Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 JANUARY 1943 NO. 1

1942—Call it a year

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In the great struggle to grow more food for the United Nations, Extension stood out as the specialist corps of the U. S. agricultural army

■ **IT WAS A YEAR** of shortages, priorities, and substitutes . . . of WPB, OPA, OCD, and OWI . . . of 10 percent pledges for war bonds . . . of soaring taxes, and a shrinking standard of living . . . of fewer automobiles, radios and refrigerators, and more bombers and tanks . . . of conversion of plants from civilian to war production.

■ **IT WAS A YEAR** of Food for Freedom, vitamins for vitality, and gardening for victory . . . of MacArthur at bay in Bataan Peninsula . . . of rationing . . . of building a bridge of boats and of holding open the oceans for the bridge to go over . . . of controlling prices . . . of "Hoarding Helps Hitler" . . . of scrap collection, conservation, and repair campaigns . . . of less metal for civilian use and more civilian mettle . . . of Jimmie Doolittle bombing Tokyo . . . of the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter.

■ **IT WAS A YEAR** of Coral Seas, Midway, Aleutian Islands, Solomon Islands . . . of American forces in action on every continent, in, on, and over the seven seas, and on the shores of every ocean . . . of America stirring from its lethargy and picking itself up by its bootstraps.

■ **IT WAS A YEAR** in which the Soviet fighting for the Volga and the southern Caucasus, and the British fighting for the gate to the Suez averted a major catastrophe by keeping the Nazis from the bridge of the Middle East . . . a year which saw United States forces occupying northern Africa.

■ **IT WAS A YEAR** in which American farmers smashed all previous records for crop production.

■ **IT WAS A YEAR** which closed with the civilized world waiting, not too patiently, for the Battle of Germany and the Battle of Japan.

■ **YES, CALL IT A YEAR** . . . one in which Extension can share the justifiable pride of the entire Nation . . . one in which Extension was a vital cog in the gigantic mechanism of global warfare.

Extension, old in experience, but as young as the next problem to be tackled, for more than a year previous to Pearl Harbor had been girding itself for the great test. A many-faceted organization, responsive to local rural needs and problems, yet with close administrative, fiscal, and policy ties with State and Federal Governments, Extension threw itself into wholehearted, active cooperation with the USDA War Boards, State and county defense councils, farm organizations, OPA, and many other agencies seeking to effectuate war programs in rural areas.

Extension had its own war program, too. Hardly had the year opened when Secretary Wickard assigned to Extension important responsibilities for prosecuting the war program in rural America (see March 1942 ESR).

The big assignment was education . . . teaching farm people how to produce Food for Freedom in the quantities needed, to understand and profit from action programs of the USDA, to care for and repair farm machinery, to collect scrap and fats, to conserve, to eat intelligently and live healthily, to know the basic reasons for rationing and the "why and how" of the program to control the cost of living, to mobilize rural youth behind the war effort, to market profitably, to protect rural areas from damaging fires, and to train more local leaders to help do the larger war job. Education and organization . . . yes, these were the big jobs on which Extension in every State and Territory and in every rural county focused its efforts . . . jobs which its training and experience, dating back to before World War I, qualified it eminently to handle.

Many of the time-tested farm operations had to be overhauled in the face of the drastic changes that war brought about . . . lack of rubber, lack of farm machinery, scarcity of chemicals for insecticides and fungicides, lack of farm labor, depletion or disappearance of many materials and facilities thought to be essential to farm production and marketing.

Something new added

This meant that extension workers had to be armed with new information, new facts, that would help the farmer to produce and to market in spite of handicaps. It meant, too, that the organization had to be expanded and extended to make it possible to reach every farm home swiftly . . . every farm home whether or not it had a radio, took a newspaper, or owned a telephone . . . every farm home in spite of the fact that meetings, tours, and other extension get-togethers had to be abandoned or curtailed for the duration.

This was a big order. Yet, before the year had reached its zenith, 650,000 rural men and women were pledged to help reach the farm homes of the country. Thus, Extension donned 7-league boots.

In most States, these rural men and women were called volunteer neighborhood leaders . . . volunteer, because they contributed their time and effort as a patriotic public service . . . neighborhood, because each one served from 10 to 20 neighboring farm homes . . . leaders, because they saw to it that all farm homes received and understood the information that it was necessary for them to have to work and live in a world at war.

Their first test came in May when Extension was given the gigantic task of informing all farm people about plans for controlling the cost of living. Armed with simple leaflets and check lists, and with the knowledge that had been supplied to them through extension channels, neighborhood leaders who were on the job at that time contacted all farms in their neighborhoods. Sample checks showed that the anti-inflation information had penetrated swiftly into even remote areas through the neighborhood leaders. Commented Leon Henderson in a letter to Secretary Wickard: "Our reports indicate that the work (on anti-inflation) being done by the Extension Service through its neighborhood-leader system is the best that is being done in rural areas."

Since then they have been called upon numer-

ous times to aid in disseminating vital wartime information on such subjects as rural fire protection, food for freedom, sale of United States War Bonds, salvage collection, nutrition and health, development of home food supplies, and the like. As the year came to a close, neighborhood leaders were visiting farm people, telling them about the Nation's voluntary "share the meat" program which provides a weekly allowance of 2½ pounds of meat for adults.

The job of organizing, training, and servicing these neighborhood leaders was one of Extension's biggest undertakings in years of big undertakings. To the county agents and home demonstration agents must go the principal credit for a job well done and quickly done.

Problems were myriad and difficult

Fulcrum of practical mass education in rural areas is the county extension agent. The agent is adept at forging out of Government programs adaptations that fit neatly into the realities of local situations. Problems dance around the agent's office and the county like drops of water on a red-hot stove . . . and many of them no less hot. Handling these problems taxed all of the resourcefulness and energy, the ability and tact that characterize the work of agents . . . got them out of bed at dawn, kept them up late at night.

One county agent, commenting upon the versatility of his profession, stated aptly: "The county agent has more bulletins, circulars and leaflets, more mimeographs, more visual aids on more subjects, and he makes more speeches on more topics than any other one man on earth. What's more, the farmer expects him to give him information on everything from apples to aphids, from forestry to feeding, from drainage to sociology, and from fertilizer to Food for Freedom. If he fills the bill, he is a superman. And very often he fills it." The same comment would, of course, apply to the versatility of the home demonstration agent and the 4-H Club agent.

A roster of jobs undertaken and accomplishments made by extension workers during the first year of our participation in World War II would fill this issue of the REVIEW. Many of their activities and results have been described in the REVIEW during the year.

First and most important job on the roster was Food for Freedom. County agents saw that farmers were armed with facts that would give them the "know how" to fulfill their pledges to increase the growing of food needed to build up the diets of Americans and their allies. This meant more milk per cow, more eggs per hen, more meat per animal, more bushels per acre, more production per man. But it meant, too, showing farmers how to cope successfully with such wartime handicaps as scarcity of labor, rubber, fertilizers, farm machinery, and other normally essential supplies and equipment, with insect and disease damage, with soil depletion, with problems of storage, processing, and marketing.

Other variants of Food for Freedom which drew heavily on the time of agents were wheat feeding, early marketing of hogs, Victory Gardens, machinery repair, the production of oil-bearing crops, and the like. On these and many other programs a tremendous amount of facts and guidance were supplied through extension channels that helped the farmer to adjust his plant and his practices more intelligently and more swiftly to the necessities of war.

Not only the farm plant but the home plant had to be shifted to a wartime basis. That meant teaching the farm woman how to modify her daily life to slip readily into the tenor of the war situation.

Most important job on the farm home front was to keep the family healthy and fit to withstand the mental and physical strains that war imposes. Home demonstration workers, county agents, and their local volunteer leaders encouraged and helped farm people to understand the proper foods needed by the body, and then to plan for, produce, and conserve as many of these foods as possible on the home farm. They taught also effective ways of meeting the problem of shortages of such materials as cans, zinc tops for glass jars, sugar, and such equipment as pressure cookers. They showed farm people how to prepare foods to preserve their nutrition values. Household efficiency, home sanitation, personal health habits, fat collection, elimination of waste, how to prolong the life of garments, remodeling clothing, and a host of other activities were an integral part of extension efforts to aid farm people to make the sweeping shifts war calls for.

The 4-H Club program, too, was overhauled and streamlined to enable rural youth to make a maximum contribution to the war effort. In a drive to mobilize farm youth behind the victory effort, the Department and the State Extension Services dedicated the week of April 5 as National 4-H Mobilization Week. All of the 1,500,000 4-H members were rallied behind a Victory program which included the buying and selling of war bonds and stamps, scrap collections, production and conservation of food for home use, Food for Freedom, rural fire protection, good citizenship, first aid, home nursing, health, conservation of clothing, and aid in relieving the farm labor shortage.

In a letter addressed to the 4-H Club members, President Roosevelt commended them for their war plans and concluded as follows: "Your 4-H Club pledge embodies the obligation which rests upon every club member as a young citizen. Respect it, study it, make it a 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."

That this message was heeded seriously is indicated by preliminary 4-H reports which were discussed in the story entitled "4-H Clubs Gird for War" appearing on page 178 of the December REVIEW.

In a November radio talk acknowledging the importance of the results obtained through the 4-H Victory program, Secretary Wickard said: "That's the best news I have heard recently. Next year we shall have to depend on farm boys and girls much more than we have this year, and it's good to know how much we can rely on them."

And so it goes, on and on. There is hardly a phase of farm and home life on which extension workers have not assembled, organized, and disseminated sound agricultural facts, facts required by farm people to enable them to give maximum contribution to the war program. In this, Extension worked, for the most part, with many other agencies, Federal, State, and local.

Extension manpower was rapidly reaching the stage of an acute problem when the year closed. Every month saw about 50 extension workers leave their work on the home front to prepare for the battle front. Already about 900 men and women from Extension are in active military service. It was estimated that the turn-over in male personnel had jumped from the normal 6 percent to 18 percent during the year, female personnel from 13 to 15 percent. This created a massive problem of selecting and training new workers . . . 1,500 of them in 1942.

Tomorrow's task

As the year flickered out, many problems were still clamoring for attention . . . problems upon which farm people needed understanding and guidance. The toughest one, said Secretary Wickard, is where are we going to get the manpower to produce those most vital of wartime foods—milk, meats, and eggs. Equipment, transportation, and processing facilities looked less certain. At the same time, military and lend-lease needs were estimated to be up 50 percent. Also more attention would have to be given to building up food reserves.

With these problems in mind, Director of Extension Work M. L. Wilson envisioned five broad divisions in which extension work would fall in 1943.

"First," he said, "Extension must help farmers to step up efficiency in food production with the emphasis everywhere on meeting the food goals established by the Department of Agriculture. Extension work everywhere will emphasize efficient use of land, labor, material, equipment, time, and money. Even the efficient farm manager of the past will have many new methods to learn.

"The second broad division will be to stimulate, to an even greater degree than in 1942, the home production and conservation by farm families of their own food supplies along the lines of nutritional needs.

"The third broad division will be in helping farmers organize their farm activities to meet the rigors of wartime shortages, and to cooperate in special wartime activities which may be essential for victory. A phase of this

program is the Nation-wide farm machinery repair education which is now under way. Similar programs will be necessary to help farmers overcome shortages of fertilizers, building materials, shortages of certain types of feed in some areas, and other supplies which farmers in the past have been able to purchase at random. Conservation of all essential material and equipment will be stressed.

"The fourth broad division will be to encourage young people to enlist in agricultural work that will help speed victory. In the past year remarkable achievements have been made in a seven-point 4–H Victory program. Similar plans are under way for 1943. Encouragement will also be given to help city youth enlist for farm work during the summer months.

"The fifth broad division of extension work will be in helping rural people keep alive their human qualities in wartime. This will include emphasis on physical health, good nutrition, interest in education and general knowledge; decent standards; ability to meet post-war situations with intelligence and courage."

Extension, with a huge reservoir of scientific information at its disposal and with a great tradition of utilizing that information in the best interests of farm and national life, rolled up its sleeves, spat on its hands, and faced forward to probably the most difficult year of its existence.

Yes, call 1942 a year; but it appeared that 1943 would require even more thorough, more effective, more intensive educational work by Extension . . . a greater challenge, a bigger opportunity.

Learning the tractor from A to Z

■ A tractorette school is what they called it. Sounds slightly "tea shoppe," but the class was strictly business. Occasioned by the impending labor shortage, this brand-new venture was initially promoted in Louisiana by Euphrozine Deshotels, home demonstration agent in East Baton Rouge Parish.

"This is thought to be the first class of its kind organized in the South," Miss Deshotels said. "It isn't just a fad or anything like that, either. It's serious business. Women make good automobile drivers in spite of all the jokes. Many have distinguished themselves as airplane pilots; and in England, Canada, Australia, and Russia women are driving ambulances, Army trucks, and cars. They are doing every sort of farm work in those countries, and American women are ready to do just as much."

More than a score of women of East Baton Rouge Parish—some with husbands, sons, or brothers who have already been called to the colors, or who will be called shortly, met at the Hurricane ranch near Baton Rouge to organize this first class. All members were also home demonstration club members and are already taking part in activities connected with agriculture's share in the Nation's war effort.

These women took time from their gardens, their poultry yards, their sewing, cooking, canning, and preserving, to learn how to keep their farms going when their menfolk are called to fight for the defense of the Nation. The training they received is particularly important because much heavy farm work is being done with tractors, and it is among experienced tractor drivers that one of the most critical farm labor shortages is developing.

Not only did this school start out in a regular way, but it ended like a regular school—with a baccalaureate address and presentation of diplomas. At the end of the eighth lesson, graduation ceremonies were broadcast.

M. D. Guynes, instructor from a farm machinery manufacturing company, pointed out that in the first World War women did a great deal of the farm work and that they are able to do more in this war.

"Mechanization," he said, "of both large and small farms has progressed to the point where even the slightest woman can do heavy farm work if she knows how to handle her farm machines."

Included in the series of eight lectures were the operation of the internal combustion engine with particular reference to the care and operation of tractors, and demonstrations on starting and stopping the machines. Lessons also included actual plowing. A field was plowed, and a crop planted and cultivated. Demonstrations were also given on the handling of plows and rakes and other tractor attachments.

Classes met once a week at the ranch. Each class received a total of 8 weeks' instruction, at the end of which time those who were already experienced tractor operators learned more about the mechanics of their machines; others learned to handle their machines efficiently and safely.

Learning all the where's and how's and when's of operating a tractor is useful when Uncle Sam calls the menfolk to do the fighting. It is up to the ones at home, such as these Louisiana home demonstration clubwomen, to keep agriculture at high levels of production and to keep provisions moving forward.

1943 labor plans

In consultation with the Director of Federal Employment Service for Oregon, the Oregon Extension Service has planned a 1943 labor service which includes a county farm labor subcommittee of the county agricultural planning committee in each county. Data will be submitted by county agents on acreage, volume of production for various crops, and seasonal reports on time of harvest. Such data will be compiled to gage farm labor requirements. Agents will carry on general educational work in the farm labor field. This plan follows closely the cooperative relationships which were successfully maintained in 1942.

A big school lunch garden

Twenty-five acres of vegetables on the Charleston bottom 3 miles north of Maysville supplied vegetables for county and town school lunches in Mason County, Ky. A cannery was operated in a tobacco warehouse owned by T. A. Duke who also furnished the land for the garden. Doris Van Winkle, county home demonstration agent, reports that the garden contributed much to the success of the school lunch project.

Under a unified food command

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

■ The war is bringing the greatest demand for American food that we have ever known. Next year, at least a quarter of our entire food production will go either to our allies or to our own fighting men. At the same time, hard-working people in this country will need more food.

A newspaper man who is with our troops in North Africa recently reported that one of the main reasons why the people there were glad to see our forces was simply that they were hungry and knew that from now on they would get more to eat.

It will take careful management to hold up our end of the battle of food next year and the years that follow. If we slip up anywhere along the line, we shall be in serious trouble. Where we slip up doesn't make much difference, for all phases of the food industry are part of one big job.

As I view my new responsibilities, they call for giving direction to a united national effort to manage our food supply wisely. I intend to cooperate fully with all the groups that are concerned with food. Every one of those groups has shown that it can deliver the goods. I have no desire to institute changes just for the sake of change. I have no more intention of doing that than I have of holding back from any actions that are clearly needed to step up essential production, to meet primary needs first, and to divide civilian supplies equitably among different parts of the country and among individuals.

To carry out our unified food program, the President has directed that the Department of Agriculture be reorganized into three divisions—those of food production, food distribution, and scientific research.

The President's order makes it possible to set up a national "assembly line" in the production and distribution of food vitally needed to win the war and peace.

I recognize fully the power and authority that the President has delegated. It shall be the obligation of the Department of Agriculture to use that power only—but to the limit—to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of food to meet war and essential needs.

Two new agencies are established under the Executive order. The functions, personnel, and property of any outside agencies, including those in the War Production Board, transferred to the Department as a result are a part of one of these new agencies.

Herbert W. Parisius, formerly Associate Director of the Office for Agricultural War Relations, is the new Director of Food Production, with Clifford M. Townsend, formerly Administrator of ACAA, as Associate Director. Roy F. Hendrickson, formerly Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, is the new Director of Food Distribution, with Clarence W. Kitchen, formerly Associate Administrator of AMA, as Assistant Director. Eugene C. Auchter will continue as Director of Research.

Agencies now within the Department consolidated into the Food Production Administration are the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration (except the Sugar Agency), the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, that part of the Division of Farm Management and Costs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics concerned primarily with the planning of current agricultural production, and that part of the Office for Agricultural War Relations concerned primarily with food production.

Agencies now within the Department consolidated into the Food Distribution Administration are the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Sugar Agency of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, that part of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration concerned primarily with regulatory activities, and that part of the Office for Agricultural War Relations concerned primarily with food distribution.

That part of the Office for Agricultural War Relations not transferred to either of the two new administrative agencies will continue as an advisory unit of the Secretary's staff.

The Director of Information will be responsible for directing, integrating, and coordinating all information activities of the several agencies of the Department.

The status and functions of other bureaus and agencies within the Department remain unchanged.

To fit the new administrative pattern, the membership of the Agricultural War Board is reduced from 11 administrative and staff officers to 8; and the name is changed to the Departmental War Board.

Members of the streamlined Departmental War Board are: The Director of Food Production, the Director of Food Distribution, the Agricultural Research Administrator, the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Director of the Extension Service, the Chief of the Forest Service, the Rural Electrification Administrator, and the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

None of the food problems we are up against is solved by the mere fact of creating a unified command for food. But now we do have a better means for measuring the problems and for tackling them. Our job won't be easy.

These are the things that we can do: We can weigh the requirements that must be met; we can harness all of our available resources to turning out the essential foods; we can allocate foods wisely among the necessary uses; we can use the civilian supplies intelligently and divide them fairly. If we produce and conserve food to the limit of our ability, I am not worried about how things will turn out.

Farmers' problems are our problems

HERBERT W. PARISIUS, Director of Food Production

■ All of us in the Department of Agriculture who are concerned with food production have the responsibility of seeing that no effort is spared to help every farmer make his fullest possible contribution to the attainment of the 1943 food and fiber goals. State and county extension workers and the State colleges share this responsibility, and we know that their cooperation is going to be even more valuable now than ever before. The farmer wants to produce to the limit of his capacity. There is no question about that. He is going to have a tough job getting more production in 1943 than he did this past year. There is no question about that either. His problems are our problems, and our usefulness to him will be measured by how effective we can be in helping him to overcome them.

Keep the food rolling

ROY F. HENDRICKSON, Director of Food Distribution

■ The Food Distribution Administration has been assigned the wartime job of keeping the food rolling from the farms to the battle front, as well as on the home front. To help keep it rolling, we are asking the thousands of extension workers in the agricultural communities all over the Nation to continue to put their shoulders to the wheel—and even harder than before. That extra effort on their part will make the job a better one, a more thorough one, and a faster one; and speed is essential to victory.

With its organization spanning the length and breadth of America, from the State college to the most remote hamlet, the Extension Service and its workers hold a strategic position in the battle for food. The extension worker, with his first-hand experience in solving the practical problems in production, in marketing, and in consumption, will continue to make a significant contribution to the wartime food program.

Now, as never before, we need someone who can get the word to the farmer, the dealer, and the housewife; someone on hand to help get the job done; someone to show the way and the right way; no one is in a better position to do these vital jobs than the extension worker.

Production is a big part of the job. The work of the county agents in helping farm-

ers to increase their output is paying—and will continue to pay—big dividends. But that is just part of the job. The food has to be moved *where* it is most needed, *when* it is needed. Here again the work of the county agents and of the extension workers in marketing and economics will count. And in time of war food is precious. It must be properly utilized. We must waste nothing and must get the most out of what we have. Here the work of home demonstration agents will help us to get the job done.

Science must be utilized

EUGENE C. AUCHTER, Director of Research

Science and technology in agriculture made our industrial civilization possible. In no other way could a comparatively small number of farmers feed all the rest of the population, freeing them for other work than primary production.

Modern warfare intensifies the problem. With production goals vastly increased in the face of shortages of labor and materials, the need for science and technology is greater than ever. The same thing holds true when it comes to making the best use of our food supply.

But science and technology can accomplish nothing unless they are *utilized*.

To see that they are utilized is to a large extent the job of the extension worker. For many years he has been the partner of the scientist. The working partnership between the county extension agent and the scientist should be closer than ever today.

Texas finds ways of saving tires

■ Texas farm people, faced with a need to conserve not only tires and gasoline but also their time for increased war work, are finding new ways to do their jobs well.

Eighteen families of the Vanderpool community in Bandera County have designated S. A. Polvado, rancher and poultryman, as their official "hauler" because he makes frequent trips to town for feed and other poultry supplies. As the nearest trading center of any size is 35 miles away, he hauls as much as he can in his pick-up for the families in his neighborhood. In return for his services, the neighbors have signed agreements to assist in every way to see that Mr. Polvado has a good set of tires on his car. They have also agreed to call their neighbors before making trips to town in order to save everyone as many trips as possible.

The plan at Vanderpool has worked so successfully that three other neighborhoods in the county are considering it. Credit for the idea goes to J. B. Talcott, member of the County Agricultural Victory Council from the West Prong community. The county war price and rationing committee is enthusiastic about this tire-saving plan.

The "two-way haul" system not only is saving tires but it is helping farmers to market their produce. For example, in east Texas granaries and barns are full of last year's wheat, and a bumper crop was harvested early this summer. Yet, in some parts of Texas it is almost impossible to obtain whole-wheat flour and whole-wheat cereal. So counties in east and south Texas have bought cooperatively truckloads of wheat—some for poultry and hog feed, some for whole-wheat flour and cereals, exchanging a load of fruit or sirup or other produce. The grain is ground later at local gristmills.

Popularity of the roadside stand is returning, and many farmers are disposing of their fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter, and fryers and other farm produce merely by posting a "For sale" sign on the gatepost. In some instances, "wanted" and "for sale" notices are posted on a bulletin board near the county extension agents' office. Some farmers are putting small classified ads in the newspapers with good results. Often "cash and carry" customers from nearby towns gather fruits and vegetables on farms and thus get their purchases at reduced cost, because the producer saves the cost of harvesting and transportation.

Tire rationing has forced farm families to seek recreation near home. In many sections of Texas, towns are 90 to 100 miles apart, and, before Pearl Harbor, a drive of that distance or more for an outing was not unusual. The community camp idea for a summer's outing has been tried in some parts of the State and has proved enjoyable, inexpensive, and educational.

4–H Club girls of the New Baden community in Robertson County this past summer held a camp in the woods near their neighborhood. The girls cooked on a Dutch oven and slept in the open under mosquito netting. They not only had fun, but they studied first aid and handicraft work. Too, they learned several lessons in safety and sanitation the week preceding the camp when a sanitary engineer helped to select the site for the camp, test the water, and clear away brush and snake hideouts. Some of the parents, on visiting the camp, were so much impressed that they planned to follow the example of the girls for their own summer outing.

Texans find it hard to do without tires and gasoline, but they will find a way—a patriotic way—to do without and conserve for the war effort.

4–H victory services

4–H home-economics clubs of Perry County, Pa., report $1,749.25 in war savings stamps and bonds owned by members. These girls have also been active in helping to salvage some much-needed war materials. Metal, paper, rubber, wool, and rags—more than 6 tons—have been collected.

In addition to buying war stamps and bonds and to collecting scrap materials, these club members have done much in their own homes. Twenty-seven girls have remodeled 76 garments to make them useful for themselves or other members of the family. One hundred and three of the girls helped with the family garden, and 87 helped their mothers with canning and preserving food for this next winter, so that the family will be well fed. Twenty-eight of the girls canned 1,128 jars of food.

Three club members have taken the entire responsibility for housekeeping either because of illness or because their mothers are working. Other members have taken entire responsibility for bed making, dishwashing, ironing, or mending. Nearly every member has assisted with cooking, housework, or care of younger brothers and sisters to help give Mother more time. Two club members are baking bread.

Not all the victory services of the girls have been in the house or in gathering scrap or buying war stamps. Many of the girls have helped in the fields. One club member drove the tractor for harvesting. In another club of 9 members, the girls have helped with loading and hauling in 65 loads of wheat, hay, oats, and other crops. Many girls have also been busy helping to care for chickens, cleaning and grading eggs, feeding and caring for livestock, milking cows, and doing a variety of other chores around the farm.

Ninety-two percent of the 4–H Club members completed their projects in 1942, a larger percentage than have completed in any previous year, according to Ethyl M. Rathbun, home demonstration agent for Perry County.

On the labor front

North Dakota neighborhood leaders served as key representatives in bringing to every farm information on the labor situation and measures being taken to help. They also obtained data on the farmer's labor needs to guide the labor program. In cooperation with the United States Employment Service, information was given on locating and distributing workers, and how to get the maximum use of equipment and facilities. Extension agents helped to organize volunteer labor crews in towns for work on farms.

Minnesota neighborhood leaders made a survey of production trends in their own neighborhoods and reported by name farms that were likely to be idle or curtailed in production next spring. The survey was tabulated at University Farm.

Reviewing the facts on farm manpower

CONRAD TAEUBER, Acting Head, Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

"The lion's share of the planning and action will have to be done at the community level by local groups of farmers, making the most of all available manpower resources in their own communities," decides Dr. Taeuber after surveying the labor situation in relation to the increased production goals.

■ Increasing production without any increase in the number of workers is the task which confronted American agriculture during the crop season just drawing to a close. Although production this year is approximately 13 percent greater than last year, the number of workers on farms at the peak of the season this year was approximately the same as a year ago. The mere statement that there were approximately 12 million workers on farms at the beginning of October 1941 and the same number at the beginning of October 1942, or that the same is true for the first of July in both years, is to tell only a part of the story. During the year there were many losses and these losses were especially heavy in the most vigorous groups of the farm working force, men between the ages of 18 and 45. These losses have been offset in the main by the greater use of older men, women, high school age boys and girls, and some younger children. In part they have been offset by longer work days and by more nearly full-time employment of those persons who normally are employed part time.

A recent survey made by the Department of Agriculture found that, between September 1941 and September 1942, agriculture had experienced a gross loss of about 1.6 million of its regular workers—members of farmers' families and regular hired workers. Nonfarm employment claimed the majority of these persons; 921,000 of them took on a nonfarm job, although 224,000 of these continued to live on a farm. The armed forces were reported to have drawn about 700,000 of these persons, but this figure may include some persons who went into the armed forces during a longer period than the 12 months specified. It does include persons who left farms to take nonfarm jobs and subsequently joined the armed forces; persons who would have been lost to the farm labor force, even if they had not become members of the armed forces. For the men 18-45 years old, there was a net loss of half a million, but the other groups working on farms increased by almost as many.

During the past crop year there were reports of labor shortages from many parts of the country. Increases in production, the attempt to grow crops on land that would not normally have been planted to such crops, the cultivation of some crops or varieties of crops by growers who had little experience in their production, the favorable weather, shortages of machinery in some areas, lack of processing and transportation facilities; all contributed to the tight labor situation.

In addition, many farmers, like other employers, found that the reservoir of available workers on which they had come to count during the depression years, was no longer available. It was necessary to use persons who ordinarily would not have been used.

Furthermore, the fact that many of the more efficient workers were lost to agriculture meant that it was necessary to work more hours per day and per week, that short-cut methods were developed, that some maintenance operations and some nonessential operations were eliminated, harvesting seasons were lengthened, and many other means were used to meet the critical situation.

The Federal Government developed a program for the transportation of seasonal workers to some critical spots, and for the importation of some Mexican workers, especially for the harvesting of the long staple cotton and sugar beets. However important the efforts of the Federal Government were in some of the areas which cannot meet their labor needs from local sources, the major adjustments were those which were worked out at the local level, based on the resources of the individual farm and the local community.

Members of farm families—men, women, boys, and girls—have had to take the place of hired workers, and also of sons who found employment elsewhere or were taken into the armed forces. Even at the peak of 1942 employment, in October, the figures show that about three-fourths of all workers were farm operators or members of their families.

Many communities found themselves with only a part of the labor force which they considered as necessary for their operations, and found that in their midst there were sufficient other workers to meet the emergency. But the successful recruitment of high school boys and girls for some operations, or the effective use of businessmen, women, factory workers, or other groups of volunteers did not just happen. Where such ventures were successful, they were the result of careful planning and organization, marshaling the local leadership and working out arrangements so that when the volunteers turned up there was really work enough to keep them busy, that the wages were commensurate with the requirements, that there was adequate housing or transportation, and that unskilled workers were taught the necessary skills. Moreover, training and supervision of the workers, where they could work in groups, was an important element.

For the large majority of farmers in most of the farming sections in the country, much of the answer to the labor problem must be sought at home, through the fullest possible utilization of the labor and machinery in their own communities and the immediately adjoining areas. As more and more labor is drawn off into war industries and the armed forces, it will become more and more difficult to attract workers from a distance into an area which can provide only a very short period of employment, for a small number of workers.

Using the Underemployed

A complete inventory of the manpower now engaged in agriculture or available for agriculture would reveal a highly varied picture. In the more productive areas there are many farmers who need additional help, because the competition with industrial employment and the armed forces has reduced the available supply of skilled workers. But in the less productive parts of the country, despite heavy outmigration in recent years, there are still many farm workers who are underemployed, farm families who do not have the land or the capital resources to make the contributions to production of which they are capable. And in many of the more productive counties there are such families, even at the present time.

Labor shortages and a large volume of underemployment in agriculture are both true in agriculture today. And in many areas the two groups of farm families live side by side. Wisconsin has found a way of helping families in the cut-over areas to give up their farming on submarginal lands and make their efforts count for more in the more productive dairy areas. Many farm families who have been struggling along on inadequate units are ready to go to places where their labor can be more productively used, even as farm laborers. And some who will stay in the poorer areas could, with some assistance, increase their output right where they are.

If we are going to get the production which will be needed, we shall need to use effectively all the manpower now in agriculture. That will require careful planning and effective and rapid action. The lion's share of the planning and action will have to be done at the community level by local groups of farmers, making the most of all available manpower resources in their own communities and when all of those are effectively at work, calling on the appropriate public agencies for help in getting the additional workers who may be needed.

Planning for rural fire protection

FRED V. EVERT, County Agent, Burnett County, Wis.

The rural area around Grantsburg, Wis., is protected from fire by an unusual and efficient method. The principles of democratic cooperation, as they have been applied in setting up the Grantsburg Rural Fire Protection Association, make an interesting story.

Two years ago the village was protected by one fire truck and a volunteer fire department, but the farms for several miles around had no protection. When a rural fire occurred and the village fire truck responded, the village was left entirely without fire-fighting equipment while the truck traveled in the country to give help. The companies which insured property in Grantsburg did not like to have the village left without fire protection. Then, too, the village fire fighters received no pay for their trips into the country. Something had to be done. Some new plan for rural fire fighting was necessary. The village officials appreciated the good will of the people in the surrounding farm community and wanted to continue to be of service in putting out rural fires, but they were faced with higher insurance rates in the village if they continued to send their equipment into the country.

At the annual firemen's banquet on January 3, 1940, the subject of rural fire fighting was thoroughly discussed and a proposition developed which has proved its soundness in the past 2 years. It was proposed that the Grantsburg Fire Department buy a new fire truck and other equipment for a total cost of about $2,500. The new equipment was to be purchased for rural use only, and its cost was to be prorated among the nearby townships of Anderson, West Marshland, Wood River, Trade Lake, Daniels, and Grantsburg. The population of each township was determined, and the $2,500 was divided among the 6 townships according to the population. Each of these townships was invited to appropriate its share and to join the Rural Fire Protection Association. The money was appropriated at the township meetings and the truck was bought. Each township was organized as part of the Grantsburg Fire Department with a captain and about 20 volunteer fire fighters who are associate members of the Grantsburg Fire Department and are covered by insurance in case of accident.

Now when a fire occurs in one of these townships, a call is sent to the Grantsburg Fire Department; and the rural fire truck and about six volunteer fire fighters from the village are sent out. In the meantime, the telephone operator rings a general call in the neighborhood of the fire; and the volunteer firemen who live nearby load milk cans filled with water into their cars and rush to the fire.

There has been no expense to the townships or the village for rural fire protection since the purchase of the original equipment. The cost of repairs and a small fee of about $1 per man for fire duty is paid out of a fund built up by money paid by the insurance companies for fire protection. The Trade Lake Mutual Fire Insurance Co. pays the association $10 per call and $15 per fire put out for their policyholders. The other insurance companies are glad to pay similar amounts for services to their policy holders.

Radio service extension program

F. P. TAYLOR, County Agent, Jefferson County, Ohio

Long before the Japs caused the transportation crisis, we were making extensive use of radio in reaching farmers not only in Jefferson County but in a much larger area. Although farmers are not able to attend extension meetings they are receiving their information over the radio. The Jefferson County Extension Service was active in helping to set up the Tri-State Farm and Home Hour program which has been heard regularly over Radio Station WWVA in Wheeling for the past 7 years. WWVA has been a 5,000-watt station but is now or will soon have power increased to 50,000 watts.

The quarterly program is worked out in a meeting of participants 1 month prior to the beginning of the quarter. The program is set in a mythical "Cross road store" with the various persons dropping into the store to chat with the storekeeper concerning rural affairs in the Tri-State area. In one broadcast in which Ohio Extension Bulletin No. 76, control of Garden Insects and Diseases, was rather consistently plugged, a total of more than 260 mail requests for the bulletin were received from points as far west as Coshocton, Ohio, as far north as Erie, Pa., as far east as Altoona, Pa., and as far south as the northern edge of Virginia.

The occasional participation in the Saturday noon farm programs of KDKA, a 50,000-watt station in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been in the nature of an interview with the farm director of KDKA on some subject of timely interest to rural folks in the entire coverage area of KDKA. The participation in the early morning farm hour broadcasts from 6 to 7 o'clock from the same station has consisted of transcriptions made by the agent with the farm director while in Pittsburgh for the Saturday noon broadcast.

Some time after Radio Station WSTV was established in Steubenville as a 250-watt station, an invitation was given for the Jefferson County Extension office to reach more intimately the farmers in Jefferson County. At the present time, the Extension Service has four regular broadcasts each week over WSTV. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings from 7 to 7:15 o'clock, I broadcast a "Friendly farm chat," attempting to weave in as many local names as possible and to use material from Extension Services of both Ohio and West Virginia. These chats are largely ad lib from notes rather than from prepared script. This program is advertised in various ways, especially by a stamp on many letters going out to folks in the county.

In addition to the "Friendly farm chat" broadcast, a regular Extension Service broadcast is given over WSTV at 9:45 to 10:00 a. m. each Tuesday. Under the present arrangement, the home demonstration agent takes three of these broadcasts each month. The county agent takes the first and fifth Tuesdays (if there is a fifth Tuesday in the month). In addition to the regular farm chats and the Extension Service broadcast, special broadcasts in person and by transcriptions such as 4-H Mobilization Week and the report of county 4-H delegates to the Ohio 4-H Club Congress are put on occasionally in the evening over WSTV.

Time arrangements are being made with the program director for neighborhood or home recreation broadcasts. At first, this broadcast of a half hour duration will be put on once a month, probably on Saturday evening. A group of eight rural people of various ages will be assembled in the studio and, under the directions of the agent, which will be put on the air, will play various table games, mental games, group games, and musical games (square dances) suitable for small family or neighborhood groups. Publicity to be given preceding the broadcasts will urge folks in Jefferson County to have groups of at least eight people meet in homes where a radio is available and play the games as directed over the air. At the close of the broadcast, the groups will be urged to play again for an hour or so the games that have been introduced on the broadcast. It is hoped that this new recreation broadcast will help Jefferson County folk to enjoy themselves in their own home neighborhoods, making of them better home folks, better neighbors, and better citizens.

I am firmly convinced that the time I spend preparing for and putting on radio broadcasts is much more productive of results than several times the same amount of time spent in conducting agricultural extension work by other means.

Visual aids on gardening

In Pennsylvania, we are preparing for a much larger service to home gardeners, or Victory Gardeners, for the coming year. The 2 films on home gardening are being revamped and retitled. Sets of 40 slides each are being made up from our collection of about 1,000 Kodachromes (2- by 2-inch) for duplication. These sets are titled and include all phases of home gardening, from preparation of the soil to storage of garden products. Ten duplicate sets will be available for use of county agricultural agents and other extension workers. Having extra sets will also save expense and travel in an emergency. Both Professor Huffington, horticulture specialist, and I each will have a good set for our own use. Many county agents, in fact, most of them, are equipped to take 2- by 2-inch Kodachrome slides and are making a collection of home-gardening slides from photographs taken in their own counties.—*W. B. Nissley, vegetable gardening extension specialist, Pennsylvania.*

Good dairy heifers to replenish herds on Nebraska farms

In line with the request for more dairy production, 4–H dairy-calf club members and farmers in Nebraska added 2,700 head of high-quality dairy heifers as foundation females to their herds in 1942. Since April 1, through the efforts of Dale Stewart, president of Nebraska Cooperative Creameries Association, 4–H leaders, farmers, local bankers, and agricultural extension agents, 25 counties have been able to get shipments of these good young dairy heifers into their communities.

These calves were shipped in from the dairy sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where more of the milk is being used for making condensed and dried milk and cheese, and less is kept on the farms for feeding calves. Because of the higher prices paid for milk in these areas, the dairy farmers there are willing to sell more of their heifer calves.

Between 60 and 70 percent of all the heifers shipped into Nebraska were brought into 107 4–H dairy-calf clubs in these communities. These clubs have reached an all-time high in membership this past year.—*M. L. Flack, extension dairyman, Nebraska.*

Getting in Wyoming sugar beets

After 2 weeks' work, the L. A. K. ranch, 5 miles east of Newcastle, Wyo., still had 180 acres of sugar beets left to harvest of the original 215 acres.

No additional beet workers were available. The situation was serious, especially in this area where early freezes and snow are the rule rather than the exception.

H. G. Berthelson, county agricultural agent in Weston County, took immediate steps to improve the situation. The Newcastle Lions

ONE WAY TO DO IT!
Methods tried and found good

Club responded to the county agent's call; and more than 20 members, including men from all walks of life, descended upon the beet field, pulling and topping with vigor unheard of. With the members divided into teams, a contest was in full sway, the losers to furnish a "feed" and an evening's entertainment to the winners.

Other townspeople were stirred by this patriotic effort, and offered assistance in the beet fields.

School children, both boys and girls, also assisted. Money they received is being used to pay class dues and build up activity funds.

In Big Horn County, Wyo., the businessmen of Lovell kept their stores closed until 1 p. m. to allow all available men to go into the fields and help with the beet digging. Two other towns of Basin and Greybull closed the business places for two half days a week. The high school closed, and 200 boys and girls gave a good account of their work in the beet fields. A sugar company estimated that the value of the beet crop on those farms where no labor was available was more than $400,000 for the beets alone.

In this venture, as well as during the harvest season, the county agent has taken the lead in the procurement and distribution of workers.

A live nutrition demonstration

For years and years in our nutrition teaching we have been using charts and pictures to drive home the importance of right eating. We have been showing people and telling people what to eat, how to eat, and why. We have been telling them about spectacular results of experiments in the feeding of animals and then applying the lessons to their problems of human nutrition; and, with these methods, we have achieved a distinct measure of success.

But a step beyond showing pictures and charts and telling people about animal experiments in nutrition is to bring the animal experiment to them. Two white rats, in separate cages, were used for a demonstration which lasted 8 weeks. The cages were made entirely of wire mesh, set in shallow cake-pans, with paper towels laid in the pans. This made cleaning the cages an easy task. The mesh of the cages was of such size that the food and water containers could be filled through the mesh without opening the cages. A full diet was used for one rat and a diet lacking in vitamins A and B for the other. As there was such a marked difference in growth of the rats, it was not necessary to weigh them each day. Dry diet formulas were used to simplify feeding.

This demonstration was used in the teaching of nutrition before homemakers' clubs, 4–H Clubs, Red Cross nutrition classes, and school groups, including one-room schools, elementary and high-school assemblies, high-school science and home economics classes, and the student body of a small local college where there is no home economics department.

Local editors gave much space to this demonstration because of its novelty; and a Main Street beauty-shop owner housed the rat demonstration, together with appropriate charts, in her show window for 10 days. A broadcast featuring nutrition teaching in the county and the rat-feeding experiments ended the demonstration. Teachers reported that children who saw it increased their purchases of milk and asked for whole-wheat bread sandwiches in school lunchrooms. Many adults also reported the use of more milk and whole-grain foods, and a large number of people reported that they were more convinced of the effect of proper diet on health.—*Adeline M. Hoffman, home demonstration agent, Carroll County, Md.*

Victory harvest displays

The acme of the Better Farm Living Program was reached through community victory harvest displays put on jointly by the Better Farm Living Committee and the agricultural chairmen of the County Council of Farm Women. Nine community agricultural victory harvest displays were attended by 202 people.

Better farm living has been the theme of our agricultural program this year. Our leaders joyfully entered the plans suggested by the community home demonstration clubs to put on an agricultural victory harvest display. Each community made plans, appointed committees, and a suggested exhibit list was published, and arrangements made for the display to be at the home of a committee member. Publicity was given for a community-wide activity. The home demonstration agent went early to assist the leaders in arrangements for the exhibit. Tables were improvised in the shade of the trees for the exhibits. A full afternoon was enjoyed at the "fair."

Although exhibits did not need to be trucked in on rubber tires, they displayed the abundance of home-produced and home-processed foods which are stored for winter use.

On display were canned fruits, vegetables, and meats, fresh produce from gardens and orchards, watermelons, pumpkins, potatoes, milk, butter, home-made American cheese,

dried fruits, an attractive collection of seeds, native rice, wheat, oats, barley, rye, home-ground flour, meal, hominy, cane sirup, honey, whole ham, bacon and lard, crates of eggs, edible soybeans, peanuts, yellow and white corn, cut flowers, potted plants, cows, hogs, chickens, and exhibits of thrift and antiques.

The farm and home agents had charge of the entertaining and instructive amusement program. The home agent pointed out the fact that farm women will be expected to do men's work on the farm while the men are in service. To make her talk practical, the women and men were asked to judge the corn exhibit for the selection of eggs and seed corn for marketing. Neighbors brought their cows to be judged by men and women, after which the farm agent gave a demonstration in selecting a good milk cow. The crowd inspected the poultry flock and poultry buildings, and many were amazed at the profits realized from a well-housed, well-fed flock of poultry. A demonstration on building terraces was put on by the soil-conservation unit. The women not only observed this demonstration, but one rode the tractor. She had driven a tractor at home in other work and wanted to learn, by doing, to build a terrace.

When we had finished seeing the exhibits and drinking the fruit juice, the farmhouse was open for inspection. It was a joy to find farm homes equipped with electric lights, refrigerators, kitchen cabinets, space for storage, and comfortable living quarters. This is indeed better farm living.

Our Victory harvest displays show us that farm families are food-conscious and have made themselves more self-sufficient by greater production and conservation of foods. These folk have always canned, and this year the quantity of conserved food will show an increase of about 35 percent.—*Kerby Tyler, home demonstration agent, Chesterfield County, S. C.*

Farmers organize to control fires

■ "Help win the war—prevent fire—eliminate fire hazards"—"Don't be a flipper—use your ash tray" and similar warnings blaze forth in bold red letters to ask everyone to do his part in preventing destructive fires.

Increased danger from fires is one of the problems the war has brought farmers. Many wartime dangers such as bombs, arsonists, labor shortage, and the increased tempo of war work have been added this year.

In the rural fire-control program the Extension Service is giving particular attention to fire prevention on farms by getting farmers to eliminate fire hazards and to have fire-fighting equipment on their farms.

