumer interests, war savings, services to children of working mothers, and other problems which have arisen from or been aggravated by the war emergency. These latter tasks are known as the "civilian war services." Volunteers who enlist in these activities are eligible for membership in the United States Citizens Service Corps - the counterpart of the United States Defense Corps which carries on our community civilian protection services.

Many of the civilian war services depend for success upon the cooperation of all households within the community.

In many communities block-by-block organization has arisen spontaneously as the most effective means of carrying on civilian war activities. Recognizing the important role which the block plan can play in civilian contributions to the war program, and building upon the pioneering work which has been done by many local defense councils, the Office of Civilian Defense is now urging the establishment of block plans throughout the Nation and has just issued a 12-page publication, The Block Plan of Organization for Civilian War Services (September 1942), describing its organization and operation in detail.

Block leaders are being appointed in communities of 2,500 or more and work throughout the country to carry the challenge of the home-front battle to every home. The block organization typically uses the same geographical subdivisions of sectors and zones which is used for the local air raid warden organization. Under a sector leader, who is usually responsible for about 500 people or 120 families, a block leader is appointed for every 10 or 15 families. Specifically, the purposes of the block plan are:

1. To carry forward civilian war activity quickly and effectively.
2. To get vital war information into every home rapidly and accurately.
3. To collect information which may be needed for community war planning and to bring back to the homes answers to the questions which have been raised.
4. To promote a spirit of cooperation in neighborhood enterprises such as block discussion meetings, rallies, car-sharing plans, the sharing of scarce mechanical and household equipment, and any other activity of the civilian war services.

Various titles have been used by cities to designate block plan workers—block captains, victory aides, and liberty belles, among others. The OCD suggests the title, "block leader." Block leaders can bring to every family official information about rationing, price control, car sharing, and conservation. They can determine the number of spare rooms available for war workers, the number of mothers who are employed in war production and whose children would, therefore, require some form of day care, and the number of aged and infirm persons who would need special care in the event of evacuation.

The chief of the block leader service is a member of the executive committee of the Civilian War Services Branch of the local defense council and operates under the direction of this committee. He is frequently a member of the local defense council itself, which has the final responsibility for all phases of civilian defense activities.

This is a workable arrangement, as simple as can be devised to deal successfully with the complicated problems of modern war. Cities which pioneered in the establishment of the block plan have found that it worked remarkably well. In San Diego, Calif., women have selected a leader in virtually every one of the 5,300 blocks of that city. Dallas, Tex., will train 2,500 "block information wardens," 1 for each city block. In Chicago, thousands of block leaders have galvanized that city for aggressive civilian war action. In many other places, equally outstanding results have been achieved. "Block mothers" of Plainfield, N. J., now supervise the play and care of the children of war-working mothers.

The block leader is the logical ally and counterpart of the neighborhood leader. Neighborhood leaders can be of the greatest value to local defense councils, and their work can be coordinated with that of the urban block leaders. The defense council in rural areas can assist the county agent and the local extension advisory board in the organization of the voluntary system of neighborhood leaders. Neighborhood leaders should be enrolled in or registered with the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office; and, after they have completed approved training courses or 50 hours of volunteer service, they can be certified by the county agent to the defense council and granted the insignia of the United States Citizens Service Corps. This is the same insignia granted to block leaders and indicates full membership in the Civilian War Services branch of Civilian Defense. Neighborhood leaders and block leaders form a natural team for war work, the one to inform and advise farm families of vital civilian defense programs in their county, the other to serve a like purpose in their city block. Little ground exists for friction, though some overlapping is inevitable; and the local defense council can act as a headquarters for close relationship and greater organizational efficiency.

Hard Work Precedes Victory

In cities overseas, this war is being fought block by block and even house by house. Civilians in America can fight it the same way here, in a very real sense, for they strike offensive blows against the enemy when they unite, in city and country alike, in conserving rubber, buying war bonds, and turning in scrap. All civilian war services are war weapons against the Axis. Through the block plan almost every man, woman, and youth can wield these weapons, each in the way best suited to his talents and training. There is much to do; many battles are to be lost and won, and monumental efforts along every line of action to be made before this war can be won. In concrete terms, the local defense council and the committees form the staff headquarters for civilian war work, and block and neighborhood leaders are on the firing line. They must advance together and bring with them the support of all who cherish freedom and know that hard work must precede victory.

Fighting fire in the range country

EDGAR VAN BOENING, formerly County Agent, Cherry County, Nebr.

The greatest menace confronting residents of ranching areas of Nebraska is fire. Cherry County is in a range area, and the industry of the country is dependent on vegetation for feed. Fire hazard to vegetation in the range country is a great one that extends through the greater part of the year instead of only when small grain is ripening, as in some farming areas. If grass and hay are destroyed, the greatest asset of the ranch is gone. The ability of the rancher to fulfill his obligation in producing more food for the war effort is gone, and his morale is seriously impaired.

The possibility of extensive fires caused by lightning is and always has been serious. The added dangers involved in possible fire sabotage could not be overlooked. Moisture conditions during the past spring produced a heavy crop of grass and, with the heavy growth of last year, made fire hazard in the fall even more menacing.

Realizing that our country was a vulnerable area, a campaign was started in the early spring to make the people fire-conscious and to locate equipment and to give adequate training in fire fighting.

The Cherry County Extension Service and the county defense organization planned the fire-control organization.

J. G. Lord, forest ranger of the Niabrara Forest Reserve, was appointed as the chief fire warden for Cherry County.

The county was then divided into nine districts, and meetings were held in each district to elect precinct fire wardens. Some of the larger precincts, especially those that were more isolated from a rural town, chose to elect more than one fire warden.

Precinct fire wardens were called together in each district to elect their district warden. The district wardens functioned under Mr. Lord's supervision.

The time element in fire control is vital. Rapid communication is important, and in this the manager of the telephone exchange at Valentine helped by plotting all the exchanges in the county on a large map in the county courthouse. A directory of the different exchanges is planned for all telephone operators, which will be very useful in notifying people on the exchanges if a fire should occur. Cherry County, 96 miles long and 63 miles wide, had to have a good system of communication to develop a fire-control organization.

When fire breaks out, the person making the discovery immediately telephones the local telephone operator or gets in touch with someone who has a telephone, giving the general location of the fire and in which direction it is burning. He then takes what equipment is available to the fire.

The telephone operator immediately calls out an emergency warning, reports the fire over the local line, and then calls the operator in the direction that the fire is burning, who in turn also puts out an emergency call.

Suitable equipment in a place where it could be found was one important part of the fire-control program in Cherry County. Standard equipment put in a definite place and ready to go when the fire broke out included shovels, water barrels and buckets, container for drinking water, plows with doubletrees or ready to hitch to tractor, fire drag if possible, and full water tanks.

It was realized that many fires could be prevented by careful planning and by reducing the fire hazards. Suggestions to prevent fires were given wide publicity.

The educational program of the Cherry County Extension Service is one of trying to keep people on the alert. Circular letters, cards, signs on the roads, pamphlets, and other material urge people to be careful with fire. All correspondence going out of the extension office carries the slogan, Be on the Alert and Avoid Fire Loss.

Each community is an important part of the fire-prevention and fire-control program. In Cherry County, the community is established on the precinct basis. All precincts are urged to handle their fire organization as they see fit, thus making the organization more democratic and more likely to function.

The organization seemed to function well. Several fires were reported, but very little damage occurred. There was always a good group appearing at the scene of the fire, and everyone came properly armed with fire-fighting equipment.

Food-Preservation Trailer

A trailer exhibit, parked on the main streets of important centers, was used in Suffolk County, N. Y., to spread information on food preservation to the woman on the street who does not usually attend training schools or public demonstrations. This was a joint project of the home demonstration and 4–H Clubs and was visited by approximately 500 people in a single week.

The exhibit was based on the daily food guide and the minimum amounts of food needed to be stored for one person for a year. A home-made top of the stove dryer, a storage box for root crops and equipment for brining, pressure cooker and boiling water bath canning were of main interest in the exhibit. Typical examples of canned, dried, brined, and stored food gave an indication of what can be done easily at home. Mimeographed material and leaflets on canning, drying, and brining and a daily food guide were given to all who were interested. The assistant county home demonstration agent and the associate county 4–H Club agent were with the exhibit to answer questions, talk over food-preservation problems and give suggestions on methods.

The Victory Garden program this summer included work on food preservation aimed at getting information to as many women not already enrolled in the Extension Service as possible. Through cooperation with garden clubs and women's civic organizations, a series of training schools and demonstrations on canning, drying, brining, and salting have been held in all sections of the county, followed by visits to strategic points by the trailer exhibit.—*Martha Jane Schwartz, assistant home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Eloise G. Jones, associate 4–H Club agent, Suffolk County, N. Y.*

Neighbor Tell Neighbor

On account of the wartime ban on general weather forecasting by radio, farm people are receiving weather information by telephone and other nonradio channels.