Almost 10,000 rural fire-fighting companies were organized in 1942 to protect America's farms against destructive fires. Of the 100,000 men enrolled in these volunteer fire companies all have received or are receiving organized training in fire prevention and fire control. That a real need exists for trained fire fighters is evidenced by the fact that fires kill almost 3,500 people in rural areas every year, and that the value of rural property destroyed runs about $200,000,000 every year. This is a loss that the individual and the Nation can ill afford.

Activities in fire prevention are being carried on in different ways all over the country.

4–H Club members of Rhode Island are helping the organized volunteer fire companies throughout the State. Several months before the disastrous forest fire in Spring the Little Compton older club members had volunteered to their local volunteer fire company, and, as a war measure, had been trained in the operation and manipulation of the pumper, hose, and auxiliary equipment. During the fires 4–H members filled the ranks of hundreds of hastily mustered fire fighters. Edith Ferguson, a 4–H Club member of West Greenwich—one of the centers of the devastating fires—was awarded the Red Cross citation for her sustained service in the canteen units.

In White Pine County, Nev., the rural fire board organized a fine group of crews for protecting that area. The board is a unit of Civilian Defense to handle rural fire protection work. The county coordinator says that the rural crews have effectively controlled all fires, and he believes that they can keep any rural fire from spreading beyond the size of a minor fire if it is reported in a reasonable time.

Recognizing the need for a better organized set-up with more adequate equipment to fight rural fires, the fire chief of Worthington, Minn., took the matter up with the city council. After this meeting he talked with the chairman of the town board of Worthington to learn if there was any interest in the purchase of a rural fire truck. Favorable response was obtained immediately, and with this nucleus a meeting was called of the town boards of four of the townships adjacent to Worthington. Representatives of the Worthington Fire Department explained the need for rural fire-fighting equipment and assured the townships that Worthington would house new equipment and furnish the service to operate the truck for country fires, provided the townships would buy the equipment. The township boards purchased the truck. Although service was initiated by the four townships adjacent to Worthington the equipment is used generally for all farms within reach.

In Colorado the town of Nucla and the farmers within a radius of 10 miles are cooperating in purchasing a fire truck fully equipped. This equipment arrived on June 22 and has already paid for itself, having saved three farm houses from a grass and brush fire which occurred on June 26.

The Connecticut Extension Service is actively cooperating with both the State Defense Council and the State Forestry Department in furthering the work of rural fire protection. Extension foresters are the Extension representatives to coordinate the efforts of all agencies for better rural fire prevention and protection.

About ten 4–H Fire Patrols have been organized in critical fire areas in Connecticut. These patrols consist of 10 to 20 older boys. Their equipment is the same as that of forest fire-fighting crews plus additional material such as trucks and lights, which the boys acquire themselves. These crews are important for such a crew can handle a grass or small forest fire as well as a crew of men. Also, on safe days, they often do protective burning of high hazard areas, thus eliminating danger of a bad fire at a later date. By their answering calls of a minor nature the adult crew is relieved of the necessity of dropping important work (often in a defense industry) to answer such alarms.

Where is the help coming from?

New goals call for greater production. Many farmers ask, "Where is the help coming from?" Secretary Wickard says "Without question the most difficult problem for next year is having enough people to carry on the necessary production." With these war needs in mind, some experiences of the past season in mobilizing city youth for work on farms in Vermont and Maryland are reviewed here.

Vermont's volunteer land corps

■ Well-known and well-organized effort to relieve the labor shortage by mobilizing youth in the city was called the Volunteer Land Corps, initiated by Dorothy Thompson, columnist. The Land Corps recruited 626 boys and girls from city high schools and placed them on farms in Vermont and New Hampshire. They lived and worked on individual farms—for the most part, on general dairy farms. Eighty percent of them worked throughout the season of 2 or 3 months. A few have remained to work all year.

Most recruits came from New York, where a land-corps meeting was held in one school in each borough. Notwithstanding all manners of probable hardships described, the response to join the corps was so great that a limit of 12 was fixed as the maximum number which would be accepted from any one school. Boys had to be at least 16 years of age, girls at least 18, with a signed statement from their physician as to their capability of performing hard physical labor. Each candidate also had to have the consent of parents or guardians.

An effort was made through interviews and letters of reference to choose reliable, conscientious young people with stamina and emotional stability who could best adapt themselves to new conditions of living.

The Land Corps worked closely with the United States Employment Service, the Extension Service, and farm organizations in placing young people and helping them to adjust to their new environments.

These young people received $21 a month and board and room. Some who did exceptionally well were paid wage increases; however, the whole effort was not put on a financial basis but, rather, was an appeal to idealism.

On completion of the summer's work, the whole project was reported and a careful study made of methods and results. Experience during the summer showed that better methods of selection would have been helpful. A city 4-H Club could do much to weed out the temperamentally unsuitable and give some pretraining to the remainder.

Success is measured in part by the satisfaction of farmers employing land-corps recruits. They report that the effort to teach young folks was worth the trouble and that the young folks did help in farm production. Most of them indicated their willingness to employ another volunteer next summer.

Wishing to expand the work of the Volunteer Land Corps, Miss Thompson presented the report of the season's work to Secretary Wickard, Director Wilson, and the extension staff in Washington and, later, to the directors of extension attending the Land-Grant College Association meeting in Chicago. A Department committee was appointed to study the situation under the chairmanship of Director Wilson, including O. E. Mulliken, OAWR; James S. Heizer, FSA; J. W. Coddington, ACAA; and P. A. Thompson of the Forest Service. The Association of Land-Grant Colleges endorsed the movement after careful consideration, and Director I. O. Schaub, of North Carolina, and Director L. A. Bevan, of New Jersey, were appointed to formulate plans for organization on a national basis.

Miss Thompson has felt that the Extension Service should take over the Land Corps. In her syndicated column she said: "There is an already established agency of Government with long and deep experience which could take over this problem and solve it in a great, constructive way. To my mind, and after intimate experience with the problem last summer, there is only one such Federal agency. That is the Extension Service of the Agriculture Department."

The plan suggested by the committee of directors called for county agents or farmers appearing before school groups to tell about the situation on farms, and for the county agents to assist in pretraining the young folk in such ways as tours to farms during the winter months, and interpreting through pamphlets the conditions under which the recruits would work. These pamphlets could be distributed to the young folk. The Extension Service could set up county farm committees which would cooperate in selecting the actual farms where young people would be placed, and share in the supervision, making frequent personal visits to the Land Corps workers and in helping them to find a place in the local community life, introducing them to 4-H Clubs, youth organizations, and local farm organizations.

The report on the Volunteer Land Corps for the summer of 1942 lists these indispensable essentials to the program: Adequate supervision by a qualified and competent staff; community group activities that stimulate an esprit de corps both for the group and for work in the national service, and healthy recreation.

City high school boys work on Maryland farms

■ Two plans for training and utilizing city high school boys for labor on farms were tried in Maryland during the past season.

The first plan dealt with boys from high schools in Baltimore City. In carrying through the project there was close cooperation between the Extension Service, the State farm organizations, the school officials in Baltimore, and the McDonogh School, a private institution situated 15 miles from Baltimore.

It was recognized in the beginning that three distinct steps were involved—enrolling the boys, training them, and placing them on farms.

All high schools in Baltimore were visited and the proposition explained to the boys, and they were offered an opportunity to enroll.

The plan provided that, beginning on April 4, the boys would be transported by bus to the McDonogh School each Saturday, from the end of the streetcar lines, until the close of the high-school year in June, that they would be given training without cost, and a job on a farm at the end of the period.

The McDonogh School afforded ideal facilities and personnel for the training. On its 800-acre farm were herds and flocks, machinery and equipment, and the kinds of crops found on the majority of farms. The headmaster of the school and his staff were thoroughly experienced in training and dealing with boys.

A few more than 400 boys started the training. They were divided into groups of 10, with an instructor for each group and put to work at the tasks that must be performed on farms. Included were such tasks as cleaning dairy barns, brushing the cows, whitewashing fences and the interior of buildings, pitching hay, harnessing and driving horses, operating tractors, and other similar tasks that are not familiar to city boys, but are an essential part of farm operation.

At the end of the training period 335 boys were considered available for jobs on farms. Some of those who started had made other arrangements, and some were not considered by their instructors as likely to be successful at farm work.

County extension agents in the five counties nearest to Baltimore were asked to receive applications from farmers who desired one or more of the boys for work on their farms.

Reports from county agents in the counties where the boys were placed are unanimous in the opinion that the project was a success and should be repeated and enlarged next year. No doubt, some modifications in procedure will appear wise after the experience this year is more completely known.

The plan for training boys from high schools in Washington, D. C., and placing them on Maryland farms followed an entirely different pattern.

Farm leaders in Montgomery County, which is adjacent to the District of Columbia, began to seek sources of the needed farm labor. Officers of the Farm Bureau, the county extension agent, and the county superintendent of schools devised a plan for giving boys in Washington high schools some preliminary training and making them available for work on farms. Instead of one or more boys being placed on a farm for the summer or a given period, the boys were to be quartered at four high schools within the county, with a supervisor for each group. Any farmer desiring help could make application to the supervisor of the group at his nearest school for the number of boys desired. They would be transported to his farm and returned to the school by bus. The high schools would provide dormitory space and morning and evening meals, when desired.

Only three Saturdays were available for training before the end of the school year. There being no place especially adapted for the training, the boys were divided into groups of 25, each with an instructor, and sent to farms where they could be given practice in various kinds of farm tasks.

It was necessary to provide a supervisor for each of the four schools where the boys were quartered. Teachers of vocational agriculture were obtained for these jobs. It was necessary also to have drivers for the four busses that transported the boys to and from work, and a cook for each school. A budget of the probable expense was prepared by the county agent, the county superintendent of schools, and farm leaders, which was presented to the board of county commissioners with a request that necessary funds be appropriated as a war measure. The county commissioners provided the funds.

In this plan, each boy was paid by the farmers for whom he worked at the rate of 25 cents an hour and his noon meal. He was provided his morning and evening meals and his meals on rainy days, or other days when he did not work, at a nominal cost by the cafeteria in the school where he was quartered.

The maximum number of boys on the job at one time was 126 and the minimum 68. Approximately 100 boys were at farm work for 10 weeks. Reports from farmers as to their satisfaction with the work and the plan are favorable, and the leaders in the project are making plans for repeating it on a larger scale next year.

Baltimore City high-school boys get a little practice Saturday afternoon in the garden of the McDonogh School.

CERTIFIED SEED FOR RUSSIA is being contributed by American farmers through their State Crop Improvement Associations. Director M. L. Wilson is serving as honorary chairman of the Seed Committee of Russian War Relief and recently brought the work of the committee to the attention of farmers in a Nation-wide radio talk. All kinds of seed are wanted—ordinary garden seed, carrots, radishes, lettuce, squash, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, beets, and turnips, as well as field crops such as corn and sorghums, soybeans, grains, and clovers.

■ A Texas culling chart gives graphically the essentials of poultry culling in a simple and usable form and will be valuable in meeting the new poultry goals.

Some methods used to bring in the 1942 harvest

Children help

Several thousand New York school children were released for not more than 15 days of farm work. Exact numbers are not available, but the number is probably more than double the 19,000 released in the fall of 1941. Many worked on their parents' farms; others were from villages and cities, and worked wherever they were needed. Losses of fruits and vegetables because of labor shortage were extremely small in New York, according to T. N. Hurd, specialist in agricultural economics and farm management.

Working with the United States Employment Service, the Student Service Commission, and vocational agriculture teachers, between 400 and 500 high-school students in New Jersey were placed on farms to relieve peak labor-load shortages.

College students released

South Dakota State College students 1,200 strong, both boys and girls, scattered over the State during a 2-week recess from classes in October to work on farms. Most of the students went back to the home farm to help, but those who lived in towns or cities obtained farm jobs through the United States Employment Service.

Students of the University of Pennsylvania with the sanction of school authorities and cooperation of the Farm Placement Service organized a land army of their own to go out on Saturdays and Sundays and help farmers to harvest their crops. They were allowed partial "gym" credits for the work.

All resources utilized

High school and junior high school students, topped and harvested sugar beets in many of the sugar-beet areas of the State of Montana, working shoulder to shoulder with 740 young men from the Montana State College and available crews of Japanese, Mexican, Negro, and Indian workers. The organization and managing of many of the volunteer crews, which also included many adults, was largely handled by Extension workers, cooperating with school authorities, Employment Service officials, and civic representatives.

Texans registered school children for farm work in 97 of their 109 counties, women in 58 counties, and in 40 counties employed most of the townspeople during harvest peaks.

Cotton-picking days

To keep up with wartime demands for cotton, cotton-picking days have been held in north Georgia counties. Active in sponsoring these days have been Victory Volunteers, or farm men and women neighborhood leaders.

Extension's contribution toward better living in a problem area

CLAUDE A. BARNETT, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary Claude R. Wickard appointed two special assistants, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, to aid in marshaling the efforts of the Negro farmer, particularly in the South, in the Food for Freedom program.

These two men, active in the affairs of their race and deeply interested in agricultural problems, have concluded a survey which took them into 15 Southern States, a section with which both of them are intimate. This article by Claude Barnett comments on the role which they found Extension playing in the lives of our Negro farm families.

■ As Secretary Claude R. Wickard frequently points out, there is no more important role to be played in the war effort, which is engulfing our country, than the part which depends on the American farmer. To produce the food which will be needed by our soldiers, our allies, our own workmen, and our families, we shall need the services of every bit of manpower and womanpower which we can bring to the task. Undoubtedly, the Extension Service is one of the most effective instruments in providing this necessary and accelerated production.

Every section of the Nation must play its part, but the South would appear to be in a particularly strategic position to be of great service. Its long seasons, its natural resources, and its unused acreage will permit the Southern States to increase manyfold their food production whenever it becomes necessary to go all out in the development of a greater food supply.

The South, too, probably has, on its small farms particularly, our greatest resource of agricultural manpower not being fully used. The traditional character of the usual crops and the lack of employment opportunities between harvest and planting times keep many farm workers in that section idle a great part of their time. There is the tremendous mass of Negro farm labor available and waiting only to be guided into the greatest possible usefulness.

Some idea of the possibilities in this reservoir lies in the manner in which the Negro farm family caught the spirit and entered into the Food for Freedom program this past year. In our recent visits to every section of the rural South, the number, the size, and the variety of Victory Gardens being grown by colored people were amazing. There were areas where we had observed on previous tours only a few years ago that good gardens were rarely found. This was especially true on plantations where commissaries were still in vogue and on small farms where there appeared to be an almost total lack of knowledge of the food value in a well-planned and diversified home garden. Today, however, it is fair to say that in most sections the family without some sort of garden is the exception. Many of them are fine, good-looking plots brimming with leafy vegetables and a number of varieties.

It did not appear that a great deal of this new production of food was finding its way into trade, but it is accomplishing two things. The families with gardens are not depleting food stores in nearby towns; and, for the first time in many instances, their own families are being exposed to better-balanced diets. The result is better health, more strength, and availability for other tasks.

Although many agencies concentrated on the food program, our observations left us secure in the feeling that the spearhead of the development, among Negro farmers especially, was the Extension Service. Their activity in heeding the call to grow more foodstuffs is merely an indication of how much more productive the Negro farmers can be to the South and to the country if the sort of understanding and encouragement which Extension brings to them can only be widened and deepened.

There were, at the last census, 672,214 Negro farm operators in the South, something less than a third of the farms operated in that section. They form a large percentage of the entire Negro population of the United States and, together with the white small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers in the South, represent the lowest-income families in the entire country.

Here is a great mass of people caught in the toils of a one-crop system, with appalling illiteracy, poor schools, few health provisions, and little purchasing power. As a result, they are of little service to themselves and in many instances a burden on their section. That they can be made an asset to the South, that they can measure up to the fullest stature of American citizenship if given fair help and opportunity is beyond question. There are many governmental agencies, and particularly agricultural agencies, which are pointed in the right direction to help in these problems if only their programs were large enough or could be driven deep enough to reach these folk who are at the very bottom of our Nation's economic life. As far as Negro farm families are concerned, Extension predominantly, points the way, by virtue of the educational character of its services and the far more extensive use of Negro personnel than in any of the other groups.

So outstanding has been the effort of Extension that other agencies turn to it for aid in carrying out their work when Negro farmers are involved. This is because, recognizing the fact that the biracial system in the South gives far greater opportunity for service when Negro leadership is supplied and Negro workers permitted to work with their own people in responsible posts, Extension has an established leadership which has demonstrated its worth.

Actually, the Negro county extension agent and the Negro home demonstration agent are doing one of the finest missionary jobs to be found in any field. They are educators working with adults who had little opportunity to learn while young; they are guides who point out, in the most elementary fashion, methods of living, techniques of farming, rules of conduct, even the simpler things which a man and his wife and his family might be expected to know.

Everybody in the county leans on the county and home demonstration agents among colored people. Even the agencies headed by white people, civic as well as governmental, recognize that these apostles of better living are doing a job of practical life building which is difficult to excel. It is not that many white county agents do not have an honest interest in Negro life and people. Each of these county agents has a full job on his hands conducting his office. The manifold duties brought about by the many new regulations and innovations which exist today do not leave time or the opportunity for him to serve properly both the white and colored populations, even if he could really get inside the lives of his colored constituency, which in most instances he cannot.

The chief trouble with Negro extension people is largely a quantitative one; there simply are not enough of them. These workers must serve a people whose advantages have been meager and whose opportunities are fewer. On the basis of illiteracy, poverty, and need, for a given number of farmers, there is greater need for colored workers than for white.

Today there are 526 Negro county extension workers, 282 men and 244 women, to serve the entire South. If there were a county agricultural and home demonstration agent in only those counties where there are a minimum of 500 Negro rural families or more, it would require approximately 500 more agents.

These practical missionaries have demonstrated their value. Along with the other agricultural agencies which are so important to the lives of our farmers and, therefore, to our Nation, we salute the Extension Service and hope for a development which will enable a fulfillment of all its possibilities.

None too young to help in Missouri

The all-out efforts of Missouri farm youngsters in food production, scrap collecting, bond sales, and other important war work look bad for the Axis, as shown by reports taken at random over the State. Instances of youthful stamina and industry cited here are typical of responses of farm boys and girls to war needs.

The three Clizer boys, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Clizer of Andrew County, have contributed to Uncle Sam's food storehouse with their 4-H Club projects this year, and at the same time have had a good time, according to County Extension Agent Paul Doll. Altogether, they have produced 5,490 pounds of pork, 1,900 pounds of beef, 625 pounds of broilers, 840 pounds of vegetables, and 60 bushels of corn.

Herbert, 13 years old, raised the championship ton litter of 15 pigs entered at the interstate baby-beef and pig-club show at St. Joseph—a litter weighing 3,370 pounds. He had a baby beef which weighed 1,000 pounds, and he also produced several hundred pounds of vegetables.

Herman, 12 years old, raised a litter of eight hogs that weighed 2,120 pounds and a calf that weighed 900 pounds. He also raised 625 pounds of poultry, and to help in the feeding of his projects he produced 60 bushels of corn from 1 acre of his father's farm.

Ten-year-old Harold had a garden project of tomatoes, from which 480 pounds were used on the family table or canned. Mrs. Kenneth Clizer is leader of the 4-H Club of which the boys are members.

The 4-H Victory Garden of Bobby, Hayden, and Harold Kennen means a lot to the Henry Kennen family in Wayne County. Bobby had a potato project this year from which he harvested 75 bushels of potatoes. He will store enough for family use and sell the remainder. Hayden's tomato project has provided the family with fresh tomatoes since June 17. He sold 10 bushels from his early plants, and the family expected to can at least 200 quarts from the late patch. Harold raised 23 bushels of green beans from which 125 quarts were canned, in addition to all the fresh beans needed.

Eleven-year-old Doris Hershey of the Jones Creek 4-H Club in Newton County has demonstrated how even young farm children are helping with food production and conservation and other important war work. In addition to completing her 3 club projects, she helped her mother to can 600 quarts of fruit, vegetables, and meat. With her 9-year-old brother, Kenneth, Doris collected and sold more than 3,000 pounds of scrap iron, 175 pounds of rubber, and some rags and paper. The children worked in the hayfield this summer and assisted in growing a Victory Garden of 22 kinds of vegetables. This fall, the children have collected and sold walnuts for war purposes.

Members of the Coldwater rural youth group in St. Louis County are demonstrating the many ways in which rural young people can be of service on the home front. Thirty of the members, working on farms or in defense industries, are using 10 percent of their incomes for the purchase of war bonds and stamps. Several have boosted this percentage to more than 25 percent, and every member is buying some bonds and stamps. At a rally recently, the group sold $1,100 worth of bonds and stamps in one evening.

The group recently began using the plan whereby a member of the organization writes to all the boys from the community now in the armed forces at least 1 day in the month. By this method, the boys get regular daily news from the club members at home. At each club meeting the members bring gifts which are all put together and sent to one boy in the service. In this way the boys are remembered regularly.

Although Mary Faith Berghaus of St. Francois County is only 9 years old, she drove the tractor this summer on her family's 125-acre farm. The father, Roy Berghaus, serves his country as a first-class seaman with the Pacific Fleet while Mrs. Berghaus and her 3 young daughters who are under 10 years of age carry on the farm work. During the summer, they tended 10 head of cattle, 7 hogs, a big family garden, and the poultry flock. Their work also included preparing the ground and seeding 15 acres of oats, 15 acres of Sudan grass, and the harvesting of 30 acres of hay. Outside help was employed only 1½ days.

Have you read?

The Farm Primer. Walter Magnes Teller. 266 pp. David McKay Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1942.

The Farm Primer is the title of a recent 266-page book written by Walter Magnes Teller and published by David McKay Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Teller is a general farmer in Bucks County, Pa., with a background of experience with the Federal Security Administration. The book is intended primarily for the beginning, part-time, subsistence, or small farmer and applies particularly to farming in the northeastern United States. It covers in brief form a rather broad range of subjects, including farm buildings, farm tools and machinery, soils and tillage, water supplies, livestock, gardening, farm planning and financing, and the Federal and State educational and service agencies available to the farmer for his help and guidance.

The chapter on livestock includes the raising of poultry and bees, rabbits, cavies, game, fur-bearing animals, and other birds and animals. The appendix contains various convenient tables, including a timetable for doing farm chores. Throughout the book, supplemental references are given to various helpful books and to outstanding United States Department of Agriculture and State experiment station bulletins that may be obtained from these institutions upon request.

The book will be found helpful to those who may be thinking of getting a small piece of land to earn all or part of their living from it and also to small farmers who are already on the land. It is practical and suggestive.—*Dr. C. B. Smith, formerly Assistant Director of Extension Work.*

Many immunized

Back of the fact that 27.8 percent of all the people in Polk County, Mo., were recently immunized against typhoid, diphtheria, or smallpox at 11 clinics, lies the effort of 86 neighborhood leaders and County Agent R. W. Kallenbach. They spent many hours in arranging for the clinics and informing others about them so that the people could protect themselves against such diseases during these strenuous war days.

The clinics, as conducted by the State Board of Health and the county health nurse, managed to give 9,733 shots and vaccinations to 4,727 persons during September and October. In one day, 1,400 vaccinations or shots were given.

The 86 leaders had been selected to direct health activities in their localities under the neighborhood-leader plan being developed in every county of the State with the assistance of the Extension Service of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. These leaders in Polk County gave 435 hours of their time to arranging for the clinics.

Not only did they arouse interest in the program and explain the procedure for obtaining the immunization but they also, in many cases, made arrangements for cars, trucks, and school busses to aid in taking people to and from the clinics.

The health leaders were appointed by the neighborhood chairmen and were given organizational training and information by County Agent Kallenbach before they participated in this big program.—*F. E. Rogers, State agent, Missouri.*

A new slidefilm ready

The slidefilm, Cattle Grubs, or Heel Flies—Slidefilm No. 637, 33 frames, single, $0.50; double, $0.90, has been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The slidefilm 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.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Is a brief nutrition talk effective?

If you give a brief talk on nutrition to a group of homemakers, will they learn anything from the talk? Will they have a better understanding of nutrition? Will they change their food habits? According to a nutrition study of homemakers in Morris County, N. J., the answer is yes.

The 198 homemakers studied were given a test on vitamins and food practices. The test was prepared on the basis of a nutrition talk given by Miriam F. Parmenter, Morris County home demonstration agent. Three months later the test was repeated with the same homemakers.

During the 3-month interval between tests, one group of 151 homemakers attended nutrition classes, such as a standard Red Cross nutrition course, and also heard Miss Parmenter's talk. Another group of 27 homemakers attended a meeting at which the home agent gave the same talk. None of these 27 homemakers attended a nutrition class. A third group of homemakers neither heard the talk nor attended the nutrition class.

Although the homemakers attending nutrition classes learned more about nutrition and adopted more practices than the homemakers hearing the talk only, nevertheless, substantial increases resulted from the 45-minute talk, as shown in the following table.

Homemakers	Percentage increase in—	
	Facts learned	Practices adopted
Nutrition classes	52	67
Nutrition talk	25	42
No class or talk	7	8

Miss Parmenter used good teaching techniques. She presented the material in an interesting manner. Pictures and charts were used to illustrate her points, and leaflets were supplied for future reference.

Homemakers who heard the talk learned more facts about nutrition and changed their practices to a greater extent than the homemakers who did not hear the talk or attend any class on nutrition.

"Hidden" Hunger

The Morris County study shows that homemakers can be made more conscious of "hidden" hunger. The homemakers realize that even if they eat the food they like, and it satisfies their "hollow" hunger and does not make them sick, they may still be undernourished. The homemakers attending a nutrition class increased 21 percent in their recognition of "hidden" hunger. Those hearing only the talk increased 18 percent. Those who neither heard the talk nor attended a nutrition class increased only 5 percent. The emphasis in the talk on the effects of vitamins and vitamin deficiencies was probably responsible for enlarging the homemaker's horizon of what it takes to be well nourished, the authors point out. In creating a greater recognition of "hidden" hunger, the talk was nearly as effective as the course.

Vitamins Not a Passing Fad

On the first test, 9 out of 10 homemakers believed that the present emphasis on vitamins is not a passing fad. More of the "nutrition class" homemakers had this attitude after the class than before. On the other hand, fewer of the "no class or talk" group had this attitude on the second test than on the first test. Interestingly enough, the "nutrition talk" group of homemakers showed the same tendency. It appeared that the nutrition talk did not affect the group of homemakers so far as this attitude toward vitamins is concerned. The difference in results seemed to indicate that the short experience of a 45-minute talk was not enough to change the attitude in a positive direction. The results may illustrate the theory that some changes in people are brought about by a longer and more satisfying experience and study in any particular field of knowledge.—STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF NUTRITION TEACHING IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., *by Fred Frutchey and Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service, and Mildred Murphey, New Jersey Extension Service. N. J. Ext. Pub. 1942.*

How to make war posters

Posters can help win the war. Because posters have played an important part in mobilizing Canadians in support of the war effort, it was believed that a study of Canadian war posters would aid materially in the production of effective war posters by the United States Government.

The survey, therefore, was made in Toronto, Canada, between March 16 and April 1, 1942. It covered 33 different Canadian war posters. They dealt with the first and second Canadian Victory Loans, and campaigns on War Savings certificates, anti-gossip, and on stopping needless purchases. Eight were industrial posters, displayed in plants to help speed up war production.

About 400 men and women from the upper, average, and lower-income groups were interviewed. They were shown photographs of the posters and asked to point out those they remembered having seen. In addition, all people interviewed were asked which of each group of posters they liked best, and what meaning the poster conveyed to them.

For study purposes the posters were classified as emotional, symbolic, factual, and humorous. War posters with a purely emotional appeal attracted most attention, and made the most favorable impression among both men and women. The symbolic posters did not attract a great deal of attention, failed to arouse enthusiasm, and were often misunderstood. The war posters that made straightforward, factual appeals were less effective than those with emotional appeal. Humorous war posters were the least effective and were disliked by some people.—HOW TO MAKE POSTERS THAT WILL HELP WIN THE WAR, *by Young and Rubican, Inc., for the National Advisory Council on Government Posters of the Graphics Division, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.*

4–H boy's attitude toward scientific information

Does 4–H Club work develop a scientific attitude toward agricultural information? When manpower is at a premium it is essential to produce efficiently. Tested and approved practices increase efficiency, but the use of these practices depends much upon the attitude of people. If people have little appreciation of scientific research they are not likely to adopt farming practices because the practices are based on scientific research.

Teaching the value of scientific information through visits to agricultural experiment stations apparently has a favorable effect upon the attitude of boys participating in 4–H demonstrations in Arkansas.

Tests given the boys at the beginning of the demonstration in the spring and again in the fall showed that they became more appreciative of the practical value of scientific information about soils, crops, and farm animals. A parallel check group of boys who were not in 4–H work did not become more appreciative.

Furthermore, when asked where they can get the best information about growing cotton, 22 percent of the 4–H boys and only 5 percent of the nonmembers mentioned the agricultural experiment station.

The results of this study indicate possibilities of the educational values of tours to the experiment station. Although transportation difficulties will hamper tours as a 4–H activity during the war, more complete study of tours to experiment stations should be made at the first opportunity, the authors point out.—EVALUATION IN 4–H COTTON DEMONSTRATION—ARKANSAS, *by Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service; and W. J. Jernigan and W. M. Cooper, Arkansas Extension Service. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Circ. 391, October 1942.*

IN BRIEF

County transportation committees

A charter outlining the work of county farm transportation committees was prepared and presented by Paul Carpenter, extension economist in marketing and leader of the transportation project, at a meeting of organization and agency representatives from Oregon and Washington held in Portland on September 29. The meeting was held in the office of the district director, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Motor Carriers. Representatives of the Grange, Farm Bureau, Motor Transport Division of ODT, Public Utilities Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Motor Carriers, State USDA War Boards, and Extension Services from Oregon and Washington attended the meeting. The charter of work was adopted, and plans were discussed for servicing county committees during November and December to explain the scope of work and procedure.

Apples are harvested

Two-thirds of the unusually heavy McIntosh apple crop of Connecticut was saved largely owing to the efforts of volunteer pickers recruited from towns, cities, schools, colleges, and factories.

The Extension Service and the United States Employment Service have cooperated in these efforts. Paul L. Putnam, farm management specialist, is chairman of the Farm Labor Committee of the State Defense Council and is in a position to recruit emergency farm labor. County agents, fruit specialists, and editors assisted. Faculty members and students of the University picked 3,875 bushels of apples in eastern Connecticut orchards. Thirty Yale students gave up a week's vacation for full-time orchard work. Wesleyan students were excused from physical education classes to work as pickers. Students of one high school in Southington picked between 9,000 and 10,000 bushels of apples.

Kansas photographers compete

The third annual photographic contest for Kansas extension workers proved a popular feature of the annual extension conference. There was great interest in color slides. The score sheet for judging was that worked out by Don Bennett of the Federal office. The first-prize series, by County Agent Lot Taylor of Butler County on production of soybeans and flax; the second-prize set on building a landscape, by Linus Burton, landscape specialist; and the third-prize set, "A Lesson From Nature," emphasizing the use of pasture crops to reduce farm labor requirements, were all shown at a general session. Each of the winners read his own script as the slides were shown. There were 17 competing entries in the color-slide competition.

In the black-and-white photographs, Glenn M. Busset, Dickinson County 4-H Club agent, came off first with a series of three pictures showing some phases of club work in his county. Second place went to Esther I. Miller, home demonstration agent in Pratt County, and third place to Iva Holladay, home demonstration agent, Leavenworth County. All awards were war stamps.

Oklahoma scrap harvested

Harvest season in Wood County saw the scrap come rolling in. From the 13 official scrap depots, more than 613 tons of scrap metal have been collected. Neighborhood leaders—124 men and 124 women—visited 1,573 farms, or 97.8 percent of all the farms in the county. The extension agents, George Felkel and Gladys Thompson, organized and trained the neighborhood leaders. Definite lists were worked out in each of the 124 neighborhoods with a farm man and woman in charge of approximately 14 families. A county map showing the location of every farm family was made to avoid missing anyone.

Since Pearl Harbor, the patriotic farm folk of Wood County have shipped out more than 72 freight cars full of scrap—more than 3,240 tons, or about 432 pounds for every individual in the county. For this reason, they have a vested interest in guns, tanks, and other war equipment that will be used to fight for American ideals.

■ B. G. Hall, Morgan County agent, Alabama, reports that 111 neighborhood farm groups in his county have organized for 1 farm truck to serve each neighborhood. The county tire-rationing board is giving preferred attention to the tire needs of trucks serving farmers in each organized community.

On the Calendar

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 16–23.

National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 20–21.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, February 6.

National 4-H Mobilization Week, February 6–14.

National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Iowa, February 19–20.

American Education Research Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 27—Mar. 4.

Department of Home Economics, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 27—March 4.

Department of Rural Education, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 27—March 4.

Department of Visual Instruction, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 27—March 4.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ H. J. C. UMBERGER, director of the Kansas Extension Service, was awarded the Distinguished Service Ruby, the highest honor for meritorious service given by Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary extension fraternity, at the Grand Council meeting held October 27, 1942, in Chicago.

The 1942 certificates of recognition were awarded to Frank E. Balmer, former director of Extension Service in the State of Washington; Dr. Flora Rose, former head of the College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (living now in Berkeley, Calif.); Dr. Lillian Abbey Marlatt, former head of the Home Economics Department, University of Wisconsin; Eleanor S. Moss, home demonstration agent, Litchfield County, Conn; Ralph Hicks Wheeler, professor in extension teaching, New York; Jeannetta Weil, chief clerk, West Virginia Extension Service; D. H. Zentmire, county agent, Iowa County, Iowa; A. F. Turner, district agent at large, Kansas; T. A. Erickson, former State 4-H Club leader, Minnesota; Arthur Percival Spencer, vice director of Florida Extension Service; H. C. Sanders, director of Louisiana Extension Service; W. D. Buchanan, rural life specialist, State of Washington; and Verner E. Scott, extension agricultural economist, Nevada.

■ T. M. CAMPBELL, field agent in Negro extension work stationed at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has a family of five children brought up in the extension tradition of service. An article in the Pittsburgh Courier, with a half-page spread including pictures, told of the distinguished service they are giving their country. The article lists Emily Virginia who entered Lincoln Hospital this fall as a student nurse; Lt. T. M. Jr., a member of the United States Army Medical Corps; Rose Elizabeth, Tuskegee senior, holder of instructor's certificate in water safety and first aid; Abbie Noel, a member of the WAAC; and Lt. William Ayers Campbell who, after completing the full course in civilian aeronautics at Tuskegee, volunteered in the United States Army Air Corps and received his "wings" with the 99th Fighter Squadron. Mrs. Campbell does her share, serving with the Tuskegee Red Cross Chapter.

■ New Jersey home demonstration agents have assisted the State dental authorities in organizing mobile dental-clinic units. New Jersey is one of the first States to make use of this solution to the dental problem in rural areas. Outstanding work has been done by the dental clinic in Somerset County, where a dental health committee has been carrying out a health program—meeting with groups of parents and discussing dental hygiene.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

FARM MOBILIZATION DAY—January 12—touches off the great wartime food-production campaign of 1943. The United Nations' strategy calls for food as a weapon to build ever-increasing power against the enemy. The food supply is being planned just as the munitions supply is being planned. The planning of the year's production goals started with the deliberations of the Combined Food Board of the United States and the United Kingdom. The needs have been charted. Resources are now being mobilized.

1943 PRODUCTION GOALS in general call for more meat, more milk, more poultry and eggs, more vegetables of high food value and less of those with relatively low food value, more corn and less wheat, more peanuts for food and oil, more long-staple cotton, and less short-staple cotton, more potatoes, and more dry beans and peas.

LAND, LABOR, AND EQUIPMENT must be shifted to foods essential to the war effort as set up in these goals. Total crop acreage has reached the limit that is practical with the available labor, machinery, fertilizers, and other productive resources. The 10-percent increase in livestock products called for with the same forage-crop acreage will certainly mean an extensive shift in the kinds of crops grown.

INVENTORY AND PLANNING will occupy most of the month. The farm plan work sheet, distributed by the county war boards and filled out with the help of the AAA committeemen, will give every farmer a bird's-eye view of where he stands in the picture, his war obligations, and his difficulties. It will also give the war boards and the extension agents their cue as to where the farmer most needs service.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL ADVICE needed to meet the goals will be provided by the extension agent. Many farmers will be growing crops that they never have grown before. For example, the 300,000 acres of hemp needed in 1943 will, for the most part, be grown by farmers who never have grown hemp before. The increasing density of livestock population will bring greater problems in disease control. This will be particularly true of hogs and poultry where the greatest increases are occurring. Some supplies used in control of parasites and diseases will be scarce, and advice will be needed on alternative methods of control. Efficient production is of utmost importance. An educational program to promote efficiency—to get the most from every acre of land, every head of livestock, every hour of labor, and every piece of machinery—must occupy top place on the extension agent's schedule.

MORE LEND-LEASE FOOD deliveries for Allied Nations increased by 93 million pounds in October over the preceding month. More than 645 million pounds were laid down at shipside. This means that lend-lease shipments to the Allies are now at the rate of about 15 percent of total American agricultural production, with heavy additional requests now being received.

4-H MOBILIZATION WEEK—February 6 to 14—is well under way in every State. Plans for national radio broadcasts, State governors' proclamations, news articles, and window displays are being perfected. Many counties are adopting a good idea from Jackson County, Tex., which last year raised enough food or the equivalent to feed for 1 year the 274 soldiers who had gone from that county to fight for freedom. Many 4-H Clubs are taking this as the 1943 goal, to raise the equivalent of enough food for the boys from their own county for 1 year. 4-H Clubs are aiming to enlist as many rural young people as possible in their wartime program.

NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS FUNCTION efficiently on many fronts. They have carried the share-the-meat message to practically every rural home. Many have already reported on the number of families seen, the number who want to cooperate, and those who wish demonstrations on cooking meat or using other foods to take the place of meat. In Washington County, Colo., 130 neighborhood leaders recently undertook the job of forming transportation pool centers in the various communities to conserve tires and trucks, reports County Agent Jasper J. French. Negro neighborhood leaders in Thebes community, Liberty County, Ga., organized a group of farmers to beat and clean rice and grind corn. Simple, attractive letters and leaflets for neighborhood leaders continue to come in, for instance, from Wisconsin, Delaware, and Connecticut.

TRAINING NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS is the name of a new mimeographed publication Extension Service Circular 397, which gives practical suggestions and examples helpful in making the neighborhood-leader system more efficient.

A HANDBOOK FOR FOOD DEMONSTRATIONS in wartime has been prepared by a special committee of nutritionists and home economists working with the nutrition division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, under the direction of the Inter-Departmental Nutrition Coordination Committee of which Director M. L. Wilson is chairman. The handbook describes typical demonstrations in which share-the-meat subject matter is used.

TO UTILIZE LARGE NUMBERS OF NON-FARM YOUTH on farms next summer, a plan is under consideration, based on the experiences of the Land Corps and other organizations during the past season, which calls for cooperation of the Extension Service, Office of Education, and the United States Employment Service. Extension responsibility would include helping to select the farms, to supervise the workers, and helping on other matters relating to the farmer-worker relationship.

NEW AND ENLARGED MARKETING PLANS are being developed in several Southern States, as marketing problems will occupy an important place in southern extension programs this year, as well as on their regional conference program. Mississippi, with a 2-year appropriation of $50,000, is planning to employ seven specialists, including a market information specialist who will set up a marketing program. Alabama's Governor-elect has set up a committee representing the seven or eight interested organizations, under the chairmanship of Assistant Extension Director Lawson, which is studying the entire situation and recommending a program. Louisiana, with $10,000 for market research and $50,000 for marketing facilities, is making a comprehensive study of present facilities and the best location for new ones. The extension director is serving on this committee.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Review is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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

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499114 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 FEBRUARY 1943 NO. 2

Feed a fighter in 1943

4–H Mobilization Week, February 6–14

■ 4–H Club members throughout the United States and in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico are making the week of February 6 to 14 a high point in their history. They are out to enlist a million new members to work on war projects with them. In many States they are going to concentrate on growing enough food to feed the soldiers, sailors, and marines who went out from the farms in their own counties. They are resolved to grow enough to feed these fighters of 1943. This is a big order, but many 4–H Clubs have tackled it.

To assist clubs in figuring out how much they will have to produce to make this goal, tables have been prepared giving the annual food budget for a man in military service and equivalent food values so that any club member can easily figure out how nearly his own project feeds a man in the armed forces. These tables were worked out in cooperation with the Quartermaster Division of the United States Army and Mary Barber, nutrition consultant to the Quartermaster Division, who took a great deal of interest in the goal which 4–H Club members have set for themselves.

New York 4–H Clubs adopted the slogan, 4–H Club Members Serve, Save, and Sacrifice for Victory; and they are out to double the enrollment. During mobilization week, minutemen, OCD block leaders, and teachers will give young people a chance to join.

Typical of the readable and attractive leaflets for 4–H Clubs backing up mobilization week is the Massachusetts 4–H and the War.

Colorado young folk are giving demonstrations and talks before luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, community clubs, and school assemblies during the week.

Kentucky is planning to enroll 200,000 boys and girls. Members are pledging to increase the size of their regular 4–H project and then to assist their parents in producing larger crops and more dairy, poultry, and meat products. Rural nonfarm young Kentuckians will be eligible for membership by doing 150 hours of labor on a farm or in a farm home.

Texas figured that there were 535,000 boys and girls between 9 and 20 years of age in the State and that these young folk alone could make up the needed increase in war crops and livestock if the leaders applied themselves to the task.

Such opportunities as these await 4–H Club members in 1943.

A national radio broadcast from Washington, February 6, over the National Farm and Home Hour sets off the activities for the week. Club members from New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Alabama, Nebraska, and Iowa take part by transcription, telling what they are doing in the way of war activities and pledging even greater results in 1943.

"To All 4–H Club Members of the United States:

"The turn of each year is symbolic of youth and renewed confidence. Never before has a New Year presented to all youth a greater challenge to do their part in a democratic world. The whole Nation recognizes your self-reliance, your steadfast determination to attain your goals, and your patriotic devotion as individuals and as a group.

"At this time it is particularly gratifying to learn of your extensive mobilization plans for 1943 to help the farmers of America to bring about still greater food production. May the observation of National 4–H Mobilization Week, February 6 to 14, reach into every rural home. We have faith in your ability to render a great service in this way. We know that you, like your brothers and sisters in the Service, have the spirit and perseverance that will bring victory in the fight for human freedom and a world at peace."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Counter attack on the food front

■ January 12, Farm Mobilization Day, touched off an intensive attack on the educational problems of producing food to meet war goals. Following the regional goals conferences in November and December, the field coordination staff of the Federal Extension Service went to the field, keeping up a grueling schedule right through Christmas week and completing their task of visiting every State before January 12. They found the Extension Service in every State geared to a high pitch of war activity.

Plans for following through on the mobilization were under way shortly after the announcement of the goals. County agents often took an active part in organizing mobilization meetings and training AAA committeemen. Sometimes, as in South Dakota, agents assumed the responsibility for presenting in each of the counties the economic background in relation to the goals.

Most extension workers are pinning their hope for meeting goals on better practices among the rank and file of farmers. In each of the major war crops, recommendations have been scrutinized in the light of maximum production. For example, in Wisconsin, a great dairy State, Dr. E. E. Heizer, head of the dairy husbandry department, University of Wisconsin, asked his coworkers to suggest dairy rations which could be recommended to increase production. Sixteen excellent rations, with from 3 to 7 ingredients in each, were suggested. Dr. Heizer thought it over and came to the conclusion that not enough farmers would use the elaborate rations calculated to get the last ounce of milk from a cow to reach the production goals.

He said: "If we can get every Wisconsin farmer who milks cows to feed 1 pound of grain with average roughage to each 3½ pounds of milk, we shall reach the goal, hands down. Instead of getting a few cows to produce at 100-percent capacity, we must get the average cow up to 85 or 90 percent of capacity. With this in mind, 4 rations of 3 ingredients each ordinarily available to Wisconsin farmers are being recommended.

Extension is gearing the machinery for a big war job.

Locating farm water supplies for emergency use

WARREN R. SCHOONOVER, Soils Specialist
and
J. B. BROWN, Irrigation Specialist, California

Water is one of the first essentials for life, yet most people who have their water supplied by public service companies and even those whose water is furnished by their own electric pumps take water for granted and have given little thought to what might happen during a sudden emergency caused by war. Many California farms are completely electrified and have direct-connected pumps for supplying water. Others are served by public utility systems dependent on electric power. In many sections of the State, gravity water supplies, windmills, hand pumps, and gasoline engines are found at rare intervals.

In making plans for war projects, it became apparent to the California Extension Service that California farmers might be placed in a very serious position if water supplies should be cut off as a result of sabotage or actual military activities. Consultation with the subcommittee on water supply of the State Council of Defense revealed the fact that although arrangements were being made to take care of emergency situations in cities, towns, and organized water districts, no one had given any particular thought to the rural problem.

Extension Assumes Responsibility

The Extension Service, by arrangement with the State Council of Defense, assumed responsibility for insuring a water supply for emergency use in rural districts. The Emergency Farm Fire Protection Project, described in the July 1942 EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, page 101, was already well under way, and the Water Supply Project was associated with it, as it appeared essential that farm firemen know the location of all emergency water supplies.

The project had three phases which could be participated in by all branches of the Agricultural Extension Service, that is, county agents, home demonstration agents, and 4–H Club leaders, as well as cooperating organizations such as the 4-H Clubs, farm home department groups, and the voluntary farm fire companies organized under the Emergency Fire Protection Project. The three phases of the project were (1) general educational work on means of meeting the emergency, (2) a State-wide survey to locate a sufficient number of water sources which would be available for community use during an emergency, with a goal of at least one water point per square mile, (3) familiarizing all farm families with first-aid methods of water purification in case supplies subject to contamination must be used. Cooperation was established with State and county councils of defense, county health officers, and the State Department of Public Health.

Subject matter on the nature of the hazard and the recommended procedure for obtaining water supplies during emergencies were developed by the irrigation specialist and the soils specialist. Outlines of procedure for conducting a survey, together with the necessary forms, were prepared; and instructions for doing the work were issued to county agents at a conference in Berkeley. A leaflet entitled "First Aid Water Protection on the Farm During Emergencies" was prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Department of Public Health, and was printed by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Demonstrate Water Purification

A simple water purification demonstration was designed to be conducted by 4-H Club members, county extension staff members, and local leaders. The first demonstration on water purification was given before the 4-H Club All Star Conference in Berkeley on April 1, 1942. At regional conferences held early in April county agents and home demonstration agents were given instructions in conducting such demonstrations. County extension agents, with the able assistance of area and farm firemen, and in some counties 4–H Club members, made a farm-to-farm survey to locate water supplies accessible to the public and not dependent on public utilities such as electric lines and natural gas mains. The plan provided for making confidential maps showing all available emergency water sources in each county; and small area maps showing the emergency sources for each small district, would be made for public use. The map for each small district is usually in the custody of the area fireman who is a volunteer neighborhood leader in fire-protection work.

The surveys and maps have been completed in 36 of the 42 counties having county agents. More than 10,500 water points have been located and mapped. These points meet the criteria of being able to supply water during almost any sort of emergency, having sufficient capacity for meeting the requirements of several families and being accessible to people who may wish to haul water. All of these water sources are known to the local people who may need to use them during emergencies, or the location can be found by calling the area fireman. Plans have been made to furnish county maps to military or civilian defense authorities in charge of troop movements or civilian evacuation, so that water sources throughout the country can be used effectively during the most extreme emergency.

Water purification was demonstrated by home demonstration agents, 4–H Club members, and others at more than 800 meetings attended by more than 21,000 people. Approximately 30,000 printed leaflets on water purification have been distributed throughout the counties from the State office, and some counties have supplemented this material with mimeographed instructions. 4–H Club demonstration teams were active in this phase of the project, oftentimes under the supervision of the County All Star Club members.

As a result of the project, most California farm families have insured a safe and dependable water supply for emergency use. They have been encouraged to keep all tanks, troughs, and reservoirs filled, to repair and fill all unused tanks, to repair or provide windmills or hand pumps, to arrange auxiliary power for pump or pressure systems where practical, to arrange for tank wagons or containers for hauling water, to know the location of nearby available supplies in case it becomes necessary to haul water, to estimate the daily water requirements for their stock and minimum domestic requirements, to store supplies of clean water for drinking and culinary purposes, and to treat water for protection of health if it becomes necessary to use sources subject to contamination.

The educational features of the project have justified the work spent on it, even if no emergency occurs, as ordinary hazards make it desirable for farm families to be better prepared than they have been in the past.

Peanuts in Texas

Texas farmers planted in excess of the goal set for oil peanuts in 1942. In a number of sections where peanuts formerly had been grown only for hogging, farmers planted 3- to 5-acre patches. Other farmers planted peanuts for the first time. These farmers generally lacked equipment and experience for harvesting and threshing the peanuts. To help them, the Southwestern Peanut Growers' Association, the Agricultural Marketing Administration, and the Extension Service specialists met with more than 200 county agricultural agents during the Texas agents' conference in September to explain the various aspects of the program. In spite of labor shortage and poor distribution of threshing equipment, farmers and their agents, by using the information given them at the conference, were able to develop workable plans for meeting the problems which came up.

Logan county harvests on two fronts

SHERMAN HOAR, County Agent, Logan County, Colo.

■ Farmers of Logan County, Colo., are harvesting on two fronts! Those farmers in the irrigated section of the county are harvesting a sugar-beet crop estimated at 222,750 tons, which will yield approximately 624,000 100-pound sacks of sugar. At the same time, Logan County farmers are harvesting scrap iron, having collected more than 1,350 tons in September and October. All of this harvest is being accomplished in spite of a farm labor shortage.

Six hundred and twenty-five farmers in the county harvested approximately 16,500 acres of sugar beets last fall under labor and weather difficulties. This is an increase of 37 percent over the 1941 acreage. The armed services have taken a large number of Logan County's farm boys who usually assist with the sugar harvest, and many other workers are employed in defense industries. Workers, including Dakota Indians, Mexicans, and Japanese evacuees, have been imported. Most of the schools of the irrigated area of the county were closed so that students could assist with the beet harvest. Business and professional men of Sterling have also been cooperating, and some of them have gone to the beet fields on several occasions to top beets.

The sugar which these farmers and their workers are harvesting will add materially to the food supply of this Nation as well as to provide raw material for the ammunition needed by our boys on the fighting front. The accompanying picture, taken at the Ackerman beet dump, shows a beet pile of 9,500 tons, and this pile was practically doubled in size by the time the farmers of the Ackerman area completed the beet harvest. These 9,500 tons of sugar beets yielded some 2,800,000 pounds of sugar. This picture could be duplicated at numerous other beet dumps in Logan County.

Beet sugar has been shipped as far as the Atlantic seaboard by ruling of the War Production Board. It has been sent to all the New England States, to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and to the District of Columbia. Normally, the sugar from Colorado is marketed west of Chicago. Some of the sugar that Colorado is sending East is replacing sugar used to make high explosives. Thus, people in the East can be thankful that sugar from interior America is reaching their kitchens and tables at a time when sugar from other sources is not available. Logan County beet farmers are answering the challenge of subs and bombers and are meeting the emergency created by war and the sugar needs of this Nation and the United Nations.

Farmers of the Peetz community in Logan County have set the pace in the matter of scrap collection. This community of some 225 townspeople and 100 farm families has gained Nation-wide recognition for its scrap collection campaign. This campaign really got under way on Thursday, October 8, when a scrap holiday was arranged by neighborhood leaders of the Peetz community.

The neighborhood leaders were aided by numerous citizens of the Peetz community—in fact, it was a cooperative enterprise. The campaign was carried out by an army of privates. The generals were indistinguishable from the privates. Peetz—town and country—locked the doors on business and went out for scrap. As a result, more than 100 tons of scrap rolled into town and was added to the 80-ton pile previously collected and piled just off the main street of Peetz. So much scrap was uncovered that it was necessary to continue the campaign for an additional 2 days, and by Saturday night the scrap pile had mounted to 225 tons. It is now up to 250 tons.

A beet pile of 9,500 tons which was more than doubled in size when the farmers of the Ackerman area completed the beet harvest.

School was dismissed at noon Thursday for the rest of the week so that students and teachers could join in the hunt for scrap. The boys and girls really worked hard, as did everyone who took part. It was a day of enjoyment, however, and a spirit of goodfellowship abounded among the workers. Cheers arose as the haulers vied for the biggest load. All business houses, except the cafe, were closed for "the duration of Scrap Day," and the businessmen were on trucks assisting with the hauling of scrap. Needless to say, there was a rush at the cafe at noon; but again hearty cooperation solved the problem. Women teachers from the schools went into the cafe kitchen and washed the dishes.

No accidents marred the day's activities in spite of the large amount of heavy material loaded without power equipment. Everyone went home tired but with a certain grim satisfaction that they had done their best in the all-important task of getting in the scrap. They were intent on keeping the boys from their community well supplied with ammunition and equipment. More than 40 young men from the Peetz community are in the armed services.

Thirty Tons of Scrap Collected

The St. Petersburg community provided a unique parade when they drove into Sterling with 13 trucks loaded with 30 tons of scrap iron. This is a rural community located about 30 miles from Sterling and consists of about 35 families. The Extension Service's neighborhood leaders again played a big part in the organization of the scrap campaign and cooperated with the rural church at St. Petersburg.

Pictures of this scrap pile were used by the Associated Press over the Nation, and numerous news broadcasts carried word of the Peetz scrap campaign.

These mountains of scrap are to be seen in other communities of Logan County, as everyone in Logan County has gone "all out" on scrap collection. Through the cooperation of all communities, Logan County exceeded her 1,000-ton quota on October 17 when it was announced that 1,050 tons had been collected.

Logan County is justly proud of her record production of food and scrap.

Extension via radio

Recent radio programs of Ohio county agents have varied from straight information broadcasts to interviews of neighborhood leaders. Some agents have mentioned the neighborhood-leader plan as it related to other extension projects and work. County Agent A. R. Milner tied his neighborhood-leader broadcast to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of extension work in Ashtabula County. He introduced the neighborhood-leader plan as an expanded program to start the second 25 years of extension work.

Studying Negro food habits shows where help is needed

GENEVA EDWARDS, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Coahoma County, Miss.

Negro farm families of Coahoma County, Miss., are making a valuable contribution to the war effort. A survey made in September 1941 gave us some specific facts to work on. We found through a survey of the food habits of Negro farm families of the county that 75 percent of them did not eat regularly during the cotton-picking season. Fifty percent of the most prevalent diseases were dietary, and 50 percent were eating poorly balanced meals because they did not know about a balanced diet and its value. They lacked the means for producing essential food such as milk.

These revealing facts proved that some definite steps were immediately necessary in order to permit Negroes of the county to participate in the Food for Freedom program, to improve health conditions, raise the standard of living, and make for a happier, contented, and more useful group of Negro farm people. A conference was held with the Negro extension workers and the white county agent. The white county agent called a meeting of white landlords and presented the facts shown by the survey. A committee of the leading white landowners then worked out plans for correcting some of these conditions.

A mass meeting of tenants and Negro and white landowners was held to present detailed plans for better cooperation of landlords in providing ample garden space and necessary pasture, and land for production of feed for poultry and livestock. At this meeting, the Negro extension workers outlined a live-at-home program and appealed to the Negro farm families to provide adequate balanced meals for their families. R. O. Monosmith, State garden specialist, gave instructions and showed slides on gardening in the Delta, and 1,000 garden-planting calendars and daily food guides (all home-grown foods) were distributed.

Landlords Cooperate

The assurance of cooperation of the landlords made it possible through our mass educational programs to give definite assistance to more of the 37,267 Negro people of the county. A $750 visual education outfit was provided by the county for the use of Negro extension workers, at 54 mass educational meetings held at night in churches or schools throughout the county. Such films as The Negro Farmer, showing what Negroes elsewhere are doing in the live-at-home program, and a 500-foot film made in Coahoma County showing the efforts and results of Negro club (adult and 4-H) members in following the live-at-home program encouraged those present to make the same efforts. Other films were shown to stress effects of balanced diets and improved sanitary living conditions on the health, along with pictures giving information on the production of corn, sweetpotatoes, feedstuffs or livestock, care of poultry and livestock, handling of dairy products, and food preservation. Garden-planting calendars, mimeographed insect-control guides, mimeographed daily food guides, and mimeographed canning budgets were distributed to all families present. Talks were made by Negro agents on whatever farm or home hints were needed or timely at that particular season. At all meetings, open forums were held, permitting questions and discussions of people's problems. Through this method, 25,127 Negro farm men, women, boys, and girls have been helped.

Teachers Join In

The vital importance of the facts revealed by this survey caused the county superintendent of education to place at the disposal of the Negro extension workers the cooperation and assistance of the 137 Negro county teachers and 9 vocational agriculture teachers to get necessary information and assistance to that large group that makes up three-fourths of the population of the county.

The program planning committee again listed nutrition, gardening, poultry, dairying, and food preservation as the major projects. Every clubwoman pledged to attempt to reach and assist as many families as possible in all the major projects, particularly in planning, preparing, and serving better meals. Each woman further pledged to correct her food habits, learning to eat those foods essential to health, and to encourage members of her family and other families to do the same. Feeling that they had a definite part to play as leaders, they were more anxious to attend training meetings and demonstrations. Many studied the literature they were asked to distribute so that they could present the facts well both in home visits and at meetings.

4-H Club members were trained through demonstrations to prepare those foods necessary in the daily diet but disliked by other members of the family. They kept score of daily food habits for a week and reported on their scores. Correction of foods habits was one of the definite goals in girls' 4-H Club work.

The facts shown by the survey when presented to the proper persons have enabled the Negro extension workers to obtain the cooperation which has made it possible for them to carry the message of better food to the majority of the 37,267 Negroes of the county, thus contributing directly to the war efforts. Many of these plantation owners solicited, and all welcomed, the assistance of the Negro county workers for their tenants.

The owner of the largest plantation in the county with 417 families became so interested in the committee meeting of large landowners that he employed a special Negro man to work with his people who have heretofore made little effort to produce and conserve food. The Negro home demonstration agent gave a series of canning schools to the women and older girls on this plantation. In August, before cotton picking began, an exhibit consisting of 3,000 quarts of canned foods (mostly vegetables), also fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and other essential foods was displayed on this plantation. A total of 50,208 quarts of fruits and vegetables were reported by these women on October 1, and many are still canning late fruits and potatoes.

On another plantation, the owner, in addition to allowing each tenant all garden space that could be properly cultivated, planted a garden of 7 acres to supplement home gardens in the canning program. A community cannery was set up by the Negro home agent, and women on the plantation have canned sufficient string beans, tomatoes, soup mixture, and yellow corn to add to that canned at home. Each family has an average of 125 quarts of vegetables to enable the serving of better-balanced meals this winter.

The canning schools on the plantations, mass educational meetings throughout the county, news articles, trained adult and 4-H Club leaders and members, and volunteer leaders have accomplished much. The information was made more real in nine community exhibits and one county-wide Food for Freedom exhibit. A 4-H Club rally and parade, with a participation of 1,462 Negro boys and girls in uniform and an attendance of 2,700 visitors, aroused interest in the work. Altogether, the extension program has resulted in more, better, and larger gardens of a greater variety of vegetables, more poultry, more hogs, more milk cows, more feed, and more canned and dried foods than ever were found before in the history of the county.

Faculty wives wear aprons

Volunteers from among wives of faculty members of Michigan State College came to the rescue of the 1942 sugar-beet research program at the college. Five women, wearing rubber aprons, are running more than 8,000 tests on sample sugar beets in a farm crops laboratory.

Under the direction of J. G. Lill, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, the women are using a polariscope and a refractometer to determine sugar content of beets and impurities contained in the beet juices.

Sheep dipping in Ozark County, Mo., is a community affair.

Missouri county produces sheep efficiently

F. E. ROGERS, State Extension Agent, Missouri

The use of purebred rams, parasite control, and the development of a long pasture season changed the sheep business in Christian County, Mo., from an unimportant side line to one of the most profitable enterprises in the county, well equipped to serve the Nation in the emergency need for both meat and wool. This change was brought about through the energetic leadership of County Agent Cloin J. Penner.

Early in 1937, before Penner had been in the county a full year as county agent, he decided that one of his main jobs in this Ozark county was to get more of the farmers to follow the "Missouri plan of sheep improvement" advocated by the College of Agriculture. That year a purebred ram sale was held at the county seat; and 17 rams were sold, with several other rams bought at other sales and from local breeders. Prior to this sale, Penner held a series of meetings throughout the county at which he exhibited both a purebred and a grade ram, with some of each ram's offspring. These animals were carried to the meetings in a trailer. During the next 5 years, 386 registered rams were purchased in the county.

A sheep-dipping campaign was also launched in 1937, when the county agent located the few dipping vats in the county and encouraged their owners to use them and permit their neighbors to use them also. Penner also got plans from the college for the dipping vats and assisted farmers in building them. Now there are 30 dipping vats located through the county, one within reach of practically every sheep producer.

Where a few years ago many of the hill farms of the county were without good pasture during July and August, practically every farm now produces lespedeza which makes abundant pasture during the summer. Many are finding that lespedeza is only the start of a good pasture system. Twelve hundred acres of sweetclover were seeded last year, mainly for pasture use. Winter barley and Balbo rye acreages are increasing. More than 300 farmers now have a well-balanced pasture system that furnishes pasturage for their sheep and other livestock 8 to 10 months of the year.

Orville McCauley, for example, used 15 acres of sweetclover last year to pasture his 100 head of sheep, 20 dairy cows, 11 2-year-old heifers, and 50 hogs from April to June. He then used lespedeza pasture during the summer months and barley and rye for fall and winter use.

The development of the sheep-improvement program in this county has been a cooperative movement, as illustrated by the dipping program centered around the community vats. These communities hold sheep-dipping days when all bring their sheep and everyone helps. On one of these days, 562 sheep were dipped in less than 7 hours at a cost of less than 2 cents a head.

County Agent Penner always tries to be at these community sheep dippings, and he gets about as much dip on him as the other fellow. He says that this is the best time and place to talk with the sheepmen about their other sheep-management problems such as treating for worms, using good rams, and planning good sheep pastures. Thus a man attending these dippings sees his neighbors' sheep alongside his own and can see that the man who follows the best practices is the one who gets the best results.

Farmers Top the Market

When the improvement campaign was started in 1937, there were about 9,000 ewes in the county kept by 500 farmers. Now 700 farmers are keeping 15,000 ewes; and about three-fourths of these sheep growers are using registered rams, have legume pasture and hay, are treating their sheep for internal parasites, and dipping their flocks at least once each year.

Buyers and handlers at the Springfield stockyards, where most of the Christian County lambs are marketed, have noticed and commented on the improvement in quality of the lamb crop during the last few years. Some of the highest-quality wool of its grade in the United States comes from this area. Christian County farmers are topping the market with their wool, much of which is being sold cooperatively.

War Uppermost

I traveled more than 3,000 miles in August and made many contacts. It is evident that the war is uppermost in the minds of Negro people today more than ever. The ever-increasing number of our men seen in uniforms on trains, at railroad stations, on busses, and on public highways, is bringing us to a stern realization that gradually our country is wading deeper and deeper into the great conflict. And I got the impression that our soldiers are facing this crisis with a grim determination to win. I talked with many rural Negro families whose sons have been called to the colors; and, be it said to their credit, although they may not be waving flags and parading so much as some groups, that, with their food-and-feed, war-savings, fat, and scrap-collecting campaigns, they are solidly behind the boys.

I returned to headquarters with renewed courage and the feeling that the Extension Service is to be congratulated on its efforts to reach the last rural man, farthest down the road, with its unified educational program.—*T. M. Campbell, Negro field agent.*

Louisiana on the air

CARY J. RICHARDSON, Acting Associate Editor, Louisiana Extension Service

"I heard it on the radio—"

Says Farmer Brown to Farmer Jones. And over this bridge of radio communication he and millions of other farmers like him are passing from a prewar era of unlimited gasoline and tires into a wartime phase of curtailed transportation and near-isolation.

Never before in the history of the Nation have the farmer and his family been as dependent on any one agency as they are now on radio for agricultural information, for vital news, and for entertainment. The shortage of rubber revamps the old pattern of farm life for the duration.

Neighborhood club meetings are becoming fewer, pleasure jaunts to town have practically ceased, and good old-fashioned "visiting" is bound to become greatly curtailed. As he feels himself in danger of becoming isolated, the farmer is turning more and more to radio for entertainment, information, and inspiration. Radio is bridging the dangerous gap between the farm family and the world he depends on for a living—and, just as important, the world that depends on him for a living.

"Louisiana Agriculture on the Air" is the answer to the farmers' need which the agricultural extension division has devised. Although the project has been functioning for more than 10 years under the direction of the editorial department of the extension division, its scope was greatly increased several months ago when a full-time radio editor, Gordon Loudon, was added to the staff. Wartime curtailment of other methods of communication has served only to quicken the growth of an already rapidly expanding program.

Eight of the State's radio stations are using the extension division's agricultural programs. The stations donate their facilities, and the scripts are prepared under Mr. Loudon's supervision. Today the stations are giving a combined time of more than 6 hours weekly to these farm programs.

Farm and home demonstration agents stationed in the parishes adjacent to the station take turns in broadcasting from the station which serves their areas. They have 15-minute periods for the discussion of farm, home, and 4-H Club work, problems, and achievements. They present scripts written by specialists in the extension division and also ones concerned with their own local problems and meetings.

The organization and the presentation of "Louisiana on the Air" have presented a great many difficulties in years past, but the supervision of a trained radio specialist has smoothed out a great many of them. Radio is a highly technical field, and all the agents have needed assistance in writing scripts and in the technique of broadcasting. Some have had to have their scripts completely written for them, and others lack the self-confidence and resourcefulness to go to the station to "see the thing through."

But the results accomplished have far outweighed the difficulties, as the response from the farmers has proved. They are serious radio listeners. A program of arbitrary or "highfalutin" material will bring a quick retort to the speaker or to the station. The farmer has definite opinions on the subjects in which he is interested; and, on a good many occasions, farmers have been invited to express their views over "Louisiana Agriculture on the Air."

A comprehensive radio service has become an essential means of disseminating agricultural information. The farmer wants to know what the experiment station, the agricultural extension division, and the other government agencies are doing for him—and radio is the speedy and economical way of telling him.

Rural people know what they like. They want programs of useful information, information that they can use immediately. They are vitally interested in agricultural news, particularly now when agriculture has left its old place as the "runt of the litter" in national thinking to become the "prize pig."

They want inspiration for the family—programs that are timely but uplifting for their boys and girls. Farm families like good speakers as well as their city cousins do. If the program has a local slant, they will take an intense personal interest in it. Farmers have a strong civic consciousness, and they respond immediately to any appeal to "put their shoulders to the wheel."

In other words, they have desires, dreams, hopes, and needs; and radio can go a long way toward meeting all of them.

Be a victory demonstrator

Soon after Pearl Harbor, Texas extension workers realized that they must streamline their work for wartime. Their aim was a single, unified program which would stimulate rural people toward maximum participation in war work. So, in February 1942, the staff outlined what became known as the Victory demonstration.

Every farmer and ranchman, woman, boy, and girl in the State was asked to be a demonstrator and sign this pledge:

Victory Demonstrator's Pledge

As a Victory Demonstrator doing my best to help win the war, I will produce food, feed, and fiber to assure good health for myself, my family, and others.

I will take good care of everything I use—food, clothes, furnishings, equipment, machinery, buildings, livestock, and the soil, as well as scarce articles such as rubber and metals.

I will buy carefully anything I must have, and I will buy U. S. war stamps or bonds with all the money I can.

I will work hard with my family and neighbors and help people to be cheerful, to have courage, and to take part in all war activities.

The Victory demonstration has proved so popular that the Extension Service has found it necessary to reprint the pledge cards several times. At present, it is estimated that Texas has about 250,000 Victory demonstrators. Sign-up of the pledge card recently has been speeded up by the printing of 200,000 copies of a leaflet entitled "Be a Victory Demonstrator . . . And Help Win the War." This leaflet elaborates on the pledge and recommends payment of taxes and debts and management of the farm and home so as to save human and natural resources. It also emphasizes the necessity of understanding the "why" and "how" of wartime changes, such as rationing and the building of family, community, and national life worth defending.

The Texas Extension Service had printed several leaflets relative to food production, buying of war bonds, and other phases of the war program; but some specialists, especially those of the home demonstration staff, felt the need of giving these thousands of Victory demonstrators additional help in "living by" their pledges.

Series of simple suggestions, which were called Keeping the Pledge letters, were begun in April. They were mimeographed and sent to county home demonstration agents with the suggestion that they adapt them to use locally.

For example, the first one prepared by the specialist in home improvement suggested "spring house cleaning" to salvage materials needed in the war effort, to reduce fire hazards, to eliminate hiding places of insects and rodents, to increase space needed for other uses, and to make the home and grounds more attractive. It ended with "Remember: A Victory demonstrator's home and farmstead should be as orderly as an Army camp and as clean as the deck of a battleship."

Others prepared by the specialist in home improvement gave directions for washing and storing woolen blankets; for destroying household enemy No. 1, the housefly; for combating mosquitoes; and for protecting the farm home from fire by the construction of a simple furnace and guard for the family wash pot. This same specialist has collaborated with the specialist in home production planning and one of the animal husbandmen in urging farm families to keep a few sheep, as sheep produce meat for the table, wool for fluffy, warm comforts, and, in addition, keep the premises neat, trim, and free from weeds.

A Keeping the Pledge letter on the care of rubber, especially tires, was prepared by the extension specialist in home management; and the parent education and child development specialist wrote one on "building the kind of family life which is worth defending." Production and marketing of high-quality eggs was the subject of a letter written by the home industries specialist.

Many of the letters are illustrated, especially those of the clothing specialist. Hers have concerned wartime styles, suggestions on mending and patching to make clothing last longer, directions for cleaning a sewing machine, tips on removing summer stains, the "how" of buying and caring for shoes, and directions for making bound buttonholes by machine to save time.

Some county home demonstration agents have duplicated the Keeping the Pledge letters and circularized them; and others have used the information as the basis for newspaper articles, radio scripts, and demonstrations. The letters have not only served to remind Texas Victory demonstrators of the pledge they have made, but they also have helped patriotic people to live by the letter and spirit of their resolves.

Sights to save the soil

■ This 4–H Club boy, Donald Jerome, is one of 40 in Henry County, Mo., who have made the "bomb sight" levels to lay out contour lines on their farms. They are striving to save the soil and increase food production for war needs by retarding water run-off.

The boys are now making the levels for farmers to use and they sell them at 35 cents each. A tobacco can is cut up to make the rear peep sight and holder for a small looking glass in which to view the spirit bulb. A screw eye with wire across the horizontal center is used for a front sight. They buy the small wooden level at the local hardware store.—*J. Robert Hall, county agent, Henry County, Mo.*

■ 4–H Club members of Schenectady County, N. Y., are cooperating with schools and juvenile granges in a county-wide health and safety program which Club Agent Hazel Dunn helped to plan.

Backing the cattle-grub campaign

Anderson County, Tex., still forges ahead on its cattle-grub campaign. Early in the fall, the Agricultural Workers Club of 21 representatives of the SCS, FSA, vocational agriculture teachers, Forest Service, Production Credit Association, FCA, AAA, American Refrigeration Transit, and the Extension Service unanimously voted a county-wide campaign and appointed a cattle-grub committee.

Materials for control measures were a problem, and so each agricultural worker put up $15 in cash to buy derris and sulfur. Mixing and packaging were done in the county, putting it up in 1-pound paper bags, each containing mimeographed directions for treatment and some information on the seriousness of the cattle-grub situation in the light of the war effort. As County Agricultural Agent D. R. Carpenter said, "each bag contains enough powder to kill a lot of grubs but not enough reading matter to kill the boys' interest. The wording was so simple that any 8-year-old boy could understand each and every word."

Boys occupy an important place in the campaign. No boy, white or Negro, is left out. The boys give demonstrations and sell the material for treatment. The bag sells at a uniform price of 45 cents, 5 cents going to the boy who makes the sale and 5 cents to his club. Eight white FFA chapters, 5 Negro chapters, 25 white 4–H Clubs, and 15 Negro clubs are taking part.

In checking with the community 4–H Clubs as they were reorganized for 1943, the agent found that 95 percent had either witnessed or participated in a grub-control demonstration. It is their A–No. 1 job this year, and they have a good start on a successful campaign.

With their money invested in the campaign, the Agricultural Workers Club takes a vital interest in the campaign. The members will be reimbursed for their original outlay.

A quick job on truck registration

In Toole County, Mont., the War Board and the transportation committee were informed of the truck registration program just 2 days before it went into effect. A member of the transportation committee and the county agent got together at 11 o'clock the next morning and decided that if applications were made out, many hands would be needed in short order. At 1:30 p. m., by using the neighborhood-leader system of calling in leaders, a meeting was held in Devon with 12 leaders. They decided that each neighborhood should have 2 people to help fill out application forms for their own neighborhood. The leaders went back to their neighborhoods and arranged for a meeting at 8 o'clock the next morning. Thirty leaders attended a 4-hour school and the next day they were on the job.

Puppets enlist for the duration

■ A very effective demonstration for teaching nutrition- a kind of animated poster, so to speak—is the dramatized food-for-freedom show used in telling the story before many groups, such as parent-teacher associations, community and civic clubs, schools, and granges, during the past 6 months by members of the Rhode Island Extension Service.

Serving as a "curtain raiser" for nutrition discussions and lectures, the show has added interest because one of the characters, Aunt Columbia, appears in person, costumed like the puppet, after the performance ends. She is Marion Fry, home demonstration agent of the southern Rhode Island Extension office. She walks among the audience and stimulates discussion by asking questions, or answering them when asked by members of the audience.

The foods dramatized are: (1) milk, (2) leafy green and yellow vegetables, (3) citrus fruits and tomato, (4) potato, (5) other fruits and vegetables, (6) eggs, (7) meat, (8) enriched bread and cereals.

The cast of puppet characters includes Vita, Min, Dr. Sci Ence, and Aunt Columbia. The stage is portable and can be taken readily to meetings throughout the State.

The idea originated 4 years ago in a New England village community. The children of 3 families, under the leadership of one of the mothers, started a little recreation enterprise with marionettes. They constructed the stage, made the figures, and produced little plays. Other children became interested; the group grew in size, and the program expanded. Finally, 20 children, composing 2 age groups, were taking their entertainments about the State, appearing before parent-teacher units, grange groups, and 4-H Clubs. They gave their demonstrations at the college during 4-H camp week. They called themselves "The String Theater." The leader of this group was Mrs. Margery Gordon.

The next adventure for these young pioneers was to write their own plays; and then, in cooperation with representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, they prepared and presented an educational playlet dealing with the theme, Be Kind to Animals.

Branching out still further, they added another activity to their program—the making of puppets and the presentation of puppet plays.

The war began; and the concern of all people, young and old, was how to help with the war effort. The national nutrition program was in full swing throughout Rhode Island.

In the light of her experiences, Mrs. Gordon felt the puppet show had a real contribution to make to the nutrition program. Her suggestion met with favor and a committee was appointed at a State meeting of the nutrition council to prepare a demonstration program. The extension sociologist of the college wrote the script; Mrs. Gordon made the puppets and directed the preparation of the play; the nutrition specialists counseled in preparation of the program and selected the subject matter; the home demonstration agent costumed the characters; the county agricultural agent, the home demonstration agent, and one of the original members of the puppet players, the daughter of the leader, presented the first performance of "Vitamins for Victory" before a meeting of the State Nutrition Council.

This little performance, just 15 minutes long, is an effective way of reaching the interests of people and of making a useful contribution to the vital nutrition program.

It was successfully given before 100 extension workers at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association, arousing much interest in this method of presenting information. It has been given many times since. Once more the universal appeal of the little puppet figures on their miniature stage plays a role in the everyday affairs of people.

Texas homemakers enlarge war program

Along with their war activities, 46,000 home demonstration clubwomen in Texas are planning to study the Atlantic Charter to prepare for a just and lasting peace.

The women are working with home agents to stimulate interest in better nutrition habits. Many home demonstration clubwomen are cooperating with Army officers and others to provide wholesome recreation and a homelike atmosphere for men training in Texas military camps.

In addition, rural women are shouldering civic responsibilities, and county judges are being asked to appoint club members on rationing boards. To meet wartime recreational needs at home, some of the women are recommending a "back-yard boom."

At least 100, or more than one-half of the county home demonstration councils now own bonds. Some women with very small incomes could not buy bonds individually, and they experience a certain satisfaction from feeling that they are part owners of a council bond.

The Texas State Home Demonstration Association also has invested $2,000 in Series G war bonds and $74 in Series F war bonds. Home demonstration clubwomen are encouraged to use current funds for activities which could be carried on through government action as Red Cross, USO, and Russian, Chinese, and Greek relief. These farm women are answering the need for help, both in money and work.

Victory auction

Panola County farmers and ranchers turned out for Texas' first "Victory Auction" held at Carthage. Newspapers gave the Victory Club and the auction wide publicity; circulars were distributed, and announcements were made over the radio. In regular auction fashion, 300 calves, 14 hogs, 3 horses and mules, 2 quilts, and 1 saddle were sold. Sales proceeds were invested in war bonds having a maturity value of $15,775. A rooster, donated with the stipulation that it be given to the man offering to buy the highest amount in bonds, was auctioned 5 times; and each time the purchaser donated it for auction again. In all, this rooster brought in a total of $1,375 in bonds.

■ South Carolina farm women added more than a half-million dollars to their family incomes by selling their farm produce at their markets and through cream stations and truck shipments. Products were also sold to local merchants, hotels, tearooms, and individuals.

New extension economists

Four new men recently have been added to the Economic Section of the Federal Extension Service to assist State extension economists, sociologists, and other extension workers in carrying on educational programs in support of the war program. They replace others who have been shifted to new duties in various governmental agencies. They are Luke M. Schruben, Hermon I. Miller, Douglas Ensminger, and Paul J. Findlen.

Luke M. Schruben, Federal extension economist for the 12 Middle Western States, was born in Kansas and was brought up on and helped to manage a 1,680-acre general farm there. A year of teaching in rural schools was followed by 4 years at Kansas State College of Agriculture for a B. S. degree in 1933 and an M. S. degree in 1939. Since 1933, he has served successively as county agent in Riley County, Kans., and at Kansas State College, Manhattan, as extension instructor in agricultural economics, and then as extension economist in charge of farm management extension work, including supervision of the district farm management associations. Mr. Schruben is giving particular attention to educational work in agricultural outlook, regional farm adjustments, farm organization and management, and public problems related to agriculture.

Hermon I. Miller, Federal extension marketing economist in poultry and eggs, was born at Davenport, Nebr., and reared on a farm. He graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1930 with a B. S. degree, and earned an M. S. degree at Cornell in 1936. Mr. Miller was assistant county agent in Buffalo and Hamilton Counties, Nebr., in 1931, and entered economics extension work at the University of Nebraska in 1933. He became farm management and credit specialist at the University of Vermont in 1937. Included in his activities was a 2-year survey of poultry marketing in Vermont, and considerable work was done with the Boston and New York markets on milk-marketing orders. Since the fall of 1940, he has worked for the Department of Agriculture as BAE representative in New Jersey and has had considerable contact with the poultry-egg auctions of that State. For a short time prior to joining the Economics Section, he was with the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation of Washington, D. C. Mr. Miller is assisting in developing educational economics extension programs in the various States on dairy marketing and poultry-and-egg marketing. This work is in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Douglas Ensminger, Federal leader in rural sociology and community organization, was born and reared on a farm in Morgan County, Mo. His earnings, through successfully producing and exhibiting purebred hogs as a 4-H Club boy, helped him through the Missouri College of Agriculture to earn a B. S. degree in 1933 and an M. S. in 1934. He obtained his Ph. D. degree at Cornell in 1939. Mr. Ensminger worked for the Public Welfare Agency of St. Louis, Mo., in 1934 and 1935; on cooperative rural research at the University of Missouri in 1935 and 1936; and with the regional office of the Farm Security Administration at Indianapolis in 1936 and 1937. Since 1939, Mr. Ensminger has been with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, working on various types of rural community planning and organization. He has given considerable assistance to the Extension Service on community organization and is now on the Economics Section staff. He is working on educational programs in community organization in the States through State extension staffs. This work is in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Paul J. Findlen, Federal extension marketing economist in fruits and vegetables, was born and reared on a commercial seed-potato farm in Aroostook County, Maine. Before entering college, he was in charge of the grading, packing, and shipping of seed and table potatoes from that farm. He was active in 4-H Club work and on high school potato and livestock judging teams. He attended the University of Maine from 1927 to 1931, earning a B. S. degree with a major in agricultural economics. From 1931 to 1937, he worked as assistant or full-time instructor at Cornell to earn a Ph. D. degree in 1937 with a thesis on "An Economic Study of Marketing Potatoes by Motor Truck in Western New York." Mr. Findlen has had extensive experience in economic research and extension activities in connection with fruit and vegetable marketing. He has had many contacts with produce markets and with the trade and is the author or coauthor of some 25 publications or bulletins on marketing projects. His work is in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Planning to take the banner again

A. B. CURET, County Agent, Pointe Coupee Parish, La.

In 1942, as in 1917, the people of Pointe Coupee Parish are stepping to the front in producing the food which is so necessary to the victory of the United States and her Allies. During World War I, these people were awarded the purple banner for the most outstanding war work in the Gulf area—Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

During the present war, the people of Pointe Coupee again are answering the call for more and more food, feed, and fiber. They have divided the parish into 22 communities and subdivided the communities into 43 neighborhoods. Neighborhood leaders were appointed to explain the plan to each family in the neighborhood.

The plan was this: A parish food-conservation committee was set up through the home demonstration council, with the cooperation of the agents, to be in complete charge of the equipment and to be responsible to the police jury and others who may assist financially in promoting the plans, and to supervise the program generally.

This committee serves only in a general supervisory manner and designates the neighborhood leaders to carry on the actual direction of the respective programs and supervision of the equipment. The local leader is, by virtue of past experience, capable of teaching each applicant about equipment, the method of handling cookers and sealers, and the general operation of the work.

Each canner (cooker) is rented to applicants at 10 cents a day, the rental being used for repairing equipment and purchasing more equipment.

It is hoped that this plan will be more widely used than the central center plan, because (1) farm women like to can at home each day or so, or as often as vegetables and fruits are ready, (2) nearly every housewife has children or other home ties which prevent her from being away from home for long periods of time, (3) the restrictions of rubber and gas will prevent travel, and (4) this system offers a progressive service which ought to grow in physical equipment as well as in educational value each year.

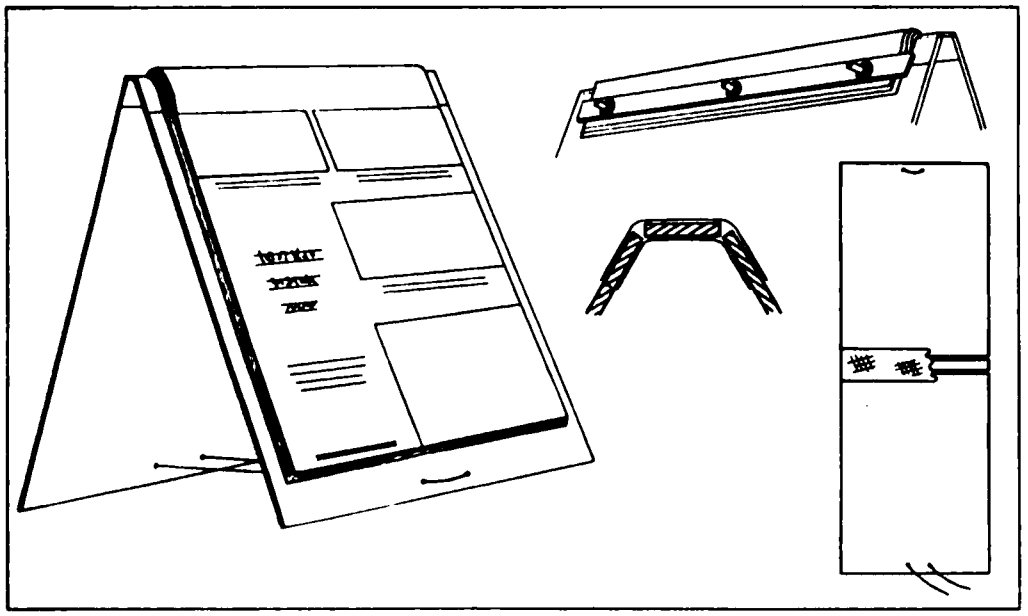
H. C. Sanders, director of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Division, and Charles Sheffield, of Washington, D. C., regional agent of the Southern States, were instrumental in the establishing of the program which promises to put Pointe Coupee at the top again in food production and in contributions to the war effort.

Rogenia Green, newly appointed home demonstration agent, has visited the various communities to explain the plan.

These organizations will not only serve for food preservation work but will serve every home need such as furniture renovation, nutrition, health work, clothing programs, home and farm ornamentation, and all related home and farm problems. They will be the instrumentality through which our war effort will be conducted.

There are still problems to be solved in the parish, but if things continue at their present rate of progress, Pointe Coupee may again be expected to top the State and perhaps even the area in contributions to the allied war effort.

Displays charts to advantage



■ An inexpensive portable chart board has been developed in the visual aids section of the Extension Service. It is simple enough to be made by anyone and involves the use of no critical materials. It is particularly adapted to the small charts being issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, but the size can be modified to meet any needs.

As can be seen in the perspective view above, the board can be placed on a table or other flat support. The separation of the cover pieces is governed by the length of the string which is permanently tied to the front board and passes through holes in the rear board, being tied at a suitable point. The charts are glued or pasted to strips of plain, soft cloth about 6 inches wide. The cloth is held to the backboard by short machine screws or lacing, as shown in the upper detail sketch.

The cover is made of three pieces of heavy cardboard or thin wallboard of suitable dimensions, hinged together by cloth on both sides. The narrow strip of board in the hinge (see plan sketch, lower right and insert, center) prevents cramping of the hinge joint. The covers should be at least an inch wider on each side than the chart, and the length should be such that there is about 2 inches of space below the charts.

The backboard folds over the charts for carrying, and the string serves to hold the covers together, thus protecting the charts.

In addition to its convenience, this device prevents the audience from seeing more than one chart at a time, forcing people to concentrate on the chart under discussion.

4-H girls set the pace

■ Mrs. Eugene Sellman is the leader of the Randallstown girls' 4-H Club in Baltimore County, Md. Last spring, Mrs. Sellman found that there was a widow in their community who was receiving help from a welfare organization but had made no plans for a garden. This seemed to be a fine opportunity for the 4-H Club girls to demonstrate how good planning, adequate gardens, and knowledge of food preservation can help to bring about better living.

By canvassing a bit in the community, fertilizer and manure were obtained. One neighbor volunteered to plow the ground. A holiday came along, and the girls took advantage of it to do the planting. The seeds were donated for the project.

The garden was planned so that there would be sufficient fresh vegetables, some for canning, and a surplus which could be sold. The girls took into consideration in their planting the nutritional needs of the family.

When the vegetables were ready to be canned, two of the girls went to the home and taught the canning techniques. Some canning equipment was purchased, and some jars were donated.

In participating in this community project, the Randallstown girls obtained the cooperation of other boys and girls in the neighborhood.

The shortage of labor on Maryland farms, as well as elsewhere, is affording an opportunity for 4-H Club girls to show what they really can do. Dorothy Preigel of Long Green, Md., had an opportunity last summer to show her skill, not only in the home but also in the fields. Early in the spring the hired man left. Later, her father suffered a broken arm. That meant that Dorothy had to take over in the emergency. Much of her time was spent in picking up potatoes and cutting cabbage and occasionally driving the land roller or packer. Her day started early when she got up at 5:30 and helped her grandfather milk 31 cows.

Dorothy feels that she is very fortunate in being able to drive most of the farm machinery, for she has come to the rescue in many a labor shortage emergency. Her pet aversion though is driving the team of mules, as she does occasionally. She says that they either go a foot farther than she wants them to or they stop a foot before they should.

The iron and rubber salvage campaign received a new impetus when the Queen Anne County 4-H fair was held this fall. All persons bringing 5 or more pounds of either iron or rubber were invited to participate in a drawing for prizes which consisted of 4-H project material.

Included in these were 3 purebred bull calves, 1 purebred Yorkshire gilt, 1 purebred Hampshire gilt, 2 goats, 5 pedigreed breeding cockerels, pattern and material for a dress, 1 dozen glass jars, 9 bags of commercial feed, and an order for 100 New Hampshire 1943 chicks. Two thousand nine hundred pounds of scrap iron and 900 pounds of rubber were collected by these means. In addition, the prize winners are on their way to achievement with a good project.