During and after a hurricane that struck the Texas coast and swept on toward San Antonio, neighborhood leaders kept in contact with farm families when all other lines of communication were destroyed. In Jackson, Goliad, Medina, and Calhoun Counties, for example, this neighbor-tell-neighbor chain of communication performed one or more of these services: Helped to supply water where wells were contaminated, notified families where they might obtain typhoid "shots," helped to estimate storm damages, and assisted the Red Cross in setting up its relief services.

"Pack Victory in the Lunch Box" is the slogan of the campaign carried on in Elmira, N. Y., to improve the industrial worker's lunch box. A survey was made of extension homemakers who pack lunches daily, and information was obtained on the number of lunches packed and the type of food prepared. Planned and carried out by the home demonstration agents and the nutrition committee of Chemung County, managers and executives of Elmira's industrial plants were visited and enlisted in the program. Newspaper publicity, radio talks, exhibits in store windows and public demonstrations were features of a week's intensive drive.

A sudden September freeze in Ellis County Kans., made necessary the immediate harvesting of thousands of acres of sorghum. It had to be harvested before the leaves were lost and the feeding value of the crop reduced. The county agent, working with the labor office, obtained the release of schoolboys in the high schools and the State Teachers College at Hays for work on the farm; and in 3 days the sorghum crop was safely harvested.

Fighting the battle on the land

Women are taking over more and more farm work. In running their double-barreled job in the home and on the farm, they need help of a different kind from the Extension Service. As a basis for such a program, the home demonstration staff in 25 States, representing all parts of the country, estimated the amount of farm work being done by women and listed the problems facing them. Some high lights brought out in this survey follow.

■ Farm women and girls have taken the place of sons, husbands, and hired men who are fighting for their country in the Solomons, in Egypt, on the high seas, or wherever the battle of democracy is being fought. They can be found doing practically any kind of farm work in every part of the country. This year twice as many are working in the fields as did last year. Three times as many operate tractors and other power machinery. Statements from extension workers in 25 States indicate a wide variety in the tasks done. Iowa women have detasseled and husked corn, painted barns, built fences and run threshing machines. In Massachusetts women have plowed the land and planted the seed; they operate milking machines and strip and pack tobacco. Delaware women haul milk and feed, drive teams and tractors. Texas girls say they can do all kinds of farm work such as plowing, hoeing, cotton picking, driving tractors, caring for livestock, and baling hay. Virginia apples were sprayed and picked by many Virginia farm women. Arizona women are helping with irrigation. New Mexico women worked in beanfields and grainfields on dry-land areas. Oregon women and girls planted and harvested fruits and beans. They operated hay mowers and tractors and, in addition, in the western part of the State, operated air-raid warden stations on a 24-hour schedule.

As labor shortages increase on farms, the chores are usually the first thing to be taken over by the women. In 1941, according to these estimates, one-fourth of the farm women and girls were doing farm chores; but in the war year of 1942 more than one-half of the women were doing chores around the farm, such as feeding the chickens and livestock, and milking the cows. In peacetimes it is estimated that one-fifth of the farm women work in the fields; but the number has doubled this year, with about 40 out of every 100 farm women working in the field with the men or in place of the men during rush seasons. Even the heavy work like shocking and haying is done to a limited degree by some of the stronger women; but, in North Dakota at least, farmers generally feel that this work is too heavy for women and girls and depend on them to drive tractors, go on errands between farms and to town, and do more of the chores ordinarily done by men.

The increasing part which women are taking in farm chores and field work seems to be almost uniform in the different regions, but the increase in percentage of farm women and girls operating power machinery is greater in the Corn Belt States of the central region. In Iowa only a very few did such work last year, but this year the estimate shows nearly half of the girls and women are running tractors and other farm machines. About 30 out of every 100 women in South Dakota, 28 out of every 100 in Minnesota, and 30 out of every 100 in Oklahoma appeared to be operating power machinery.

In the country as a whole, approximately 7 out of every 100 farm women and girls ran tractors and other power machinery last year; and about 21 out of every 100 are doing it this year, according to the observation of home demonstration workers.

Home Demonstration Programs Change

This change in the activities of farm women is altering the home demonstration program to meet the new problems. In listing the home-making activities most affected by war, more than half of the States reporting mentioned care of children and house cleaning. One-third mentioned the regular routine of getting meals and laundry which had to be worked into the day's busy schedule. Home demonstration club programs have kept up with the times by including such subjects as one-dish meals, short cuts in laundering and cleaning, and organizing labor and equipment exchanges. Information on care and repair of equipment, and rearrangement of the work areas for more efficiency have filled a real need in the busy lives of farm women.

Any instruction or help in doing more efficiently their new jobs is welcomed by the women. In Louisiana, classes have been offered on how to care for and operate a tractor. Iowa women in 49 counties welcomed business pointers to help them run the farm in the absence of their husbands. Safety rules in lifting heavy loads and in handling machinery and farm animals met with instant favor. In North Dakota, extension workers are giving thought to the problem of the right-sized tools and equipment for women and girls to handle.

Suitable work clothes have been a subject of study in many States. For example, Arkansas women in 1,432 clubs made 5,842 garments designed for field work. Clothing designed especially for field work and other outdoor activities has helped to dignify such work in the eyes of the women. In Oregon, the safety factor in suitable work clothes has been emphasized as well as the factor of ease in laundering.

4-H Clubs are making a contribution by encouraging boys and girls to take entire responsibility for tending the garden, canning the produce, getting the meals, or raising the pigs.

The care and training of children while the mother is in the field is a problem to which extension agents are giving thought. In Oklahoma a cooperative plan for caring for small children in groups is being developed. In other States the problem is being studied in relation to home management and family relationships.

In many parts of the country a need for a reevaluation of the home activities so that essential things can be preserved and time be planned more efficiently is receiving attention from farm women and their extension agents.

Another way in which the Extension Service is helping farm women in wartimes is organizing activities which help to maintain morale. The Virginia emphasis on neighborliness and exchanging work, the simple home recreation ideas for family use offered to Oregon women, the family relationship helps in North Carolina, the facts on beds and bedding for good rest made available to women in Wisconsin, the teaching of patriotic songs in Iowa, and the wholesome-recreation project in Minnesota, all help farm women to keep up their own morale and that of their families.

The contribution which farm women and girls have made to the bumper harvest this year has been given wholeheartedly as their part in winning the war. The problems in home and family living which follow increased labor on the farm are a challenge to the Extension Service.

Good Neighbors

Colorado rural women are carrying out the good-neighbor policy in earnest by exchanging labor, household equipment, transportation, and farm products. Many home demonstration clubwomen have helped one another with outdoor work and in preserving the home food supply. Home equipment, such as pressure cookers and washing machines, has given double duty in serving more than one household, says Helen Prout, assistant home demonstration leader.

In several areas, farm and ranch women have found it practicable to exchange transportation. These busy homemakers are taking turns using their cars to pick up neighbors for a ride into town, to a club meeting, or for some other purpose. Some homemakers take turns in shopping for one another in town.

Twice as many gardens grow in Florida

Wintertime is gardentime in Florida; and as extension workers plan for more and better gardens in 1943, they review some of the high points in their 1942 program.

The "teeming gardens" which Henry W. Grady envisioned for his beloved Southland are at last coming to realization under the stimulus of a world-wide war. Encouraged and assisted by Federal, State, and county agencies and business organizations, Florida farm families grew about twice as many gardens in 1942 as they did in 1941 and will grow more gardens, larger gardens, and better gardens this winter and spring.

For years, strangely enough, the growers who have produced fresh winter vegetables for the Nation's tables have seldom thought that they should have home gardens. They have had enormous quantities of particular vegetables at harvesttime but have had to go to market for their own vegetables at other times. Now, nearly every farm family in Florida has a good home garden, as it is believed that they practically reached the United States Department of Agriculture goal set early this year of 62,000 farm home gardens, an increase from 31,500.

This great upsurge in gardening resulted from a combination of conditions and suggestions. People are garden-minded during war, anyway. Then the great national nutrition program had been stressing the importance of fresh garden vegetables and had reached the hinterlands with its message. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration had been encouraging better gardens by paying for more than 13,000 in 1941. Farm Security clients were required to grow adequate gardens. Vocational agriculture and other teachers helped to establish school gardens. Every farm journal, every woman's magazine hammered home the idea that home production assures an adequate supply and finest quality.

The State Defense Council appointed Mary E. Keown, State home demonstration agent, its garden chairman; and in her dual capacity she was able to work with farm families in every county, whether or not a home demonstration agent was in the county. County garden chairmen, many of whom were home demonstration agents, lent splendid encouragement to the program.

The State Extension Service, realizing that the gardening goal was one of the most difficult of attainment, appointed a garden-goals committee to formulate plans and suggestions and to check on progress. Wherever the work seemed to be lagging, committee members stimulated interest and rendered assistance.

Red, white, and blue Victory Garden signs, telling the world that each family displaying them is growing a Victory Garden, were used effectively to stimulate interest in Lake, Suwannee, and other counties. The county agent or an AAA compliance man checked the garden to see that it met requirements before he issued one of the signs.

Extension editorial offices, through newspapers, radio, farm journals, and other available media, hammered constantly on the idea of growing gardens and utilizing their products. "Vitality for Victory can come from the home garden's vegetables" was the theme emphasized.

County and home demonstration agents wrote every farm family about the Food for Freedom program, in which they stressed home gardens and presented suggestions for growing them. They distributed Florida and United States Department of Agriculture bulletins and circulars on gardens, insect and disease control, and related topics.

Usual methods of Extension work were employed intensively on a widespread scale. Typical is this report from Mrs. Bonnie J. Carter, home demonstration agent in Jackson County: "County and home agents held county-wide meetings, presenting need for production of food and feed. Used motion pictures, posters, charts, and circulars. Sent circular letters to all members of Agricultural Planning Council and local leaders. Stimulated interest in proper use of foods through nutrition and canteen classes. Featured exhibits from family gardens at local achievement days for 4-H Club girls in 7 schools, 218 participating."

Young James Albert Burry did some good work in the school garden at McIntosh, Fla.

The farm plan sheet sign-up of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency last spring, in which each family was asked about its plan for a garden and at the same time urged to grow a good garden, added interest at a propitious time. Seedsmen advertised and displayed their wares attractively, further stimulating people to "yield to that irresistible urge to make something grow."

Negro families throughout the State, but especially in counties having Negro farm and home agents, realizing perhaps more keenly than their neighbors the necessity for growing their own food lest they might find themselves without it, made an especially impressive record in gardening this year.

Not the least item of interest in this connection is the fact that farm families have canned and preserved more home products during 1942 than ever before, using 2 million new tins and many thousands of both new and old glass containers. Products of home gardens, as well as those of commercial plantings, which often go to waste near the end of the season as the market breaks, were utilized. County commissioners and school boards and the WPA assisted in establishing and operating community and county canning centers. Civic clubs contributed funds for equipping the centers in many places, thus giving a close tie-in between rural and urban groups.

As Isabelle S. Thursby, extension economist in gardening and food conservation, says: "Florida may not have put over a big campaign of words and awards, but we have answered the needs of national defense just the same."

Homemakers' School Lunches

Hot lunches are being served to rural school children of Jeff Davis County, Ga., in the home demonstration clubrooms. The clubwomen have equipped their rooms with stoves, tables, benches, cooking equipment, dishes, and silver for this purpose. During the summer, a county cannery operated under the direction of Mrs. Mamie E. King, home agent, canned more than 3,200 cans of vegetables from the county school garden for use in the lunch program.

A MENDERY has been opened by Albany County, N. Y., home demonstration groups. How to mend all kinds of clothing and household textiles can be learned at the mendery. Thirty carefully trained local leaders serve Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Thursday evenings are for soldiers and sailors who want to learn to sew on buttons and to mend their socks.

The world we live in

Facts about the danger and opportunity of the present crisis in a warring world

ELMER DAVIS, Director, Office of War Information

The Chinese word for crisis, I learn from James B. Reston's recent book, Prelude to Victory, is written with two characters, meaning, respectively, danger and opportunity. There is opportunity as well as danger in this war; and there will be danger as well as opportunity in the years of transition when we are trying to bring the world back from a state of war to genuine peace. Just now the danger is the more apparent; yet I sometimes wonder if it is apparent enough to people who by the accident of geography live far away from any scene of action, and it is the job of education to make it real.

The earth is round. We all know that; but we are so used to looking at flat maps that at best we are likely to think of it as round like a cylinder; not round like a ball. The real relations of space and distance on this globe are apparent in the fact that although we talk now of a two-ocean navy, we may eventually have to think of a three-frontier air force for the continent of North America. The shortest route from this country to a good part of the Old World is across the North Pole; and that frontier may need defense, in the next war if not in this one, unless we are smart enough not to have a next war.

A global war means—that what happens in Libya or in Malaya may make a difference in what happens in Oklahoma or Nebraska. Why has the boy who used to live next door to you gone off to the Solomon Islands, which he had probably never heard of a year ago? Why, he is fighting in the Solomons to keep the war away from home; and any of the people who have experienced the war at home can tell you that keeping it away is worth a considerable effort. We are trying to win a war in Europe and the far Pacific because we have a better chance to win it there than if we wait for it to come home to us.

Teach Value of the Commonplace

A total war affects the life of every citizen, and its outcome will be affected in some slight degree by what every citizen does. There is no question of the willingness of the American people to do what may be necessary to win the war; but it is our job to show them how many things, different and sometimes apparently irrelevant things, are going to be necessary. There are plenty of men who would be willing to die for their country, if the occasion arose; but the occasion does not arise, and in the meantime they are unwilling to drive so slowly as 40 miles an hour for their country. There are plenty of women who would be willing to take into their homes children who have been bombed out in an air raid—take them in and look after them; but we have had no air raids, and there is less enthusiasm for looking after the children of women who might go to work in munitions factories if they could get somebody to take care of the family. There is no question of the general willingness to do the obvious things, the spectacular things; but plenty of people are going to have to do dull and drab and uninteresting work besides, if we are to win the war.

Remember that the men we are fighting, the leaders and many millions of their followers, believe that anything goes, if it advances the interest of their own nation. We were infuriated by the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor while the Japanese were still talking peace; but Hitler has attacked half a dozen nations in Europe while he was still talking peace. Remember that, when he starts talking peace again—as he conceivably might this winter, by roundabout methods, if the fighting does not go well enough to suit him this fall. Remember that to make peace with men like Hitler and the Japanese militarists would only be to let ourselves in for new and bigger Pearl Harbors, whenever they thought the moment was favorable; that we should have to remain so heavily armed, so heavily militarized, in anticipation of such attacks; that peace would be very little different from war; that there is no use making peace with men who attack you in time of peace; that there is no safety for us or for anybody till those men are beaten down. This is, in short, the kind of world we live in. It is not the kind of world that any of us would like to live in; and we are not going to live in it very long, or very successfully, unless we know what it is like and what we have to do about it.

Well, after we have done something about it, after the enemy is beaten down, then education is going to have its toughest job. For it is going to have to fight the natural human tendency, after a great effort, to sit back and rest, to take it easy for a while. And every educator will have the unpleasant duty of teaching that then, above all times, we cannot afford to take it easy, unless we want to run the risk of having this thing to do over again in another 25 years. H. G. Wells, writing just after the last war, described the situation of humanity at that time as a race between education and catastrophe. As we all know, catastrophe won that race; but if the United Nations win this war, education has one more chance. And quite possibly just one more chance; for if we lose the next race, the next catastrophe will be a bigger and better catastrophe, which might close this phase of the development of the human species and compel such specimens of it as might survive to start all over again, from the point we started from several thousand years ago.

This crucial point in human development—a point from which we may go onward and upward fast, or backward and downward even faster—this point has been reached, of course, because of technological developments; but primarily because of one single invention which has changed human life more than anything else since the discovery of how to make fire. This world would be a far more comfortable place to live in, and the prospects of the human race would be considerably more encouraging if two young men in Dayton, Ohio, some 40 years ago, had been content to stick to their business of repairing bicycles instead of wasting their time and what little money they had on an enterprise which the best scientific opinion of the day agreed was impossible. But the Wright brothers stubbornly went ahead and ate of the tree of knowledge; and the result was the transformation of human life from a two-dimensional to a three-dimensional activity, several thousand years before human nature was ready for the additional responsibilities thus entailed. The problem of education, and of statesmanship, after this war, is basically the problem of how, or whether, the human race is going to be able to live with the bombing plane—a symbiosis apparently never contemplated by nature, but one of which we have got to work out if we are to go on at all.

Keep Eyes on Essential Points

And what can the intelligent educator do about all that? Well, he can keep his eyes fixed on the essential points. He can keep in mind that practical operation is more important than theoretical principles; that slogans such as nationalism versus internationalism are likely to be misleading and confusing, in a situation where practical success is likely to call for a mixture of both. In the latest official pronouncement of our policy, Secretary Hull's speech of July 23, it was declared that "it is plain that some international agency must be created which can—by force, if necessary—keep the peace among the nations in the future." But Mr. Hull also said that "the nations of the world will then be able to go forward in the manner of their own choosing." Here, obviously, is neither complete nationalism nor complete internationalism, as now understood; people who stand on either as a principle are likely to be less useful than those who are willing to mix them up in whatever proportions prove most practically useful.

Further, the educator should remember that, as Mr. Hull says, "neither victory nor any form

of post-war settlement will of itself create a millennium." Millennial hopes were widely current at the end of the last war; the great collective effort of 1918 had made people realize what the human race could accomplish, with a reasonable degree of cooperation; and when cooperation failed, when the millennial dreams were disappointed, too many people rushed to the opposite extreme of cynicism and apathy. We ought to know better this time. As Alexander Hamilton said, it is useless to expect a perfect work from imperfect man. Hamilton said that, however, in discussion of a constitution which in his opinion was quite imperfect but which he was prepared to accept and try to operate because he thought it was the best that could be got. And, in fact, it operated and is still operating pretty well, which may be a hopeful omen if we can be as realistic as Hamilton and take the best we can get.—(From an address before the National Institute of Education.)