The Laytonsville girls' 4-H Club in Montgomery County began their work for the victory campaign even before Pearl Harbor. For more than a year they have been manning the airplane spotter post. Mary Frances Windham, one of the members, has received congratulations from the chief observer from New York for her promptness in reporting and for reporting everything correctly. Mary Frances was also salvage chairman for the club last year. She says that she feels that much of the success in collecting has been because she made personal contact with her neighbors, telling them of the importance of the salvage program. The Laytonsville club has also been knitting squares for an afghan for the bundles for Britain.

■ Tattnall County, Ga., farm women needed a place to try out a small curb market. They decided to use the new county recreation center as an experiment. The market opened July 18, and at one time recently 20 customers' cars were counted.

Farmers use record-keeping cooperative

D. M. BABBITT, County Agricultural Agent, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Although the New Jersey farm account book has been available as a farm bookkeeping form and the Extension Service has recommended its use for several years, it took the Bureau of Internal Revenue to get many farmers to take farm record-keeping seriously. A few farmers used this form consistently ever since it became available. During recent years, from 75 to 100 farmers each year purchased books and started out with good intentions of keeping records. Most of them failed to complete the job.

The change in income tax requirements affecting farmers necessitated complete farm records, and in the early months of 1941 many farmers found that something better than their memory or check-book stubs was necessary to fill out income tax forms.

Knowing that the task of keeping a good set of farm records, even though the form is simplified as much as possible, is more than most farmers will be able to carry out, the county agent proposed the cooperative record-keeping project. The Board of Agriculture endorsed the project and sponsored it by offering any financial assistance that might be needed to get it started.

A Traveling Bookkeeper Employed

The record-keeping project employs the principle of cooperation. Those farmers who felt the need of help in keeping their farm accounts, jointly employed a traveling bookkeeper who visits each of them monthly. A simple record of all receipts and expenditures made during the preceding month is kept in a cigar box, on a spike file or hook, or in a handy little notebook or pad which fits the overall pocket. These records are placed in a convenient location with the farm account book so that the cooperative bookkeeper has access to them for the monthly record posting and balancing of the account at the time of his visit which is made in a circuit to cover the county. The job usually takes from ½ hour to 2 hours, a visit depending on the size of business conducted by the member. Items of receipt and expenditure are carried under appropriate headings and after being totaled are transferred to the summary sheet so that the cooperating farmer knows at the end of each month where his business stands to date.

At the end of the year, the total of the 12 months' business furnishes the items for the income tax report as well as for a credit statement and other uses. The cooperative bookkeeper, in addition to totaling the accounts, helps the member in opening a new set of records for the coming year. These records include a complete inventory. When income tax forms are ready, the bookkeeper takes care of filling them out if this service is wanted.

The charges for the bookkeeper's services are $1.25 monthly for the monthly posting job where the gross annual receipts are under $5,000. Where these receipts are between $5,000 and $10,000, the monthly charge is $1.50; where the income ranges from $10,000 to $15,000, the charge is $2.50 a month; and a $3 per month charge is made where the gross income is more than $15,000 yearly. A charge similar to the monthly charge is made for helping the member with his inventory, and another charge similar to the monthly charge is made for filling out the income tax form.

The project is directed by a committee of 5 members appointed by the executive committee of the Board of Agriculture. A local accountant, Edgar Haver of Quakertown, is the traveling bookkeeper. Thirty Hunterdon farmers completed records in 1941, and 41 used the services of the project for 1942 records. Quoting some of the members, it is an easy and most satisfactory method for getting a complete and accurate set of farm records. The Board of Agriculture and the Extension Service, which are cooperatively supporting the project, hope to expand it and, as records are completed, make efficiency studies of them so that they may serve more useful purposes than income tax reports and credit statements.

More than one way to buy a bond

Through group patriotism and war activities, 667 home demonstration clubs in Arkansas raised $16,852.55, which they have invested in war bonds and stamps in the past year. Twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-eight farm women, approximately one-third of the total home demonstration club members in Arkansas, participated in raising the funds. County home demonstration councils have invested an additional $2,865.75. The State Council of Home Demonstration Clubs has $11,800 worth of these bonds in its strongbox, this latter sum representing contributions from home demonstration clubs and councils in the 75 counties and intended to build a house for 4-H Club girls studying home economics at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

With 2,220 home demonstration clubs and 63,530 members, the $31,518.30 worth of bonds already purchased should be easily doubled during the next year.

Benton County heads 75 counties, with $6,200 invested, each of the 53 clubs having purchased one or more bonds. Of the 1,839 home demonstration club members, 1,750 helped to raise the necessary money. The 32 clubs in Pulaski County have invested $1,800 in bonds.

The Allendale Home Demonstration Club in Monroe County had planned to build a clubhouse, but the money they had saved has become a $100 war bond. A large part of this money was prize money won by members at county fairs. Pie suppers, sandwich sales, local auctions, and the sale of native shrubs made up the rest.

The Square Rock Home Demonstration Club in Scott County used its clubhouse fund—3 years' savings—to buy a $100 bond. Sales of candy, popcorn, and fruit, and prize money won on floats and exhibits at the county fair helped to raise this fund.

The Sevier County Home Demonstration Council waged a paper-scrap campaign, collected 5,864 pounds, bundled it into 60-pound bales, sold it, and bought a $25 bond.

One enterprising group of farm women in Baxter County saved Sunday's eggs to buy a bond. Soon they had money for two bonds instead of one as the hens were also patriotic.

Three counties in northeast Arkansas—Cross, Crittenden, and south Mississippi—have obtained from one to three bales of cotton which will be sold and the funds invested in war bonds for the 4-H girls' house fund. The bonds will be bought in the name of the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs and credited to the county sending them.

The Grant County Council has bought one $25 bond and has definite plans under way to raise money for one or two more this fall. They will conduct a pantry-stores sale. Last year, a similar sale netted $45.89. They expect to make enough to buy a $100 bond from this year's sale. This bond will be bought in the name of the State Council of Home Demonstration Clubs and will help increase the State Council's 4-H Club girls' house fund.

Although individual bond purchases by farm women have not been included in these figures, many club members have put their savings and especially planned earnings into bonds and stamps. Twenty-nine members of the Bohemia Home Demonstration Club in Yell County have bought $2,095 worth of bonds.

One member of the Jersey Home Demonstration Club in Bradley County puts her profits from butter and eggs into bonds. An enterprising and determined Ridgeview Club member of Lee County is buying $1 worth of war stamps each week with her egg money.

Selling fresh and canned vegetables, eggs, dressed chickens, meat, milk, cream, butter, cottage cheese, and flowers at the home demonstration club market in Russellville has enabled a Pope County club member to buy $500 worth of war bonds.

Still another patriot in south Mississippi County picked the last bale of cotton left in the field in 1941, collected in full when the cotton was sold, and bought a $100 bond. In 1942, she planted a "bond patch" of her own. This fall more cotton will be turned into war bonds.

Have you read?

Women After College. A Study of the Effectiveness of Their Education. Robert G. Foster and Pauline Park Wilson. New York: Columbia University Press (for the Merrill-Palmer School), 1942. 305 pp.

Many extension workers who knew Robert G. Foster when he was with the Extension Service will be interested in his new book, Women After College, published for the Merrill-Palmer School. He is coauthor with Pauline Park Wilson. Bob is an old extension worker, active in 4-H Club work from 1918 to 1934. Starting out as 4-H Club leader in New Mexico, he became Assistant Director of Extension in Nevada and joined the Federal staff in 1926 as leader in 4-H Club work for the 12 eastern States.

The book is a study of the effectiveness of the college education received by 100 women. The study, spreading over a period of years, was undertaken to discover what important situations women must meet in their personal and social life and in what way their education and training had contributed to their success or failure in working out the problems involved.

The latter part of the book discusses the purposes, scope, and effectiveness of the education of women in the United States and indicates where and what changes could well be made.

Those who are interested in family-life and parent-education programs will find many interesting relationship situations in the case studies and in their interpretation.

We congratulate Dr. Foster on this new book.—*Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, specialist in parent education.*

Victory pigs go to war

Pigs buy bonds to pay for the war as well as feed the United Nations' fighting men

Over the top in bond sales

JOE N. HOWARD, Assistant County Agent, Orange County, N. C.

■ Ever since Pearl Harbor, Orange County farmers, as well as farmers all over the country, have been urged to purchase war bonds and stamps; and many of them, of course, have done an excellent job.

It is evident that boys on most of our farms do not have much money to invest in anything, and because of this fact the Orange County Victory Pig Program was started. After much consideration and after conferences with the management of the Durham Farmers Mutual Exchange, which operates a livestock auction market in the county, the following plan was developed. Pigs weighing around 60 to 100 pounds were obtained by the Farmers Exchange and placed with 4-H Club members and others with the understanding that some time in the fall they would be sold in a Victory Pig Bond Sale.

A Hillsboro bank furnished the necessary funds, taking a note on the pig. One hundred of these pigs were placed during the early summer on farms all over the county. In most cases, only one pig went to a person; but in a few cases, two and sometimes as many as five pigs were placed with one person. Usually these pigs were put into the pen with the regular feeder pigs on the farm and received no special attention. On October 29, the Victory Pig Bond Sale was held, and the 98 pigs which had survived were sold. Prizes were awarded to the boys whose pigs had made the largest gain during a period of 148 days. First prize of $5 went to Fate Vallines, a Negro boy whose pig had made a gain of 255 pounds. Second prize of $4 went to A. B. Cates whose pig had gained 250 pounds. Percy Terry's pig gained 225 pounds, and he was awarded third prize of $3. The pigs belonging to W. S. Hunt and W. E. Pope each gained 215 pounds, and they split fourth and fifth prizes of $2 and $1.

The sale had been advertised far and wide; and when the victory pigs were brought into the ring, the buyers ran the price on them to approximately a cent above the Richmond Market, some of the pigs bringing as much as 16 cents a pound on foot. After the sale, the purchase price was deducted from the sale price and the balance given the boy in war bonds and stamps. From the sale of these pigs, $2,626.07 worth of bonds and stamps was realized.

Orange County went considerably over its goal for the sale of bonds for October, and approximately 30 percent of these bonds were bought by the rural population.

Florida calls them "Vic"

Meat and money went into the war hopper as Florida farmers and 4-H Club members struck a double blow at the Axis this fall through victory pig shows and sales, all proceeds from which were invested immediately in war bonds and stamps. Every pig which went over the auction block in these sales was named "Vic"—for victory—and had received special care and feeding.

Just where the idea of a victory pig sale originated is not entirely clear, although Paul Beachle, secretary of the Live Oak Production Credit Association in Suwannee County, was an early promoter. County agents naturally took the lead in arranging for most of them. Farm Security and Farm Credit clients in a number of counties raised pigs for the shows and sales. In fact, practically everybody joined in the plan.

At Madison, which is generally conceded to have had the best show and sale, the show was held one day and the sale the following day. In all sales, no matter whether they followed shows or were held independently, emphasis was placed on entering only No. 1 hogs. Secretary Wickard had asked farmers to raise their hogs to heavier weights, and sponsors of the victory pig shows and sales wanted nothing less than a No. 1 hog.

In the Madison show, with an entry list of more than 100 hogs, special classes were set up for 4-H Club members, but when their hogs arrived they were good enough to take championship honors in the open classes. Grand champion was shown by a 4-H boy, Frank Brasington, who also had the best pen of 3. Second place with both individuals and pens of 3 was captured by another 4-H boy, Bascom Coody. A large number of hogs which were not in the show were consigned to the sale.

A prominent Madison businessman, livestock market operator, and legislator (W. E. Hancock), assisted County Agent S. L. Brothers in making arrangements for the show and sale. He raised money for prizes; and a $25 war bond and $15 and $10 in war stamps were offered as first, second, and third prizes in each group.

The local postmaster cooperated by having a sales force on hand with bonds and stamps enough to supply all demands. At the conclusion of sales day, a check showed that $22,785 worth of bonds and stamps had been sold as a result of the victory pig show and sale.

Brief talks by extension specialists, who emphasized the importance of meat production and the conservation of a home supply, featured each show and sale and contributed to the interest in the event.

■ Alabama food preservation victoriaides from 10 4-H Clubs in Elmore County report that a total of 1,098 quarts of fruits and 938 quarts of vegetables were canned and 12 pounds of fruit dried this summer at the victoriaide group meetings.

■ War bonds and stamps paid for the 1,000 hogs sold at an auction attended by 200 people on Victory pig day in Henderson County, Ky.

Town and country joined in victory harvest show

The Victory Garden harvest show, which was held this fall at Sedalia, Mo., for the benefit of Army and Navy relief, resulted not only in attendance of more than 1,000 persons attracted by the display but also in a new record of mutual understanding between town and country groups.

In reporting the event, the Pettis County home demonstration agent, Dorothy Bacon, says that it all started when the county council of presidents of home economics extension clubs invited the Sedalia garden club to work with them in staging a Victory Garden harvest show. Although the cooperation of rural and urban people in such an enterprise was a new goal for Pettis County, the 5 local circles of the Sedalia club gladly accepted the invitation and worked in close harmony with 33 rural clubs.

Better understanding between town and country was evidenced throughout the entire day by comments like the following: "I was surprised by the exhibit of food that one woman grew on a town lot." "Such perfect chrysanthemums! I didn't know farm people went in for that sort of thing." "Isn't it wonderful to see the amount of food grown by people who never gardened before." "This first attempt has been so successful we should start planning for another combined show."

In addition to many varied exhibits of fresh, canned, and dried fruits and vegetables, were large displays of chrysanthemums, winter bouquets, house plants, miniature gardens, wild-flower collections, and garden photographs. The county extension office contributed educational exhibits on storage pits, home drying, and a bulletin board featuring college bulletins on food production and preservation.

One of the outstanding displays of the show was the collection of foods grown and canned by families from the Aid to Dependent Children group. These families were given seeds and plants in the spring by the Social Welfare Agency, and this aid was followed up by personal and group instruction in gardening by the county extension agent. Mrs. J. C. Connor of the Welfare Agency reports that some of these families have as much as 300 or 400 quarts of home-grown, home-canned food this winter for the first time. Both parents and children cooperated in gardening and canning, and many of the children proudly helped to carry in and arrange the products.

4-H extra labor in Wisconsin

A labor project suggested last spring by the State 4-H Club staff to clubs throughout Wisconsin enlisted more than 11,000 boys and girls in helping to relieve labor shortages. Of the total number participating, two-thirds were girls and one-third were boys.

In starting the program, club leaders offered 4-H boys, and more particularly 4-H girls, a project for the summer involving farm work. A definite amount of labor—from 150 to 200 hours—was required to win the achievement pin in the victory labor project. Work regularly done, such as housework by the girls and chores by the boys, did not count toward the total.

Leaders suggested that the girls might drive farm tractors or other machinery, milk cows, or substitute for mother in the household while she worked in the fields.

So successful was this past season's project, according to T. L. Bewick, State 4-H Club leader, that a 1943 labor project, especially for the boys, is now being set up. At least 100 hours of extra work on the farm or in the home will be required of each boy to complete the project. The boys will not count, in figuring their total of 100 hours, the regular duties which they might normally be expected or required to do. Their 100 hours will begin after an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week.

The enthusiasm with which these 4-H young people tackle the job this year is found in the reports which they have submitted. Seventeen-year-old Barbara Harris, Lima Center, Rock County, writes: "Last summer I drove the tractor during the haying season and rode the grain binder when we were cutting grain. I thought this was a lot of fun and didn't mind doing it at all. I used to have to wait for my father to mow the hay, so while I was waiting I would come into the house and embroider. I told my mother that I had to be a 'lady' while acting as a 'farmer.'" Besides her work in the fields, Barbara helped more about the house this year and did the family marketing to save her parents' time.

Learning to milk was one of the things that 11-year-old Betty Eleanor Hoesly accomplished this year. Her home is just over the Wisconsin border, in Green County, on Route 1, outside Albany. Betty found it fun to milk. "At first I milked only one cow," she writes. "After I had milked her for about 1 month, Daddy let me milk two cows. Now I milk three. Mother and Father say it helps them."

Then there is Nancy Smiley, also of Route 1, Albany. Only 12 years old, she milked cows, drove the horses on the hay loader, painted the porch of their home, and drove the tractor.

Eugene DeYoung, who lives in Rock County, near Whitewater, has just been awarded a $100 war bond as a national 4-H Club garden contest winner. The award included a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. And Eugene has earned a little holiday. Although he is only 16 years old, he carried nine projects this year in 4-H Club work and handled most of the work on the family's 60-acre farm. The neighbors were short of help, so Eugene helped, cutting grain and threshing. Then, late in the summer, he was asked to take a milk route. Expecting to drop it when school started this fall, he found there was no one else available to take over. So he has continued the route, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning and, by special permission of his teachers, reporting to school about 10:30 or 11 o'clock each morning.

Hawaiian students pick coffee

A student work camp on the Island of Hawaii was successfully carried on for 2½ weeks. Extension agents in 2 counties assisted school authorities, coffee farmers, and military authorities in helping to harvest this year's large coffee crop. The Department of Public Instruction, with the cooperation of the Army, sponsored the Camp. One hundred and thirty-six boys from 6 high schools were recruited and harvested about 2,300 bags of coffee berries for which they were paid $1.25 a bag. County agents placed these students on the farms where they were needed and made adjustments whenever there was any complaint from either the students or the farmers. They also gave demonstrations in picking coffee for the students. The student pickers were used on 35 farms of about 175 acres in South Kona and on 12 farms of about 100 acres each in North Kona.

Livestock feeding program

A State-wide livestock feeding extension program was launched in South Dakota at the county agents' district conference beginning December 14. A committee of Roy A. Cave, extension dairyman; Guy A. McDonald, extension animal husbandman; Richard Heeren, extension poultryman; W. E. Dittmer, district supervisor, and T. O. Larson, district club agent, with the assistance of two county agents, planned a program to reach nearly every farmer in every county. With the record demand for livestock and livestock products and a record feed crop in the State, this program heads the list with respect to the war effort.

Alabama's food problems studied

Alabama farm women in 38 counties kept a year's record of their family food supply—the amount and value of the food consumed, and how much of it was grown on the farm or purchased.

In checking the diets of the 226 rural people in the 49 family records studied, it was found that there was great need for more home-produced foods and for better-balanced diets. More families were deficient in supplies of fruits, vegetables, and meats than in any other types of foods.

On the whole, there were surpluses of eggs, butter and other fats, milk, sugar and other sweets, and flour and cereals, but not every family had adequate amounts of these foods. There was a 75 percent surplus in the number of eggs for the entire group, but 8 families did not have a sufficient number. Likewise, there was a 39 percent surplus of milk, but 29 percent of the families did not have enough milk in their diets.

About 95 percent of the milk and 92 percent of the eggs were home-produced. Only 1 family purchased all their milk; 24 families bought small amounts; only 5 families in that group spent more than $10 on milk, and 24 families did not buy any.

Eighty-two percent of the families produced food valued at more than three-fourths of the total value of their food. Eight families produced more than 90 percent of their food consumed; only 4 families produced less than half. The value of the food produced ranged from $81 for a family of 9 to $915 for a family of 6.

The cash expenditure for food varied from $17 spent by 1 family of 3 to $833 for a family of 9. The average expenditure for the entire group was $107.67 a family or $23.24 a person. More than two-thirds of the families spent less than $100 on food purchased. Only 1 family spent more than $300.—STUDY OF FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY RECORDS, *by Mildred Simon and Anne Thacker, Alabama Extension Service. Ala. Ext. Serv. Pub.*

Wartime adjustments in extension procedures

As in former national emergencies, State Extension Services are making changes in organization, programs, and procedures to meet wartime situations. A recent study made by Director L. R. Simons, of New York, brings out the changes being made in various States to meet present conditions.

The neighborhood-leader system has been set up on a national scale. Fewer State-wide and county-wide meetings are held. Greater use is being made of neighborhood meetings, radio broadcasts, and news releases. New printed material is taking the form of short leaflets issued in large numbers, instead of the traditional bulletin.

Thirty-eight of the 46 States replying to a

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

questionnaire report that the travel of specialists has been curtailed. All but two States report less travel by automobile, and more than half report that when specialists go to the field they stay longer. In about three-fourths of the States at least, some specialists have been given assignments foreign to their specialty. These vary from one in which clothing and home management specialists have helped with nutrition and soils, and land-use specialists are leaders for fire-control programs, to one State that reports 26 specialists serving as district supervisors in carrying out wartime production programs.

In all but two of the States, farm people will be encouraged to hold neighborhood meetings. A typical reply to the question, "To what extent will meetings be reduced in number?" was: "State—greatly reduced; county—some; local—increased."

Almost half the States report greater use of the radio as an extension method. Four States are using more recorded programs.

About a third of the States are preparing more news releases. One State replied, "More war material—less regular subject matter." Another reports, "More on campaigns—less on subject matter."

Almost all States reported a larger number of "bulletins." However, the word "bulletin" does not seem to describe adequately the type of printed material being issued. This is illustrated by the reply of one State, "Bulletins eliminated—use small leaflets." Many replies emphasize the use of more small leaflets which are shorter than pre-war bulletins.

Only 9 of the 46 States report an increase in county and State extension funds to enable the Extension Service to meet the wartime emergency. The largest increase was reported by New York where the State War Council allocated $144,150 to Extension for four specific projects—CHANGES IN EXTENSION METHODS TO MEET WARTIME SITUATIONS, *by Director L. R. Simons, New York Extension Service, N. Y. Ext. Serv. Publication, 1942.*

Perfecting the neighborhood-leader system

In the haste of getting the neighborhood-leader system set up in all counties, extension workers have not always taken the time to acquire a clear understanding of the structure of the system and its articulation with previously functioning local leaders. Occasionally, an extension worker holds the view that the neighborhood-leader system is the 1942 model extension automobile and the earlier model it replaced either has been or should be junked. The new 1942-model with the latest neighborhood-leader attachment cannot possibly carry every program. Other available means of educational transportation will need to be utilized also.

It is an obvious fact that neighborhood leaders cannot possibly do all the jobs to which they could undoubtedly make a worthwhile contribution and which might be outlined for them by the agronomy, dairy, nutrition, clothing and other subject-matter specialists; by the leaders of 4-H Club work; and by those promoting Red Cross training, war bond sales, and scrap drives. This makes some selection in the jobs that are to go through the neighborhood-leader system absolutely necessary.

Experience to date indicates that jobs to be handled effectively by neighborhood leaders should meet at least the following criteria which should not be considered final. There are certain to be variations due to time and place. The criteria suggested are that the jobs:

1. Have a direct war connection.
2. Be of immediate urgency.
3. Be of unquestionable importance.
4. Be specific, not general.
5. Require personal-contact coverage.
6. Be not limited to agriculture and home economics.
7. Come within the capabilities of the leaders.
8. Require only limited amount of time or travel.
9. Be carefully planned in every detail.

The neighborhood-leader system is not a perfect instrument—not a cure-all. It does not replace previously existing extension machinery or teaching methods. It does provide a way of obtaining complete coverage of rural families where such complete coverage is essential to the success of the war effort.—Excerpts from PROGRESS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER PLAN, *by Meredith C. Wilson, Federal Extension Service. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Circ. 393, Nov. 1942. (Presented before the Agricultural Extension Section, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., October 29, 1942.)*

■ Several thousand former 4-H Club members in Nebraska are serving their country in the armed forces. One county alone—Washington—has nearly 100 former members serving under the colors. While older brothers are serving in the Army, Navy, or Marines, girls and younger boys are serving on the farms. In addition to their regular 4-H victory work, Nebraska 4-H Club members have contributed nearly 1½ million hours of work on their own and their neighbors' farms.

AMONG OURSELVES

New Hampshire home demonstration leader dies

Daisy Deane Williamson, for 22 years home demonstration agent leader of the New Hampshire Extension Service, died Sunday morning, October 25, in the Exeter, N. H., hospital after a brief illness.

Miss Williamson was born in Mount Vernon, Ind. She was a graduate of the Mount Vernon High School and the home economics department of the Muncie (Ind.) Normal School and did further work at the State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., and at Huntington College, Ind. After teaching in the public schools of Mount Vernon and Sidney, Ind., for 17 years, she served for 2 years as head of the Home Economics Department of Huntington College. Before taking over as assistant home demonstration leader at the University of New Hampshire in 1920, she spent 2 years as county home demonstration agent of Sullivan County, Ind.

Miss Williamson was one of the best-known women in public life in New England and is nationally known for her work in the field of home economics extension. She was active in the public life of New Hampshire and identified with many national organizations.

Among the offices she held during her life in New England were the vice-presidency of the New Hampshire League of Pen Women, the directorship of the State Tuberculosis Association, membership on the scholarship committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the choral directorship of the State Grange. She was also a member of the New England and New Hampshire Home Economics Associations, the Strafford County Farm Bureau, the State Board of the New Hampshire Congress of Parents and Teachers, the State Cancer Committee, Epsilon Sigma Phi (honorary extension fraternity), the State Rehabilitation Advisory Committee, and the State Business and Professional Women's Club.

For more than 5 years, Miss Williamson contributed a daily homemakers' column in the Manchester Union. She was the author of a number of short stories and was also well known in New England as a lecturer, composer, director of choral music, and a collector of patchwork quilts and Paisley shawls, on the latter of which she became an authority. Her patchwork quilt collection included some more than 100 years old. Miss Williamson's service was long and faithful. She gave herself completely to the work; and her real leadership, her friendly counsel and wisdom, and her sympathetic understanding of the many problems facing us will be greatly missed.

■ CLARINE BELCHER, extension clothing specialist in Florida, died December 12. She was a graduate of the school of home economics, Florida State College for Women. She became associated with the Florida Extension Service in 1931 as home demonstration agent and clothing specialist in 1936. "Her genuine interest in the life and development of her native State of Florida and her always evident desire to give useful service to Florida people won the appreciation of a large number of friends," writes Mary E. Keown, State home demonstration agent, in announcing the loss of a valued extension worker.

■ BELLE ALGER, assistant State home demonstration leader in California, recently died at her home in Berkeley after a long illness. Miss Alger graduated from Michigan State College; and after teaching home economics for 2 years at Flint, Mich., she took a similar position in the public schools of Tacoma, Wash. In 1922 she became clothing specialist in the State of Washington, then nutrition specialist, and later assistant director of extension. She joined the staff of the California Agricultural Extension Service May 1, 1930, and was assigned immediately to San Diego County, where she remained as home demonstration agent until she came to the Berkeley office as assistant State leader on January 15, 1941. She looked forward eagerly to having a share in the development of extension work during the war and the post-war years. Her ability and comradeship will be sorely missed by the extension staff.

On the Calendar

Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass., February 23–24.

American Education Research Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26–March 2.

Department of Home Economics, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26–March 2.

Department of Rural Education, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26–March 6.

Department of Visual Instruction, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26–March 2.

American Industrial Arts Association, Inc., St. Louis, February 26–March 2.

National Council on Education, St. Louis, Mo., February 26–March 2.

National Vocational Guidance Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 26–March 2.

Southeastern Arts Association, Athens, Ga., March 4–6.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, March 6.

■ Home demonstration club members in Daviess County, Ky., are cooperating with other agencies to provide a fund to permit a county doctor and nurse to be trained in the Kenny treatment of infantile paralysis.

IN BRIEF

Young conservationists

Two Georgia 4-H Club members, Paul Boswell, Jr., Greene County, and Mary Eve Lanier, Tattnall County, were in the spotlight at the seventh annual State 4-H wildlife conservation camp for having the most outstanding records in this field during 1942.

Paul has had a fishpond on his farm for 3 years. He has stocked it with bream, bass, and cats and fertilized it according to recommendations. Paul can sit on the dam of his fishpond and whistle up 9 to 11 pairs of quail almost any day. Each year enough feed crops are planted for 19 coveys of quail.

Mary Eve has a wildlife project covering 1,500 acres of land. She also looks after a fishpond, protects woodland from fire, and has an outstanding quail project. By cutting trees selectively from the woodland on her farm, enough money was obtained to buy $2,000 worth of war bonds, and the woods are still in shape to grow another crop of timber quickly.

Bulletin racks in local banks

Joe Goodwin, Linn County, Kans., agricultural agent, has arranged with local bankers to install in their banks bulletin racks containing a supply of appropriate Kansas and United States Department of Agriculture publications. The display racks will be tall and narrow, with compartments for 9 different bulletins. There will be room for about 12 copies of each bulletin. To follow up the contact made when a farmer takes a bulletin from one of these racks, Joe plans to place a card somewhere in each bulletin giving a list of related subjects. For instance, a card in the soybean bulletin would mention that the soybean variety-test report would be available on a certain day, and that a copy of this report could be obtained by mailing the card to the county agent.

■ The Arkansas Gardener, official organ of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, now carries two pages of garden news from home demonstration clubs. This is another evidence of the close cooperation between the garden clubs and home demonstration clubs in Arkansas.

■ Ten Baldwin County, Ga., 4-H Club boys are managing forestry projects and have set out 15,000 seedlings. The boys are protecting 400 acres of forest land.

■ A Nassau County, N. Y., home demonstration club canned about 750 jars of vegetables for the Junior Red Cross. The produce canned came from the 4-H Junior Red Cross Gardens.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

ROLL CALL FOR ALL RURAL WOMEN to encourage them to grow the home food supply for victory is the next big event on the 1943 calendar. During the week of March 1 to 7 home demonstration clubs will meet to study the home food supply and to sign the pledge to grow their own. Radio programs and news articles will emphasize the need for such a wartime program. Following these first steps, neighborhood leaders will go down the road, giving every farm and village woman an opportunity to sign the pledge that she will grow the food for her family. Early in March, rural women everywhere will be talking over and making plans for Victory Gardens, milk cows, and chickens. They will figure just how much they should produce to give all the family nutritious meals the year round and how much more they can grow for the local market, relieving commercially produced foods for the use of the armed forces and the Allies.

THE FEDERAL EXTENSION STAFF studied their own job in connection with the 1943 extension wartime program at their annual conference January 18 to 21. The first day was devoted to getting up to date on the Government program with talks by Milton Eisenhower of the Office of War Information; Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of Food Distribution; and Morse Salisbury, Director of Information for the Department of Agriculture. The wartime food-production program, activities in connection with farm labor problems, the neighborhood leader and wartime campaigns, transportation, food rationing, and rural health activities were among the topics discussed.

FUNDS FOR 21 FELLOWSHIPS in extension education for Latin Americans are included in the 1943-44 budget of the Department of State which has been submitted to Congress. It is planned that these students shall spend a large part of their time with successful county extension workers. Miss Ofelia Hooper of Panama, now in the United States on a Bureau of Agricultural Economics fellowship, is specializing in extension education and working with the agents in Craighead County, Ark. Later we hope to get Miss Hooper to write some of her experiences for the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.

VICTORY SPEAKERS' BUREAUS, organized by OCD local councils of defense, are getting under way successfully in many places. A special monthly publication, the Victory Speaker gives suggestions for these volunteer speakers who will discuss vital wartime subjects before any community group requesting their services. Last month, special emphasis was given to the manpower crisis with farm problems in the foreground. County agents are active in planning such campaigns. Speakers' bureaus in rural counties have been directed specifically to consult and cooperate with their county agents. The December topic related to transportation with the Victory Speaker carrying a special story on the truck and car conservation program developed by the Nebraska Extension Service.

VISITING THE [illegible] HOUSE to discuss with Mrs. Roosevelt, at her request, the plans for 4-H Club work in 1943 and to hear her comments about rural youth work in England, members of the Federal 4-H Club staff found the First Lady much interested in the fine achievement recorded for 4-H Club boys and girls during Achievement Day and in the plans for National Mobilization Week.

EXTENSION SELLS FSA'S SHIRT FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF might be the headline for a news event at the Nebraska annual extension conference. FSA State Supervisor Snipes, formerly county agent in Gage County, Nebr., said he would give his shirt to help Russian farmers get some of our improved seed wheat—wheat which originally came from Russia, such as Turkey Red and Kharkov. The conference took him up on it and auctioned off his shirt, with the able K. C. Fouts, for many years agent in Seward County, as auctioneer. They bid the shirt up to $50 and then, with everyone loosened up by the good time, took up a collection which brought in $120.01.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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

M. L. WILSON, Director
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VICTORY MAGAZINE, which has been sent free of charge to State extension workers in the past, is now being restricted to a subscription basis. One copy is still being sent to each State through the Director. Because it contains up-to-the-minute news of the war program in readable form, many county agents will want to subscribe for the magazine at 75 cents for the 52 issues.

MAJOR WAYNE E. THURMAN of Callaway, Nebr., formerly a county agent, made the headlines recently as commander of an American plane which dodged its way out of a nest of five Messerschmitts, shooting one of them down, in a photo-reconnaissance mission over Gabes on the Tunisian coast. It takes odds of more than five to one to corner a county agent any day.

SHEARLINGS FOR AVIATORS' SUITS—"flying sheepskins" they called them—are going to market in larger numbers from Minnesota farms. Between 75,000 and 100,000 fall pelts will help to keep aviators warm. The special war need for these shearlings was brought to Minnesota farmers through the radio and publications. County agents visited big feeders; neighborhood leaders told their neighbors about the need, and farmers produced the flying sheepskins.

SCARCITY OF SHEARING EQUIPMENT and shearers is likely to be the bottleneck in getting more aviation shearlings from the feeders in the Middle West. Committees representing cooperatives, extension specialists and animal husbandmen from the college and the industry are working in 10 Midwestern States surveying existing equipment, planning shearers' training schools, and developing ways of relieving the tight situation.

A SAFETY PROGRAM to save the waste of time, labor, and equipment caused by accidents is a feature of the Department of Agriculture's 1943 plans. The Secretary has asked the Extension Service to undertake the job of conducting an accident-prevention program directed particularly to rural youth.

WAR SERVICE AWARD given by the Columbia Broadcasting System in its Youth on Parade program, January 2, went to 4-H Club Member L. D. Rockwell, Jr., of Texas for his extra work to relieve labor shortage. In his enthusiasm, he pulled 2,013 pounds of cotton in 8 hours. Such awards are made to 4-H Club members on this program every 6 weeks.

A LAND-GRANT COLLEGE CAMPUS is the locale for the new motion picture entitled "We've Never Been Licked." T. O. Walton, president of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, writes: "This college was chosen because it personified the aims and ideals of American youth. The picture records many college activities and traditions which will be of interest to friends of the land-grant colleges."

SC3930 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

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Mobilizing 3,500,000 farm workers

■ Recruiting for the U. S. Crop Corps is now in full swing, aiming to enlist 3,500,000 farm workers before the season is over. The Extension Service has an important part in the program, being responsible for the mobilization of local labor resources. The Farm Security Administration is responsible for the transportation of workers and the operation of farm labor supply centers for the housing of these workers. The U. S. Employment Service is handling recruiting in towns and cities outside strictly agricultural areas, with the aid of county councils of Civilian Defense and other local volunteer groups.

Three types of workers are being recruited; year-round workers needed on livestock, dairy, and diversified farms; seasonal workers, needed during the crops season or for the summer; and emergency harvest workers who will be recruited from villages, towns, and cities to work a certain number of week days, half days, week ends, or evenings.

Agents to Place Workers

In all agricultural counties, county agents with volunteer help are registering recruits for the U. S. Crop Corps and are listing individuals for specific jobs at specific times. In rounding up help for harvesting and other special emergencies, many agents are finding their experiences of last year helpful. At that time they found labor resources in the county that they did not know existed. Some of these resources have been recorded in the REVIEW, such as the account of railroad shopmen in Pettis County, Mo., who helped harvest the grain crop when they heard of the need from the county agent.

Accurate information on just how many of the three types of workers will be needed in each county will be one of the first considerations. County AAA committeemen are now at work on the 1943 farm plan sign up which gives information on the number of workers available on each farm and the additional workers needed.

If the number of Crop Corps recruits the agent is able to enlist meets the need, the labor program in that county will consist of following up the recruitment program to see that workers are placed when and where needed. If there is a shortage of local labor and there is not a sufficient surplus in adjacent or nearby areas, the county agent can report that fact to the USDA War Board which will call upon the Farm Security Administration to furnish workers from outside sources. The transportation program is available for transporting seasonal and year-round workers. Farm Security will sign up these workers and move them to the areas where they are needed.

The national program calls for transporting about 275,000 seasonal workers, many of whom will work at several different locations.

Year-round workers, to be drawn mostly from the less productive farming areas where there is a surplus of agricultural manpower, will be transported principally into dairy and livestock areas to replace experienced workers who have entered the armed forces or war industries. The program calls for the moving of 50,000 of these workers and for short courses of training at State colleges of agriculture and elsewhere for those who need training before taking jobs. It is contemplated that some of the year-round worker recruits will be placed as renters of farms which otherwise would stand vacant this year.

The victory farm volunteer branch of the Crop Corps will recruit 650,000 nonfarm high school youth in cooperation with the Office of Education to work on farms during the summer months. The need for these young workers is determined by the county agent in cooperation with other agencies. The placement and supervision will be in the hands of the agent. The young people will get some training in school on what to expect in farm work, but their success will depend a great deal on the judgment of the agent in placing them and to what extent he can enlist the interest and cooperation of farm families.

The Women's Land Army branch of the Crop Corps will be composed of nonfarm women interested in serving regularly as farm workers, and is being developed by the Extension Service cooperating with the U. S. Office of Education, FSA, U. S. Employment Service, and other interested agencies. Some women are already receiving training for such work in special courses offered by the University of Maryland, Connecticut Agricultural College, Farmingdale Agricultural College, and other qualified schools. To utilize last year's experiences in this field, the Extension Service called together representatives of all agencies—public and private, which had organized city women to do farm work. They met on January 8 and 9 and formulated recommendations calling for a women's land army under the direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and gave certain suggestions for conducting it. These were developed in more detail by a workshop committee of extension workers, State and Federal, meeting in Washington early in February and were discussed with State directors at the two regional conferences.

Events Move Fast

The entire Department of Agriculture's labor program has been developed since January 24, when the War Manpower Commission assigned full responsibility to Secretary Wickard. Responsibility for the development and direction of this program has been placed with the Agricultural Labor Branch of the Food Production Administration, with Maj. John O. Walker in charge under M. Clifford Townsend, Director of Food Production.

A request has been presented by the President to Congress for funds to finance this program through the 1943 crop year. These funds would be used to provide transportation for workers, to operate 250 new farm-labor suply centers in addition to the 95 present centers, and to enable the Extension Service to employ labor assistants to handle local recruitment and placement.

The phases of the program to be handled by the Extension Service were first considered by State directors serving on the Extension Committee on wartime policy called to Washington January 29 and 30. Their suggestions were further developed in a workshop conference the following week in which both State and Federal extension workers and also representatives of organizations which had been active in mobilization of farm labor took part. These plans were then considered by State directors and those appointed to head the labor activity in each State at regional conferences held in Baltimore, Md., February 12 and 13, and St. Louis, Mo., February 15 and 16, preliminary to getting the program under way in March.

March is the month to plan for victory home food supply

■ Rural women everywhere are this month answering the roll call to say: "Yes I will grow and conserve all the food my family will need this year aside from certain staples. In this way I will be sure of sufficient food at my very doorstep, on my shelves, and in my cellar. Thus, I will release food needed for fighting men and I will also relieve the strain on transportation."

Home demonstration agents, club leaders, and neighborhood leaders are on the job taking the roll call. California, where the season is earlier, got under way the first of the year. Neighborhood and community leaders are working so effectively that State mailing facilities are strained to the utmost to meet the big demand for the simple printed leaflets dealing with the main problems of home food production in California.

All families in the State of Washington are receiving a visit from neighborhood leaders trained in county schools. Eleven members of the State staff made the circuit of the counties to help start these county training schools.

The March roll call is adding impetus to a live-at-home program already under way in many States. The Michigan roll call fits right into an intensive program on gardens. From four to six meetings are being held in each Michigan county to consider what particular things must be kept in mind in planning a garden and preserving the produce grown.

Live-at home campaigns with a farm family sign-up are well known in a number of States. But this year there is a special urgency about it in these States as Frank Jeter, North Carolina extension editor, expresses it: "All-out food production to meet the demands of ruthless war is something else again."

The experience gained in these earlier drives is however proving very helpful in the present effort. North Carolina county agents last year devoted 1 day in 12 exclusively to educational work on the production of better food for the family table. As a result, of 278,000 farm families in the State, 147,310, or more than half, reported specific improvement in the food they were growing for family consumption. The agents had never before received so many calls for aid in home butchering, in the making of butter and cheese at home, in canning foods, in growing a good garden, in the proper storage of perishable foods, and in the expansion of poultry flocks and beef and dairy herds.

Tennessee, with 2 years' experience in enrolling farm families in a State-wide home food supply program, last year enrolled more than 80 percent of the farm families in the State.

Arkansas, with Food for Victory as a slogan, stepped up the tempo of food production in 1942, with the help of 10,481 trained volunteer leaders working in 4,453 communities. Reports showed that slightly more than one garden had been planted for each of the 216,000 farms in the State. The garden acreage had increased 25 percent and the number of fall gardens, 100 percent. More than 85,000 Arkansas farm families followed the State extension food supply plan, figuring out the amount needed for good nutrition for their own family. These results were obtained, in spite of transportation handicaps, by intensive use of trained local subject-matter leaders and the establishment of the neighborhood minutemen system to speed the getting of information down to the last farm. The 1943 program is being built on this same solid foundation.

The South Carolina 75 percent food and feed production program begun in 1940 was easily geared to the war situation and has proved invaluable. A tribute to this program and its contribution to the war program was paid by Governor Jefferies on January 18 in his last public address before leaving office. He himself had signed the 12,000 certificates of merit and seals given out to South Carolina farm families who grew 75 percent of the food they consumed on their own farm. More than 68,000 farm families have enrolled since the program was started, and it is planned to intensify the work this year.

Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm heads Extension home food production and conservation program

■ That the important home food program of the Extension Service may be planned and coordinated on a national scale, Director M. L. Wilson has assigned Ola Powell Malcolm of the Washington Staff, the important job of working with State and Federal representatives of national programs, State agricultural colleges, State and county extension workers in developing practical ways and means of getting a food job done that will result in maximum production, processing, and storing of food for local consumption.

Home production, preservation, and preparation of food are vital to the health of the Nation and daily become of greater importance. "If the major food needs of our 30 million farm people are taken care of largely with what is grown, processed, and stored on their farms a victory boosting avalanche of food could be released for our fighting men, our Allies, and our city workers," said Director Wilson, announcing Mrs. Malcolm's new assignment.

Since the signing of the Smith-Lever Act, Mrs. Malcolm has been in charge of home demonstration work in the Southern States, actively developing the live-at-home program. Over a period of many years this program has increased farm home gardens, orchards and vineyards, successful canning and preserving of food products, the number of well filled farm home pantries, smokehouses, and food cellars, farm poultry flocks, and family milk cows. The work has included the standardization of high quality surplus home produced products for sale on local farm women's markets.

Mrs. Malcolm's book, Successful Canning and Preserving, proved extremely valuable in furthering similar war activities during the first World War.

Because of outstanding accomplishment, the French Minister of Agriculture requested loan of Mrs. Malcolm's services for two consecutive years in reconstruction work in rural France. She was in charge of a Franco-American unit working under the auspices of the French Minister of Agriculture and the American Commission for Devastated France.

Later Mrs. Malcolm was sent by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to Spain and Italy to study methods used in preserving and utilizing Spanish pimentos and other fruits and vegetable products and to obtain other information to use in home demonstration work. This trip was made with the cooperation of Dr. David Fairchild, who was then Chief of the Department's Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

Of particular interest in Italy was the visit to the International Institute of Agriculture and the many other opportunities afforded Mrs. Malcolm because of the special honor that had been conferred upon her father in Rome when his exhibit in the International Agricultural Exhibition won the highest award for showing the best and the most practical ways of helping the poor to help themselves.

Mrs. Malcolm before joining the Extension Service assisted in work of the Philadelphia Vacant Lot Cultivation Association. She also assisted Vacant Lot Gardening for poor families in Cleveland, Ohio, where she held the position of Curator of School Gardens.

Through the efforts of all State and territorial Extension Services and the various agencies of the Department concerned with food production and conservation, "We aim," Mrs. Malcolm said:

"1. To make more food products available.

"2. To maintain health, nutrition and morale on the farms.

"3. To aid morale on the battle front through armed forces knowing that all is well on the home food front."

Training underemployed farmers for work on Ohio dairy farms

FLOYD S. DE LASHMUTT, Extension Specialist, Farm Management, Ohio

An experimental program of recruiting, transporting, training, and placing year-round agricultural workers was started when 60 Kentucky farmers were sent to Ohio State University for a short training period before being placed as dairy hands on Ohio farms. Mr. De Lashmutt, "dean" of the training school, here reports on how this part of the experiment is working out.