One way to get more meat

The Nation needs meat. A group of Pennsylvania farmers enrolled in a flock-improvement program have found a way to help meet this need. They have increased their lamb production 30 percent, reports H. R. McCulloch, county agent, Lawrence County, Pa.

This is the second year of a flock-improvement program which has successfully increased lamb production in a sound and economical way for the farmers enrolled from 3 Pennsylvania counties. The first year 55 flock owners enrolled; this year, many more are cooperating, with good results. Records of these farmers in Lawrence County show that last year 110 lambs were dropped from each 100 ewes bred as compared to an average of 79 before the program was started. Of these 110 lambs, 99 were marketed as compared to 69 the year before. The farmers enrolled in the flock-improvement program had increased their production by 30 lambs for each 100 ewes.

This result was accomplished by certain definite management practices. The real way to show farm people what can be done is to get some of them to try the proposed plan. Many times we have told farm people what could be expected by following these same recommended management practices. We had conducted many management method demonstrations and mailed circular letters regarding sheep management in Lawrence County. These had been helpful, but the desired results still were not being achieved. There was need for something in the way of a complete result demonstration—some method of carrying the flock through the specific management practices for at least 1 year. The flock-improvement idea seemed to be the answer to this need.

To qualify for the flock-improvement program, all flock owners agreed to cull the ewe flock before breeding, drench the ewes twice after October 1, use a good registered ram not later than November 1, feed good legume hay, and start feeding the ewes ½ pound of grain daily at least 1 month before lambing. They docked and castrated the lambs, provided separate pens for new lambs and ewe, and creep-fed the lambs. Both lambs and ewes were dipped once each year. The lambs were weaned at 4 to 4½ months of age and put on supplementary pasture. One acre of improved pasture was provided for every 10 ewes. Grain finished the lambs for market. Drenching was started July 1 and continued every 21 days until October 1. All lambs were marketed through the Lawrence County Sheep and Wool Growers' Project.

If a project of this nature is to fulfill its greatest usefulness, it must include more than just production. The commodity, in this case lambs, must be followed through to market. This was done by having marketing arrangements made even before the ewes were bred to produce the lamb crop. Cooperating flock owners were promised a premium of 25 cents per hundredweight for each 1 percent dress above 47 percent on their lambs.

The flock-improvement plan was based on information gained in a survey of farm flocks in western Pennsylvania in 1940. Replies to this questionnaire represented 12,000 ewes and showed a similarity of management problems in all counties surveyed. Some facts uncovered in Lawrence County show that only 33 percent of the owners dipped regularly, 59 percent drenched regularly, 23 percent flushed their ewes, and 38 percent used registered rams. A study of the information indicated a definite need for certain better flock-management practices. With only 79 lambs dropped per 100 ewes and 13 percent of them lost before they reached the market, there were only 69 lambs being sold per 100 ewes.

With these facts in hand, the livestock specialist, the marketing specialist, the officers of the County Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, the Producers' Livestock Commission Company of Pittsburgh, and a few leading flock owners in the county together planned the Lawrence County flock-improvement program which has increased the production 30 percent by correcting the management practices shown to be common in the survey.

About 56 percent of the flock-improvement lambs graded "choice" and sold for 50 cents to $1 per hundred pounds above the market. The next 18 percent graded "good" and sold for the top market price.

The average value of all lambs sold by the cooperators last year was $9.39 each. These lambs consumed 43 pounds of grain each which was valued at 71 cents.

Though the preliminary work was done before Pearl Harbor, these farmers are in the best situation to increase their meat production and to help other farmers in the practices which promote economical production. They are ready to take a leading part in meeting the meat emergency.

4–H Straight Shooters

Texas 4–H Club boys are carrying on the tradition of their State—know how to shoot, and shoot straight.

In Texas frontier days there was an adage that "the six-gun makes the difference." It brought the big man down to the level of the shorter one and made a physical weakling the equal of the brawling ruffian.

Frontier days have passed and survival no longer depends on who is quicker on the draw. But members of boys' 4–H Clubs in about 25 counties are members of rifle clubs, many of which are affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Rifle shooting has been a part of the program at Texas 4–H district camps for the past 3 years. In 1941, about 2,500 club boys were given instruction in rifle shooting; and although wartime conditions sharply reduced the number of district camps held this year, 1,268 boys received instruction. An unknown number took part in rifle shooting at county camps.

Columnist Comments on Extension Service

In her regular syndicated column, "On the Record," of October 19, Dorothy Thompson suggests that the Extension Service take over the work of enlisting high school boys to relieve the farm labor shortage, a movement which she has carried on during the past summer in Vermont and New Hampshire. She writes:

"This agency has all that it takes to handle this problem: Inspired and imaginative leadership under Director M. L. Wilson, experience with the organization of youth—the 4–H Clubs; techniques of integration with educational institutions through the land-grant colleges, understanding of decentralization—integration between Federal and State agencies; long-established contacts with every rural community in the Nation through the county agents; and, finally, an elastic administration that understands the nature of drawing in and working with voluntary committees."

Women pull together on war work

ARDATH E. MARTIN,
Home Demonstration Agent, Washington County, Md.

What can be done to help win the war is of paramount interest to each of the 545 women in Washington County, Md., home demonstration clubs. Many have sons and brothers in the service and even before Pearl Harbor were considering ways and means of making their war work count for just as much as possible. Mrs. Norman McCardell, president of the county council and vice president of the State Council of Homemakers' Clubs, saw this interest developing and, with the home demonstration agent, worked out a plan of organization. To meet the need for each war activity to be sponsored by the county council of home demonstration clubs, a county chairman was selected who in turn worked through a chairman in the local clubs.

Achievements in agriculture and Victory Gardens, nutrition, war stamps and bonds, sewing and knitting for the Red Cross and similar organizations, Victory book collection, and salvage are reported at the club meetings each month, and this report is turned over to the county chairman. All war activities are thus kept uppermost in the minds of the membership with results which have exceeded all expectations.

The necessity for food production and conservation was widely publicized by Mrs. Fred Cunningham, county agricultural chairman, and her committee. They helped to sponsor a Victory Garden school held in Hagerstown under the auspices of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland. One hundred and seventy-five people attended and received information on vegetable gardening, and the county as a whole became Victory Garden-conscious. Through this committee's work and through the local home demonstration office aid in the form of bulletins, mimeographed material, and lectures on gardening was given to 835 families in Washington County. The result was an awareness of the necessity for increased food production that led to farm families planting larger vegetable gardens adequate to supply the families' needs.

In line with "Making America strong through improved nutrition," members of the homemakers clubs throughout the county are receiving at the regular monthly meetings a series of demonstrations and much helpful literature on nutrition. Each member is in turn pledged to carry back some of this information to three of her neighbors. This should go far toward spreading the gospel of improved diets in the county. The nutrition committee, of which Mrs. V. O. Wallace is chairman, is also conducting nutrition meetings in country communities among nonclub members and for those who cannot attend regular nutrition classes. More than 150 families have been reached by this community service project sponsored by the local clubs. In addition, 2 members of the committee are assisting the home demonstration agent with dietary consultations at a prenatal clinic in connection with the Washington County Public Health Service.

Twelve of the 14 local homemaker clubs submitted reports on sewing and knitting done for the Red Cross during the first six months of this year. Mrs. Hugh Hege, chairman of this section, stated that the reports showed 7,446 hours of knitting and sewing and 963 garments made during the period. This is an average of 2 garments per member. Groups gather at a club member's home or community building and give 2, 3, or more days a month to this work.

A committee sees to arrangements for machines, materials, and lunch. Recently, many local club representatives have been attending schools of instruction on making bandages at the Red Cross headquarters. These women will act as supervisors and bring in club members to assist with the job. Washington County had a very large quota of these bandages to be made by December 1.

The goal of the county council is 100 percent of the membership buying war savings stamps and bonds. Mrs. John Carnochan, chairman of the stamps and bonds committee, reports that 2 clubs have already reached this goal. During the past 3 months, reports turned in from 13 local clubs show $13,540 worth of stamps and bonds purchased during that period, or an average of $25 per member invested in stamps and bonds. Several clubs are raising funds to invest in war bonds for their organizations.

Mrs. George Hertel, as chairman of the salvage committee, has had her problems. Attics and farmyards were cleared of old papers, metals, and rubber; but the collection end of it has been difficult since the advent of tire and gasoline rationing. The newest item for salvaging, though, seems to present fewer difficulties, and so these war-minded women are saving every bit of left-over fat and turning it in for glycerine to be used in the manufacture of munitions.

Among the other war activities of this organization, several local clubs have furnished the workers for sugar-rationing stations in their communities. Demonstrations of sugar-substitute recipes and on preservation of food without sugar have been given in many parts of the county, and homemakers have pledged themselves to try these recipes in their homes.

Homemakers are willing and eager to carry their share of defense work and to do their part in helping to win the war. Many of them have heavy home burdens but still are just as eager to participate in the war effort as are those women who go into the war plants. Given some guidance and encouragement and working together in an organized manner, their combined efforts give amazing and very satisfactory results.

Club Leader Studies County 4–H Councils

The way county 4–H councils are organized and the functions they are performing form the basis of a study made by J. Harold Johnson, assistant State Club leader in Kansas, while on sabbatical leave in Washington, D. C. Information on County 4–H councils operating in 44 States was obtained from annual reports of State 4–H Club leaders and county agents, and from questionnaires which they filled out.

More than half of the counties in the country have some type of county 4–H council. They are called by various names including 4-H Leaders' Association, 4–H Advisory Committee, as well as 4–H Council.

Of the councils studied, even though the organizational pattern showed much variation, the functions of the various types were quite uniform. All the councils assisted in the conduct of county-wide events and in sponsoring or conducting county 4–H activities. Nearly all (98 percent) assisted in planning the annual 4–H program of work.

The author suggests the following basic principles which may serve as a guide in the organization and functioning of 4–H councils: (1) Preparation of annual programs of work to increase and maintain interest; (2) regular schedule of meetings to stimulate attendance; (3) wide use of committees for more efficient functioning; (4) more training for local 4–H Club leaders and officers; (5) election of members for 2-year terms, with half the membership elected each year; (6) a membership including both local leaders and 4–H members; (7) provision for coordination with other phases of extension program and with other youth-serving agencies; (8) democratic selection of members to serve on councils; (9) provision for measuring progress.—ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY 4–H COUNCILS, *by J. Harold Johnson, Kansas Extension Service.* (*Typewritten thesis, June 1942.*)

"On to Victory" pennants have been awarded to 285 farm families in Macon County, Ga., for their work in helping in the war effort. As a result of this movement, farmers increased their peanut acreage more than 300 percent this year and also made substantial increases in other emergency crops. The Macon Farm Bureau and the Agriculture Council cooperated with the agricultural agent in this program.

How to save for war stamps

The home demonstration agents of Mercer County, N. J., realizing the necessity for helping homemakers to visualize ways in which to make plans for saving for the purchase of war savings stamps, staged an exhibit for 2 days in the courthouse at Trenton. This exhibit was made possible through the cooperation of the homemakers.

The exhibit consisted of garments that had been made over, with a display of garments that showed possibilities for making over. One coat had a label which read: "1924 coat will make 1942 dress and give family another war savings bond." Another: "Jacket made from 1935 suit—more money for war stamps."

On one coat which had been made from a man's coat, the story was as follows: "It is patriotic to show a patch. Patch pockets cover some of the wear. Father's discarded coat will now be worn by daughter or mother. Instead of a new coat the family owns another United States savings bond. So why worry about worn places when it shows good style and is warm? Don't waste wool."

Another exhibit showed worn-out night clothes and read: "Out of worn nighties can be made panties."

From the time the exhibit was opened until it closed, there were women in the room viewing and cutting patterns. Several women spent as much time as one-half day, and many comments were made that it was an exhibit that gave them many suggestions and that they would try to put into practice some of the hints that were given so that they may have more money for savings bonds.

A pair of trousers was mounted on canvas and a pattern for a small girl's jumper dress pinned on it. A suit for a small boy, which was made from a woman's coat, was displayed, showing the possibility of making a boy's suit from Mother's old coat.

An exhibit of steps in coat construction was looked over in great detail by many visitors.

Much interest was shown in a display of quilt patches.

Realizing the importance of planning for the children in the home, an exhibit of homemade toys was shown. Some of these toys were made from spools and boxes. The label read: "Boxes and spools—make toys children will enjoy and release more money for savings stamps."

On a display of dolls, the sign read "One yard of percale—Five dolls—Money for war savings stamps."

Over three animals, the sign read: "One yard of Turkish toweling makes three animals—Money for war savings stamps."

Over a set of doll's furniture, a peg and a marble game, the sign read: "Father's saws make toys out of scraps of material for daughter's Christmas."

On another table was shown a display of men's shorts. There the sign read: "Shorts that are made at home can be made to fit and release money for savings stamps."

On another table was a carrying bag made from string. On the bag was a sign, "Carry a bag and help save rubber."

Another exhibit was a shirt for a 3-year-old. The card read: "Made from father's shirt tail."

There was also an exhibit of patches showing various methods of mending a man's suit. Actual men's clothing was shown, part of which was mended, showing the before and after.

An invitation was issued to homemakers through the mailing list and radio. Due to a strike at the local newspaper office, it was not possible to give any newspaper publicity. Through the radio and mailing list, homemakers were invited to view the exhibit and to bring their paper and scissors for cutting patterns.—*J. Kathryn Francis and Mrs. Anna Lewis Logg, home demonstration agents, Mercer County, N. J.*

Maine homemakers preserve vitamins for victory

"Rural homemakers in Maine will not suffer if there is a shortage of commercially canned food for civilian use, if they produce, can, and conserve food for the duration, as some of the women have this summer," said Director A. L. Deering in discussing the success of Maine's food production and conservation program.

Maine homemakers realize that food is one of war's most powerful weapons and have wholeheartedly entered into this extension wartime drive. They have planned their busy days so as to be able to attend extension food conservation meetings where the women have learned the correct and most up-to-date ways of canning, salting, drying, and storing food to help Uncle Sam.

With characteristic thoroughness, patriotic women in every county in Maine have been producing foods and storing away adequate supplies against shortages for the coming winter. Conservative estimates indicate that hundreds of thousands of quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned and stored in this way.

A check-up of the actual amount canned throughout the State is being made by neighborhood leaders—some of the same "Minutemen" who have been so active in the entire food-preservation program.

Some 2,000 neighborhood leaders in all have taken part in Maine's nutrition campaign which has been carried on by the home demonstration agents under the guiding leadership of Home Demonstration Leader Estelle Nason and Foods Specialist Kathryn E. Briwa.

Governor Sewall and Council authorized the allocation of $43,200 to the Maine Extension Service to assist in the food production and conservation program. Of this amount, $11,300 was allotted for employing 14 emergency home demonstration agents to help conduct the 2 months' intensive drive to stimulate interest in food conservation. Dr. Marion Sweetman, State chairman of the nutrition committee, was a constant adviser of subject-matter information.

A 2-day institute was held at the University of Maine for training the home demonstration agents in the latest preservation methods. A schedule of meetings was prepared by the home agents to cover each county. Afternoon or evening meetings were held to accommodate "neighborhood" units. Larger communities were divided into neighborhood units to make attendance possible even though gas and tires were scarce.

4-H Members Attend Meetings

Nearly 10,000 people, including 645 4-H Club members, attended the 828 meetings at which demonstrations were given on the best ways of canning fruit with little sugar, canning tomatoes, storing, salting, and drying foods, and on the use of the pressure cooker for nonacid foods. More than 1,500 neighborhood leaders attended these meetings and later visited their neighbors and distributed nutrition leaflets. In this way, more thousands were reached.

In Oxford County, many women set a goal to preserve and can at least 600 quarts of food. Some homemakers reached this mark and raised their goals. One home demonstration club member canned 100 jars of chicken, some of which she sold for additional income for her family. With her pressure cooker she has canned hundreds of quarts of fruits and vegetables. She estimates that it would cost at least $3.50 a week to buy commercially canned products. The family also has adequate milk, butter, and eggs.

"More than half of the Oxford County women attending the food-preservation meetings have been nonmembers of Extension Service groups," said Home Agent Ethel A. Walsh who has carried on a successful program in her county. "Defense project meetings have introduced many women to the activities and opportunities of the Extension Service. The enthusiastic women attending declare that these special meetings were the most interesting and helpful they have ever attended," she said.

Leaders Get Tire Information

As vice chairman of the Commodity Rationing Board and specialist on tire-rationing rules in Crawford County, Ohio, I felt the need for more accurate information on the farmers' situation to insure getting the tires into the hands of those contributing most to the essential war effort.

Naturally, the first group of people I thought of who could give me this information was the group of community and neighborhood leaders. The War Board readily agreed to a survey, so a letter was sent to each of the 562 leaders in the county. A leaflet on "Facts About Rubber and Tires" was enclosed, and the letter explained the problem in Crawford County where there were simply not enough truck tires to supply the registered trucks. I suspected that the trouble lay in the supply needed for farm machinery other than trucks.

Each leader was asked to write down the names and addresses of his 10 or 15 nearest neighbors and check their rubber-tired machinery. The reports came back surprisingly quick and accurate. The extension secretary checked each sheet for duplication of names, correct townships, and township coverage as they were received. In one township, reports were received on 208 of 223 farms there.