■ Farm Security Administration contacted our Dean John F. Cunningham and J. I. Falconer, chairman of the department of rural economics, in December to discuss the possibility of developing a training course for Kentucklans recruited for farm labor in Ohio.

A joint committee from the college, the Extension Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Farm Security Administration was set up to discuss the matter. The committee decided in favor of a trial group. To work out details, a college committee was set up to plan and schedule a course following the suggestions made by the policy-making committee mentioned above.

The college committee set up a 2-week training course as a "feeler." This course was weighted by 2 days' work in the dairy barn, ½ day in the poultry plant, ½ day for interviews (by groups) with the Rural Sociology Department, and the rest of the time was scheduled for farm machinery. The committee believed that most of the time of the trainee should be devoted to machinery used on farms in Ohio.

We organized the trainees in groups of 10 men each. Then we asked each group to elect their own group leader, which they did. The trainees really came through on this, and the group leaders took their position seriously. All orders, changes in schedule, and the like were handed to the group leaders in an evening session to be relayed to members of their groups. Suggestions for improvements came from the leaders at our request. These leaders were a great help in maintaining morale.

The first 2-week training period was, in our opinion, too long; so we carefully studied the situation and shortened the second group's training to 1 week of intensive work. We cut the dairy-barn work to 1 day, left the poultry work and interviews at ½ day, and intensified the farm-machinery work by grouping only six men in each group and spending more time with each man. The result at the end of a week justified the change, we thought.

It is difficult to keep up the morale of a homesick trainee, with no certain job in sight, for more than 1 week. At the end of a week, the man gets restless and wants to talk about work and wages. He wants to see something definite in sight. In the evenings, we showed these men films and sound movies on subjects suggested by the Rural Sociology Department. Some of these films were entertaining, but most were educational.

We planned this work so that every trainee actually did the work and handled and adjusted the machinery. We did not make the training a lecture course. About the only lecture was a "Safety First" talk presented by an agricultural engineer on the first day. We wanted to be sure that these men realized the dangers from fire and power machinery.

The faculty was at first picked from those men on our college and extension force who have had experience dealing with adults. We didn't want ordinary student methods used. The college farm superintendent and his crew of farm workers handled a large part of the machinery work. These farm workers did a real "bang up" job of instructing. So did all the rest of the instructors, too. The point is that it was not necessary to have all college-trained men for this work.

The trainees in both experimental groups reacted very well. Some few got homesick and went home. For the most part, they "ate up" the farm-machinery work. That was what they liked, and that was what they needed.

The comments from the instructors were very favorable. A few of the trainees were slow but no greater percentage than is found in any group of students. The farm superintendent who directed all these men through the work on tractors and planting machinery speaks very highly of the ability of these trainees to absorb knowledge of these complicated tools.

We divided the machinery work for study into tractors, plowing and fitting tools, planting tools, hay tools and harness, combines and harvesters, lime and manure spreaders.

We gave the first group some work with small tools and ropes but found that it wasn't needed. We cut that out of the schedule.

In the dairy barn, we gave the men experience in getting cows in and out; cleaning and bedding; getting out silage; feeding, clipping, and cleaning cows; and observation of machine milking.

In the poultry house, the trainees learned how to enter a poultry house, some points on sanitation, filling feed hoppers, watering devices, and cleaning.

Quite a few of these trainees had opportunities to leave before the last day of the training period (1 week) was over and would not go until the course was completed.

We feel that, although improvements still could be made, the course is worth while as an orientation effort. These trainees all felt a little more confidence in themselves as prospective farm workers.

We felt that the effort was sufficiently worth while to justify setting up a schedule for 12 1-week training periods following January 1, 1943.

324 meetings on same night

Farm people in southwest Missouri started their planning for 1943 food production by meeting simultaneously in 324 neighborhood groups on the night of December 1. Meetings were held for the most part in schoolhouses and were led by neighborhood leaders who had received special coaching from their county extension agents.

In small groups, where neighbors felt free to speak frankly of their problems and limitations, 4,300 persons discussed the labor situation, the repair and exchange of farm machinery, and labor-saving equipment in general. They were especially interested in building home-made buck rakes and hay stackers and in pick-up hay balers.

Most of the groups listened to a special program broadcast by the Extension Service through two southwest Missouri stations, KGBX at Springfield and WMBH at Joplin. Seven-minute talks were made by four members of the extension staff including J. W. Burch, the State director.

The meetings were marked by a general determination to increase food production in 1943 despite the shortage of labor and machinery. The neighborhoods represented had lost an average of nine men each to the armed forces and seven men to other occupations during the year. This shift in manpower, it was believed, would leave an average of five farms (450 acres) per neighborhood idle in 1943.—*F. E. Rogers, State extension agent.*

More feed

Farmers of Talladega County, Ala., cooperating in the soil building program have already ordered 2,500,000 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate and are expected to order 8 million pounds this winter, reports O. V. Hill, county agent. Ninety percent or more of this phosphate will be applied to pastures which will be used in increasing livestock production in the county. Mr. Hill is using community and neighborhood leaders in encouraging farmers to use more phosphate on their pastures.

Relation of war to civilian economy

JAMES F. BYRNES, Director of Economic Stabilization

Excerpts from a talk by Mr. Byrnes given at the New York Herald Tribune Forum November 16

In time of war we must deal with hard realities. We have no time to theorize and play with words. Military men must discard their technical talk about principles of logistics, get down to brass tacks. They must discuss their problems in the language of the ordinary citizen, in terms of ships required to move troops, and the food and ammunition which we must move to battle areas in order to enable the troops to fight. Likewise, now that we are getting down to organizing our home front for the prosecution of the war, I think we should avoid, as far as we possibly can, theoretical terms like "inflation" and "stabilization" and consider the very concrete problems which we have to meet.

Mobilizing Civilian Economy

Our first and chief problem is to consider how we are going to organize our civilian economy to win the war. We must consider the men we shall have to take out of civilian life in order to have the soldiers to fight; the food and materials we shall have to take out of the civilian economy to feed and equip our soldiers and to help feed and equip the soldiers of our allies; and the food and materials we shall have to take out of our civilian economy to provide minimum sustenance for the civilian population in allied and occupied countries. In a real sense these requirements are war requirements. No one who knows the conditions prevailing in war-stricken countries can accuse us of planning to pamper other people or to impose unnecessary hardships on ourselves. No matter what hardships we endure, America still is and, in all probability, will remain the best fed, best clothed, and best sheltered nation on earth. Certainly, for example, we are not taking on ourselves undue hardship when we limit ourselves to 2½ pounds of meat per person per week whereas the average Englishman can buy but 23 cents' worth of meat per week.

We cannot consider how we are to take the necessary men and food and materials out of our civilian economy without considering how those of us remaining in civilian life are going to be able to produce the food and material required for our fighting forces, for our fighting allies, and for our own sustenance. In total war we are all war workers.

Of course, the American people need direction and guidance from their Government as to where there is the greatest need for restraint in their normal living habits. But just as our soldiers, buck privates as well as generals, take pride in the initiative and enterprise they show on the field of battle, so it is up to us at home to take pride and satisfaction in the initiative and enterprise we can show in drawing in our belts before the Government compels us to do so. We should not have to be constantly told we are in a total war for our own survival. When our soldiers face the anguish of death on the battlefield, we should be willing to undergo the inconvenience of rationing at home. We should take pride in showing how much we can get along without and how little we can get along with.

Nothing has distressed us more than the suggestion that the great mass of American citizens will not follow a direction or an order or even a law of their Government unless it is enforced to the last slacker. I do not believe it. The great mass of American citizens are all out to win this war. They are intelligent enough to know that they can win it even if a small minority of slackers fail to do their duty. They are not so stupid as to believe that they will win the war if they wait for slackers to turn patriots. There are few willful slackers in America. There are quite a number of thoughtless slackers, and the quickest way to bring them into line is not to put them in jail but by our example to put them to shame.

Distributing the Burdens Justly

In wartime, price controls, wage controls, and rationing controls are not ingenious devices to punish people and to make the grim business of war grimmer than it need be. They are measures designed to help our war effort and to reduce the hardships of war, particularly on the family in modest circumstances. By and large, the average citizen, be he a farmer, a wage earner, a business or professional man, has less to fear from price, wage, and rationing controls than he has from their absence. Of course a person would be better off if he could get any price he wanted for the goods, commodities, or labor he had to sell, and if the Government could see that the prices of the goods, commodities, or labor that he had to buy did not rise. But no government can do that. The cost of living cannot be kept down or the greatly reduced supply of civilian goods be fairly distributed by someone waving a magic wand. The burdens of war can be equitably shared only if all of us, industrialist, farmer, and worker alike, cooperate in sharing those burdens. It is clear that we must ration many more commodities. But, before a commodity is rationed, we must be careful to let the people know the facts upon which we base the decision that rationing is necessary, and we must be careful to see that there are no conflicting statements by responsible officials of Government as to the necessity.

Wartime controls, however carefully devised and administered, will bear more severely on some than on others. That is inevitable, just as it is inevitable that some of our soldiers will make the supreme sacrifice whereas others will return unharmed and wrapped in glory.

In the war for survival, we must not seek individual advantage. If we do, most of us will be bound in the end to suffer from our own selfishness. If we are farsighted, instead of seeking to escape the controls necessary for our own well-being, we should be alert that our burdens are not increased by too long delay in the imposition of necessary controls. I should be the last to favor unnecessary controls, but it is better that we draw in our belts a little tighter than hindsight may prove to have been absolutely necessary, than that we should regret our inability to realize how serious was the need.

When the Army Comes Marching Home

Twenty-four years ago we had another war. When our Army came home broke and jobless and learned how their neighbors had profited, they angrily demanded that it should never happen again. Every man in public life, regardless of political affiliation, solemnly pledged that we would take the profits out of war. It has not been done. Some day another army will come marching home. There will be some without an arm, some without a leg, and many without a job. In that hour I pity the man who profited while these men suffered. If we would preserve private enterprise, if we would preserve the profit system, we must now take the profit out of war.

There is a third and very important problem that we must bear in mind in organizing our civilian economy in wartime. That is the problem of the peace that follows war, the question of the effect of what we do during the war on our national well-being after the war. Do not misunderstand me. In a war for survival we cannot trifle with victory just to promote some desirable post-war objective. But it so happens, I think, that the most effective way of organizing our civilian economy to win the war is not only the fairest way of organizing it to distribute equitably the burdens of war but is also the best way of organizing it to enable us to return with the least hardship to the paths of peace. What is thus doubly desirable is doubly imperative.

But if we allow ourselves to outbid and outsmart each other to get goods and services that a country engaged in total war cannot produce, prices will rise, wages will rise, and profits will rise; but we shall not have more food to eat or clothing to wear or better houses to live in. The money we earn will buy less, and savings of past years will be dissipated in a mad effort to get our fair share of the things we need in competition with those who happen to have more money than we have.

If we allowed ourselves to indulge in any such folly, where should we be when the war comes to an end? With inflated prices for goods and services, we could not successfully compete in the markets of the world. For a while we might keep busy making up some of the most urgent and acute war shortages. We might even have a short-lived post-war boom, but then prices would begin to decline and wages would begin to fall; profits would begin to shrink, and factories would begin to close. We should have unemployment and poverty.

If anything like that happened, our people would not be ready to take the part which we are pledged to take to organize the world for peace. There could be no greater tragedy. After a while, by drastic national action and radical social planning, we should recover; but there would have passed the time when our leadership must be asserted if peace and order are to be established in a prostrate world. We, the strongest and most powerful nation in the world, must keep our own house in order. We must be in a position when the war is over to turn our energies, our productive resources to the arts of peace. We must show the way to a world of expanding freedom. We must show the way to a lasting peace.

Victory through efficiency

Leaders of Henry County, Ga., select 73 farmers for VE awards

H. E. WOODRUFF, County Agent, Henry County, Ga.

■ Seventy-three outstanding farmers were selected by the Victory Volunteers of Henry County, Ga., for the VE award presented to them on Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1942.

This action is thought to be the first attempt to adapt the Army and Navy E to agriculture, and only efficiency in the production of war commodities was considered for the award. Leaders in each of the neighborhoods in the county, together with the other farmers, selected one farmer and his wife to receive this recognition from that neighborhood. The businessmen of McDonough arranged a program on Pearl Harbor Day with a presentation of certificates and entertained the VE farmers at a barbecue. The McDonough Weekly Advertiser published a special VE number the preceding week with detailed information concerning the program and congratulatory advertising from local merchants.

A committee was appointed to select a name for this award; and, after careful thought, the "V" made famous in England as a symbol for Victory was combined with the E from the Army and Navy award. The slogan, Victory Through Efficiency, was then combined with the name VE because these farmers had contributed to Victory by efficiency in the production of necessary farm commodities. An emblem was designed by the extension clerk showing a blocked V overlapping an outlined E.

The director of the Georgia Extension Service, Walter S. Brown, permitted these certificates to be presented in the name of the State organization and signed each certificate personally. He had planned to make the presentation but was called to attend the Memphis meeting at that time. Acting in his behalf, L. I. Skinner, assistant director and a former county agent of Henry County, made the presentation. Congressman A. Sidney Camp of the Fourth Georgia District gave the principal address; and Radio Station WSB, located in Atlanta, sent its farm director to broadcast a part of the program from McDonough. In his remarks, Mr. Skinner suggested that other counties in the State adopt similar programs and announced that the Extension Service had adopted the Henry County plan including name, emblem, slogan, type of certificate, and general plan to recommend to other counties.

Statistical information was obtained from the VE farmers, some of which was used at the Memphis conference in mapping out the 1943 program. As an indication of what the farmers in Henry County have done, production of canned food increased 60 percent over that of 1941 and receipts from sale of vegetables almost 100 percent; yield of cotton was about 40 percent greater on the same acreage. Although sales of meat animals increased about 50 percent, yet home slaughter was up only 4 percent, indicating that these leading farmers were not hoarding their increased production of meats. One out of six of these farmers were renters or sharecroppers, and 60 percent had less than 100 acres of cropland each.

Participation in special war drives was not considered in making the awards, yet it is interesting to note that the VE farmers bought war bonds to the amount of $200 each and that on an average each contributed 1,600 pounds of salvage. Possibly the feeling of the VE farmers was summed up in the words of Mrs. J. B. Raven, winner of one of the awards along with her husband. Mrs. Raven was on the program to respond to the address of welcome. She said:

"It is an honor and a great responsibility to represent the women of the VE families in expressing thanks. We did not toil this past year for rewards. We did not know anyone was watching us to see if we were doing a good job. We did what we could to provide for our families and to prepare for a possible future shortage. We were just glad to do our share in releasing labor for the armed forces and industry. We are not just citizens of Henry County and of Georgia, but we are Americans; and as Americans we wanted to show that we appreciate our freedom and our liberties.

"In the words of Patrick Henry, 'We are not weak if we make the proper use of those means which the God of nature has placed in our power. The battle is not to the strong alone. It is to the vigilant, the active, and the brave.'

"We thank you for your courtesies and pledge to you our vigilance, our activity, and our bravery in standing shoulder to shoulder and arm to arm in achieving victory through efficiency."

Fire losses

The estimate of farm fire loss in 1942 was placed at $80,000,000 by the Committee on Farm Fire Protection of the National Fire Protection Association. This is about 10 percent less than the estimate in 1941, a fine tribute to the fire-prevention work done last year. The figure for 1942 farm fire losses was based largely on the experience of 41 relatively large farm mutual fire insurance companies. The aggregate fire insurance in force in these 41 companies amounts to about one-tenth of the total fire insurance in force in all farm mutuals in the United States.

In general, the companies in the East that were included in this sample reported a large reduction in their loss rates. Those in the Middle West and the Far West also in general reported reductions, though not so large as those in the East. The reporting mutuals in the South showed increases in most instances, but their average increase was greatly outweighed by the reductions in the other sections of the country.

Sharing machinery

Greater and better use of machinery is one plan that will be used to solve the farm labor problem in Kentucky. Some of the 12,000 farm tractors are now used less than 10 days in the year, others, 100 or more days.

Exchange, lend, and hire plans will be worked out to get maximum efficiency. Balers ensilage cutters, and combines may be used for whole neighborhoods. Priority for purchase of new machinery may be extended to men who are particularly capable of handling farm machinery on a custom basis.

The Victory Garden program for 1943

H. W. HOCHBAUM, Chairman, Department Victory Garden Committee

There is great need for a bigger Victory Garden year in 1943. Our armed forces and our allies will take one fourth of all the food this country can produce next year. More than half of the prospective 1943 commercial pack of canned vegetables will be required by the Government. The planting of certain vegetables like peppers, cucumbers, cauliflower, head lettuce, asparagus, and blanched celery, as well as such things as watermelons and cantaloups, often requiring long hauls, will be curtailed in 1943. The problems of transporting food and military supplies are enormous. The shortage of labor, machinery, and certain supplies makes the problem of food production more difficult, and as in wartime especially, our people should have adequate supplies of protective foods in order to maintain health.

Prudence, patriotism, and reason, therefore, dictate that wherever possible every family should produce and conserve for home use all the vegetables it can. Especially do the following points in the Victory Garden program want to be emphasized.

1. Every farm, where climate and water supplies permit, should grow all the vegetables needed for the family's entire year's supply in fresh or processed form.

2. All town and suburban home owners who have sufficient open sunny space and fertile ground should likewise produce as much as possible of the family's yearly vegetable supply, especially green and leafy vegetables, tomatoes, and yellow vegetables.

3. If the home lot is not large enough to allow this without destroying permanent ornamental plantings, then Victory gardeners should seek garden space in a Victory community or allotment garden, accessible by bus, streetcar, or bicycle, where on plots 30 by 50 feet or larger they can grow the supplies needed.

4. In the densely populated metropolitan areas, those who wish to garden, likewise, should find garden space in a community garden.

5. Good food habits require that 4 to 7 servings of fruits and vegetables should be eaten daily. Therefore, on farms and suburban homesteads, people should plant small fruits, grapes, and certain tree fruits in order to have adequate supplies for home use.

6. In many town and rural schools, the school garden effort should be specifically directed to growing large supplies of vegetables for school lunch purposes.

7. Not one bit of garden produce should be allowed to go to waste. All surpluses from home gardens or, where possible, local market surpluses of good quality vegetables and fruits should be canned or otherwise preserved for use in homes, school lunches, or for welfare purposes.

8. Wherever the ground space is large enough, people in towns and suburbs may well produce eggs, poultry, rabbits, and even milk for home consumption. Certainly every farm should raise sufficient poultry, eggs, and milk to fully meet the family's needs.

Improvement in our farm gardens may be sought in the following: The farm garden needs to be a long-season garden, large enough so that, with home-grown and purchased foods, 100 to 125 quarts of fruits and vegetables or the equivalent will be stored, canned, dried, brined, or otherwise processed for every person in the family. This is in addition to what may be eaten fresh out of the garden. By means of succession and companion planting, by planting late-maturing vegetables, as Chinese cabbage, late cabbage, collards, kale, and some root crops, the garden can be made to produce from early spring until hard-freezing weather. Of course, in the South and in many areas on the Pacific Coast, farm and town gardens can be made to yield something all winter long. Much can be gained in some areas by planting the garden vegetables along water courses or by using large porous canvas hose to carry water from windmill or pump to the growing vegetables during dry weather.

There is a tendency in some places to recommend too many kinds of vegetables and thereby to discourage the family not now planting much garden stuff for home use. Ten kinds or so may be recommended from among the leafy vegetables which lend themselves to fall and winter gardens,* especially in the South, such as lettuce, cabbage, kale, turnip greens, chard, collards, and spinach; root vegetables which may be easily stored, such as turnips, parsnips, beets, carrots, and rutabagas; and miscellaneous vegetables, such as tomatoes, bush and pole beans, Lima beans, peas, onions, radishes, cucumbers, squash—Hubbard and yellow summer—and sweet corn.

It is assumed that farm families will also produce enough white potatoes or sweetpotatoes, or both, for home use throughout the year.

About the same principles and directions given for farm gardens may be applied to the town and suburban gardens. Although every bit of garden produce grown near the doorstep helps, often city back yards are so small and the soil so poor that the earnest Victory gardener will not be contented. For him, allotment or community gardens, easily reached by streetcar, bus, or bicycle, hold promise. Here on plots 30 by 50 feet, 40 by 70 feet, or larger, he may really grow a big supply of vegetables for his family.

Extension Agents Help

County extension agents will find this field one in which they can give much help. In the first place, their help is needed to bring the local town and metropolitan area garden enthusiasts together to understand the food situation and needs, agree on a program, and set up a committee or committees to help direct the garden effort. The agents can locate suitable ground around industrial plants or in vacant real estate development tracts. In some cases, local florists will offer ground around their greenhouses for community gardening. The agents can also help in planning the lay-out, give information on garden plans and on gardening, organize garden courses with the help of the horticultural specialist, distribute letters and circulars on gardening, and in some areas develop garden centers to aid in directing the Victory Garden effort. In many States, the steps leading to this have been taken at the State level by holding State Victory Garden conferences followed by county Victory Garden conferences attended by representatives of the various agencies most concerned.

In some areas, home demonstration agents can advance school lunch programs by enlisting the interest of school authorities and interested local groups in growing vegetables for school lunch use. In addition to the small individual garden plots for the younger children, which have increased so much in some cities, there is a decided need for school vegetable growing plots where the older children will grow supplies of vegetables to be used fresh or processed in the school luncheons. Here the plots must be large enough

and the crops grown as in a market garden to yield not only the maximum of much-needed vegetables but also to yield greater educational value. Hotbeds and cold frames will be necessary adjuncts to such garden class work, and garden cultivation and care must be well organized, with delegation and acceptance of individual and class responsibility. Summer care and cultivation must also be provided by hiring boys or other help under the watchful supervision of the instructor or a gardener. Provision must be made also, with the aid of some pupils and instructors or a local committee of interested parents, to harvest the vegetables when ready and process them for school lunch use. The opportunities here for consolidated rural schools or the schools of smaller cities and towns are very great.

Our extension agents can do very much in encouraging people to plant more small fruits, grapes, and certain kinds of tree fruits. The care that fruit requires is not so great that it should much longer bar farm families and also suburban families who have the ground from growing as much of a supply of fruit for home use as is possible. Thereby, diet and health of our people will be improved and, of course, much variety added to the daily meals. Certainly, it would seem that no farm should be without a small fruit garden, for the care of such gardens usually is rather easy. Our county agents will do the country a great service if they encourage such plantings and help people with directions on the selection of proper varieties and their care.

The home demonstration agents and the local home demonstration clubs and groups are planning to make 1943 the biggest home food preservation year. Their long experience and the unusually good results that have been obtained make this promise attainable. It may be that because of the shortage of pressure cookers there is opportunity in many rural areas to organize community canning bees and even community canning centers. Pressure cookers make the canning process so much easier and, above all, safe. Such bees or centers have been most useful, too, in canning surpluses from home gardens or local markets for school lunch and welfare purposes. Indeed, some groups like the Bedford, N. Y., garden group, have established such a center and have canned garden and orchard produce for possible war relief purposes, as well as for supplying its own members. Similarly, canning centers in churches were conducted in 1942 in Philadelphia and the surrounding area through the effort of a few public-spirited citizens, and here urban people canned food for their own use at home. Opportunities for extending this type of effort are almost boundless and should be used wherever possible. No local surplus of garden and orchard produce should be allowed to go to waste. As each kind matures, if the supply is too large for immediate use, it should be canned, dried, brined, processed, or stored for future use. The need for saving food is very great, and every provision for facilitating this may well be planned to accompany the Victory Garden effort in town, home, and allotment gardens, as well as on our farms.

A call to the garden front

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

Victory Gardens offer those on the home front a chance to get into the battle of food. Although farmers broke all previous records of food production in 1942 for the third consecutive year, needs are now practically unlimited. We need more food than ever before in history—we need it for our armed forces in action on world-wide fronts, for our men and women in training, and for our fighting allies. We need it to keep those at home healthy and strong.

We are asking farmers to produce even more food in 1943 than last year, and they will do their level best to meet their goals. Every farm family will be expected, of course, to have a garden for its own use and, where possible, to send extra supplies of fresh vegetables to nearby markets for agricultural produce.

At the same time, the residents of towns, cities, and suburban areas who have suitable garden space available can make an important contribution toward supplying our total food needs by growing Victory Gardens. The vegetables they produce will provide nutritious food for the family table, lessen the drain on commercial food stocks, and ease transportation burdens. Home-canned vegetables also will insure a reserve food supply for family use.

We are recommending that Victory Gardeners give special attention to the green and leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, and tomatoes, as these kinds are rich in the vitamins and minerals necessary for good growth and health.

Everybody cans in Kentucky

In their State-wide food-conservation program, members of many homemakers' clubs in Kentucky helped nonmembers to can fruits, vegetables, and meats.

Rachel Rowland, home demonstration agent in Calloway County, tells how women who accompanied their husbands to help neighbors cut tobacco took pressure cookers with them. After the dinner was prepared and served to the men, the women spent the afternoons canning. Several hundred jars of vegetables, fruits, chicken, soup mixtures, and other products were put up in one community.

In Grayson County, one member of a homemaker's club helped six families, including a widower with five children, with their fall canning.

Members of clubs in Bourbon County gave the families of nonmembers enough vegetables and fruits to make 558 quarts.

Fire-prevention awards

The treasurers of 183 North Dakota 4-H Clubs have received checks in recognition of outstanding fire-prevention work done by club members last year.

Approximately 1,500 club members, in cooperation with their families, inspected farm homes and other buildings for fire hazards and discussed fire prevention at 4-H Club and community meetings, reports H. E. Rilling, State club leader. A special fire-hazard check sheet was developed by the extension forester for this purpose.

Reports from 4-H Clubs, based on the work of individual members, showed that numerous fire hazards were removed. One of the big values was that the families became fire-conscious and alert to hazards which are common on every farm.

Among the remedies most frequently mentioned in the reports submitted by the clubs were the repairing of defective chimneys, lightning rods, and electric wiring; the provision of safe storage for gasoline; more careful handling of lanterns, and the construction of firebreaks. In addition, many basements and attics were cleaned out and salvage turned over to the scrap drive.

A fund of $800 to encourage the work was made available to the State 4-H Club members by the North Dakota Association of Mutual Insurance Companies through its secretary, C. J. Robideau of La Moure. The fire-prevention work is being continued by North Dakota club members in 1943.

■ Care of patients having communicable diseases was studied in the home demonstration clubs of Rosebud County, Mont., with the help of a local nurse. Each club has a Victory leader who presents all programs to her club on rationing, inflation, salvage, or saving that come up during the year.

Young girls trained as child care aides

■ One of the biggest problems of women war workers, whether volunteer or paid, is how to take care of the children. Care and training of children cannot be slighted or passed up for the duration. Women in all parts of the country are faced with the problem, but the mothers of the Williamsville Family Life Study Club, a home demonstration group in Erie County, N. Y., which has been studying together for the past 4 years, decided to do something about it by training young girls as child care aides. The girls and women who had been available to care for the children of the community in an emergency, or when mothers worked, found jobs for themselves in industry. Younger girls were willing but inexperienced.

The mothers talked over the situation with the home demonstration agent, Mrs. Mary Switzer. One member, Mrs. C. F. Crowe, took the leadership in drawing up a tentative outline of a course of study for the younger girls. Dr. Margaret Wylie, extension specialist in the department of family life, Cornell University, helped to work up the outline, and the Erie County War Council approved it.

The first class was started with 24 girls enrolled. Nineteen girls completed the course; 1 dropped out because of an emergency operation and 4 because of the pressure of other activities.

Mothers of the study club demonstrated bathing their babies and let the girls practice bathing the children. They arranged for the girls to observe the cooperative play group conducted by the study club. The mothers also supervised the girls during their "examinations" which consisted of caring for a child after school through bedtime. The young candidate for junior child care aides supervised the play, gave the child a bath, dressed and undressed him, prepared and served supper, and went through the bedtime routine. The final lesson in the course was a discussion between the girls and mothers on the subject, What a Girl Expects of the Parents for Whose Child She Cares. Another lesson concerned care of children during blackouts and air raids.

The graduate child care aides wear blue aprons styled after nurses' aide aprons, with the red letters, C. C. A. The girls received certificates and copies of the leaflet, Child Care the First Line of Home Defense, purchased by OCD.

The CCA girls volunteer to care for the children of a mother who wishes to attend civilian defense classes to learn how to care for and protect her family and home in wartime. For this volunteer duty, the girls are assigned by the Office of Civilian Defense to homes in their neighborhood. They give 3 hours of their time, allowing the mother 1 hour to go and return home and 2 hours of class. Each girl has a card which the mother signs, crediting her with her volunteer work. A plan for recognizing the number of hours volunteered is being worked out.

The biggest demand for the girls has been for paid jobs when mothers leave home for other than defense work. The girls have decided upon a uniform wage scale—16 cents an hour before 6 p. m., a flat rate of 50 cents from 6 to 11 p. m., and 15 cents an hour after 11 p. m. Most girls want to be at home by 11 o'clock on school nights. All expect transportation or escorting home late at night.

The ages of girls trained are 12 to 18 years. Those 14 years and older have registered for part-time working certificates to comply with the New York State Child Labor Law. Those 12 to 14 years old care for children with the approval and at the discretion of their parents.

Since the graduation of the first class, 3 classes have been held in Snyder and 3 in Eggertsville, making more than 100 girls in town trained as junior child care aides. Other classes are planned.

Indiana will award an agricultural "A" to high-producing neighborhoods

■ Indiana's farm neighborhoods that produce food and war crops to the maximum will have an opportunity to qualify for an agricultural "A" award, which is comparable to the Army-Navy "E" award for industry.

Rather than honor individual farmers for outstanding food production, the new Indiana program provides for the bestowal of public recognition upon all farmers within a neighborhood unit, provided that the neighborhood as a whole ranks high in food production. Thus, each farm family in any winning neighborhood would receive the attractive certificate of an agricultural "A" duly signed by persons charged with the responsibility of assisting farmers to get maximum results.

"For 1943 and succeeding years, agriculture is faced with the responsibility for producing food to its maximum capacity," declared Acting Associate Director L. E. Hoffman. "This responsibility will extend not only for the duration of the fighting but into the post-war years as well. This means that agriculture's high-production program will extend for several years."

The purposes of this Purdue "A" award program are to increase agricultural production by stimulating the competitive and patriotic desire for highest possible production; by promoting a cooperative attitude among neighbors, thereby making for satisfactory exchanges of labor and machinery; and, as far as possible, through cooperative work, to get farmers of a neighborhood, which is a natural farm social and economic residential unit, to improve their own efficiency.

This recognition program will be carried out through the voluntary farm neighborhood-leader system. It is expected that all of the nearly 18,000 Indiana farm neighborhoods in the 92 counties of the State will be offered the opportunity of enrolling for the award; however, the honor would be bestowed only upon the top-ranking 25 percent of the competing neighborhoods.

This plan of award, along with other food-production programs, was discussed with county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents at district meetings.

■ Puerto Rico home demonstration agents cooperated intensively with the Office of Civilian Defense and the WPA in opening milk stations in the rural zone for children from 2 to 7 years of age and from 7 years up. Forty-one milk stations have been established with 2,800 children getting their milk daily. Men and women leaders, 4-H Club girls, and members of home demonstration clubs are enthusiastically cooperating in this project.

Economics for leaders

JEAN WARREN, Extension Specialist in Home Management, Calif.

Leaders working on wartime programs such as some of the anti-inflation measures need an understanding of economic principles behind them. This account of methods used in training leaders in some of these fundamentals is particularly timely.

During the past 3 years, we have learned a good deal about teaching devices for use in the field of economics. Our work on textile price trends is an outstanding example. The bulletin prepared by the clothing and home management specialists is so planned that each person in the audience brings her own chart up to date. By actually drawing part of the chart, we find that lay people gain a new understanding of price charts. At one time we had the charts animated, with lambs gamboling over the peaks of farm prices of wool, a skier sliding down rayon prices, and so on. To accompany the discussion on textile prices, we prepared samples of different textiles. To show the effect of inflation, we had three pieces of wool cloth representing the amount of wool which could be purchased for a dime in 1940, 1941, and March 1942. The change in the purchasing power of money was obvious.

In the fall of 1941, we started a series of monthly one-page mimeographs called home-management letters. These letters are sent to the agricultural extension staff in each of the counties having county agents. In about one-half of these counties, project leaders are responsible for reading these letters at home demonstration meetings and other meetings where information may be needed, such as county club councils, parent-teacher associations, and church groups. In one county, the home demonstration agent has worked with the leaders for the past 10 months, and now her leaders are able to give a short talk based on the letter and to lead a discussion on the information in it rather than just reading the mimeograph.

In 41 counties last winter, about 2,500 selected men and women attended county economic conferences called by the Agricultural Extension Service. These conferences dealt with farm financial planning during the war. In the morning, subject-matter talks were presented, and then the group divided into committees. Each committee had certain subjects to consider and made recommendations concerning financial planning for families in that county during the war. A recommendation then had to be accepted by the entire conference before it became part of the conference findings. Each person attending was responsible for reporting the recommendations at every group meeting which she attended immediately following the conference. These recommendations were really a county anti-inflation program. Both the men and women leaders seemed to have accepted their responsibilities and to have explained very well the reasons for the recommendations.

In training leaders in economic background in California, we have been encouraged by the results in Riverside County where about 75 women have had from 1 to 5 days training and where it seems to us that economic programs are more apt to be correctly interpreted than in many other counties.

In January 1939, a group of women in Riverside County met with the home demonstration agent, Mrs. Laura Mantonya, and me for a day's training on how to keep household records. The subject matter discussed included accounts, budgets, inventories, and net worth statements, as well as a talk on the general economic situation. These project leaders were selected because they had had training in office work, and most of them were former bookkeepers. They were gratified to have their previous training recognized and agreed to help any family in their community to set up a system and keep satisfactory household records.

At each succeeding meeting of this group, we have given them something to teach in their community and some economic information for their own use. The current outlook for farm family living has always been one of the topics considered. Other topics studied include: household filing systems, how to figure depreciation on household goods, use of credit by farm families for farm financing and for household goods, the home account summary for California families, spending habits as shown by the consumer purchases study, value of food consumed and dietary level, textile price trends, savings and investment program for farm families, and farm financing during the war. This list of subjects sounds like the curriculum of a course in family economics. It has been our purpose to give the leaders as much subject matter as possible at each training meeting.

The home demonstration agent helped the leaders to recognize their responsibility to teach other people what they are learning. At the next regular meeting of the community home demonstration group, the project leader reported what she had learned. Each leader filled out a questionnaire for the annual report telling all of her activities as a family economics project leader. We feel that it is important to tell the leader what is expected of her, to assist her in fulfilling her responsibilities, and then to check to see how she has succeeded.

To sum up our experience with project leaders: We have found that project or lay leaders must be chosen carefully for their interest in economics. Ability to teach can be taught to almost any interested person. For best results, leaders must have a specific assignment and must be checked to see if they do the job assigned. Training meetings in economics must be well planned so that leaders hear about three to four times as much as they are to try to teach. Showmanship is extremely important in teaching devices and subject matter. The group must enjoy the meeting and be thrilled with the valuable information they have to give to others. Leaders should be encouraged to continue from year to year. If they are too busy to take on a job one year, they may come back 2 years later and still be more valuable than an untrained person.

Harvesting sugar beets

Another good story of ingenuity in meeting the labor shortage comes from Rosebud County, Mont. The county agent initiated the program which harvested 45 percent of the 4,100 acres of sugar beets in the county. School children, town people, Indians, and farm women and children were recruited as voluntary workers. A sugar beet subcommittee of the county labor committee functioned throughout the harvest season, keeping current and detailed surveys by farms of progress in the beet harvest, and directed workers to the places where they were needed most. The committee also organized crews and furnished transportation to the various farms. Approximately 20,000 tons of sugar beets would have been frozen in the ground this fall had it not been for these volunteer workers.

One in each feed sack

Attractive, well-illustrated two-color leaflets, recently printed in Minnesota with an initial run of 500,000, are being purchased and distributed by the Retail Feed Dealers' Association and the large feed manufacturers. The plans for the leaflets were develop by a joint committee representing the Extension Service and the feed industry. It is planned that a leaflet will be put into each sack of feed sold. The leaflets are Help Save 3 Million Chicks and More Pork for Men at Work, Men at War, Our Allies.

A special monthly broadcast for victory councilmen—New Mexico neighborhood leaders—answers questions asked by the leaders. Letters sent to all victory councilmen asked for questions which they would like to have discussed on the radio. The question-and-answer programs have been favorably received.

How to adjust to the job

A. E. DUKE, District Extension Agent, Idaho

Turn-over among county agents is 3 times as great as before the war. Last year more than 1,500 new extension workers had to be selected and trained, representing a challenge to the whole Extension Service. Mr. Duke studied the problem in a class on extension methods last summer and developed some suggestions which he has tried out since and passes on for other extension supervisors and new workers.

■ County agents and assistant agents have been and are being called into the armed forces. The men who take their places often have no extension training, and our problem is to see that they get an understanding of extension methods and ideals.

In my pleasant experience of helping new agents to get started, I have noted many common characteristics. These characteristics all applied to me when I began county agent work. I should say the new agent feels that he is directly responsible for the development of agriculture in the county. He feels that he should answer every question regarding agriculture that is asked of him. Many times he is of the opinion that farmers expect him to be a specialist in every phase of agriculture. Specialist help should be requested only on very unusual problems. Using committees, demonstrators, and specialists will lessen my prestige. If I can just meet these problems as they arise, I shall be successfully carrying on my work.

Extension work requires not only technical agricultural training but knowledge of organization and office administration. Extension work enlists the cooperation of all agencies and organizations in the county; it plans and coordinates educational activity. Extension is a method of teaching where participation is voluntary, and the program is designed to fit the needs of the entire family. These are some of the things which must become an integral part of the new agents' thinking and planning.

The new agent will find it helpful to make as soon as possible a thorough study of the county agents' handbook and of State and Federal bulletins on methods and procedure. Careful budgeting and calendaring of the agent's time to begin with helps him to get perspective on his new job. Some suggestions which have proved useful when kept before the new agent are:

Do not give too many direct answers, but arrive at a solution with the aid of both the specialist and the farmer through discussion. Handle office calls efficiently, and give follow up help when possible. Plan the work to improve the social and economic position of all farm people. The farm family comes first, livestock and crops second. The latter is a means of promoting the former.

Be sympathetic with the problems of the people. Develop an attitude of open-mindedness, and do not assume that last year's program fits this year's needs. Recognize and develop leadership among farm people. Perfect the technique of getting people to do the things you want them to do.

Recognize the value of the neighborhood leaders' organization as the principal means of developing agricultural war programs in the county. Avoid spending too much time on projects which are personal favorites.

In developing a county extension program, it usually works more satisfactorily for the agent to carry out projects already under way in the county. The new agent then has time to familiarize himself with existing conditions by making surveys and studying available background information. It pays to learn the workings of local organizations—the Grange, the farm bureau, service clubs, and commodity organizations. With the local situation well in mind, a long-time program can be worked out with the help of specialists and county and community committees. Frequent checks to appraise how far the program is being carried out as planned will help. Emergency jobs so often turned over to the agent, such as better feeding and management for war production generally, can contribute to the long-time extension goals for the county if the agent keeps the goal in the minds of the people.

At the present time, it is particularly important that every agent new and old adjust all extension activity to fit the war needs.

I have found it most helpful after discussion to leave a brief summary of suggestions on extension procedure with the new agent so that he may refer to them from time to time. In one county, the new agent was starting a county-wide noxious-weed program. As the project progressed, he found the suggested procedure most helpful, as it was necessary to have the help of many farm organizations in the county along with a special county noxious-weed committee. The job could be successfully accomplished through the work of committees but not single-handed. The project continues to be most successful.

Rural leaders meet the challenge

ARNOLD BARBER, County Agent, Lewis County, Mo.

■ A rural leadership structure based on community and school district representation has been developed in Lewis County, Mo., which will not only be highly efficient in furthering war work but will also be invaluable in promoting a long time agricultural program for the county.

The county now has 52 school district chairmen serving as coordinators at 11 community centers. Working with these chairmen and reporting to the county extension office through them are 156 job leaders. These leaders explain and give information on the storing of garden crops and the fat-salvage program and encourage boys and girls to contribute their part by enrolling in 4-H Victory projects that are definitely helping to win this war.

Additional job leaders are being trained on pork production and dairy production; and after the first of the year, poultry leaders will be selected by school district chairmen to carry forward the program for increased poultry production.

This development had its beginning in early August when J. D. Monin, Jr., State extension agent of the Missouri College of Agriculture, on request of the county extension agent, met with the county planning board at Monticello to consider ways and means of doing extension work most effectively for the duration. The planning board recognized the need for an over-all organization which would clarify departmental information and get it to all farm families in the shortest possible time. To do this with tire and, possibly, gasoline rationing, it was necessary to develop community centers based on the normal activity of farm people. In locating the community centers, the planning board used the trade territory largely with the idea that every family has a place to go that it calls its town.

Eleven community centers were drawn on the county map that evening with no attention being given to township boundaries. A committee of 3 was named for each of the 11 communities to be known as the agricultural and home economics committee of the community center.

As the types of agriculture and the interests of the people in Lewis County are so varied, the agricultural and home economics committee was given the responsibility of deciding the type of agricultural program needed in their community. Lewistown may

be taken as typical of the 11 centers recently developed within the county.

The agricultural committee of Lewistown was asked to appoint an outstanding man or woman for each of the four school districts comprising the Lewistown community center. When the chairmen had been selected, the county agent and home demonstration agent, with the agricultural committee, personally visited each of the four school district chairmen explaining to them the leadership structure, how it would work, and what it could mean to the farm families of Lewis County. The four leaders accepted the responsibility of chairmanship and gladly agreed to appoint job leaders on storage, fat salvage, and 4–H Club work. Cards were left with the school district chairmen to be filled out, including names and addresses of the different job leaders.

When the cards from the four districts were received in the county office arrangements were made by telephone with the agricultural committee for a training meeting. This committee was responsible for a suitable meeting place and for reaching the school district chairmen. The school district chairmen were responsible for seeing that the job leaders attended the training meeting. At the training meeting, all members of the structure were present, and the home demonstration agent trained the storage leaders on the why and how of storing all garden crops. The leaders on fat salvage were given information on that government program. The county agent explained the organization of the leadership structure and gave the 4–H Club booster information on wartime activities in which 4–H Club members could take part.

The agricultural committee insisted that each school district hold a meeting in its own neighborhood as soon as arrangements could be made. Mrs. Stith, chairman of the Glaves school district, called a meeting at the schoolhouse on October 2 with 15 persons in attendance. Paul Sellers held his meeting at Turner on October 6 with 20 in attendance. Raymond Van Meter called the Oakland group together on October 12 with 26 neighbors present. Virgil Schaffer called the Brushy neighborhood together on October 10, at which time 60 were in attendance. At these meetings, all job leaders were present and discussed the information that they had received in the training meeting that was held at Lewistown.

The agents and agricultural committee personally reached the 52 school district chairmen in the county, and of that number only 3 refused to accept the responsibility of chairmanship. One leader was in poor health, another did not drive a car, and the third lived on a poor stretch of road. In each of the 3 cases, however, someone else was suggested; and while in the neighborhood, they reached those suggested.

A harvest show was held in Dover, Oyster Prairie, Selton, Maywood, Walnut Grove, Monticello, Derridge, Lewistown, and Shroeder communities with more than 1,300 farm people in attendance. At these shows, the storage leaders discussed the College of Agriculture's recommendation on the proper storage of farm-grown truck and garden crops.

One of the 10 farmers honored at the Columbus regional meeting was Merrick County's John Siemers, past 70 years of age, who had cut farming operations from 200 to 80 acres in 1935 to meet conditions brought about by the drought. Mr. and Mrs. Siemers, alone on the farm, milked 12 cows, increased laying hens 60 percent in 1942, and raised 2 more hogs. All of the farm is cropland, and pasture needs are supplied by bromegrass, springseeded oats, and sweetclover—second year, sweetclover and sudan grass. Rotation grazing was practiced. For fall pasture he uses a one-way disk on stubble land immediately after harvest. This year's growth on such land provided excellent fall pasture, and part was put up for hay. Conditions have improved enough now to warrant seeding 6 acres of alfalfa next spring.

Also honored at the Columbus meeting was Earl D. Christensen, a young farmer from Dodge County who is now serving with the armed forces. His father is keeping his livestock for him on their 220-acre farm. He has 5 dairy cows and 4 heifers purchased as calves; part of the herd is registered, and he used a purebred sire. He has 10 purebred ewes and 10 purebred lambs. He is keeping up the registration papers on his livestock while he serves in the Army.