The survey showed that on the 2,023 farms in the county there were 4,280 pieces of farm equipment other than trucks using tires which had to be rationed from the truck quota. These included tractors, combines, trailers, plows, farm wagons, manure spreaders, hay balers, corn pickers, and others. After they had seen these figures, the County Commodity Rationing Board was convinced that rationing of truck tires according to numbers of registered trucks within the county or according to the population is not an equitable means of setting quotas, as only 869 trucks were registered in Crawford County using 5,214 tires, whereas there were 4,280 other pieces of equipment using 12,762 tires on the farms of the county.

In this case, our community and neighborhood leaders furnished the needed information quickly and efficiently.—*Russell L. Miller, county agent, Crawford County, Ohio.*

Single Frame Versus Double Frame

For several years the Extension Service has been making many slidefilms in both single- and double-frame sizes. The reason for this has been that many agents make their own slides, using colorfilm and frequently find they can combine the Federal strips with their slides. If the smaller picture were used, the size change on the screen would be distracting. The double-frame picture is the same size, either in the strip or the slide.

Mechanically, it is possible to insert material in single-frame slidefilms, but aesthetically (!) it just doesn't work. Splices are made by overlapping the two ends of film, and the added thickness causes lack of sharp focus on the screen, and the overlapped edge of the film introduces an ugly black line across the picture.

Several recent films have served to emphasize the advantages of double-frame films over single-frame. The difference in clarity of the projected image is remarkable. If prints of "Pigs Can't Shoot" or "Farm Women in Wartime" are available in both sizes, examine them side by side on the screen and see the difference. There are good technical reasons for this improvement, involving lenses, resolving power, circles of confusion, and similar 75-cent words; but you really aren't interested, are you?

One feature of the double-frame strips has caused some question. It is our practice to utilize all the advantages of the larger frame by placing vertical pictures on a vertical axis. This practice trebles the size of the image. When used in the strip, this results in pictures being projected sideways. The double-frame strips are intended to be mounted as slides. If you must use them in the strip, place a tiny dot of red ink in an inconspicuous corner of the frame ahead so you will be prepared to rotate the projector as you turn to the vertical frame.

Three recent publications will be of interest to agents who use slides. Planning and Making Color Slide Sets, Filing Color Slides, and Titles and Graphs for Color Slide Sets. All contain useful information for the worker using slides.—*Don Bennett, visual instruction specialist, United States Department of Agriculture.*

ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

Something New in Tours

Something new in 4-H Club work? Maybe not new, but a new way of looking at it. 4-H Club work means more to John Walker and his club than just projects carried out, record books completed, and work exhibited. John is one of the outstanding farmers and Jersey breeders in Licking County, Ohio, and a very busy man but not so busy as to overlook 17 farm boys in the township and their need for training. He and his group work hard. They don't overlook giving proper attention to project and record-book completion, nor do they make it the whole show. It is only the peg on which they hang their program.

The idea may become clear if we repeat tour the boys held this fall, which was kind of a finale to their club season. The tour had 17 stops, 1 for each project. The project, of course, was the first thing hunted up when the gang invaded a barnyard. The usual order was first a good quizzing by the members "What'ya feed it?" "What's the gain?" "What ya goin' do with it?"—the expected questions and answers. This, however, was preliminary to the main feature which would let go when John asked: "What about this farm, boys?" Jack: "Fences run the wrong way. Should be north and south. It would save work hauling stuff to the barn." Fred: "Milk house below the barn is bad. Drainage is that way." Richard: "Having pasture on the hills and cropland on the level land is a good idea." Questions would keep coming thick and fast until John slowed them down and backed up to go over the farm thoroughly. How about the fields, the crop rotations, then the buildings, water supply, labor saving, and the like? The club boy on whose farm they happened to be would explain the practices and give reasons to defend them. This procedure of analysis on the farm would take place at every visit. Whatever presented itself was a subject for discussion, such as judging a ring of sheep, picking out the best hog or calf in the barn, value of the hay in the mow, and grain in the bin.

To work out this program, the first step was taken last spring. A committee of the members was given the job of planning the season's program. Material for the committee to work on was obtained by having each member submit a subject on what interested him most about the farm. The program committee had but to arrange in order all these offers. The result was a season's program on general farming. There were sessions on livestock, crops, drainage, machinery, and forestry. A program of this kind required much advising on the part of the adviser. The tour turned out to be a field day on all these subjects—a farm-planning field day.

We haven't been able to run off programs like this one on a mimeograph. We have to find advisers with the foresight, originality, and ability of John Walker. We have to make the possibilities of 4-H work important enough to attract this type of leadership.—*Palmer Jones, assistant agricultural agent, Licking County, Ohio.*

■ In their all-out war effort to meet food goals, 16,873 Texas Negro farm families have started production in livestock and poultry this year. Reports from 47 of the 51 counties having Negro extension agents show that 1,564 farm families obtained milk cows for the first time for production of milk for home use and for marketing.

Have you read?

ity, Parity, Parity. John D. Black, Harvard University. 360 pp. The Harvard Committee on Research in the Social Sciences, Cambridge, Mass., 1942.

Here is a clear, readable book about parity. t does much to define and illuminate the ssues involved in parity prices, parity wages nd incomes, inflation, wartime price control, nd other subjects of great current interest o farm people.

No agricultural worker need shy away from his book. The chapters are not too long; he tables and charts are easy to read, and the ook itself is not too big. Although technially accurate, it is written in clear, journalstic style. Included are many interesting ide lights on personalities and events associted with the parity idea in years past and resent. These side lights give color to the xposition and aid in understanding the main urrent of serious argument.

The book is of immediate and practical sefulness. It contains valuable background naterial for educational work concerning gricultural prices, price control, and the ost-of-living program. Many of the maerials can be adapted for use by study and iscussion groups of farm people. It will be f greatest value to agricultural workers hemselves in their study of parity and parity blems. The author has made a special effort o make the book useful for this purpose. As e says in the foreword, the attempt is to ook at the problem from all sides, introucing all the factors in the problem and rying to give each of them its due weight.

Of deep and special significance to extenion workers is the author's expressed conern in developing and maintaining a solid oundation for action through popular govrnment. Early in the book, he points out hat the first requirement for such action s a good understanding by each group—griculture, Labor, and Industry—of the onditions within the other groups. Given uch an understanding, all three can put their eet under a common table and can usually ork out measures that are good for them ll.

Here is a high challenge to extension workrs and their colleagues in agriculture to assist families on the land in developing and aintaining this fundamental understanding, oth during wartime and in the years to ollow.—*Virgil D. Gilman, extension economist, United States Department of Agriculure.*

his Land We Defend. Hugh H. Bennett and William C. Pryor. 107 pp. Longmans, Green and Co. New York-Toronto. 1942.

The authors of this book tell the history of he United States from the standpoint of the and. Briefly and vividly they tell the story of the pioneers wresting their livelihoods from the rich prairies and forests of the New World. They relate that these riches had rapidly deteriorated when fertility depletion and erosion resulted from the emphasis given to production rather than to the care of the soil. The evidence submitted of soil losses clearly indicates the scope of soil conservation as a national problem.

Against this background of land mismanagement, the progress of land protection is told through planning for soil conservation. Sufficient details of farm planning are described to acquaint the reader with the methods of planning and the conservation practices employed as determined by research and demonstration. Stories of farms and communities bring out the advantages of the new "pattern" of soil-conservation farming.

Although organized efforts by farmers in this direction are comparatively recent, their great progress is reviewed. The authors describe soil-conservation districts and how they operate to the benefit of the land, individuals on the land, and communities. Production is actually increased as a result of good soil-conservation farming.

Extension workers will find this book valuable in their work because the philosophy embodied recognizes an urgent need for adjustments in land management in the interest of the welfare of the people for everyday living and for the protection of the land resources of the Nation. As stated, "the soil is truly our first line of national defense." Acceptance of this philosophy by farm people will speed up the application of protective practices on the land.—*Wendell R. Tascher, soil conservationist, United States Department of Agriculture.*

The Book of Home Economics. Mary M. Leaming, home demonstration agent, New Jersey State Extension Service. 507 pp. The New Home Library, New York, N. Y. 1942.

Mary Leaming, home demonstration agent, Camden County, N. J., is the author of The Book of Home Economics recently published by the New Home Library—"A practical manual of tested information on every phase of home economy."

Extension workers may recall a story in the REVIEW some months ago by Miss Leaming, "The Newspaper Works for Me," telling of her experiences in writing a daily column in a Camden, N. J. newspaper and of the readers' response to the column. Letters and questions from thousands of homemakers resulting from this column suggested to Miss Leaming the need of a book for the average homemaker who is concerned with the many family-living problems she must meet every day in the year.

The parts of the book dealing with the selection of living quarters and the purchase of home furnishings were planned to help the new as well as the well-established families.

The chapters on food were designed for the woman who wants to feed her family scientifically but appealingly, with the minimum of effort, time, and money. The clothing chapters aim to help the homemaker with selection, care, and repair of clothing. The section on family finance includes chapters on such topics as: Establishing Family Financial Planning, Children's Allowances, Insurance, Investments, and Credit.