Honored and given outstanding recognition at the South Platte regional meeting at Holdrege were the Adkinson Brothers, Francis and Henry, of Dundy County, who operate 2,560 acres with 760 acres in crops, a well-balanced farm. For their improved herds of beef and dairy cattle, 204 sheep, 175 hogs and poultry (about 1941 production) they have raised an ample supply of hay, fodder, and silage from sorghums, rye, sudan, alfalfa, and sweet clover.

Nebraska's pasture-forage-livestock program proves food-production asset

GEORGE S. ROUND, Extension Editor, Nebr.

■ When war came, Nebraska farmers lost no time in swinging into action in Uncle Sam's Food for Freedom drive. They were ready for it. Their machinery was in working order, for they had been pooling their best farming methods in the State-wide pasture-forage-livestock program started by farmers, businessmen, and extension workers 7 or more years ago, as described in the March 1940 REVIEW.

So important has this program become in farming circles in the Cornhusker State that the press, radio, and Nebraskans refer to it as the P-F-L plan.

The P-F-L regional finish-up sessions closed at Columbus on November 16, with Clifford M. Townsend, Director of Food Production for the U. S. Department of Agriculture there. The Columbus meeting was much like the others at Holdrege, Grand Island, Fairbury, Wausa, Emerson, Bridgeport, and Ogallala, where town folk and country folk cooperated to make the sessions successful. All through the meetings ran the thought of wartime contributions of agriculture. Farmers honored told how they worked long hours, used labor-saving devices, and cooperated to get an important wartime job done.

They used electric fences when hogging off corn to save labor. They used mechanical pickers to harvest neighbors' corn. They fed more hogs on self-feeders. They upped their poultry production through use of obsolete farm buildings. They made greater use of proteins for greater livestock gains. Grass has been used more wisely.

Many a farmer had one or more sons in the armed forces and was anxious to do everything possible to see that his son or sons, would get the needed foodstuffs.

THE HAWAIIAN GARDEN SHOW in November was a big impetus to the Victory-garden movement which is considered one of the most important civilian activities there. With the motto, "Grow It and Have It," Victory gardeners are turning out about 100 tons of fresh green vegetables per month for kitchen use from about 15,000 home and community gardens in Honolulu alone. Two hundred acres of gardens in the city are being farmed by a labor group which in no way conflicts with important defense effort. These gardens are now in their optimum growing season.

Colorado 4–H Victory Garden

More than 3 times as many Colorado 4–H Club boys and girls were enrolled in Victory-garden projects in 1942 than there were a year ago. There were 1,559 members this year as compared with 451 in 1941. This is well above the national average which indicates an increase of 58 percent in total enrollment—an increase from 208,422 to 354,717.

What do Negro farmers eat?

A food-habits survey was taken among Negro farm families in 9 Southern States during the autumn of 1942. The need of more information on which to build a nutrition and production program for Negro farmers was keenly felt. Negro workers in Texas and Georgia discuss some aspects of this survey as it affected their extension programs.

Putting the facts to work

E. B. EVANS, Negro State Leader, Texas

■ The food habits survey taken last fall was built around five main points, the physical composition of the Negro family, their pattern of land use, their pattern of food consumption, the status of their health, and the organizational activities they engage in. The answers to these questions are proving of tremendous value in developing a practical food program.

Visits were made to 201 Negro families in 2 widely separated counties, both heavily populated with Negroes. Of the 201 families, 50 percent were owners, 41 percent were renters, and 8 percent were day laborers. In 1 of the counties studied, 52 percent of the families had 3 members, whereas 65 percent of the families in the other county had more than 3 members. Exactly 45 percent of the families in 1 county and 50 percent in the other had dependents or persons under 20 years of age.

These families used approximately 53 acres of land largely for pasturage, cotton, and corn. Most of the families had small gardens. There were a few who had no gardens at all. Of the families studied, 20 percent grew no vegetables, and 34 percent grew more than six different kinds. To be more specific, about one-eighth of the owners and about one-fourth of the renters grew no vegetables. The picture for day laborers was not so encouraging. Approximately one-half of them failed to produce any vegetables at home.

The food that these families obtained away from home showed alarming deficiencies from the nutritional point of view. If they had neither the interest nor the means to cultivate a garden, their income was too inadequate or their consumer knowledge too meager to supply the quantity or quality of foods necessary for the health needs of the family members of different ages and occupations.

For example, in one county, family menus showed breakfasts composed of 20 percent bread and 19 percent left-overs. There was a deficiency of fruits, milk, and vegetables. Fourteen percent of the families reported no fruit, milk, or green vegetables in their meals for the day they were interviewed.

Such a dietary deficiency has taken a terrific toll in indigestion, constipation, low vitality, and general physical disability. More than these minor illnesses is the low morale or lack of zest in their work and in life itself.

We have not left these problems at their "finding stage." Aside from a radio address and conference discussions, there have been serious attempts to alter the pathological conditions which the survey has revealed. We have encouraged most of these families to become victory demonstrators. Most of them grew gardens this year, and, according to their reports, have had green or yellow vegetables all the year. They have killed, cured, and canned adequate pork and pork products this year under the direction of the extension agents. By acting in this form of cooperation, they have become models for many other families not included in the survey.

Another improvement was the use of demonstrations on food planning and food preparation. In 1 county, 1 member of each of 98 families attended the demonstration, and 93 of the families definitely showed signs of serving more balanced meals in their homes. These 2 lines of improvement were followed because they were considered the best available methods of getting information to the people and translating this information into human action.

Survey taking has value

P. H. STONE, State Agent for Negro Work, Ga.

■ To locate some of the weaknesses in Negro farm family nutritional structure to be used as the basis for a more helpful extension program, 3 counties in Georgia typical of the 3 types of agriculture in the State—Bibb, Brady, and Newton—were chosen for a food habits survey. In each county 150 families were visited by the farm and home agents. No effort was made to select families; they were just taken as they came along. They were always interviewed at home, never in the office or at a meeting. Each of the 3 Negro supervisors agreed to supervise the work in 1 county and made the first half dozen calls with the agents. After that, each took separate neighborhoods; and at night they all met, checking their records and telling of the interesting incidents they found as they visited the families.

It took about 3½ days to complete the survey in each county, and all of us made some important discoveries in doing the work. We agreed that there was a remarkable frankness on the part of the farm family heads in answering all our questions. The instability of Negro family life was brought out by the frequent presence of children sent from maladjusted homes in urban centers to be reared by grandparents who still live on the farm.

As we neared towns, the dietary range of the family seemed to narrow. Purgatives were in common use in all homes we visited, which would seem to indicate general digestive troubles. Certain vegetables such as carrots, spinach, and onions were generally disliked by the rural Negro families. The absence of vegetables in the diet was especially noticeable among families with low incomes.

County extension agents working on the survey, visiting every house down the road, one after the other, were impressed with the fine reception from families with whom they had not worked before. It gave them the vision and the opportunity to reshape their future efforts to include all Negro farm families. At the conclusion of the survey in one county, an agent remarked: "It never had occurred to me before what an opportunity I was missing in passing up these little houses where people lived whom I didn't know. Every agent in the State should make one of these surveys. From now on, my approach is going to be different."

Two in one

Traveling on foot and bicycle, members of a Saline County, Ark., home demonstration club visited 14 homes to inspect gardens, poultry flocks, and home improvements. While making this better-homes tour the women gave all the mail boxes a coat of aluminum paint with red enamel for the flags.

The club has been active in the collection of scrap iron and rubber. The women are now planning to care for and improve two cemeteries bordering the community.

511 acres of castor beans

Kentucky farmers have just harvested another war crop—castor beans. Farmers and 4-H Club members in 58 counties grew 511 acres this year. The largest acreage which was 62 acres, was in Leslie County. Members of 4-H Clubs in Jefferson County grew 20 acres. The crop this year was grown for seed only. Next year a large acreage may be grown for oil.

Planning for pork

Sixty-six Texas Negro 4-H Club boys each received one registered pig to raise as foundation stock for increasing pork production for war needs. Each boy built a hog house and planted pasture before he obtained his pig. He worked out feed rations with the county agent. The pigs were bought by a commercial concern.

■ Nearly 1,300 Colorado 4-H Club members are participating in fire-prevention activities by joining club or community fire patrols, making surveys, and cutting fire lanes.

Nutrition goes to town

LORENE STEVENS, Home Demonstration Agent, Upshur County, Texas

It would have been hard for anyone in Upshur County, Tex., the week of October 11–17 to avoid seeing, hearing, talking, and tasting nutrition. Clubs, churches, children home from school, the favorite newspaper, the corner drug store, all took up the matter of better food for better health.

Almost 4,000 people attended nutrition programs during the week. Sometimes the programs consisted of lectures, sometimes skits. One group participated in a Sop Supper and heard of the nutritive value of sirups, butter, and enriched bread. Another group ate soybean salad and salted soybeans and at the same time heard of their value as a food. Still another played the Vita-min-go game and checked their daily intake of vitamins and minerals. Whole-wheat muffins and whole-grain mush served to another group furnished a good starting point for a nutrition talk.

Upshur County not only heard but saw the nutrition message. Five hundred posters made by students were used at schools, community stores, Gilmer business houses, and churches. In Gilmer the window displays were sponsored by civic clubs. The business houses were classified and each assigned by the publicity subcommittee to a club which was responsible for calling upon the managers and helping with the display. Each business featured its own merchandise in the exhibit. The hardware stores displayed garden tools; seed stores showed garden seed, fertilizers, and insecticides for Victory Gardens; grocery stores displayed balanced meals, fresh fruits, vegetables, Victory special foods, or the Texas Food Standard; drug stores showed the value of fruit juices in the daily diet; cleaning shops emphasized cleanliness for food handling; the city hall displayed an exhibit showing the value of water in the diet; cafes attached Texas Food Standard cards to the menus and featured Victory food specials such as apples; the dry goods stores showed cotton materials, dresses, uniforms, hair nets, and other suitable clothing for handling food; banks had a stretch-the-food-dollar exhibit; dentists featured good teeth; beauty shops, well-groomed food handlers; flower shops, corsages of vegetables and fruits; filling stations, fuel value of available foods as compared to fuel value of a gallon of gas; bakeries, enriched breads; and ice cream parlors, milk in an adequate diet.

School children were given credit for making nutrition posters. If they had relatives in business, their posters were placed in such business places by request. Nutrition arithmetic problems were used; English topics for papers on nutrition were assigned during the week; and geography students learned of food of the countries studied.

Nutrition information centers were used at 38 schools which represented the 63 communities in the county. More than 60 different nutrition bulletins and leaflets, made available through the Texas and Federal Extension Service, were displayed at each school. Mimeographed Texas Food Standard leaflets were made available to them in quantity.

Many communities sponsored a Community Nutrition Night when everyone played nutrition games, looked at displays, sang nutrition songs, or enjoyed clever skits, a movie, or a good talk. Because of the importance of nutrition in the war program, school busses were authorized to run on nutrition night. The Victory Vittles short, in color, shown in Gilmer Movie House stole the show from the feature film. Victory gingerbread and Texas Food Standard leaflets were given to almost 200 people in the lobby of the theater.

Neighborhood Agricultural Victory groups put on Nutrition Night in Bethlehem. Each of the eight neighborhoods set up an exhibit of fall vegetables. The nutrition bulletin board was covered with bulletins and the walls solidly plastered with nutrition posters. In one nutrition skit, two small Negroes danced after eating vitamin-filled foods to show the pep and enthusiasm that come from the right foods.

Food-preparation demonstrations given during the week brought out 728 men and women. One of these demonstrations sponsored by the Gilmer women's clubs was given at the Negro Orphans' Home, and the Negro community agricultural victory leaders were invited. About 56 Negro women tried their best to write down every word that was said. They used notebooks provided with the compliments of the home. Whole-wheat muffins, coffee cakes, and gingerbread were made and served.

On Sunday, at least 400 people in Gilmer alone heard a nutrition sermon, and more than 700 were reported attending other churches in the county where special nutrition sermons were preached. In 1 Negro community, the sermon was taken from the Book of Psalms—"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."

The daily paper gave a great deal of space to the activities and printed the Texas Food Standard every day for 2 weeks before Nutrition Week and also during the week.

The success of the venture was due to good organization and planning and to the wholehearted cooperation of everyone. A county nutrition chairman served the city of Gilmer and the county as a whole. The subcommittee on organization, composed of three members—the county Red Cross nutrition chairman, a representative of the Gilmer civic groups, and a rural representative—assumed responsibility for seeing that every organized group in the county took part in Nutrition Week. The publicity subcommittee was composed of all homemaking teachers, newspaper representatives, and county school lunch supervisors; and each person publicized the program in his own field. The subject-matter committee, composed of all persons in the county who have degrees in home economics, developed many and varied ways of presenting the facts of nutrition to every organized group.

Nutrition Week brought the importance of nutrition to the attention of Upshur County in a way people will not soon forget.

Workshop method

The workshop method was used at the 1942 Greene County, Pa., 4-H local leader training meeting. Participation by leaders in general discussion at previous meetings had been a problem.

The making of sample club program folders was the feature of the meeting. This subject was selected because the material for discussion was largely concerned with the county and local club program. The material included discussion of subject-matter emphasis for the year, community service, and planning county-wide events. Local club program folders and their value to the carrying out of plans were emphasized. Each leader was asked to make, during the afternoon, a typical program to carry back to her club for use as a guide in making its own program.

Sample programs from other clubs were on hand for the members to look at, as well as materials to be used as covers. While discussing the types of covers that might be made, the leaders were asked to select and make one. They started applying the suggestions made, and soon they had suggestions of their own and were expressing them.

The making of the folders required the entire afternoon, because as each part of the program came up it was discussed. Each leader put in her program a page for the listing of the club officers and special dates for the club and county-wide events. In setting up the skeleton of the club meetings, a good opportunity was given for the discussion of the types of demonstrations that could be given and what should be included in a good club meeting. Community service was discussed and slides shown bringing out services that had been carried out by other clubs in the State. This group of leaders had never before contributed so freely to the program of the meeting. Both the county and State workers were pleased to find that contributions were made early in the meeting. Not only was good cooperation received from the leaders during the meeting but, for the first time, all clubs in the county made programs. More community service has been carried out.—*Martha E. Leighton, assistant State club leader, Pennsylvania.*

County agent studies extension methods

The success of organized neighborhood family groups in getting neighbors to take part in extension activities is brought out in a recent study made of farm families in Cooper County, Mo. The success of the four neighborhood groups organized to obtain the participation of neighbor families in the county live at home program was measured by keeping an attendance record of those who took part in the activities.

The effectiveness of the various extension methods involved in teaching these Missouri farm people live-at-home agriculture was evaluated by making surveys before and after the group experiments of such factors as food production, conservation, and consumption; home conveniences; sewing; refinishing furniture; and health and recreation.

It is brought out in the study that organized neighborhood family groups will obtain maximum neighbor participation when there is an integration of all neighborhood social functions supported by local leaders; and when the programs attract and hold the people's attention, and are designed to meet a need recognized by the community.

Organized neighborhood family groups are an effective medium for extension teachings, under the following conditions:

1. When the technique of teaching is adapted to the social atmosphere of the family group meetings and to the social background of the people being taught.

2. When the teaching phase of the meeting programs is short, dynamic, and to the point.

3. When the teaching provides an opportunity for active participation on the part of the people being taught.

Other points brought out in the study are:

1. The work of leaders is more effective in organized groups than in unorganized groups because of the differences in the degree of recognition and acceptance of their leadership. Organized group activities are economical of a leader's time since it is possible to reach more people with the same effort.

2. Recreation has a definite and beneficial function in the activities of organized live at-home family groups.

3. Moving pictures are an excellent teaching tool for group work, when the subject matter is adaptable and the picture has been made for teaching purposes.

4. Questionnaire surveys are reasonably accurate in determining existing facts, when the interpretation of questions is consistent and when a representative sample of people is surveyed. EXTENSION METHODS INVOLVED IN LIVE-AT HOME AGRICULTURE, by Webb Embrey, Missouri Extension Service. Master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1942. (County Agent Embrey's thesis was announced in the April 1941 Review in the list of Missouri extension workers studying for master of arts degrees under the University's revised graduate-school rulings.)

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Neighborhood leaders are effective in reaching people

More than 90 percent of the 113 families studied in Waldo County, Maine, during June 1942, were informed of the importance of growing better gardens and using enriched flour and bread.

More than three-fourths of the families had heard about the need for better gardens directly from neighborhood leaders. The leaders, in making personal calls, had left leaflets with these families- excellent short, separate leaflets on the growing, the preparation, and the value of tomatoes, kale, cabbage, and winter squash. One of the leaders held a meeting at which her neighborhood families received garden information.

These Waldo County families also received information through the usual channels of extension teaching, such as meetings, news stories, bulletins, and radio. Half of the families remembered receiving circular letters from the home demonstration agent on the garden program, a third of the families had read news stories on the work, and a fourth of them had listened to radio talks on better gardens.

In reporting the study, the authors record their observations, some of which are:

1. In any job neighborhood leaders are asked to do, the purpose should be made clear and the directions explicit.

2. Neighborhood leaders should not be asked to take more than one assignment a month with no assignments during the busy summer season unless very urgent.

3. Material for neighborhood leaders' use should be simple, as attractive and colorful as possible, and not too much of it should be given them at one time.

a. Questions and answers are helpful.

b. Use common, well-known words, short sentences, and short paragraphs.

c. Itemize and number statements. Use underlining or capital letters for emphasis.

d. Use cartoons or pictures where practical.

4. Public recognition should be made of neighborhood-leader work, not only to show appreciation of leaders' efforts, but to build up in the minds of farm people an understanding of this important new development.—INFLUENCE OF NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS IN WALDO COUNTY, MAINE, *by Florence L. Hall and Laurel Sabrosky, of the Federal Extension Service. Ext. Serv. Circ. 389, September 1942.*

A story, Maine Leaders Find "It's the Neighborly Thing To Do," appeared in the September issue of the REVIEW.

Housing improvement literature surveyed

As a criterion for judging the effectiveness of home-improvement literature prepared by home management and home improvement specialists, Maud Wilson, member of housing division of American Home Economics Association, made a study of the house-improvement publications being used by extension workers. Home demonstration leaders and specialists from 35 States furnished information by questionnaire on the content and form of home-improvement bulletins; the use made of housing research findings; and regional collaboration in preparation of home-improvement literature.

Thirty of the States reporting were using extension mimeographs; 23 States had printed extension publications; 14 States made use of Government bulletins; 7 made use of State experiment publications, and 3 used extension publications of other States.

Of the sample State bulletins submitted, 31 percent of the pages were devoted to specific descriptions on home improvements. Fourteen percent of the pages were used for each one of the following: Dimensions, plans, and cost estimates of improvements; ideal housing conditions; and how to buy improvements. Eleven percent of the pages were devoted to problem diagnosis and solution, and 1 to 9 percent to propaganda, exhortation, and references.

The use made of housing research information is also brought out in the survey. Twenty-three States reported using research information obtained from various Government agencies, 11 States used such information received from experiment stations in other States, and 9 used information from their own State.

In summarizing this study, suggestions are given on how to increase the effectiveness of home-improvement literature, and the number of persons using the publications; how to improve the quality and widen the scope of usefulness of such literature; and how the time of preparation and cost of publications could be decreased.—LITERATURE USED BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS, *by Maud Wilson, Oregon State College. Typewritten, 1941.*

■ Farmers walk from 1 to 5 miles to attend meetings which interest them, report several New York county agents. They do not have enough gas to use their passenger cars and feel that it is unpatriotic to use their trucks for this purpose.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ SEVENTY-FIVE COUNTY AGENTS were given awards for distinguished service at the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in Chicago, December 1.

They were: From Arkansas, C. F. Niven and P. R. Corley; Colorado, A. A. Goodman and P. B. Miles; Georgia, E. P. McGee, E. K. Davis, H. G. Wiley, and Byron Dyer; Idaho, W. W. Palmer; Illinois, J. G. McCall, Henry C. Wheeler, and Edward H. Walworth; Indiana, Warren O'Hara, Lyman M. Butler, and W. G. Smith; Iowa, Paul B. Barger, Harold M. Nichols, Paul A. Johnson, and Harley Walker.

From Kansas, E. L. McIntosh, Donald W. Ingle, and Robert L. Rawlins; Kentucky, Stuart Brabant, John C. Brown, and John W. Holland; Michigan, Carl H. Hemstreet and Harry Lurkins; Minnesota, Harold C. Pederson, George W. Chambers, and Ernest G. Roth; Missouri, R. Q. Brown, John Rush, and Harold Canfield; Nebraska, E. C. Nelson and R. A. Stewart. From Nevada, John Hyrum Wittwer; Maine, R. C. Wentworth; Connecticut, William L. Harris; Massachusetts, Bertram Tomlinson; New Hampshire, Daniel A. O'Brien; Vermont, Ralph C. McWilliams; New Jersey, W. Raymond Stone, Orley G. Bowen, and A. Howard Saxe; Ohio, W. H. Ford and Stanley Porter; Oklahoma, A. R. Garlington, J. B. Hurst, and M. G. Tucker; Puerto Rico, Teodoro Soto; South Carolina, S. W. Epps and T. A. Bowen; South Dakota, Al O'Connell.

From Utah, R. L. Wrigley; Wisconsin, C. O. Ebling, Howard Lathrope, J. F. Thomas; Wyoming, Dan S. Ingraham; Tennessee, Nate Semmes Martin, Ollie Upton McKnight, Charles Owen Woody, William Crowder Mitchell, Leonard Jasper Kerr, and Thomas Rudd Wingo; Texas, Grover C. King, Jake Tarter, B. J. Baskin, G. R. McNiel, M. C. Counts, Jack D. Hudson, Richard E. Homann, C. W. Lehmberg, Dor W. Brown, W. E. A. Meinscher, and William Lane Wilkinson.

■ DR. ERWIN H. SHINN has been transferred to the Division of Field Coordination of the Federal Extension Service to work on problems relating to 4-H Club work in the Southern States. He will also devote part of his time to Negro extension work in the same area.

■ EUGENE MERRITT has transferred to the Division of Field Studies and Training to work particularly on the development of programs and methods of conducting extension work with older youth.

■ MENA HOGAN took up her duties as field agent of the Division of Field Coordination of the Federal Extension Service on February 1. Miss Hogan comes from Arkansas where she has been serving as district home demonstration agent for northeast Arkansas.

She will work in the Southern States giving special attention to such war programs as production and conservation of food, production of farm home food supplies, Victory Gardens, and other activities, in which she has gained much experience in her native Arkansas. As home demonstration agent in Calhoun County and later in St. Francis County, Ark., she learned how these activities are put into effect on the ordinary farm. Miss Hogan was given a master's degree by the University of Wisconsin in 1942.

Of her work in Arkansas, Aubrey D. Gates, Assistant Director wrote: "The record that Miss Hogan has made in a supervisory capacity and as a worker in the Extension Service is very outstanding in Arkansas. We are proud that she has been selected by the Federal Extension Service because we believe that she had a contribution to make to southern agriculture."

New officers

The American Association of Agricultural College Editors recently elected as president for 1942-43 Wilfred Porter, extension editor, Utah; as vice president, L. O. Brackeen, extension editor, Alabama; and as secretary-treasurer, Glenn Sample, extension editor, Indiana. These, together with Candace A. Hurley, home economics editor in Illinois; and Samuel H. Reck, Jr., extension editor in New Jersey, compose the executive committee.

On the Calendar

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, March 6.

National Flower and Garden Show, Chicago, Ill., March 14-21.

National Livestock Marketing Association, Chicago, Ill., March 24-25.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, April 3.

American Association for Advancement of Science, Southwest Division, Colorado Springs, Colo., April 26-29.

■ In carrying out their "Make and Mend for Victory" program, Oregon 4-H Club girls are salvaging their old wardrobes and are converting their formerly discarded knockabouts into clothing knock-outs, reports State Club Leader H. C. Seymour.

■ Leaders and 4-H Club members in Franklin County, N. Y., helped to remodel an old sheep barn into a 4-H hall for the county fair.

IN BRIEF

Fire control progresses in Oregon

Thirty-three Oregon county agents reported 1,069 fire-control crews trained in cooperation with the Forest Service, State and county fire-protective associations and city fire chiefs. These crews assisted in the control of more than 300 farm fires, arriving at the fire with proper equipment and knowledge of what to do. The principal benefit, however, was the widespread elimination of fire hazards. For instance, in Clatsop County, the agent reported that there was much activity in the early summer, cleaning debris away from the buildings. In bentgrass threshing season there were no fires, though normally there are several. Machine operators were instructed by captains and the agent to ground the machines well to prevent fire from static and to ground rubber-tired tractors for safety at refueling time.

■ A series of three educational exhibits in store windows in Warren County Ky., was an interesting part of its Victory Labor Day program and bond sale. Planned by the county home demonstration and agricultural agents, one window showed the ways in which Warren County farmers have met the need for new crops and increased production, another, the amount of home-produced food needed by one person for 1 year; the third, the neighborhood leadership program to take information to every farm family in the county.

■ Twenty Alabama home demonstration curb markets reported total sales of $578,591.90 during the past 12 months. These 20 markets have furnished an outlet for many farm families to sell extra produce such as vegetables, eggs, chickens, and other home-grown products. During the war, these curb markets will play an increasingly large part in producing wholesome foods for their communities.

■ With the help of a $100 donation from the homemakers' clubs of Fulton County, Ky., the school children had their teeth put in first-class condition. A dentist and trailer, furnished by the Kentucky State Board of Health, stayed at one school 3 weeks and at another school for 1 week. Children from other schools were taken to the trailer, so that six districts were served.

■ Delaware neighborhood leaders took part in a farm labor survey. They returned 800 questionnaires giving almost a 10-percent sample of all farms in the State with excellent distribution. Preliminary analysis indicates that about 20 percent of all local labor has been lost to selective service and industry since 1940.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

FARM LABOR is the No. 1 farm problem under consideration this month. The extension phases of the national program described on the first page are in charge of M. C. Wilson of the Federal staff.

STATE VIEWPOINTS on labor problems are well presented in up to the minute publications coming to the office. One of the best is a mimeographed bulletin from Illinois "Making the Most of Available Labor," by J. E. Wills, J. B. Cunningham, and P. E. Johnston. The authors give explicit directions, illustrated with Illinois examples, for using labor more efficiently in many practical ways. They discuss everything from scheduling the farm work, labor-saving practices, and pooling equipment and labor to keeping the hired man satisfied.

FARM WORKERS DEFERRED under the new selective service deferment regulations worked out jointly by the Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture, by the end of January numbered more than 350,000 farm operators and hired men. It is expected that deferring of essential farm operators and workers registered in the draft will continue at an accelerated rate.

CANNING CROP COUNTIES began some harvest labor recruitment last month to reassure farmers about labor at harvest time and to encourage them to plant, to the full extent of their resources, fresh fruit and vegetables for canning. County agents are working in cooperation with the canners, U. S. Employment Service, and the county council of defense. Local county and community committees are helping to call attention to the seriousness of the situation. By publishing the names of those local public spirited citizens who are now pledging their time to harvest the crops interest is aroused in the sign up.

WARTIME FOREST FIRE PREVENTION campaign is getting underway in the Northeast this month. In some regions of the country the campaign was launched last fall. The campaign will also put renewed emphasis on salvaging the waste caused by 170,000 or more forest and farm woodland fires each year. Extension agents are cooperating with the Forest Service in distributing printed material on forest fire prevention and emphasizing the subject in the course of their regular extension activities.

A NEW INFORMATION HANDBOOK on the Victory Home Food Supply is being distributed to State Extension Services this month. The book contains suggestions for news and feature stories, some sample press releases, tips for radio programs, ideas for small exhibits, some illustrations which could be used on circular letters, and some other simple usable promotion ideas.

THE LATEST ON NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS comes from a workshop conference being held in Washington March 3-6. Every State was invited to send representatives, and the conference includes county extension agents, neighborhood leaders, subject-matter specialists, Directors and others besides the Federal staff and Dr. Edmund de S. Brunner, the conference adviser. The workshop groups work out statements on the following topics: (1) organization and objectives; (2) selection and planning of the jobs to be given the leaders; (3) training leaders; (4) publications and other written material used to train and support the neighborhood leader; (5) other methods of recognizing and supporting the leader; (6) the contribution of subject-matter specialists to the neighborhood-leader system; (7) evaluation as an extension method.

SLIDEFILMS ON WAR WORK recently issued by the Extension Service include two on gardening, No. 634, Planning the Farm Victory Garden, and No. 635, Care of the Farm Victory Garden. Available in both single and double frame sizes, they are respectively 50 and 55 frames. Other recent slidefilms which might help in war activities include No. 637, Control Cattle Grubs; No. 636, Any Bonds Today? containing the words of the popular song; and No. 632, Brucellosis or Bang's Disease. New films now in preparation include one on time management in the home and one on how to use labor efficiently in farm operations.

WAR SERVICE AWARD of the Columbia Broadcasting System was given to the 4-H Clubs of America on their February 13 "Youth on Parade" broadcast. The Certificate of Merit, hand colored and engraved, was accepted by Gertrude Warren in behalf of all 4-H Club members. The certificate read "for outstanding service in the war program."

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION is the new title of Gladys Gallup of the Federal staff who received her degree from George Washington University on February 22. Her dissertation was a study of the effectiveness of the home demonstration work in reaching rural people and in meeting their needs. Her fields of specialization were adult education, tests and measurements, curriculum, rural sociology and family relationships.

FARM AND HOME HOUR comes in third on a survey of favorite radio programs conducted by Progressive Farmer. It ranks just behind "Grand Ole Op'ry" and "Aldrich Family." Pennsylvania Extension workers who helped take the survey polled 1,190 farm families and 57 percent said Farm and Home Hour was best of the agricultural broadcasting.

HOME AGENTS' NEWSLETTER, Vol 1, No. 1, dated February 1943, has just found its way to the editorial office from New Mexico. It is as up-to-date as the income tax and much more interesting. If the home demonstration agent follows the "What's Cookin'" department she is sure to know the answers.

LEASE-LEND FACTS brought out by Secretary Wickard at the House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings on February 4 showed that agricultural products, mostly food, constituted 22 percent of all our lend-lease exports up to December 31, 1942 and were valued at $1,329,000,000. The food which we have shipped under lend-lease has been a major factor in keeping Britain in the war. Australia during 1942 did some lend-lease in reverse, contributing more than 80 million pounds of foodstuffs to our fighting men in the South Pacific. New Zealand did her share to the tune of 27 million pounds. In 1943, Britain has agreed to provide more than 200 million pounds of food to our overseas fighting men.

WARTIME EXTENSION WORK reported during February featured Victory Gardens, machinery repair, and farm mobilization. Connecticut is getting many requests for garden information. Mississippi is talking the year-round garden with neighborhood and block leaders signing up gardeners. Minnesota extension and machinery trades people held trade-center schools on machinery conservation in 48 counties. Montana machinery check-list cards distributed to farm families are effective.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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508626 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 APRIL 1943 NO. 4

National conference studies neighborhood-leader system

■ Representatives from each of 38 States, including directors, specialists, district agents, county agents, and neighborhood leaders, met for a 4-day session March 3 to 6 to take stock of the neighborhood-leader system of the Extension Service and to lay plans for a further development of a method which is proving its worth in agriculture's wartime program.

Secretary Wickard gave his support of the conference in the following letter sent to Director Wilson to be read to the members of the conference:

"I take the opportunity of this week's conference on the neighborhood-leader system to express my sincere appreciation of the splendid and patriotic service given by the neighborhood leaders of the cooperative extension services.

"It is little more than a year since I told you that I was depending on the Extension Service to train a much larger number of volunteer leaders to help in carrying forward all phases of agriculture's wartime program. That the confidence thus placed in Extension was merited is borne out by the fact that there now are more than 650,000 neighborhood leaders who have given voluntarily of their time to enlist the cooperation of their neighbors in vital war efforts on the farm. I am delighted that such progress is being made.

"As our farmers face the most trying food-production job ever asked of them, the neighborhood-leader system will be of even greater importance than in the past year. It is well that you are holding this conference for the purpose of learning from the past year's experience and strengthening the program for the coming year."

The situation as it now exists was set forth in three panel discussions. The first, by neighborhood leaders from New York, South Carolina, and Maryland, brought out many pertinent points from the viewpoint of the leaders themselves. Other panel discussions were devoted to the system as seen by the county agricultural and home demonstration agents and from the viewpoint of the State workers.

The heavy work of the conference was done in seven workshops. The first, on organization and objectives, pointed out the need for further effort on the delineation of natural neighborhoods and communities and on the selection, training, and recognition of neighborhood leaders. The establishment of community chairmen or other machinery to assist in guiding neighborhood leaders and the integration of the neighborhood-leader system with other extension methods to fit it into the community and its existing organizations were suggested. The importance of taking stock of the neighborhood-leader system to find out where we are and to think through and plan for needed adjustments, as well as further training of all extension personnel, was emphasized. More effort on analyzing and making more specific the jobs the neighborhood leaders can do was recommended to produce effective results.

A steering committee at county, State, and Federal levels was recommended to guide, advise, and service the neighborhood-leader system. This group also expressed the need for considering further the contribution that may be made by the youth left on farms.

Another workshop studied and reported on the selection and planning of jobs for the leaders to do. They suggested that such jobs should be vital to the war effort—something urgent which should reach every family in the neighborhood in a relatively short time and require action on the part of the neighbors. The assignment should be specific and within the ability of the ordinary leader. It should be something which cannot be done better in any other way.

Other groups reported on training the neighborhood leader, on the kind of written material which can best be used by the leaders, on the type of recognition and support which is most helpful, the part which the specialist plays in the system, and on appraising the value of the work.

Utilizing every labor resource

■ Plans for maximum production are being crystallized as planting gets under way. Extension's part in the national labor program is to mobilize all local resources, inaugurate an efficiency-educational program, and help in making city women and youth available for work on farms. Reports indicate that agents are ready for action in each of these fields.

Some counties, as Summit County, Ohio, are setting up voluntary exchange centers in each township to share both labor and machinery with the maximum efficiency. Other counties are successfully using neighborhood leaders as in Clinton County, Ohio, where groups of neighborhood farmers work out their own problems and report to township chairmen. Two parishes in Louisiana put in a big acreage of string beans for canning and have arranged to dismiss school as soon as they are ready to pick.

In Minnesota, the Governor has appointed Director Miller as State manpower director, and all of the agencies working on the problem have agreed to cooperate fully in developing a unified State program. A State committee, with Director Miller as chairman, has planned a unified program for the State. One subcommittee has developed a program for mobilization and placement in counties and communities. Under the Minnesota plan, trade area committees are set up by the county committee to consider the present placement organization and to recommend either a continuation of the present arrangement or specific changes. This committee will provide for listing the needs of the farmers in the trade center area and for mobilization in cooperation with the county committee.

Illinois reports that considerable progress has been made in local solutions to local problems arising from discussion at school district wartime educational meetings which have been made a big factor in stimulating farm thinking and action.

Farm and home week travels

Wisconsin seeks solution of transportation difficulties

Wisconsin's Farm and Home Week, bowing to emergency conditions for the third time in 30 years, went "on the road" this winter to reach farmers in every part of the State.

Ordinarily, Wisconsin's annual midwinter gathering of farmers and homemakers, like those in other States, is held on the campus and in the laboratories and feed lots of the State University. In 1941 and 1917, disease epidemics forced cancellation. This year, mileage rationing convinced Wisconsin college officials that they could not reasonably expect farm people to travel great distances.

Accordingly, plans were laid for eight separate farm and home weeks—one each at Antigo, in the northeastern corner of the State; Green Bay, a lake shore city; Fond du Lac, in the east central section; Whitewater, in the southeast; Platteville, in the southwest; La Crosse, for the western area; Wisconsin Rapids, near the center of the State; and Rice Lake, in the far northwest.

Speakers Work in Relays

Each area had a 2-day program. Beginning Monday, January 18, three simultaneous meetings were opened at Antigo, one each on crops, livestock, and homemaking.

The next morning, the first corps of speakers moved on, and the same program was given at Green Bay. A meeting on prices, priorities, and rationing followed at Antigo. Then a second homemakers' section concluded the Antigo meeting on Tuesday afternoon, and those speakers continued to Green Bay. Meanwhile the livestock and crops people and the first homemaker group moved to Fond du Lac to open another program.

Four cities were visited in this fashion the first week, and the last of the second group was completed at Rice Lake, January 29. The second week, Associate Extension Director Warren Clark acted as chairman of the sessions devoted to prices, priorities, and rationing, which attracted urban as well as rural groups.

In the days when the program was held in Madison, the custom had been to award certificates of honorary recognition to outstanding farmers and homemakers. This year the recognition committee found that the six people to be honored were each from a different area, and that the two strong alternates were from the two remaining areas. The committee decided to recognize eight instead of six—one each at banquets in each area. At these ceremonies, Dean Chris L. Christensen represented the University in awarding the recognition certificates.

Banquet programs were planned to give farm people a rest from talk about farming, and a keener insight into national and world problems. The roster of speakers included Dr. John Earl Baker, former Inspector General of the Burma Road; Stanley Johnston, war correspondent in the South Pacific; Lt. Leona Jackson, navy nurse taken prisoner on Guam; President C. A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin; Ensigns Elton Wilkins and Lonnie Coker, just back from active duty in the Pacific; Noble Clark, Associate Director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station; and Carl Neprud, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. Each dinner was attended by one or two of these speakers. All eight banquets were sold out, and about 3,200 people attended.

Farmers Brave Bad Weather and Roads

Meetings at Antigo, Green Bay, and Fond du Lac had blizzards and subzero weather, Wisconsin's worst in years, for competition. Whitewater's program came as farm people were beginning to "dig themselves out." The last four meetings had much better weather, though road conditions were still difficult.

Although attendance at the eight meetings varied widely, local committees and university officials were highly satisfied with it and with the interest taken in the sessions. In each instance, the host county was widely represented, and adjoining counties invariably sent sizable delegations. Extension specialists and research workers alike commented on the number of new faces they saw.

In a studied review of the 2-week road tour, college people saw certain values as well as some weaknesses in the program.

The weather displayed its contrariness, but that is to be expected during a winter program. Certainly, such weather can bring its problems to a campus Farm and Home Week.

Missed Visits to Laboratories

A more important objection to the tour was that Farm and Home Week visitors were denied visits to the laboratories and other facilities available at Madison. Speakers exhibited charts to show that hogs need alfalfa and other green feeds. But that is a story which can be told far more strikingly at the feed lot than with the aid of a chart.

Extension people found that there is such a thing as a "natural" host town. The interest local people and local organizations take in preliminary plans helps to indicate what type of hosts they will be. This factor must not be underestimated in making plans for a traveling farm program of the Wisconsin type.

The ideal town, it seems agreed, is one large enough to handle a crowd without difficulty but not so large as to "smother" the meeting or to remove it completely from the farm background.

How Madison, the university town, felt about the plan and what it was accomplishing, is best expressed in extracts from an editorial in the Wisconsin State Journal:

"The modernized farmers' institute . . . stresses what farmers can do to meet the increased production quotas asked by the Federal Government.

"Research by the University is reported back at these sessions, and Wisconsin farmers will put the perfected practices into use in many ways. Seeds new to Wisconsin, different ways of planting, and other changes are outlined as aids to boosting production.

"The hazards in the way of reaching the goals are mountainous, but word comes back that the Wisconsin farmer is not awed or shouting quits. He is simply absorbing all the science he can get, and promising to put it to use to meet the production needed for feeding us, our fighters, and our allies."

As for farm people themselves, the program delighted them. The only objections were to the practice of conducting crop and livestock meetings simultaneously and thus competing with each other. Probably, another year, this would be changed.

Will Follow Plan for "Duration"

As to actual plans for another year, it is, of course, too early to make decisions. This year's meetings made clear that farmers will travel any reasonable distance for the information they need and want, even under abnormally bad weather conditions. Certainly, meetings on the campus are out of the question; but, on the basis of this year's experience, some place within 50 miles, the radius on which these Wisconsin meetings were based, appears to be a "reasonable" distance.

Plans for Farm and Home Week after the war are naturally getting little consideration now. Some rural people have expressed the opinion that they should like to keep Farm and Home Week on the road, bringing it right out to the farm. Others, recognizing the limitations of a traveling program, have entered the debate on the other side. The second opinion is best expressed by a prominent farmer, who told college people: "The new Farm and Home Week is good, and extra worth while now, because we can't go to Madison. But don't let it take the place of the old program—the exhibits, demonstrations, experiments, and crop and breed association meetings. The way you're doing it now is unquestionably the best for wartime. But those of us who have been at the regular program know that the new plan can't possibly offer as much as the old one did."

Increasing labor efficiency

■ With the general shortage of farm labor hitting all parts of the country, only two kinds of solution are possible. One is to get more labor and the other, to make better use of what we have.

E. R. Jackman, extension specialist in farm crops at Oregon State College, has concentrated on the second solution, with particular reference to saving labor in putting up hay. Hay is a vital factor in Oregon's dairy and livestock production, hence any reduction in hay supplies would be reflected in the Food-for-Victory campaign.

Jackman approached this task as he has many others. His first principle is, that to get a practical program working the experiences of successful farmers will have to be obtained. The next principle is, that to spread a new or improved idea it will have to be put into a form that will attract attention and get sympathetic hearing.

Following out this idea, he sent letters to scores of farmers in all parts of the State asking for their experiences in putting up hay with the least amount of labor. After receiving this information, Jackman compiled it and added his own observations. He then began sending it out to the county agents in his own distinctive and decidedly bright and interesting mimeographed letters.

His first letter on this program was sent out late in November 1941, when the prospective shortage of labor in 1942 was apparent. Numerous ways were discussed of "cheating the labor bogey" by using more pasture, hogging and sheeping off certain crops, employing crop rotations that will avoid use of extra labor, and using labor-saving machinery when the machinery itself could be had. In this letter, the hay program was only touched on by referring to the fact that pick-up balers are good business where hay is to be baled anyway, and that, in most places, the practice of cocking hay is wasteful because it requires extra labor and increases the drying time of hay, thereby increasing the danger from rain.

Results of Jackman's inquiries of farmers showed that efficiency in handling hay varied from 1 ton a man a day, where hay was shocked by hand, hauled on wagons, and forked into barns by hand, to 11 tons a man a day, where buck rakes and slide stackers were used. The estimated cost of moving hay from windrow to barn or stack ranged all the way from 60 cents to $4 a ton.

The results of this farmer survey were sent to all county agents and cooperating farmers; the methods were tabulated and actual comments included. One comment, from John Porter of Long Creek, follows:

"Curly Lodge told me that the beaver slide stacker is the fastest way known to man to stack hay. He said that Sam Ross at quitting time counts his stackers, and if they are not all there, tears down haystacks until he finds them; and up to date he hasn't lost a man, but he has had that outfit only the last few years."

Another comment, from Jack Proebstel, was that "all this talk and the methods devised for keeping what farm labor we have is Bologna in its purest form. If I were a hired hand and could get $10 or $12 a day in a defense industry, I wouldn't stay myself, and neither would you."

Robert Weir reported that if hay is yarded first, it has a chance to settle and the loads go up better. He has a derrick mounted on wheels which does not need taking down to be moved.

These are merely samples of the information sent out in April 1942, which certainly carried a down-to-earth flavor of practicality.

In May, just before hay season started, Jackman followed with a letter "to give some preliminary information on what I believe to be 'tops' in hay-making methods." This letter included a description of the Montana slide, or beaver slide stacker.

Figures supplied by Sam Ross, a Jordan Valley farmer, were quoted showing that he averaged 140 tons of hay put up a day with a five-man crew at a daily cash cost of only $26.50. This amounted to just under 20 cents a ton for all cash expenses. If it came to a showdown, Ross said, two men could pile up 100 tons of hay daily by this method. Although the hay would not be stacked in very neat piles, it would keep till feeding-out time.

Jackman also reported to the county agents that Earl Price of the agricultural engineering department had prepared a blueprint showing construction of this type of stacker and also that some models had been made. A few farmers were able to make these stackers in time for the 1942 haying season. This past winter the campaign was continued, the model stackers being taken to various livestock growers' and other farmers' meetings where blueprints were also available.

Jackman's conclusions, after his study of haying methods, are that for small or medium-sized ranches a jayhawk stacker is the best labor-saver. This is a combination buck rake and stacker. One man can operate it and can deliver hay onto a stack at either end or anywhere along either side. This permits a fairly large stack to be built by two men. For the large ranches, however, he is recommending the beaver or Montana slide stacker.

By means of his human-interest letters, his equally interesting radio programs, and news stories, Jackman has succeeded effectively in calling widespread attention to one possibility for solving the farm labor problem. Needless to say, his letters are welcomed in county agents' offices, where mail piles up in such quantities that much of the mimeographed material slides into the wastebasket without receiving much attention.

Seeds from Nebraska to Russia

Loading certified oats seed for shipment to Russia. Many Nebraskans contributed to the fund to buy seed for the valiant Russian farmers to plant this spring. Nebraskans were particularly interested because some of their best varieties of wheat originally came from Russia—such varieties as the Turkey Red and the Kharkov. More than $120 was raised at the annual extension conference for the purpose as described in the March REVIEW.

Victory vitamins keep young Nevadans growing

■ "Making America strong by making Americans stronger" is an old story to folks in Nevada. For the last 20 years they have been working together on this idea in the "keep growing" nutrition program for school children. Local leaders, school staffs, parents, and children have cooperated with home demonstration agents in carrying on these nutrition demonstrations in their communities. As a result, nearly 52,000 children in 13 of Nevada's 17 counties have grown sturdier. Recently, 86 percent of the school children were found to be in good nutritional condition as compared to only 56 percent in 1922, when the Extension Service launched this health crusade.

More milk, fruit, and vegetables in the children's diet has been the main battle cry of the campaign, and there has been a marked increase in the consumption of these health foods through better use of local supplies. The importance of a good lunch for the growing child has also been emphasized - better quality lunches at home and at school. Supervised lunch periods have been established in many schools. At first the home-prepared box lunches were supplemented by hot food brought in thermos bottles or food in individual pint jars reheated at school. Later, WPA assistance was obtained to provide an entire hot meal, in some cases supplemented by surplus commodities provided by the Surplus Marketing Administration. There was practicaly none of this activity when the keep-growing demonstrations were started.

Progress has also been made in supplying extra nourishment for the unusually slow-growing and easily fatigued children and for whole school groups where the local food supply is inadequate. This is another nutrition activity first sponsored by the keep-growing project and has flourished in later years with the assistance of the AMA. Last year, 29 communities carried on some type of supplemental feeding for school children. Fruit was made available by the AMA, and funds for additional food were provided by service clubs, parent-teacher associations, homemakers' clubs, or by local families who donated home-produced milk, fruit, and vegetables.

The Victory Garden campaign was especially emphasized in all the keep-growing communities during the past year. This made all participants more conscious of the Nation-wide effort to improve nutrition and health. There were one-third more gardens in the State than formerly. The biggest increase was on farms and ranches. However, in many urban and suburban areas, vegetables were grown in back yards.

Children enrolled in keep-growing demonstrations also took an active part in the State-wide campaign for the use of enriched bread and flour. A little leaflet on the enrichment program, entitled "America Needs Health Citizens. Do Your Part. Eat Enriched Flour, Bread, and Cereals," was put out by the State Nutrition Council. This was placed in the hands of all local leaders and teachers and distributed by community organizations to homes. It was made the basis for class discussion, and methods were worked out for arousing home and community interest and cooperation.

Particularly important, under present war conditions, is the emphasis on the posture phase of the keep-growing program. School children have been urged to get more sleep and to avoid that "slump" so characteristic of the growing child in summer. Douglas County has done a splendid job of stimulating posture consciousness. Nearly all the school children there rated "good posture" on last year's health reports.

Freedom from physical defects also has an important bearing upon ability to gain and maintain good nutrition and good health. Last year the children in 24 of these keep-growing communities received physical inspections by doctors and nurses of the Public Health Service. They also received guidance in obtaining needed medical assistance. Each child was given an opportunity to be immunized against smallpox and diphtheria and to take the patch test for tuberculosis. Dental needs of the children were taken care of if the family wished to have the work done.

Some type of classroom instruction in nutrition, posture, and health habits was given in 56 communities during the past year. Home and community interest in good nutrition was stimulated by nutrition-for-defense educational activities carried on by 51 keep-growing communities. These activities included exhibits, demonstrations, skits, and keep-growing achievement days. Twenty communities celebrated Child Health Day on or near the first of May. Nearly 3,500 persons were reached through these Nutrition-for-defense activities.

Washoe County had a particularly fine record in supplementary activities last year. All 16 schools had a supervised lunch period and served a hot food during cold weather. All the schools gave instruction in nutrition and health habits. Fifteen schools had supplementary feeding, and 13 had physical-inspection periods. Nine schools in this county have scales, and seven of them had regular weighing days.

Last year the usual health booklet contest was abandoned in order to cooperate with the State-wide nutrition poster contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council. This contest was open to all school children of the State, and keep-growing demonstrators won their full share of the awards. All these posters created much interest, not only while they were being made, but during the time they were on exhibit in schools, store windows, and group meetings of various kinds.

The posters put out by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, were placed on display in classrooms and did much to develop an understanding of the nutrition-for-defense campaign. There was a widespread feeling of satisfaction that the keep-growing nutrition standards so closely agreed with those set forth in the "national nutrition yardstick" which these posters illustrated.

Will war babies be healthy babies?

■ War brings many conditions and situations that might menace the health and well-being of children. Forward-looking mothers of Lee County, Ala., are arming themselves against these dangers by their activity in better-baby clubs. Any mother with young children is eligible to belong. The clubs, sponsored by the county health department and Extension Service, are all a part of Alabama's health program for rural mothers and children. Members of home demonstration clubs, parent-teacher associations, and missionary societies have been working together wholeheartedly to make the health project a success. They have been helping to raise money to establish a permanent clinic which can be enlarged to provide all types of health service for the rural area.

A particularly enthusiastic group of mothers meets each month at the schoolhouse in Smith's Station, where health clinics are conducted and demonstrations given on child care. At one meeting the county health doctor and nurse examined 10 babies, 27 preschool children, and 6 young school children. About 40 women came to the club that day, and while they waited their turn in the clinic, they looked at an interesting display of clothes. On hand to explain the exhibit, showing the types of clothes mothers and babies should wear, was Home Agent Margaret Oliver, who has played such a big part in this health drive.

At an earlier meeting, the Lee County

mothers saw a demonstration on Canning the Baby's Budget, which gave the mothers many pointers on their children's diet and showed them how to can vegetable purées and juices for 1- and 2-year-olds. On another occasion, a pediatrician gave a talk and screened a sound movie on infant care. Another meeting featured a talk by Elta Majors, extension child care specialist, on developing the child's personality. Discussions were led by club leaders on Respect for Authority and Home Duties. A demonstration on making homemade toys was the high light of a later club meeting.

One of the greatest problems in getting the clubs organized was transportation for mothers who wanted to come to the club but had no conveyance. Home demonstration women formed a transportation committee and arranged for this. Another problem, partly solved, is that a number of mothers work in the Phenix City and Columbus mills and do not get off from work until 4 or 4:30. The health doctor and nurses have been very cooperative in holding the clinic open late for these mothers. Sometimes neighbors have brought the children for examination when the mother could not come. Because many women could not attend the clinic and a club meeting held at different times, it was decided to emphasize the clinic, where a display and short demonstration for the women would be provided, and to hold the regular club meetings quarterly.

Tennessee enrolls 80 percent of farm families to grow three-fourths of their own food

■ With 2 years' experience in enrolling farm families in a State-wide home food-supply program, the Tennessee Extension Service started a drive early in 1942 to double the 1941 enrollment of 106,000.

The program was originated in 1940, by Governor Cooper in cooperation with the Extension Service and other agencies, as a peacetime plan to encourage farm families to produce 75 percent or more of the food needed by the family for a well-balanced, healthful diet. The objective was to help them to be more self-sufficient and better fed by producing the vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, eggs, and other foods needed for home consumption.

In 1940, 61,000 families were enrolled in the program; in 1941, 106,000; and in 1942, 201,504—80 percent of the farm families or one-third of the State's total population.

The plan for enrolling families in the program has been the same from the beginning, except for intensification.

When war was declared in December 1941, the practices involved in this program assumed a new and more far-reaching significance. By growing most of their own food supplies, farmers not only could help themselves, but could make a real contribution to the war effort by producing surpluses for sale as well or making foods they would otherwise buy for their own use available for feeding our soldiers and our allies.

Thus, with 2 years' experience in a peacetime program that had suddenly become of vital importance in the war program of the Nation, the Extension Service set out in 1942 to enroll at least 200,000 families.

From the beginning, the program has been directed by a State home food-supply committee, composed of heads of the various State and National agencies and of farm organizations interested in rural welfare, working in cooperation with county committees. Each year the Governor has issued a proclamation designating a week during the early spring as Home Food Supply and Better-Nutrition Week. This week climaxes an intensive educational and enrollment campaign conducted by county farm and home agents and others and serves to focus State-wide attention of both farm families and the urban population on the importance of home-produced foods from both an economic and a health standpoint. In 1942, the war need added impetus to the program.

Newspaper publicity, radio programs, motion pictures, slides, charts, posters, circular letters, and leaflets have had an important place in the enrollment campaign as well as a sustaining interest and providing helpful production information throughout the year. Civic and educational organizations, chain and independent food stores, and other interested groups have been of great assistance.

The program is carried to farm families at winter and spring rallies, community meetings, and county program-planning meetings and, individually, by garden and poultry home demonstration club leaders.

All farmers, white and Negro—farm owners, tenants, sharecroppers—are eligible to take part. It costs them nothing. The only requirement is that the head of the farm family sign a simple enrollment card pledging the best efforts of the family to raise three-fourths of its food and agreeing to keep a record of what is produced. This card is kept on file in the office of the chairman of the county home food-supply committee, so that the enrolled family can be given all possible advice and help by trained agricultural workers. In most counties either the county agent or the home agent is chairman of the committee.

Enrollment in the home food-supply program takes place principally at county rallies and community meetings. Each family that enrolls is given a Tennessee Home Food Supply for Victory sticker, which is usually placed on a window of the home, or on the automobile windshield. The sticker identifies a progressive farm family participating in the program.

To create and sustain interest, the home food-supply program is conducted as a game in which all members of the family like to take part. At the time of enrollment, the family is supplied with a score card which provides a simple and convenient method of keeping a record of the food produced. It gives suggestions for a well-balanced diet, and shows the amounts of various foods needed by one person for a year. The food-production goal of the family is then obtained by multiplying the requirements for one person by the number of persons in the family. That goal is assigned a value of 1,000 points.

Throughout the year, each enrolled family keeps a record of the food produced and used. At the end of the season, these amounts are entered on the score card. The card is then turned in to the chairman of the county home food supply committee to be scored by a special judging committee.

The total possible score is 1,000 points. A score of 750 points indicates that the family has produced on the farm three-fourths of the food consumed, and a certificate of recognition is awarded.

Certificate of Recognition

Each certificate of recognition is signed by the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Tennessee, the Director of Vocational Agricultural Education, and the State Director of the Farm Security Administration. The recipient's name is inscribed on the certificate, and a blue star is placed on it for each year the farm family has been successful in raising three-fourths of its food at home. The certificate is then placed in a handsome walnut frame, glassed, and wired on the back, ready to hang on the wall. Throughout the State, these certificates may be found in farm homes where they are pointed to with pride by the entire family.

The certificates are awarded by the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, other State or Federal agricultural officials, or prominent local leaders. In many counties, the awards are made at harvest dinners, where everyone receives ample quantities of good home-cooked Tennessee food.

Manpower and foodpower in Britain

Francis Flood—world traveler and former midwestern farm editor, who was employed for several years by the United States Department of Agriculture, and is now with the British Supply Council—recently gave the following description of British agriculture under wartime conditions.

■ Can farmers, United States or British, in the face of labor shortage and other difficulties, keep farm production at the present high levels? If so, how? In the United States the question is to be answered in 1943. In Britain the answer is already on the record of four wartime harvests.

In the United States, the urge to greater farm production is the knowledge that food will help to win the war. United States farmers plant for victory; British farmers plant for life or death.

Britain is only about the size of Iowa and Indiana, but has 47 million people to feed, a third the population of the whole United States. Pre-war Britain imported almost two thirds of her food supply. A little more than one third of her ships were needed to bring in that food. Then came the war. Most of Britain's nearby sources of imported food were lost to the Axis, and her ships were either sunk or needed to carry munitions of war and soldiers throughout the Empire, for patrol work, and moved in slow convoys.

Britain met these problems in three ways: (1) by increase of home production; (2) by rigidly rationing food so that it would serve to its maximum; (3) by getting food from other parts of the world, wherever shipping would permit, including lend-lease food from United States.

Britain's total plowed acreage has increased by 50 percent since 1939. Yields have also increased under pressure from the County Committees who exercise rigid war time controls.

By 1941 it was apparent the limit had been reached. In the face of labor shortage and other obstacles it was even doubtful if the level could be maintained. The problem in 1941 was much like that of the United States now. Could the peak be maintained? The answer in 1942 was a substantial increase. And the goals for 1943 call for a still further increase.

Britain now produces nearly two thirds of its present reduced food supply, as compared to little more than one third pre war.

This has not been an uncontrolled general increase, coaxed from farmers by higher prices. It has been a planned adjustment, under the strict control of the Ministry of Agriculture and the County War Committees. Oats production increased by 75 percent, potatoes 71 percent, total grain crops 62 percent, and vegetables 50 percent. While the number of beef cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry has been reduced, dairy production has increased in spite of labor shortage. Since the dairy cow furnishes more food per acre or per ton of feedstuffs than do meat animals, dairying has been increased at the expense of meat production.

This bigger farmed acreage is in spite of the loss of thousands of acres of good farm land taken by the Army and R. A. F. for the hundreds of airfields and army camps scattered all over England. Now more airfields are being built for reverse lend-lease bases for the United States.

New Land

Besides plowing up arable pastures, Britain reclaimed much new land that had never been farmed before, including scrub, moors, steep hillsides, and rough land. For example, in the winter of 1940-41, at the height of the Battle of Britain, when one of every five homes in all Britain was being destroyed or damaged, over 150,000 acres of completely waste marshland were drained and reclaimed and are now in production. Big estates, golf courses, parks, gardens, and similar areas in Britain have been put under the plow. Many fields are plowed now for the first time in a hundred years. Today there is no idle acre in Britain.

Yields per acre have been stepped up, and farming in Britain now under the strict control of the County War Committees, is at its most productive level. The national average wheat yield in England is 36 bushels per acre, twice that of the United States.

Wartime Farming Difficulties

Kent County, England (The White Cliffs of Dover County), is an example of England's wartime farming in the face of difficulties. There on the Chalk Cliffs the English farm under direct shellfire from the big guns in France.

There, as throughout England, every level field of a few acres or larger is studded with wooden poles stuck in the ground at intervals of a few rods to prevent invading planes from landing. These must be farmed around. Tank traps and home guard trenches are slashed right across the fields to be farmed around, adding labor. Grain stacks must be scattered, instead of bunched for efficient threshing, to avoid incendiary bombs. Cows must be penned at night in scattered barns and corrals to guard against the herd being wiped out by bombs. All this means more work in the face of labor shortage. On farms near R. A. F. fields, farmers found it almost impossible to use horses because of the frequent air battles at low levels during the Battle of Britain.

One would, of course, expect Kent County's production to fall off under such conditions—but the figures show that Kent County's 166,000 acres under the plow in 1939 had increased to 260,000 acres in 1942.

Other handicaps include a farm labor shortage much more acute than in the United States, a farm machinery shortage much more acute than in the United States, and the black-outs, which of course, exist on every farm. Every farmhouse and every barn and corral and shed are completely black all night and every night. This is a very real handicap to production.

Farm Labor

The farm labor problem has been partly met by the use of the Women's Land Army. This consists of girls who have enlisted for the duration, to serve as "hired men," just as other English women have enlisted in the various armed services. These are recruited from the cities, since farm girls are frozen on the land anyway. In many cases women do all the work on large dairy farms. At present there are over 50,000 of these regularly enlisted Land Army girls who work a minimum of 48 hours a week for small pay and under regular official discipline. Today these girls, chiefly from the cities, are one of the actual mainstays of English farming.

Another substitute for labor is greater use of tractors. To buy a new tractor a farmer must share the use of it with his neighbors, under strict supervision of the County Committee. The County Committee itself owns tractors and machinery and does custom work with Land Army girls and other labor for farmers at cost. In one county, Northumberland, the County Committee owns and operates 500 tractors. No machine is idle. They are tractor farming at night under dim-out lighting conditions.

Old people who had quit farming years ago now do full-time or part-time heavy farm work and stand their regular fire watching, plane spotting and home guard watches besides. Elderly people, formerly retired, are a large part of the farm labor in Britain today.

Food Rationing

In England food has been carefully rationed for 3 years. This prevents waste. It makes the food serve its maximum usefulness. United States farmers will be glad to know that the food they raise which goes to England serves to its maximum, because of rationing. Rationing has saved the day in England.

Lend-Lease Food in England

Lend-lease food from United States now furnishes something under 10 percent of England's total food supply, and something under 25 percent of her total protein food supply.

United States farmers will be interested to know that food in England produces more planes, tanks, and guns and other munitions of war per ton than it does in the United States. England, with one-third of the United States population, produces far more planes and tanks and guns than the United States per capita—until last summer actually more in total each month. With the United States producing these war materials at such an amazingly high rate this means that England's 47,000,000 population is producing very efficiently, on a very limited food supply.

United States farmers will also be glad to know that of all this production of planes and tanks and guns by England, most of it is exported from England to foreign United Nations fronts—which are United States fronts. When building up for the African campaign, for instance, 80 percent of all of Britain's munitions production was exported from Britain.

Thus lend-lease food to England contributes to the making of planes, tanks, and guns just as does food to Detroit—more so if one considers the fact that England produces on the minimum dietary level, while the United States is on a very high dietary level, very near an all-time peak level, the best fed of all the United Nations.

United States farmers who have increased food production and who plan further increases for 1943, or the American housewife who watches her family's diet more carefully, will be glad to know that extra food thus made available for lend-lease supplies to England contributes so directly, and without waste, to the production of planes, tanks, and guns for the United Nations' effort.

Taxation

Income taxes are incomparably higher in Britain than in the United States and have been for some time, even than the new United States income tax level.

The standard income tax rate is 50 percent. For a single man the income tax begins at $440 a year. For a married man at $624.

Manpower

Of the 33 million people in Britain between the ages of 14 and 65 there are 23½ million working full time in industry or the armed forces. Another 2 million are working part time. This rate for the United States would mean about 65 million, which is the figure suggested by the President as the total manpower of the United States to be mobilized.

In Britain, 67½ percent of the girls between the ages of 14 and 17, and 77 percent of the boys are now engaged in war work. About 8 million women have been mustered into industry in Britain, of which 2½ million did not work in peacetime. About 13 percent of Britain's steel workers are women and nearly 50 percent of Britain's aircraft workers are women.

There are about 250 thousand women in Britain's armed services, purely military organizations, with over 13 thousand of them actually under fire alongside the men in the anti-aircraft batteries.

Britain's War Effort

About two-thirds of Britain's national income goes directly to the war effort, the rest to meet civilian needs—which come last. (This compares to something under one-half of the United States national income currently devoted to the war effort.)

Normally the people of Britain spend about one-fifth of their income on their Government and four-fifths on themselves. Today they spend about three-fifths to fight the war and about two-fifths on themselves.

One home out of every five in all England has been damaged or destroyed by bombs—more than 2½ million homes. These are constant reminders scattered throughout England that the war effort comes first.

Feed goes from surplus to deficit areas

■ Pooling of orders and cooperative buying directly from areas having large surpluses of feed are saving money for many Texas livestock men. C. E. Bowles, organization and cooperative marketing specialist for the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service, says reports from county agricultural agents indicate that farmers can save about $500 a carload by assembling orders and doing their own buying.

The movement is an outgrowth of feed-crop shortage in some sections of the State and an overwhelming abundance in others. Farmers in central and east Texas, for example, made a short crop. The success of the Victory program for increased production of meat and other essential protein foods was threatened for lack of feed. Prices for feed bought through dealers left little or no margin for the feeder.

On the other hand, many west Texas counties made and gathered one of the largest grain-sorghum crops in their history. Again, supply and demand controlled the situation, but adversely for the growers. Prices for this grain on the farms were barely enough to pay production costs.

To bring producers and feeders together, a survey was made to locate supplies, establish points of contact, and arrive at approximate prices. The results of the survey were made available to county agricultural agents in the counties that were short of feed. Although a number of counties have started programs of cooperative buying, Mr. Bowles says that the movement is little more than getting under way. Accordingly, no estimates can be made of the total volume which will be bought, or the savings likely to be made to farmer-buyers. He estimates, however, that about 100 counties will take part in this direct buying program.

Meanwhile, reports show that Erath County farmers have bought 31 carloads, and farmers of Lee County more than 1½ million pounds of grain. An estimated saving of $15,000 resulted to Erath County purchasers and approximately $7,000 to those in Lee County. This feed is being used largely for production of essential food, meat, milk, and eggs, and the savings through cooperative buying have enabled farmers to purchase war bonds.

The source of the grain is in the south plains and western tier of counties. Reports from county agricultural agents show that Castro County has 1 million bushels of threshed grain available; Cochran, 20 carloads; Dawson, 10,000 tons; Floyd, 750 tons; Hale, 1 million bushels; Lamb, several hundred carloads; Lubbock, 35,000 tons; Lynn, 500 carloads, and so on.

In addition to purchases for Erath and Lee Counties, J. O. Moosberg, county agricultural agent, reports receipt of one 83,000-pound carload of threshed maize by Shelby County farmers, and B. F. Gray, county agricultural agent, reports delivery of two carloads of bulk threshed maize in Van Zandt County, and a third ordered. The estimated saving to the farmer-buyers was $500 a carload. Also reported were cooperative purchases of 1,200 sacks of milo by 24 members of the Burton Farm Bureau, Washington County, which involved a saving of $360.

Farm fair of the air

Because of the rubber shortage and transportation difficulties, Adair County, Okla., had no State fair last year. Instead, a farm fair of the air was broadcast over Station KVOO. Representative farm women told how they were replacing men in farm work. One woman has a "pet milk" route and collects whole milk from the farmers. Another woman produces strawberries, blackberries, boysenberries, apples, dairy products, and poultry. Another farm homemaker is increasing her poultry and egg production as her contribution to victory.

An exhibit of agricultural and homemaking products was displayed in a downtown store window. The Zion Home Demonstration Club set up their exhibit of a 1-week canning budget for a family of 5. Various home-produced canned products were displayed, also rugs and 15 kinds of articles made from sacks, such as housecoats, pot holders, bath mats, comfort protectors, pillows, quilts, pillowcases, dresses, shorts, pajamas, bonnets, luncheon cloths, tea towels, and baby linen.

Orchard spray rigs are efficient fire fighters in Michigan

■ War has called attention to the importance of rural fires. In Michigan the initial demand for civilian protection from incendiary bombs has led to adoption of the State's thousands of fruit and vegetable spray rigs as potential fire fighters.

Rural fire prevention campaigns were Nation-wide a year ago. The Extension Service agricultural engineers at Michigan State College cooperated with county agricultural agents in setting up organizations in every county in the State. As in other States, schools distributed individual farm check sheets, and fire hazards were found and corrected throughout Michigan. Farms cannot be sacrificed to fire, even accidentally, when the production from every farm is necessary in total food production.

More than 20,000 spray rigs do duty in Michigan in protecting orchards, potato acreages, and other vegetable and fruit production from insect and disease damage. Why not, reasoned the college specialists, make potential fire fighters out of these spray rigs?

Two counties became so enthused that they set up county wide service. The spray rigs which they purchased are specially mounted on trucks and do service only in fighting fires. Kent County and Alcona County have such permanent organizations and equipment to serve communities.

Other counties are interested, according to George Amundson, Michigan extension specialist in agricultural engineering. Now, however, the spray rig, or fog fire fighter, is in such demand by military forces for fire fighting that no more rural equipment is available until after the war. In the meantime, however, increased interest is being focused on how the standard spray rigs can be kept ready for rural fire fighting.

One problem is that of winter readiness. Calcium chloride in solution keeps water from freezing, but the solution should not be stored in the metal spray tank. A supply of the solution can be kept in convenient auxiliary concrete or wooden tanks or barrels and dumped, dipped, or pumped into the sprayer tank when needed for fire fighting. The spray rig is cleaned after using the calcium chloride solution as it is after using spray solutions.

Secret of the spray rig is the production of fog. At 600 pounds pressure the water coming from a nozzle is broken up into tiny mist particles. Hot fires in demonstrations and actual fire fighting have been brought under control in 30 to 60 seconds with the use of as little as 20 to 30 gallons of water, broken into this fine spray or fog.

Mr. Amundson says that in spray form 20 gallons of water can absorb as much as 183,720 British thermal units. The 20 gallons of spray falling effectively on the fire will absorb in one minute the heat from burning 13 pounds of coal. That, in 10 hours, would be the equivalent of burning a winter's supply of six tons of coal or 15 short cords of hardwood in other words a hot fire.

More education and demonstrations are planned by the Michigan Extension Service for this year. Rural fire-prevention organizations, county by county, consist of the local conservation officer as chairman, a member of the county defense council, and the county agricultural agent.

This demonstration of fighting fire with the orchard spray rig is typical of those given in Michigan.

Check that cold

To forestall loss of man-days due to colds in wartime's labor shortage, California home demonstration agents have been carrying on a State-wide health project which they call Building Resistance to Colds Through Food and Other Health Habits. They have made use of the radio and newspapers in getting information to California people on how to reduce the number and severity of colds by proper diets.

The extension workers have worked out exhibits on buoyant health, food for convalescents, sickroom equipment, and games for the sick. Two circulars were prepared by California nutrition specialists to be used throughout the drive. The one on colds was approved by University of California medical authorities.

The programs of community meetings held throughout California have covered such subjects as: Signs of buoyant health; charts showing illnesses in the county with their causes; signs of common communicable diseases and how to check their spread in a community; reducing the time of convalescense through food; a movie on colds; a discussion between parent-teacher association and school representatives on problems the school and home face in maintaining health, particularly with respect to colds; a guide to building resistance to colds through food and other health drives; and personal and community responsibilitiy in improving civilian food and health habits during the war.

Up to date, some 1,600 families in 16 counties have been assisted in the prevention of colds and other common illnesses. Nearly 1,400 families in 27 counties have been helped in correcting their diets and in weight control.

"Victory Gardens help pay taxes, furnish food, beat the Axis"

This was the winning couplet of the extension Victory Garden slogan contest in Fulton County, Ind. Aimed at a Victory Garden on every farm, the contest was open to all people of the county, young and old. In all, 222 entries were submitted to the county extension office. The slogans were prepared by individuals, clubs, and even entire families, some of them sending in as many as 18 slogans. Five entries came from Fulton County folk who were wintering in Florida and saw the announcement of the contest in the home newspaper.

Wide publicity was given through the newspapers and circular letters. The slogans of 10 words or less were judged by a committee composed of the county superintendent of schools, a public-library representative, and three other local residents. More than a dozen merchandise prizes, donated by county merchants, were awarded at the garden school. The four "next best" slogans in order of their placings were:

The garden you grow helps beat the foe.

Victory Gardens raised with care
Will help bring Victory everywhere.

Victory Gardens, why, what for?
Raise food, win the war.

Victory Gardens, you and I
Keep Old Glory waving high.

■ Following the Government's request that hogs be fed to heavier weights, Kentucky farmers who are competing in the ton-litter contest reported 19 litters that went to market at an average weight of 2,238 pounds.

A helping hand at mess heartens boys at an Army base

HELEN SUCHY, Home Demonstration Agent, Dodge County, Nebr.

"Certainly this has been an outstanding example of the kind of practical cooperation that can be given the military by civilian organizations. Nebraska has many air bases. For their benefit I hope you have as many Helen Suchys," writes Maj. A. J. Guffanti, commanding officer of the base where Helen Suchy did the work described in this article.

"Though the sun shines hot in summer, and the cold winter wind may blow, it's always fair weather in Nebraska, where real folks grow." Those words of our State song, My Nebraska, will linger long in the memory of the boys at the Army Air Base in Dodge County at Scribner, Nebr.

Arriving at the camp in the dead of winter, on the heels of a young blizzard, most of the men felt that a mistake had been made in their shipping orders, and that surely they were in Alaska, certainly not Nebraska. This same land that looked so much like barren waste land in winter, produces as beautiful fields of grain as can be found anywhere in the world. To the boys far away from home in strange surroundings, however, nothing about the camp seemed beautiful or inviting.

The men at the air base had one break though, that was in having as their commanding officer, Maj. A. J. Guffanti. In the Air Corps lingo of the men at the base, "The Major is right on the beam!"

Immediately, Major Guffanti began to make contact with local civic groups. He found that though the weather could be bitterly cold, the warm welcome given to him and his men more than compensated for the weather.

It was at Major Guffanti's first meeting with the board of directors of the Fremont Chamber of Commerce that the Dodge County Extension Service entered the picture. Walter E. White, county agricultural agent, attended the meeting, and listened to the situation as described by Major Guffanti. The proper feeding of the men was one of the problems. Because the Army has expanded so quickly, and because the average age of the men was low, it was quite natural that those who were assigned as cooks were not fully trained to the point where they had the required knowledge of the proper preparation of food.

Some help was needed in meal planning and preparation. The men in the kitchen were willing, but lacked understanding of the underlying principles of food preparation and selection. The food supply was of the very best quality, and in sufficient quantity. County Agent White suggested that perhaps the home demonstration agent could be of some help in solving the problem, and that is where I came into the picture. Two days later, I met with Major Guffanti, and agreed to visit the base twice a week, to help the cooks with their meal-planning and cooking problems. Miracles aren't happening, but slowly and surely the problems are beginning to disappear. The men are willing and anxious to take suggestions, and they realize that they have much to learn.

All this happened in early December, the Christmas season was approaching, and with it the traditional Christmas dinner. The thought occurred to us, Why not have some of the Dodge County mothers and sisters who have sons and brothers somewhere in the armed forces prepare and serve Christmas dinner to these boys away from home. The plan had the approval of Major Guffanti. Not one woman that was asked to help refused, even though it meant devoting most of her Christmas day to the preparation and serving of the dinner. Fifteen women helped with the dinner.

Candy, nuts, fruit, and cigarettes for the occasion were provided by groups from Hooper, Scribner, and Fremont. In Scribner nearly every homemaker scrimped on the sugar for her own family in order to bake a batch of cookies for the boys. Napkins were made by the pupils of Fremont Junior High School, and schools of District No. 5 in Sarpy County provided nut cups. The dinner was a 100 percent success and the men at the base, as well as the women, had a very Merry Christmas as a result.

Many Army bases, such as the one at Scribner, are scattered throughout our land. Certainly other home demonstration agents would be glad and willing to serve. Every home agent, who is stationed in a county in which a base is located, should make contact with the commanding officer and offer her services. She will find the majority will welcome her with open arms. It's another way of serving on the home front in a field in which we are already trained. No glamour, but a feeling of satisfaction in doing a job that needed to be done right in your own back yard.

Homemakers adopt pledge

The Arkansas homemaker's pledge was developed by the citizenship committee of the Arkansas Home Demonstration Council and is being used as a basis for discussion in many clubs of the council. The citizenship chairman in each club obtains signatures to the pledge and leaves a copy for the homemaker to hang on her own wall. The pledge reads:

MY PLEDGE

AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND AN

ARKANSAS HOMEMAKER

I will accept the following responsibilities proudly and without fear, as we all work together for Victory.

I AM RESOLVED:

TO SUPPORT MY GOVERNMENT in its war efforts, maintaining an everlasting faith in the rightness of our cause, and in our ultimate success.

TO COMBAT DISUNITY by refusing to spread rumors and by working harmoniously with others, placing national success in the war effort above personal comforts and desires.

TO MAINTAIN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY MORALE through a cheerful attitude and an active interest in family and community growth and improvement.

TO COMBAT INFLATION by full cooperation in my Government's efforts to maintain price ceilings. I will buy carefully, cut waste, spend less, and save more.

TO BACK OUR MEN on the battle fronts by turning in all scrap, and by buying war stamps and bonds.

TO COMBAT WASTE through careful salvaging of all usable materials in my home, through production and conservation of foodstuffs, and through care of, and a sharing of, equipment and transportation.

TO COMBAT DISCOURAGEMENT by being cheerful in the face of difficulties, discomforts, and sufferings.

TO KEEP MYSELF AND MY FAMILY FIT by eating nutritious meals, using insofar as possible those foods not needed by our armies or our allies, and by budgeting my work so that I may have adequate time for relaxation, and some time for companionship and for maintaining spiritual ideals.

TO LOOK UPON ALL NECESSARY WAR WORK with a pride that will give it the dignity and distinction it deserves.

Cranberry duster adapted to strawberries

■ From the power dusters of the cranberry bogs of Cape Cod, the use of power dusting for insect control has come to the rescue of the growers of another crop—strawberries. Adapted cranberry dusters have been used seemingly with great success on Cape Cod strawberry beds, and this is probably the only strawberry growing area in the country that is using this kind of machine in the control of the strawberry insects or diseases.

Last season 13 of these machines were used in the town of Falmouth, famous for its strawberry production. Excellent control of strawberry weevil was obtained for the first time. Many growers who had not obtained a full crop in years had a good one last year.

This development came about through the idea of Bertram Tomlinson, Barnstable County agricultural agent, who has the troubles of cranberry growers, strawberry growers, and all other Cape agriculturists on his shoulders.

As "Bert" Tomlinson recalls, the beginning of these experiments, which have led to the utilization of a piece of cranberry apparatus for the benefit of another crop, took place on a Saturday back in May 1939, when he first consulted the manufacturer about the possibility of building such a machine. The first demonstration of power dusting on a Cape strawberry bed was given at East Falmouth, May 23.

For demonstration purposes at this time, Mr. Tomlinson was following out the recommendations of the entomologist who supplied him with the type of dust he was experimenting with and gave him directions to apply it with a hand crank duster, applying it at the rate of 16 to 18 pounds per acre.

"I borrowed a machine of this type and proceeded to attempt to carry out instructions," says Mr. Tomlinson. "After dusting one or two rows and having worked up a good sweat, I was saved from further punishment by weather conditions, and I was glad of the relief.

"On the way home, I pondered this matter and came to the conclusion that anybody who would recommend a hand-type duster for strawberry growers or anyone else to treat an insect like the strawberry weevil, was dealing in theory rather than experience.

"It's a man-killing job, and I could well understand how growers reported to me that they had such machinery but that they would let the weevils eat up the strawberries rather than kill themselves cranking a machine. It was then that I got the idea of adapting a cranberry duster to treating strawberries.

"I talked to the manufacturer on that Saturday in May and told him I wanted the machine for demonstration purposes the following Monday. He looked at me as though he thought I was crazy to expect instant service at such a busy time for him but agreed that, seeing it was I, he would see what he could do. Luck was with him, for the following Monday it rained, so he had one more day; and Tuesday, May 23, he was there on the job in Falmouth with a machine ready for a demonstration.

"We had a few growers out, and the machine did a wonderful job. The idea sold itself at once to the growers, but they did not usually invest much money in farm machinery, and they halted at the idea of paying what they considered such a high price for one machine which would be used only 2 days in each year. Well, that was the beginning of an idea that finally took root with such good results.

"But, before purchasing, you may be sure, the growers had closely observed the work of the first machine that had gone into Falmouth. One was sold in 1941. Last year 11 were sold in Falmouth to the strawberry growers, most of them being owned on shares. The number of share owners to a machine varies from 2 to 5 growers."

This brought the total of cranberry power dusters adapted as strawberry dusters in use to 13, and they will be used to capacity this year. It is estimated that perhaps 200 acres were dusted during the past season. At least 8 tons of arsenate of lead sulfur dust (85–15) was used with excellent results. It was the first season that Mr. Tomlinson can remember when not a single grower made any complaints about weevil injury.

Cranberries were growing wild on Cape Cod when the first settlers came to the region. Now the benefits of cultural methods of the growers of the cranberry crop have been applied to the good advantage of another native American crop—the strawberry.

U. S. D. A. Victory dress revue

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Wickard enjoyed the Victory dress revue on February 10 and marveled at the ingenious methods of wartime saving as shown by models who had made over old garments into new ones, thus saving money to buy war bonds. The revue was sponsored by the Garment Repair Clinic of the Department of Agriculture, over which Mrs. M. L. Wilson presides. Wives of Department officials meet in the patio of Agriculture's Administration Building every afternoon to learn how to patch and make over garments. The dress revue showed that the women had actually put their new skills to practice.

Ethel Regan, home demonstration agent in Prince Georges County, Md., modeled a modish suit made from a man's discarded suit. She brought with her two members of a home demonstration club who wore suits made from left-overs and old garments. Adeline Hoffman, home demonstration agent in Carroll County, Md., also wore a remodeled suit on which she had done a skillful job of "face lifting," as she expressed it.

■ Home demonstration club achievements are featured in the November 5 issue of "This Month in Rural Alabama," the illustrated 8-page feature edited by the extension staff and distributed through weekly newspapers.

Maryland quality egg program follows eggs from nest to table

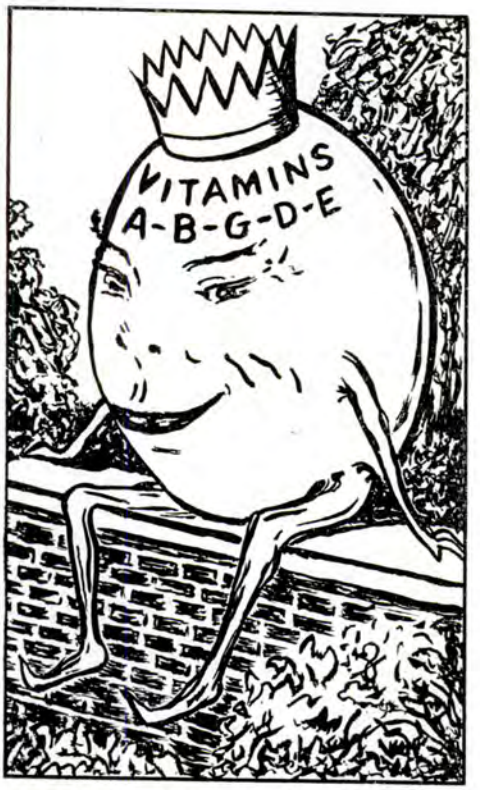
■ Two eggs for breakfast was one of the things that impressed Winston Churchill when visiting the United States. This privilege of egg abundance which Americans are apt to take for granted is cleverly set forth in literature put out by the Maryland Extension Service in a State-wide "egg quality program." Inserted in each carton of a dozen eggs is one of these egg leaflets with the reminder, "Mrs. Housewife, you have just enjoyed the privilege of purchasing a dozen eggs."

Cooperating in Maryland's quality egg program are various organizations of the Maryland poultry industry including wholesale egg dealers, retail merchants, and consumer-service organizations. All are working together for greater production, merchandising, and consumption of more fresh Maryland eggs as a direct contribution to victory.

To start this extension program, two large meetings, extensively publicized, were held. Producers, wholesale and retail distributors, and consumer-leaders conferred and approved the program. Special circulars announcing the quality-egg program have been widely distributed by mail through retail stores and various meetings. These extension circulars emphasize the important role the egg is playing on the home front as a nourishing victory food, and as No. 1 meat substitute in America's share-the-meat program. Egg recipes are also included in some of the literature.

On January 5, at the meeting of the Baltimore Independent Retail Grocers' Association with more than 600 grocers attending, the program was outlined by Dr. F. B. Bomberger, coordinator of marketing of the University of Maryland, who, together with W. H. Rice, Maryland extension poultry specialist, is in charge of the program. Differences between fresh and nonfresh eggs were demonstrated by Mr. Rice with broken eggs and candling. Homer I. Huntington of the Poultry and Egg National Board of Chicago pointed out important features of the Nation-wide program for better utilization of fresh eggs and poultry meat in wartime food programs.

On January 6, at Goucher College, Baltimore, a special meeting for leaders and officers of consumer groups was held. Representatives of the Red Cross Nutrition Program, consumer-center officials, housewives' leagues, city and county high-school home-economics teachers, county home demonstration agents, home-service and radio specialists, and others attended. At this meeting, point rationing for consumers was discussed by Dr. Elinor Pancoast of OPA, Washington, D. C.; The Maryland Quality Egg Program, by Dr. F. B. Bomberger; What Makes a Fresh Egg Fresh, by W. H. Rice; and Fresh Eggs—No. 11 on the Government's List of War Essentials, by Homer I. Huntington. Mary Holloway, home-service specialist of a gas and electric company, demonstrated and discussed Fresh Eggs in the Share the Meat Program.



Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
Filled with vitamins good for all.

This cartoon on the cover of the consumer leaflet was popular with Maryland housewives.

Nature's Defense Package, a sound technicolor film on eggs and their uses, produced by the Poultry and Egg National Board of Chicago, was shown.

Following these meetings, local group meetings of various consumer interests such as adult nutrition classes of home-economics high-school teachers, associations of college women, consumer centers, and housewives' leagues have requested cooperation in staging similar meetings for their membership.

Women attending these meetings not only have obtained a full appreciation of the distinction between fresh and nonfresh eggs, but have gained effective knowledge and a resolve to utilize eggs in an improved family nutrition program in which the share-the-meat program is a dominant feature.

Meetings for producer groups are also being held in which increased egg and poultry production goals and the seven-point Maryland "produce quality eggs" are outlined. The Maryland State Poultry Council, local associations, and county agricultural and home demonstration agents sponsor these meetings with producer groups.

Thus, through the coordination of producer, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer interests and efforts, the Maryland Quality Egg Program follows the eggs from the nest to the table. Reaction by all interests to this program is excellent, and all groups are cooperating to keep Maryland tables supplied with fresh eggs to help share the meat with our fighting boys and allies.

4–H "Big Sisters" guide younger members in war jobs

A "big sister" plan is working wonders with the Boynton community 4–H Club in Catoosa County, Ga., reports Home Agent Miriam Camp. The big sisters, or older 4–H girls, are responsible for helping the first- and second-year clubsters. Six older club girls signed their names in one column on a sheet of paper; and the little sisters wrote their names opposite their chosen big sisters.

The first item on the schedule of the big sisters, according to the home agent, was to show the first- and second-year girls how to finish their clothing projects in time for dress revue. As a result, the Boynton girls walked off with six honors in the county competition.

The collection of scrap rubber was just as urgent, so the little sisters set to work under the direction of the older 4–H girls. Accomplishments of the club, to date, show 8,500 pounds of scrap metal collected and sold, 3,347 pounds of rubber collected and sold, $880 worth of war bonds and stamps bought, and 6,563 jars of food canned.

Have you read?

Insect Invaders. A report on a war which we wage in our back yards and on our frontiers—a war without quarter and one which we can lose. 228 pp. Anthony Standen. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1943.

Insect Invaders is very interesting and well written. It portrays vividly the place of insects in man's struggle for existence. The information contained in this book would be helpful to county agents and should provide useful reading for 4–H Club members and other people whose vocations bring them into close contact with friends or enemies of the insect world. There are other textbooks which would be more helpful to county agents in giving life histories, habits, and control measures for specific insects.—*M. P. Jones, extension entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.*

North Carolina home economics workers mobilize for action

■ North Carolina people are aiming this year to break all records in answering the Nation's call to produce and conserve more of those foods which tend to build and improve the health of the individual citizen and soldier.

Every home demonstration agent in the State assists in carrying information on food production, nutrition, food preparation, and preservation to every farm family. Agents will do this in various ways:

(1) Through monthly home demonstration club meetings organized in almost every township in 95 counties;

(2) Through 9,549 women neighborhood leaders and 19,296 home demonstration leaders. Neighborhood leaders will work closely with families in their communities in all programs relating to the war effort.

(3) Through 14 training schools for home demonstration agents and other home economics workers.

Through mobilized effort, home demonstration workers, Farm Security home supervisors, vocational home economics supervisors and teachers, and college foods teachers plan to reach thousands of city and farm homemakers with information on food conservation.

Nutrition work is coordinated under the State Nutrition Committee of Civilian Defense. To start the plan off, a 2-day food conservation workshop was held in Raleigh during the first week of March for professionally trained workers. Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, extension economist in food conservation and marketing, and her assistant, Ruby Scholz, conducted the workshop.

Attending this food conservation workshop and refresher course were the entire State home demonstration staff of district agents and specialists, the entire State staff of Farm Security workers, and district home supervisors; supervisors of home economics education, and teachers from the home economics departments of the following colleges: Women's College of the University of North Carolina, East Carolina Teachers College, Catawba College, Elon College, Asheville College, Salem College, Greensboro College, High Point College, Queens-Chicora College, Flora MacDonald College, Meredith College, and Appalachian College.