The book is on sale at drug and five- and ten-cent stores for less than a dollar.—*Florence L. Hall, senior home economist, United States Department of Agriculture.*

New Books Received

Nutrition. Fern Silver, Supervisor of Home Economics, Lincoln High School, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 168 pp. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, N. Y. 1941, 1942.

Rural America Today—Its Schools and Community Life. George A. Works, Professor of Rural Education, Cornell University; and Simon O. Lesser, a writer in the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, Washington, D. C. 450 pp. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 1942.

Soils and Fertilizers. Firman E. Bear, Ph. D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Rutgers University; Soil Chemist, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Third Edition. 374 pp. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, N. Y. Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London. 1942.

Negro 4–H Poultry Members Compete

A State-wide poultry flock record for Negro 4–H Club boys and girls is helping to boost Georgia's poultry production. The contestants will take inventories at the beginning and end of the contest. They will keep records on the number of eggs laid, cost of feed, returns from eggs, and poultry sales, average cost of producing a dozen eggs, labor income, the rate of mortality, and miscellaneous expenses.

Prizes from 5 to 50 dollars in war stamps and bonds will be awarded the 5 girls and 5 boys with best records. Those completing records but failing to win any of the 10 prizes will receive 4–H Club pocketknives.

BANKERS' MEETINGS in Louisiana early in August were attended by 309 bankers and agricultural workers. Four representatives of the Extension Service presented specific recommendations for the bankers' contribution to the Food for Freedom program. Particular emphasis was given to increasing livestock and poultry production and soil improvement.

Missouri and Iowa Take Inventory of Their Neighborhood-leader Systems

To check the success of neighborhood leaders in putting over extension wartime programs in Iowa and Missouri, studies were recently made in those two States. Brief summaries of the findings have been prepared and made available to Iowa and Missouri extension workers to enable them more readily to gather useful ideas best adapted to their localities.

Based on the study of the neighborhood-leader system in five Missouri counties—Crawford, Linn, St. Clair, Dunklin, and Howell—a committee of extension staff members has prepared a summary of findings with recommendations for distribution to all county and State extension workers. Some of the more significant recommendations are:

1. Each leader should be requested to compile a list of all families in the school district or neighborhood, one copy to be kept by the leader and one filed in the county extension office.
2. More attention needs to be given to informing "followers" of the scope and functions of the neighborhood-leader system.
3. All training materials should be organized and presented in such a way that every leader will understand. Each leader should be given a complete set of all materials used in the training meeting and encouraged to study them thoroughly. The materials include both subject matter and methods of procedure.
4. A copy of the duties and responsibilities of leaders should be placed in the hands of all leaders. These duties and responsibilities should be discussed with the leader so that he understands them and agrees to perform them.
5. County agents should make frequent visits to key leaders and occasional visits to others. Agents are thus able to keep abreast of local developments and give immediate assistance where needed.

This study, entitled, "Summary of Study on Functioning of the Neighborhood Leader System in Missouri" was made by R. B. Almack of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., together with Missouri extension workers. Report processed, 1942.

Iowa County Surveyed

Interviews with 26 Franklin County educational cooperators, as neighborhood leaders are called in Iowa, brought to light several special problems which suggested the following recommendations:

1. The idea that the neighborhood leader is a war worker should be emphasized. The notion that this is just "a part of the regular program" must be removed.
2. Leaders contacted personally at the time of appointment and who understood their duties and functions are doing a superior job. Any further appointment of a neighborhood leader should be by personal contact.
3. Additional training in techniques of leading discussion and approaching neighbors is needed.
4. With one exception, printed material released for use by the neighborhood leaders has been too late. More attention must be given to timeliness of its release.
5. The material prepared for use by neighborhood leaders should contain more "reader appeal."
6. Through the neighborhood-leader system, many people are being reached who never attended extension meetings.

This study of The Functioning of Educational Cooperator System in Franklin County, Iowa was made by *E. F. Graff and F. A. Kutish of the Iowa Extension Service in 1942.* (*Report typewritten.*)

Training Schools Effectual

Special training schools appear to be the most effective manner of training Iowa's neighborhood leaders, according to the opinions of a representative group of Iowa county and State extension workers, all experienced in training leaders. Personal contacts with leaders were rated second, and meetings other than training schools were considered third by the extension personnel furnishing information in the study. Eighty-three percent favored holding leader-training schools for neighborhood leaders in areas of 4 townships or less in extent. The remaining 17 percent favored slightly larger training-school areas.

It was the consensus of the extension workers that more emphasis should be placed on radio programs, film slides, panel discussions, illustrated talks, motion pictures, charts, and graphs. Less emphasis should be placed on result demonstrations, plays and pageants, tours, personal visits, score cards, and true or false questionnaires.—TRAINING EDUCATIONAL COOPERATORS IN THE WARTIME PROGRAM, *by Robert C. Clark, Iowa Extension Service. Processed, May 1942.*

Extension Club Worker Studies Parent Cooperation in 4–H Work

Particularly in wartime Extension is a program to help the farm family make the best use of its farm, the best use of its home, and achieve the best development of its members. The 4–H program can function more effectively when the parents cooperate fully with 4–H members.

This is brought out in a study made by Erna Ruth Wildermuth, 1941–42 National 4–H fellow, during her fellowship year in Washington, D. C. Personally interviewing 32 4–H leaders and 81 4–H mothers in farm and non-farm areas of Maryland, Ohio, and Virginia, Miss Wildermuth obtained first-hand information on the extent to which parents are cooperating in 4–H Club work; the importance of parents taking part in 4–H activities, especially in wartime; what is expected of leaders and parents in contributing to the 4–H effort, and some of the difficulties involved in obtaining parental cooperation.

It was the consensus of the leaders interviewed that to be good cooperators parents should: Show an interest in their children's club and club activities, encourage them to do good club work, and give them helpful supervision and instruction in carrying on their projects; provide adequate financial aid to the club members for necessary project equipment and arrange for their transportation to club events; make 4–H Club work a topic of family conversation, and tell the neighbors and others in the community about the 4–H program.

The study shows that the more contacts parents have with 4–H Club work, the more willing they are to cooperate. Some methods considered by leaders and parents to be most important in developing parent cooperation are: (1) Hold community meetings for parents; (2) Prepare written instructions for parents, setting forth what is expected of them; (3) Make visits to club members' homes; (4) Write letters to parents; (5) Invite parents to attend club meetings; (6) Present programs about 4–H work at meetings of community organizations; and (7) Encourage parents to attend county 4–H Club events.—PARENT COOPERATION IN 4–H CLUB WORK, by *Erna Ruth Wildermuth, California Extension Service (formerly New Mexico Ext. Serv.) Typewritten thesis, 1942.*

■ Thirty-seven Sumter County, Ga., Negro neighborhood leaders mobilized local labor to harvest the county's peanut and cotton crops and held a Food for Victory exhibit in November.

Training Negro neighborhood leaders

J. T. ALEXANDER, Negro Agricultural Agent
and
ANNIE M. BOYNTON, Negro Home Demonstration Agent
Montgomery County, Ala.

Traveling along the Extension way, organized communities have grown in Montgomery County, Ala., from 8 with 16 leaders in 1928 to 31 with 68 leaders in 1941. As roads were improved and better transportation facilities became available, the Extension Service expanded through the years. Unorganized communities that were once visited by extension agents on foot, from the nearest passenger traffic depot, now have organized communities and good roads. This growth has made it possible for the agents to conform to a regular monthly schedule of community meetings, set at hours convenient for the participants; and the old schedules of the common passenger carriers have practically faded out of the picture.

With the call of the Extension Service for more volunteer local leaders to cope with the increased duties and responsibilities caused by the present war, we divided communities into smaller units so as to reach more farm people. Using the 31 organized communities located strategically to cover the county, the neighborhood organization was set up. The 31 communities with 68 leaders were broken down into 171 neighborhood groups, with a man leader and a woman leader for each group, thus increasing the number of our local leaders from 68 to 312.

While making contact and carrying forward the survey in each community, at its regular monthly meeting, effort was made by everyone present to enroll every family in the respective neighborhoods. To date, 171 neighborhoods have enrolled an aggregate of 2,845 families and are cooperating and continuing their efforts to add other families where they have been left out by oversight or for some other reason. All rural families were listed, whether owners, sharecroppers, wage hands, or public workers.

Recently we held an inspiring county-wide leadership training meeting. Extension speakers and teachers who visited this meeting and assisted in training the leaders were N. Kollock, State agent for Negro men; T. M. Campbell, field agent, USDA; and Lem A. Edmonson, county agent (white).

At this meeting, one of the community leaders, P. C. Pinkston from Mt. Meigs community, conducted the spirituals and devotion; and T. H. Taylor, Jr., from Taylors community, recorded the minutes.

Following the devotion period, Agent Alexander explained that the purpose of the training meeting was to teach the leaders their duty in the many jobs that lie ahead. For example, such projects were taken up as the stamp and war-bond campaign; the scrap-rubber drive; the scrap-metal program; the method of constructing a home-made peanut picker suitable for the small grower, and its use; and how to organize the junior leadership organization, including boys and girls, into groups similar to that of the adults.

Home Agent Boynton explained to the group the functions of the community and neighborhood leaders.

In introducing Field Agent T. M. Campbell, Mr. Kollock said that "our plan is to use this leadership set-up not only for the duration of the war but in the post-war period in scattering much information among farm folks." "This is one way," he said, "of reaching most of the Negro farm population in Alabama."

"National defense means a great deal more than simply training soldiers to fight," said Mr. Campbell. "They must be fed, and our only source of food is the farm. This calls for a strong, healthy force of workers—men, women, and children—who are not sick. So you see that we not only have to fight an enemy abroad, but we must also wage war against disease, poverty, and ignorance here at home.

"I am confident that all Negro farmers will shoulder their part of the national responsibilities in proportion as the facts are made clear to them. You owe it to yourselves to take back home whatever information you have received here today and spread the news to the masses whom you represent."

Agent Alexander used "The Negro Farmer" publication to demonstrate how the community leader was expected to receive and pass on information to his or her neighborhood leaders. A community leader was given sufficient copies for the number of families in all of his neighborhoods; then he was guided in dividing the papers into as many bundles as he had neighborhoods, considering the number of families in each. Then the neighborhood leaders (man and woman) got together on distributing the papers to the families in their neighborhoods. It was further explained that when any and all projects are handled in this manner every family will be reached with a very little effort.

The stamp and war bond pledge campaign was explained, and since that time every group of the 171 neighborhood leaders has contacted families on its respective list and made good reports which showed 707 pledges amounting to $6,351.26. These pledges ranged from the small sum of 10 cents to $18.75 per month.

In the scrap-metal harvest, the 171 neighborhoods have reported 47,172 pounds of scrap metal to date, and the program is still under way. Also 1,222 pounds of scrap rubber were collected.

In the junior neighborhood organizational project, 30 communities from 99 neighborhoods reported 943 boys and 1,098 girls, making a total of 2,041 young people to date.

Negro Feeder Sale

The first beef-cattle feeder sale ever to be conducted wholly by Georgia Negro farmers was held at the Log Cabin Community Center in Hancock County, August 12. This event was sponsored by President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College and paved the initial step for stimulating greater interest in beef-steer production in that area by growing out first-class animals from native stock, reports Agent W. A. Hagins.

Forty-three animals, costing approximately $2,000, were purchased by colored and white farmers to begin beef-cattle improvement and production so that others might immediately grasp the inspiration of this venture.

With the advancing purchasing price of beef steers, several 4-H Club members also bought calves to begin feeding out for the annual Augusta show and sale in order that they might realize larger incomes for feed and labor. These boys were inspired by the success of Nathaniel Dixon, a club boy in the same section, who recently made the largest income among club members in the State from his home-raised steer.

C. L. Tapley, Negro county agent, Greene County, was the auctioneer; C. O. Brown, Baldwin County Negro agent, the ring manager; and Alexander Hurse, Negro State club agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service served as secretary.

On the Calendar

Chicago International Poultry Exposition, Chicago, Ill., December 11–14.

Child Health and Welfare Exposition, New York, N. Y., December 14–19.

Entomological Society of America, San Antonio, Tex., December 27–30.

American Farm Economic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 28–31.

American Marketing Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 28–30.

American Historical Association, Columbus, Ohio, December 29–31.

American Economic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 29–31.

Rural Sociological Society, Cleveland, Ohio, December 29–31.

American Association for Advancement of Science, New York, N. Y., December 28–January 2.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, January 2.

American National Livestock Association, Phoenix, Ariz., January 6–8.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

FOOD PRODUCTION GOALS for 1943 are the theme of the month. They are being announced at a series of four regional conferences, beginning November 30 in Denver, December 4 in Chicago, December 7 in Memphis, and December 14 in New York City, when Secretary Wickard explains the food requirements for the armed forces and lease-lend and the national goals set to meet these needs to a group including extension directors and editors. Each State is then taking up its own goals and the problems that may be in the way of reaching these goals. This month and next every State is being visited by a member of the staff of the Federal Extension Service. Fred Jans, C. A. Sheffield, Karl Knaus, and C. E. Potter will make these visits. The problem simmers down to what can be done in each county, in each community, on each farm. Neighborhood leaders will visit every farm to check with farmers on essential practices to be followed. Where can more meat, milk, eggs, peanuts, potatoes, dry beans, and essential vegetables be grown? How can the necessary machinery and labor be brought to bear on these necessary crops in places where they can best be grown?

THE TOUGHEST WARTIME PROBLEM, said Secretary Wickard in a radio talk, is "Where can we get help?" Because of its importance, the Secretary has appointed Lyle F. Watts, formerly regional forester from Portland, Oreg., as special assistant to coordinate farm labor activities of the Department. Regional Department representatives have also been designated to work with regional offices of the War Manpower Commission which is putting into effect a stabilizing program on dairy, poultry, and livestock farms. The Selective Service System has also asked local draft boards to defer men who are necessary on essential dairy, poultry, and livestock farms; and the Army and Navy will continue the policy of not recruiting skilled workers from these branches of agriculture. The Office of Education is working on training programs. "Nevertheless, farmers next year will have to rely more and more on many kinds of help that they have not been used to—more women and girls, more older people," continued the Secretary; and the problem will still be one of organizing local resources, making the very best and efficient use of all available local labor.

THE 1943 MACHINERY PROGRAM calls for all farm machines running at full capacity, with few replacements for the duration. Extension engineers meeting in four regional conferences in October and early November outlined an action program on care and maintenance, pledging from 40 to 50 percent of their time to the biggest reconditioning job which has ever been attempted. The training of new operators, "lend lease" or "share use" plans, and home-made equipment will be developed to help meet the emergency, for manufacture of new machines will be cut to 20 percent of the average production in 1940 and 1941. Machinery will be scarcer, but it is even more important to meet production goals.

A SERIES OF INTERSTATE MACHINERY BULLETINS was one of the ideas introduced at the Central States machinery conference by Prof. F. W. Duffee, of Wisconsin. By pooling their efforts, more and better leaflets might be made available at less cost of time, money, and effort. Cover pages and introductory statements could be distinctive for each State and the subject mater passed upon by a committee of State extension engineers.

SPENDING AND SAVING IN WARTIME is just such a cooperative bulletin planned for use in seven Northeastern States. The eight-page publication about ready to come off the press was written by Beatrice Billings, assistant home demonstration leader in Massachusetts. Each State is paying for its own cover. The one change which had to be made in the Maine bulletin to conform to the State income law cost but $2.

THE 4-H CLUB PROGRAM FOR 1943 was studied by State club leaders attending the National Club Congress in Chicago, November 30 to December 2. The wartime program for 4-H clubs under discussion was that adopted by the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, which was based on a report of a subcommittee on 4-H Club work under the chairmanship of J. W. Whitehouse, club leader in Kentucky. Plans for a 4-H mobilization week, February 6 to 14, were a feature of this plan. Such subjects as ways and means of increasing enrollment, finding and training more local leaders and special 4-H neighborhood leaders, and adjustments to make the war program more effective were studied.

PERMANENT PRICE CEILINGS were announced on November 9 for onions, potatoes, dry beans, and turkeys. These are the first permanent ceilings following the temporary maximum price regulation on certain essential food products. The latest information and amendments to price regulations which affect farmers are being sent to State extension economists as soon as they become available in Washington so that the latest authentic information will be available to all extension workers for interpretation in the light of their own situation and needs.

THE RECORD PIG CROP MOVES TO MARKET, and packers are handling more hogs this month and next than they ever have handled before. A special Market News Service in the Corn Belt during the marketing peak helps to keep farmers informed of hog supplies at individual markets. Under authority of WPB directive issued October 20, market embargoes can be ordered whenever necessary to prevent market gluts. Producers must then have permits to ship hogs to that market. Permits are obtained from the market committee or the usual firm or individual who handles his hogs. AMA is administering the hog-marketing plans, and county agents are active in telling farmers the details of the plan and keeping the market committee informed of local conditions.

BIGGER AND BETTER VICTORY GARDENS in Illinois are being planned, according to Lee A. Somers, extension horticulturist, who recently visited the Department. Help will be offered to gardeners, both back yard and farm, in a 15-minute radio talk starting February 23 over the university station and continuing every Tuesday to July 1. Neighborhood leaders will present Victory-garden material in late January and February and, at the same time, enroll gardeners for the radio programs.

THE CATTLE GRUB is still being chased out of Anderson County, Tex., as described in last month's REVIEW. A clipping sent in by Dr. Laake tells of the work of the 800 4-H club boys in the county who know by actual experience how to treat for cattle grub and intend to see that all herds are treated as their "biggest piece of war work."

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