These trained workers in turn will hold 2-day training schools in the 100 counties in the State. The first day the school will be for home economics teachers, Farm Security home supervisors, home demonstration agents, and trained home economics workers who are working in other fields. These leaders will train home demonstration club women, women neighborhood leaders, and 4-H Club girls. The second day a school for Civilian Defense zone leaders will be held. These leaders in turn will assist and train block leaders.

The college teachers will see that all girls enrolled in home economics get all necessary information on canning fruits and vegetables before the school term closes. High school home economics teachers will give the same type training to high school girls enrolled in home economics.

Never before in North Carolina has such a unified conservation program been sponsored by home economics trained workers. The machinery is so set up as to reach every family in town, village, and rural district in the State with approved, safe, and successful methods of canning fruits and vegetables.

Review 30 years of county agent work

■ How three decades of agricultural extension work has helped to prepare Ward County, N. Dak., farmers for taking a vital part in the wartime food production program was reviewed during the thirtieth anniversary celebration of extension work at Minot Lake.

From its beginning there in 1913, the Extension Service has emphasized the need for a balanced type of farming enterprise and for maximum efficiency in productive effort as a means of stabilizing the economy of northwestern North Dakota.

Livestock improvement, dairying, raising hogs and poultry, better seed varieties, feed crops, and soil and moisture conservation have been stressed. All these phases of Extension's varied program have contributed to the development of an agriculture which could adjust itself quickly to the requirements of wartime as well as build for a permanent peacetime system.

So, in retrospect, 100 pioneer extension cooperators, city and county officials, and 5 former county agents at a dinner in Minot told of extension programs since the days of "better farming agents." They related their experiences with alfalfa and spoke of the influence of the first 20 purebred dairy heifers brought to Ward County, organization of the county fair, farm tours, and early extension activities.

Besides discussing the major objectives of improved agricultural practices and a better rural social life, they referred to the strides made in such specific things as 4-H Club work for farm boys and girls and the homemakers' clubs for farm women.

They spoke of Ward County's difficulties during the drought years, of dust storms that for days darkened the skies, and of the grasshoppers which destroyed grainfields in 1 day. On the brighter side, they referred to Ward County's crops in 1941 and 1942—the largest on record.

When W. A. Peck, a representative of the Better Farming Association, and the "better farming agents" arrived in Ward County early in 1913 driving a model T car, real-estate agents were extolling the virtues of the prairies to newcomers. "That car," John Kassins, pioneer North Dakota farmer who helped Peck to get acquainted in the county, recalls, "was such a curiosity among the farmers that we had no trouble in attracting a crowd wherever we stopped."

Nearly a year before the Smith-Lever Act inaugurated a Nation-wide program of county agent work, Ward County had levied a quarter-mill tax to finance county agent work. For several months before the county had voted to provide for the county agent's support from public funds, the work had been financed by private subscription obtained by the Better Farming Association. Banking institutions, railroads, civic organizations, and others contributed to this work.

With the passing of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, Federal funds for extension work became available, and Peck continued as county agent. He resigned in 1919 and is now a regional manager for the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board at South St. Paul. Those Ward County agents later went on to other agricultural work. N. D. Gorman, for example, is now county agent leader. When he was appointed Peck's successor, he had just returned from World War I, where he served in the air force with Eddie Rickenbacker. E. J. Haslerud, who was Ward County agent from 1927 to 1929, is now director of extension in North Dakota; and John Husby, who after serving there as county agent, became State dairy commissioner.

The 30 years of agricultural extension work in the county was marked by a special edition of the Minot Daily News in which the editorial columns were largely devoted to a review of Extension's substantial and diverse accomplishments.

Handkerchief gardens

"Pocket handkerchief" green-leaf vegetable gardens all a part of the Victory Garden campaign flourished in Nevada mining camps, railroad communities, and near railroad section houses last summer. Leaf lettuce, Swiss chard, and other greens were grown to make up for the lack of products formerly shipped in. To maintain these improvised gardens, soil was hauled in, and nonsoapy waste water from the house was used for irrigation purposes.

Calling all youth labor

■ Supt. H. L. Kistler, of Wood Lake, Nebr., is explaining to his group of high-school boys some things to consider in operating tractor and mower equipment.

It is all part of a plan started last summer by County Agent Edgar E. Van Boening to train Cherry County high-school students for farm work to help out in the labor shortage. As a result, a register of the rural and town high-school boys and girls of Cherry County was established. On file in the agent's office is an individual card index containing each youth's name, address, age, parentage, availability, qualifications for summer work, and reference.

This youth registration has also helped the boys and girls to find work in their vacation periods. Last summer, 15 town boys and girls obtained work on ranches and farms. Several of them went out to the farms a week or two earlier to become better acquainted with their jobs.

Agent Van Boening has since been called to the service but E. M. Brouse carries on.

Do people like to eat kidneys, brains, and hearts?

■ Because of the general aversion to eating kidneys, brains, and hearts, the use of these glandular foods in the family diet was the basis of an interesting experiment carried out with 120 Iowa women. It was thought advisable to attempt a rather difficult food-habit change because this would be a more severe test of the methods, thus permitting safer conclusions.

In making the study, an attempt was made to find out whether the women would be influenced to change their food habits or food tastes more by listening to a lecture on nutrition which emphasized the diet value of kidneys, brains, and hearts; or by attending a meeting where similar information was given out through the method of group decision.

Women who had previously been organized in Red Cross home nursing courses—women from families in the higher, medium, and lower economic levels of a medium-sized Iowa town—were chosen for the study. They were divided into two groups. One group of homemakers attended the lecture, and the other group participated in the meeting in which the group-decision method was used.

On the whole, the same information was given in the group-decision meeting as in the lecture, but in a more condensed form, which consumed only 7 to 10 minutes. In both the lecture and the group-decision meeting, the problem of nutrition was linked to the war effort. Information was given on the nutritive value of kidneys, brains, and hearts because of their vitamin and mineral content, and the women were told how to prepare them so as to camouflage odor, texture, and appearance. Mimeographed recipes were distributed to both groups.

The group-decision meeting went a step further than the lecture. In the group-decision meeting, which is a meeting based on cooperation between the group leader and nutritionist taking part, the homemakers were led, step by step, into seeing the nutrition problem, and at the same time were influenced to do something about it. No attempt was made to high-pressure the women in this group into any kind of promise to serve these glandular meats. The discussion leader pointed out some of the difficulties nutritionists have in getting people to adopt new food habits, and appealed to the women, as representative housewives, to give their opinions as to the possible success of making a direct appeal to a group of homemakers like themselves. Through group discussion, this point was reached, and the reasons the meats have been rejected in the family diet were also brought out. The nutritionist then suggested various methods of getting around these difficulties.

The author of the study points out that the procedure followed in the group-decision meeting is not merely a group discussion, but a discussion leading to a decision by the individual; for instance, the housewife decides for herself what she will do at home.

Before the experiments, the frequency with which these meats were served by the lecture and group-decision participants was about equal. In both cases, kidneys and brains were very seldom served, and hearts were eaten only occasionally by less than half of each group. A census, taken 7 days after the experiment was made, showed that 10 percent of the lecture group, and 52 percent of the group-decision participants served at least one of the glandular meats.—THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF A LECTURE METHOD AND A METHOD OF GROUP DECISION FOR CHANGING FOOD HABITS, by Kurt Lewin, Iowa State University. Copies available at the Committee on Food Habits, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Victory Gardens help school lunch

Valued at $31,028, vegetables raised in South Dakota school Victory Gardens have contributed to the school lunch program this winter, according to Theodore Nickisch, chairman of the school lunch committee of the State Nutrition Committee.

Fifty-six schools reported 252 acres in gardens, with 11,591 quarts of vegetables canned, and 42,077 bushels stored or frozen. Nora M. Hott, State home demonstration leader and chairman of the State Nutrition Committee, says that these vegetables have added important vitamins, minerals, and other food nutrients to the diets of the school children.

Schools are making plans for raising, preserving, and storing more products. School boards, parent-teacher associations, extension clubs, and voluntary labor furnished the labor and equipment last year and are organizing victory volunteers to help in the school gardens and canning centers this year.

Design for leadership

"To train for leadership, let me see in you a real leader." In these words Dr. F. B. Knight summaries his suggested formula for training leaders. In discussing the importance of leader training in the wartime neighborhood leader program he sets forth his observations on this current problem of extension workers.

Some of the high lights of his observations in training for leadership are:

1. To train for leadership, first understand what it is.
2. To lead and be led are relatively natural affairs. Every man should be a boss and have one.
3. Study leaders to be trained and give them vital goals to attain.
4. To train for leadership, give living examples of it yourselves.—TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP, *by Dr. F. B. Knight, Purdue University. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Circ. 398, Dec. 1942.*

Training helps to conserve clothing

To meet the wartime need for conserving clothing Massachusetts local leaders are using training received at 4-H tailoring schools in 1941. They are remodeling wooden garments with the touch of a professional, and in learning how to make less material go further they have reduced the cost of their clothes by making use of mill ends. The leaders have also developed better judgment in selecting ready to wear outfits.

Not only have the clothing leaders improved their own tailoring skills but they effectively passed the information on to others. During the year following their tailoring school training, 16 of the 31 leaders reporting taught tailoring to 4-H clothing club members, and 5 leaders gave help in tailoring to homemakers in adult extension groups. Their indirect teaching influence was also considerable. Twenty five local leaders gave their friends and neighbors helpful information on the techniques of tailoring.

Several of the leaders gave up their 4-H Club leadership because they went into volunteer civilian defense work and into war work. This fact, of course, diminished the teaching influence of these trained leaders.

All but 1 of the 31 leaders reported using the instruction received at the tailoring schools in some way. Twenty five leaders made new wooden garments, 18 remodeled or repaired wooden garments, and 23 used the tailoring information in buying ready to wear outfits. Twenty seven leaders believed they were more adept in making wooden garments with that "professional look," and 26 felt they were much better able to select good quality ready-to-wear apparel.—FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THE 4-H TAILORING SCHOOLS FOR LOCAL LEADERS, *by Mrs. Esther C. Page and Marion E. Forbes, Massachusetts Extension Service; and Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service. Mass. Ext. Pub., 1943.*

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Neighborhood leader pointers

Helpful suggestions for extension workers in carrying out neighborhood-leader activities can be found in two circulars recently prepared by Federal Extension staff members. Procedures being followed in neighborhood-leader work in several States are included in the circulars.

The need for adequately training neighborhood leaders is brought out in Extension Service Circular 397, Training Neighborhood Leaders, by Gladys Gallup. A suggestive outline for training neighborhood leaders is given with illustrations selected from several States of various methods and devices used in training neighborhood leaders such as: Leader-training meetings, handbook for neighborhood leaders, circular letters, leaflets, and visits to the neighborhood leaders.

Questions considered in the outline are these:

Why neighborhood leaders need training.

What training is needed.

Who should train these leaders.

How to train them.

How to check on the effectiveness of the training program.

The importance of maintaining the morale of neighborhood leaders is emphasized in Extension Service Circular 400, Suggestions for Building and Maintaining Interest and Enthusiasm of Neighborhood Leaders, by Lucinda Crile. Procedures are outlined for the following suggested steps which may be taken by State and county extension workers:

Give the neighbors an understanding of the neighborhood leader system and its importance.

Give the neighborhood leaders an understanding of their job and its importance.

Ask for suggestions and advice from neighborhood leaders.

Help and encourage neighborhood leaders.

Avoid overloading the leaders.

Organize and plan the program carefully.

Give public and official recognition to the leaders.

Reproductions of material used by various States in giving the leaders recognition are included, such as: Explanatory circular and letter to the neighbors, letter of appointment, identification card, button with official insignia, and certificates.

Streamlined studies

Time and effort devoted to gathering facts pertinent to the success of wartime programs will pay for themselves many times in the elimination of waste effort in carrying out our responsibilities on the agricultural front.

Facts about the response that families are making to wartime programs are the best measure of the contribution Extension is making toward our objective of winning the war. These facts are gathered quickly through use of "streamlined" research techniques adapted to administrative needs.

The studies of neighborhood leadership in Iowa, Massachusetts, and North Carolina are examples of what can be done in a short time. A total of 1236 interviews were made the last of May and the first of June. The results of these studies were combined and were in the hands of all State directors in a little over 3 weeks' time.

Another example of speeding up research to meet wartime situations is the prestudy of the educational program for farm families on the meat situation. The sample was small, but provided a means for incorporating the ideas of farm families into the program. The reactions of the families interviewed indicated quite a different approach from the one first planned.

Streamlining research techniques to meet demands of wartime administration has been achieved in three ways: (1) The use of recently developed sampling techniques which make possible the drawing of accurate conclusions from a relatively small sample; (2) the use of short interviews or questionnaires that include a relatively small sample; (3) the use of machine tabulation.

Of importance to the success of Extension's wartime effort are the following three types of studies:

1. Quick checks on situations so that plans for wartime campaigns will be sound in terms of local problems.
2. Short studies on the factors affecting the functioning of the neighborhood-leader system.
3. Interviews with selected samples to determine the response they have made to wartime programs.—APPLYING THE TECHNIQUES OF RESEARCH TO EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION, *by Barnard Joy, Federal Extension Service. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Circ. 396, Nov. 1942.*

■ An effective publication from Massachusetts consists of merely two letters, one from Mother and Dad telling the son at the front what was being done to support the battle front and another letter from Sammy at the front describing his end of the food line. The back page summarizes the four things you can do to help.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ AGNES HANSEN, formerly assistant State 4-H Club leader in South Dakota, on February 1 became assistant State club leader in Wisconsin. Miss Hansen succeeds Grace L. Rountree, who became district home demonstration agent leader.

Miss Hansen graduated from the North Dakota Agricultural College, taught home economics in high school, and was nutrition specialist on the North Dakota Extension staff before she became a county home demonstration agent in South Dakota. She left that position to become assistant State club leader, where she has served for the past 7 years.

B. S. Hinkle completes 20 years

■ County Agent B. S. Hinkle, who has just completed 20 years of service to farm people of Scott County, Ark., was honored on February 22 by farmers, businessmen, and professional agricultural workers at a surprise banquet.

The progress of the county's agriculture during the last two decades was summarized by the evening's speakers in paying tribute to Mr. Hinkle, whose thoughtful and energetic leadership they credited for much of the advancement.

Speakers included a key banker and close cooperator with Mr. Hinkle in many helpful projects for farm people, Gene Davidson, county judge; Theo Money, postmaster; Aubrey D. Gates, assistant extension director, and Ella Posey and J. O. Fullerton, district extension agents; all of the State Extension staff; and Diaz Day, chairman of the ceremony and secretary-treasurer of the Waldron Production Credit Association.

Using land like it ought to be used—for what it is best suited—has been Mr. Hinkle's text since he landed in Scott County in 1923 as county agent. Good livestock, good pastures and meadows, ample feed production, and supplemental cash crops were Mr. Hinkle's cures for the county's agricultural ills.

Among the milestones of progress of Scott County are the removal of tick quarantine of Scott County in 1928; the 50 percent reduction in cotton acreage; the introduction of lespedeza for hay, pasture, and soil improvement; the return of more than 10,000 acres of abandoned land to production by the adoption of recommended soil-building practices; the improvement of several thousand acres of Bermuda grass pasture by overseeding with clovers and lespedeza; the introduction of supplemental cash crops; the location of a cheese plant in the county to expand the outlet for increased dairy production; the importation of 214 purebred beef bulls and 78 purebred dairy sires into the county for herd improvement; the establishment of outstanding credit rating for the county as the result of livestock becoming the backbone of the county's farm credit structure; and the participation of 3,189 Scott County boys in 4-H Club work.

The recognition ceremony was sponsored by farm people of the county, the Waldron Young Business Men's Association, and the County Agricultural Workers Association as a token of sincere appreciation and admiration for the leadership Mr. Hinkle has given this county in his years of service, Mr. Day said.

■ HARRIETTE BENEDICT LAYTON, assistant State home demonstration agent of South Carolina, died at her home in Rock Hill, S. C., in the early morning of February 8. Miss Layton was apparently in her usual health a few hours prior to her death, caused by an acute heart attack.

Harriette Layton was 64 years of age, the last 19½ years of which she served in the South Carolina Extension Service as assistant State home demonstration agent. Prior to this service, she taught school in Vermont and Florida, later joining the extension staff of Florida as home agent, then district agent, and later assistant State agent. From 1912 to 1915 she was engaged in welfare work for the Carhartt Mills of Rock Hill, S. C.

She was a faithful and enthusiastic member of the Epsilon Sigma Phi, the National extension fraternity, and was a charter member of the Alpha Phi Chapter of South Carolina. Her interests were always for the rural homes, for more reading material, more knowledge, better home management, more income for the farm family, greater leadership among rural women, and more social life of a higher type. She will be missed wherever extension work is known in South Carolina.

■ ALBERT HOEFER has been appointed New York State 4-H Club leader to succeed W. J. Wright, recently retired. Mr. Hoefer was one of the original county club agents in Rensselaer County, appointed when 4-H Club work was officially started in New York in 1919. Graduated from the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, he had charge of war gardens in the city of Troy during the first World War. As assistant State 4-H Club leader since 1931 and more recently as acting State 4-H Club leader, he has directed the activities of New York's 35,000 4-H Club members. During the past year, as executive secretary of the New York State Victory Garden Council, he has directed the Victory Garden program of the State.

■ Ten families of the Fairchild community, Fort Bend County, Tex., have bought nearly $2,000 worth of bonds from the sale of eggs, chickens, cream, butter, fresh fruits, and vegetables.

IN BRIEF

Mending for victory day

Camp Wallace, in Galveston County, Tex., asked for volunteers to mend, darn, and patch for the soldiers. After having a "mend, darn, and patch" demonstration, the home demonstration clubwomen decided that was one thing they could do to help Uncle Sam. Each Tuesday they take a portable sewing machine and necessary mending equipment along with their lunch, and off to Camp Wallace they go to spend the day sewing for the soldiers. They call it mending for Victory Day. The soldiers leave their bundles of clothes for mending, and the women enjoy the day together doing their bit. Needless to say, the soldiers are grateful for this sewing "like Mother used to do."

4-H poultry for the soldiers

Approximately 15,000 4-H boys and girls in 65 Tennessee counties marketed their roasting chickens on a cooperative basis last year. The roasters were sold f. o. b. to the highest bidder, and practically all the output went directly into the dressing plants to fill U. S. Army contracts. "This is one of the most successful 4-H poultry projects we have had, and it is anticipated that all the counties in the State will be represented this year," said Marketing Specialist A. L. Jerdan.

■ News is already coming in telling how county agents are gearing their work to the production problems of their own county. In Montana, Blaine County is working on maximum hog production. Among their activities are 2 bred gilt sales planned for March. The agent started the idea rolling in December when he asked large hog breeders in the county to breed a number of gilts for the sales. They responded nobly, and 200 gilts are being held back for breeding purposes, to be sold in the March sales. This number is over and above those which the breeders are keeping for their own use.

On the Calendar

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, April 3.

Eastern Sociological Society, New York, N. Y., April 10–11.

American Chemical Society, Indianapolis, Ind., April 12–16.

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, a department of the National Education Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14–17.

National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., April 26.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

ROLL CALL for victory home food supply brought the wartime need for more home grown food to the attention of a large number of farm families last month. Proclamations from the governors of Utah, Idaho, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kansas, and Tennessee gave excellent support to the program. The Governor of Arizona opened roll call in a radio broadcast with 5 farm women from 5 different counties in the State taking part. In Utah, 28 of the 29 counties were visited by members of the State staff, to follow up on neighborhood leadership and county program planning. Emphasis was placed on food production and other phases of wartime living.

POULTRY PRODUCTION featured the food supply drive in Iowa. The entire staff was given training in poultry production which was passed on in local training schools in every county. Demand for further help in canning, drying, brining, and storage of food will be met in a series of meetings for both rural and urban women during April and May, well ahead of the garden season.

SPECIAL EDITION of the New Mexico Extension Service News last month was devoted to roll call. The President of the Federated Women's Clubs, a 4-H Club winner in gardens, leaders from Grant County, Mora County, Guadalupe, and Santa Fe Counties were among those contributing. The Utah Farmer also devoted the March issue to the family food supply theme. This periodical goes to a high percentage of farm families in the State and is proving useful as a reference for demonstration schedules.

THE BATTLE CRY for thousands of Florida farm women is "Back to the home for food." Jackson County boasts that there will soon be 6,000 home vegetable gardens and calls particular attention to the fine gardens grown by farm women whose sons, husbands, or brothers in uniform are stationed in all parts of the world. "Farmers who do not produce may not eat," said Director Hutcheson of Virginia in outlining plans for enrolling every farm family in Virginia.

HOME CANNING EQUIPMENT may stretch around the needs of the victory home food supply producers with careful planning and maximum use of other methods of conservation. Early in March, WPB allocated steel for 150,000 steel canners of the 7-quart type, which are not enough to meet the demand but more than were manufactured last year. It was expected that the first canners would come from production lines this month. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for allocating these canners where they are most needed based on the number of people using the canner, their need for canned products, and the extent to which the canners will be used to capacity. WPB and the glass industry have promised to make every effort to insure plenty of jars for 1943. It looks as if there would be enough jar seals, and there is no restriction on tin cans for canners for home consumption.

GARDEN PROGRAMS can be dressed up with the visual aids now available. These include slidefilms on gardening and insects, exhibit materials for making window displays, and posters from OWI. Complete details in the next issue of the REVIEW. In the meantime consult your extension editor.

POINT RATIONING education for farm families has been assigned to the Extension Service, and home demonstration agents particularly are doing a fine job in explaining the "why" and "hows" to rural women. Four helps were sent out for this work: a campaign handbook, a leaflet for direct mailing to every farmer in the county, three posters for every agent, and a chart book 24 by 30 inches, prepared especially for talks before small groups.

IMPROVING EFFICIENCY IN THE HOME so that farm women can keep up the essential home tasks and at the same time do the necessary work in the fields and around the farm under present conditions is proving popular with home demonstration women. A new bulletin from the State of Washington, Step by Step in Everyday Tasks, by Esther Pond, with pictures and text, shows how to do household tasks the simplest and best way to relieve war pressures on the homemaker's time.

VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEERS coming to Illinois farms will find the new bulletin, Living and Working on a Farm, a great help. Prepared for high-school boys and girls from cities and towns, the bulletin is well illustrated and classified and is presented in a form easily understood. Crowded into the 60 pages are the principal things they will need to know about and save the new worker much embarrassment. It was prepared by the Extension Service for use in schools and published by the State Council of Defense. "Guides to successful employment of nonfarm youth in wartime agriculture," prepared by the Children's Bureau, is a smaller publication illustrated with sketches to help make the meaning clear, and will be found useful to those supervising or employing young people.

KENTUCKY 4-H CLUBS report their contributions to the Victory farm food supply campaign in impressive numbers. Last year club members had 7,935 gardens; this year they are counting on 50,000. Last year 6,424 girls each canned about 100 jars of fruits, vegetables, and meats. This year 25,000 girls plan to put up a half million jars. Last year 5,283 club members worked on poultry projects; this year they have set a goal of 15,000.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK, April 4 to 11, is occupying an important place in extension programs throughout Negro rural areas. With the special objective of Health on the Home Front—Victory on the War Front, Negro communities are studying their health needs and planning ways of building a stronger health front under the leadership of the Public Health Service.

MUSIC WEEK begins May 2 and emphasizes the wartime service of music in strengthening of friendly ties among peoples of the United Nations. The special keynote is Foster American and World Unity Through Music. Wartime emergencies and difficulties in travel have cut down the extension activity in music in many States. Farm women's choruses have in so many cases had to disband for the duration, but in Jackson County, Mo., the women feel that music has a definite part in helping to keep up morale and have enrolled 86 women, representing more than half of the extension clubs in the county. The chorus is organized in 7 sections each, with its own director, accompanist, president, sheet music, and transportation chairman. Each section practices weekly, and the 7 units come together for a monthly practice. Iowa, with its well-known rural music program, is turning to the radio as one way to bring music into farm homes under war conditions.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 MAY 1943 NO. 5

Full steam ahead on farm-labor program

■ Aware of the responsibility that is theirs, extension agents face the big job of organizing to meet the farm-labor shortage. It is up to them to make the plans work in spite of the difficulties of unskilled labor, of prejudices against the type of workers available, of tardy organization, and many other difficulties with which agents are only too familiar.

A law placing much responsibility on the Extension Service was passed by Congress. A few days later, northeastern directors, their labor assistants, editors, and a few key personnel met to complete plans for their campaign to beat the farm-labor shortage. Following this, the north-central workers met in Chicago, April 23 and 24; the southerners met in Memphis, April 26 and 27; and the westerners in Salt Lake City, April 30 and May 1.

Much had been done before this. A program to help out in the emergency was developed by the Department of Agriculture and in a number of States; and activities to relieve the situation were under way, initiated by a number of public and private organizations. The job of the Extension Service now will be to work all this into a broader national effort in which every organization and every person interested in agriculture has a responsibility.

The cooperation of the Office of War Information is helping to carry the needs of agriculture as a national issue to every citizen. Plugs on familiar radio programs, posters, motion pictures, and national advertisements are carrying the message to support the local work of the county agent and others working on the specific job of locating and placing workers on a particular farm with a labor problem.

The Office of War Information is keeping in close touch with the labor-campaign manager in the Department of Agriculture, who is L. A. Schlup, editor of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW. With the help of extension agents, he will try to carry on this national advertising and informational program in a way that will support the work in the counties most efficiently. The facilities of the Office of War Information and of the Department of Agriculture are here to help make this work a complete success.

Extension activities as planned fall into four categories: The Victory Farm Volunteers, or the city young people enrolled for farm work; the Women's Land Army, enrolling town women; an educational campaign for greater labor efficiency on the farm; and local mobilization of all resources in nearby towns to meet emergencies. M. C. Wilson, formerly in charge of Extension Studies and Reports, has been appointed to direct the extension labor program, assisted by H. M. Dixon, who has been in charge of extension agricultural economics work.

The Victory Farm Volunteers are now being enrolled in many cities. Early in March, the Office of Education sent out suggestions to school counselors on training Victory Farm Volunteers. High schools in many cities near agricultural areas are ready to go ahead. Dr. Frederic B. Knight of Purdue University has come to Washington to head up this work for the Extension Service, and Dr. Frank Lathrop of the Office of Education has charge of VFV work in schools.

The Women's Land Army will be in charge of Florence L. Hall, formerly field agent, home demonstration work, Northeastern States. Application blanks and a circular of general information for recruiting city and town women are being prepared. It is planned to cooperate closely with all organizations now working on recruiting city women for work on farms.

The educational plan to increase labor efficiency is receiving attention in many States. Such simple and practical leaflets as the one from New Jersey, You're the Boss, help farmers to see the point. Demonstrations in teaching unskilled farm workers, as given at a number of extension conferences by L. J. Fletcher, are proving an effective way of initiating both county agents and farmers into the field of efficiency studies to save labor. In the Federal Extension Service, L. M. Vaughan is directing this work.

One big job which is now demanding attention everywhere is the organization of the county farm labor center. Farm labor committees are functioning satisfactorily in most counties, helping to determine labor needs and taking part in other activities. Facts must be collected; and information from the 1943 farm plan work sheets, records from the U. S. Employment offices, and census facts need to be brought together and summarized in the light of local judgment to find out just how many young people, how many women of the Land Army, and how many local emergency workers will be needed, and when. In this work, the extension agents will cooperate closely with the U. S. Employment offices. Barnard Joy will have charge of this phase of the activities for the Federal Extension Service.

War Food Administration Organized

■ The Federal Extension Service is a part of the new War Food Administration set up in the Department of Agriculture by President Roosevelt "to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs."

Besides the Extension Service, the new organization includes the Food Production Administration (except the Farm Credit Administration), the Food Distribution Administration, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Chester Davis, appointed by the President as administrator, reports directly to the President. He will be remembered by extension agents as the administrator of AAA from 1933 to 1936. As associate director, Mr. Davis has named Jesse W. Tapp, who was associated with him in the early days of AAA.

Administrator Davis was charged by the President with the job of mobilizing agricultural manpower and has appointed Lt. Col. Jay L. Taylor, detailed from the Army, to take charge. Colonel Taylor is familiar with farm problems, having been reared on farms and ranches and having served as a 4-H Club member in Texas.

California produces home food

R. B. EASSON, Extension Specialist in Agricultural Economics, California

■ The California Extension Service has already filled requests for more than three-quarters of a million circulars on home food production. It estimates that more than a million Victory Gardens will be grown under its guidance in 1943.

The 1943 Victory Garden and Home Food Production Campaign in California was begun on October 20, 1942, when 67 representatives of different agencies and organizations participated in a State-wide conference called by the director of agricultural extension. The conference concerned itself with plans and recommendations which those attending believed would increase home food production throughout the State.

Two objectives were in view: First, to devote a greater proportion of commercial production toward the immediate war effort and, second, to improve the nutrition of the people by increasing home production of vegetables, fruits, animals, and animal products. The conference members were assigned to committees to consider various aspects of the problem as follows: (1) Home production of vegetables and fruit; (2) home production of meat and animal products; (3) home food preservation; (4) youth in the food production program; (5) Victory Garden harvest shows.

These committees reported their recommendations at a final general session where they were adopted as representing the opinion of the entire conference. The recommendations were then sent to the counties for the guidance of local committees.

Following the State-wide conference, the county agents called county conferences of a similar nature where the recommendations of the State meeting were considered and a plan of work was outlined for carrying on the county campaign. County conferences were held in 44 counties during November and December 1942, with 2,200 leaders participating. These county conferences were organized similar to the State conference; and, in addition, the customary procedure was to appoint the several subcommittee chairmen as a permanent executive committee to further the campaign and to act in an advisory capacity in coordinating all county activities. This executive committee is generally known as the county home food production committee.

By March 1, the home food production campaign was arousing tremendous interest throughout the State. The Los Angeles County committee had set up a preliminary goal of 100,000 Victory Gardens. Latest reports indicate that this number will be greatly exceeded. The San Francisco committee has been particularly active. A 1-day short course was held in the civic auditorium, attended by 3,500 city people. A recent survey indicates that in many blocks of urban areas in San Francisco, 75 percent of the homes have Victory Gardens; and, in addition, some 700 residents have requested permits for construction of back-yard poultry houses. City squares and parks display demonstration gardens. The county committee estimated that there would be 60,000 Victory Gardens in San Francisco by May 1.

Preliminary surveys in other sample counties, as carried on by schools, neighborhood advisers, or other organized groups, report the probable number of gardens as follows:

County	Total dwelling units[1]	Spring gardens estimate
Butte	14,488	7,000
Contra Costa	31,297	25,000
Merced	14,464	9,000
Monterey	40,000	30,000
Napa	8,752	6,000
Orange	49,019	16,000
Sacramento	51,715	30,000
San Joaquin	38,210	17,000
Stanislaus	22,848	15,000
Solano	15,312	7,000
San Mateo	37,230	15,000
Total	323,335	177,000

[1] 1940 Census.

The home food production campaign was designed to cover a wider field than the growing of vegetable gardens. It will be noted that all conferences had a special committee on Home Production of Meat and Animal Products. The shortage of meat, as well as the rationing regulations, resulted in a demand for information and advice on poultry and rabbit management. To meet this demand, the agricultural Extension Service printed the following emergency home food production circulars: A Back Yard Poultry House, Feeding and Care of the Back Yard Poultry Flock, Hutches for a Back Yard Rabbitry, and Home Rabbit Production. Several counties prepared circulars on similar subjects for local distribution. The evergrowing interest in the home production of poultry and rabbits is indicated by requests received by the Extension Service, since November 1, 1942, for more than a quarter of a million circulars on those subjects. Sample back yard poultry houses are on display on most courthouse lawns.

The agricultural Extension Service prepared mats for distribution to newspapers and published 20 emergency food production circulars written by extension specialists. The demand for this material is tremendous. The State extension office has already filled requests for more than three-quarters of a million of the State circulars on vegetable gardening, poultry, and rabbit management, and other home food production and home food preservation subjects. In addition thereto, county offices prepared home food production circulars for local distribution; and, to date, 200,000 copies of these locally prepared circulars have been distributed. During a 3-month period --November, December, and January— the county agents and specialists took part in 468 educational and special home food production meetings, with an attendance of 27,808 persons.

The preliminary county estimates and the present trend, which continues unabated, would seem to justify the estimate that there will be more than a million Victory Gardens or other home food production activities in California during 1943.

Rural women pledged to supply the home food for Victory

"In the front lines of war service today are 6 million farm women," said Governor Osborn of Arizona in opening the State roll call for all rural women to grow their own home food supply for Victory. Gardens, chickens, cows, pigs, rabbits, goats, and fruit trees are some of the weapons with which the women are waging war. The spring months are devoted to mobilizing their forces, and communiques from the home front indicate great activity.

In the fertile Corn Belt, Kansas is typical of midwestern activities. More than 100,000 women answered the March roll call with an "Aye, Aye." The food requirements for school lunches and the extra hired help during rush seasons figured prominently in their plans for food production and preservation. Exhibits in Kansas store windows, libraries, and other public centers carried the home food supply message to any passer-by. Ministers preached about it in their sermons of March 14; neighborhood leaders made a special call on their neighbors to talk about it; 6 weekly press releases, widely carried in the press, told all about it; and radio fans heard about it on KSAC's Homemakers' Hour or from one of the 27 cooperating commercial radio stations. The aim is that all Kansas shall know about the need for growing a home food supply for Victory and shall enroll to do their part.

20,000 South Dakota Women Sign Card

South Dakota used an enrollment card and a pledge card in red, white, and blue, which 20,000 rural women had signed by March 15. Community ceremonies featured outstanding citizens who laid the "cornerstone of health" in a ceremony similar to laying the cornerstone of a building.

In each Nebraska county, 12 key women volunteered to receive training at a refresher course and to serve as demonstrators in food preservation. The extension staff has an outstanding radio program scheduled on the family food supply and has conducted 26 adult garden classes in the city of Lincoln which were attended by 500 city gardeners.

Illinois is conducting a radio short course for gardeners and a school for urban gardeners, and neighborhood leaders are busily covering the ground in their own small groups. Missouri home demonstration club members "adopt" some friend in town and see that they have their food planned.

As far south as Puerto Rico, and as far north as Alaska, rural women are signing pledge cards and surveying the possibilities. In Alaska, local leaders are finding out just how much can be grown there this year. One leader whose summons for the roll-call survey found her on the trap line assured Mrs. Lydia O. Fohn-Hansen, home demonstration leader, that she would be on hand in March to visit her neighbors.

In 36 Oregon counties, special neighborhood-leader training meetings were held in connection with this campaign. Letters were sent to 750 ministers.

A Utah neighborhood leader first practices what she preaches by keeping her store purchases down to an average of about $2 per month. She and her family pitted celery, potatoes, rutabagas, turnips, beets, and cabbage, and canned or froze an adequate quantity of peas, corn, beets, and tomatoes. Each morning she milks 7 cows by hand, and her young son milks 17 with the milking machine. For wartime food supply, they are increasing their dairy herd to 40 cows. Last year they had 1,000 chickens; this year they are raising 1,000 fryers and 2,000 chicks for laying. Last year they had only enough hogs to take care of the surplus and waste material on the farm; this year they have bought 30 young pigs.

Maine Features Home Gardens

In another corner of the United States, Maine featured home gardens at Farm and Home Week, March 22 to 25. The New England States, with a reputation for self-sufficiency, are on the job for a home food supply for Victory. In Connecticut, the Extension Service and the OCD worked out a plan to cover the State, both urban and rural. A leading department store in Hartford has 210,000 people on its contact list and is promoting the production and conservation program, in cooperation with the Extension Service, with window exhibits as well as talks and demonstrations in its assembly hall.

Massachusetts series of radio talks are given under such attractive titles as Packets of Sunshine, telling of the right varieties to plant; Dig or Diet, giving information on soil preparation; Blitz in the Garden, divulging the facts on pest control, Plaster the Pests; Spring Styles in the Garden; and Spade and Save.

New York is now working on five major programs, all directed toward the production of the home food supply. They are The Victory Garden, with the goal of 1 million gardens; the Victory Circle Tour; the Kitchen Kommandos' Pledge; the State Department of Education course of instruction for rural people on food production and conservation, with home demonstration agents cooperating; and the supervision of the food-preservation phase of "war nutrition service" of the State.

Nutrition "weeks and months" throughout Pennsylvania feature Home Food Supply for Victory. Four new workers were added to the State staff to help with the expanded program. Rhode Island pledge cards were printed in newspapers. More than 1,700 returned signed clippings to the State office.

Dixie also is preparing for the job ahead. Although varied names have been given to campaigns throughout the South, all have centered around the role of the farm family in the war job. Oklahoma's goal is to enroll each of 179,687 farm families.

Arkansas Observes War Pledge Month

Home Demonstration War Pledge Month was observed in Arkansas. V Pledges were left in the homes of all home demonstration club members and their neighbors who agreed to carry out their part of the war program. "I never saw people as a whole so intent on anything as they are in planting and growing food—an interest probably originating from visions of an empty pantry," says Connie J. Bonslagel, State home demonstration agent.

"Today my block leader came to me with a Victory Garden Pledge," writes a Mississippi woman, "and I was glad to sign it. The size of my garden is 10 feet by 12 feet. Last year three families ate tomatoes, mustard, and lettuce from my plot. I shall hope to produce more this year. What I am happy about, however, is that the neighborhood-leader system is reaching to my door."

"Thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen Alabama farm families were signed up the first week of the Roll Call for Rural Women," telegraphs Director P. O. Davis.

Farm Women Enroll in South

"Kentucky," says a wire from Thomas Cooper, extension director, "estimates that 18,000 farm women enrolled in the roll call in Kentucky during the first week of the roll call." A Victory Pledge card printed in color is being given in Florida. Although a recent freeze killed all vegetable crops, plantings have been made again.

Two records transcribed at the homes of 2 farm women who had done outstanding county work in food production and conservation were broadcast throughout Puerto Rico as a part of that island's roll call observation. During the first week, 2,958 rural women were enrolled.

One of the outstanding parts of each State's program has been the attention given to improved types of literature. Color photography effectively illustrates bulletins put out by Georgia and North Carolina. Clear-cut drawings, some in cartoon type, have been used in war series leaflets put out by Tennessee and Louisiana. "Leave-at-Home" leaflets simply written and well illustrated, have been popular in all the States. These changes in literature, both as to content and appearance, may well be improvements which will be carried over into peacetime.

Neighborhood leaders serve labor cause

In many counties, neighborhood leaders are taking their place in plans to meet the labor shortage. Some of the ways in which the leaders are functioning are indicated by these examples from three States.

Neighbors agree on machinery use

■ The farm-labor problem was the first to be considered when the neighborhood-leader system was set up in Tipton County, Ind., in June 1942. From the beginning, Walter M. Clary, county agricultural agent, assisted the neighborhood leaders in considering the problems of this highly agricultural county from the labor angle.

Located in central Indiana, in the center of the Corn-hog Belt, Tipton County, with no large war plants or camps, is devoted largely to the production of crops such as corn, soybeans, and oats, and of livestock, particularly hogs. The terrain is level, and the soil is fertile. Its chief problem is the production and harvesting of its crops.

When the neighborhood-leader system was organized under the direction of County Agent Clary, a man was selected in each neighborhood as a community cooperator. It was his duty to obtain cooperation in the use of labor, machinery, and transportation within his neighborhood or community.

In the fall of 1942, the community cooperator started his first county-wide job. The 1942 acreage of soybeans had been increased to 15,400 acres, almost double the 8,844 acres of the previous year. The yield per acre also promised to be higher than that of 1941. Also, the weed problem would decrease the efficiency of the combine in some fields. There was a possibility that many acres of soybeans might not be harvested ahead of bad weather.

The Tipton County neighborhood-leader committee approved the use of a cooperative plan. Township meetings of the community cooperators were held, and the possibility of a neighborhood-cooperation plan on the use of combines and labor was discussed. Some neighborhoods also approved the use of corn pickers cooperatively. The community cooperator was the chairman or organizer in his neighborhood. Many community cooperators received fine cooperation in the program of getting the job done earlier, getting combines to do custom work, and obtaining trade-of-work agreements.

On November 15, after which date wet weather prevented the combining of soybeans except for a day or so at a time, only about 6 percent of the acreage of soybeans was uncombined. Some neighborhoods or communities had their entire crop of soybeans combined. In neighborhoods and communities that had the most active cooperative arrangements, a higher percentage of the acreage was combined on the average.

The cooperative plan on labor and machinery made it possible to get a high percentage of the soybeans combined before wet weather in the fall of 1942. A further expansion of this program continued during March 1943 to obtain more working agreements on labor and farm machinery during the year.

Labor and farm implement shortages are affecting Tipton County as they are other counties. The supply of reliable year-around farm hands has been exhausted long ago, as has the supply of experienced seasonal farm laborers. Farmers are of the opinion that the trading of farm labor and cooperative operation of farm implements will do the job more easily, faster, and better than the use of a large number of inexperienced farm laborers.

Thus, the modern, labor-saving farm implements and labor available can be concentrated on one field at a time and then moved on to a neighbor's field. Two neighborhoods already have worked out their summer and fall neighborhood-cooperative plans before the series of meetings starts.

The plan they have worked out is as follows: The community cooperator will call together his neighbors. They will know what implements they have among themselves and with their closest neighbors will work out trade-of-work arrangements on work such as haymaking. On the larger jobs, such as combining soybeans and picking corn, a neighborhood cooperative plan will be organized. Some owners may not want to rent or lend their combines or corn pickers to be operated by a neighbor. Working agreements will be planned whereby this owner may do the combining or corn picking and a neighbor may drill wheat, do the plowing, and grind feed.

The success of this program within the neighborhood depends largely upon the interest of the community cooperator in the program. If he is a good neighbor and interested in the community cooperation, he will obtain good cooperation from the majority of his neighbors.

Getting peanuts to market

A labor shortage in November threatened disastrous delay to harvesting of the peanut crop in Brown County, Tex., especially threshing and baling of the hay. No transient or outside labor could be obtained.

The County Agricultural Victory Council, the Texas neighborhood-leader group, took charge and organized neighborhood-labor groups. Every farm family joined in the effort. Here's County Agricultural Agent C. W. Lehmberg's story of how it was done.

"Daylight hours were not long enough, so the work was carried into the night. Automobile lamps furnished light. Threshing machines, balers, and trucks ran until the small hours of the night, but the job was done and the crops saved.

"An outstanding feature of the joint undertaking was hauling the nuts to warehouses. Growers pooled their trucks for this part of the task. In several instances, tires were removed from trucks to equip one for service. In another case, a wheel and the body of a truck were removed to the running gear of another because it was better qualified to carry a big load. By sharing labor, trucks, and even gasoline, the job was completed successfully.

"The women did their share by providing food and coffee to keep the gangs going."

Evolving a plan

Eighteen neighborhood leaders were appointed in Hamilton County, Kans., early in 1942 before the labor shortage became serious. These leaders met to consider ways and means of meeting the problem and developed a farm-labor program. This program, including education, fact finding, and action, was explained to farm operators at two Saturday afternoon meetings, April 18 and 25, and farmers agreed to cooperate in putting the plan into effect.

To get at the facts first, neighborhood leaders found out just how much labor was available on each farm in the neighborhood and how many workers would be needed and just when they would be needed. They also collected facts on farm operations and how much of the past year's labor was still available. Publicity was given to these activities of the neighborhood leaders. In addition to the leader surveys, the schools gathered information on available school youth, and the schools and the Defense Council found out about available "town labor."

The county agent served as the employment officer and worked with the U. S. Employment Service. Local people directed migratory workers to the county agent, and the USES brought in workers from Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Iowa. As far as possible, "orders" were sent in by neighborhood leaders 5 or 6 weeks ahead of the need. These were routed to the Garden City office of the USES.

The consensus of leaders is that the needs were quite well met in 1942. In the sugar-beet harvest, 70 youths were released from school for half of the day, and workers from Syracuse helped in the beet fields. The high-school youths were also employed during the summer vacation.

The neighborhoods divided into groups of five or six operators for exchange of work and machinery. There have been no problems of misuse of machinery or unsatisfactory

relationships as a result of the past year's experience. Rather, many farmers seem to enjoy this old-time practice of neighborliness. The wholesome community spirit in Hamilton County and the general awareness of the war issues are thought to be factors in the success of "mutual aid" phases of the program, but intelligent leadership and painstaking organization deserve much of the credit. The same program is being followed in 1943. The USES is signing up the neighborhood leaders as volunteer farm-placement representatives.

Training new hired men

Training men and boys whose labor is not used at maximum efficiency on their own farms goes forward. In 25 States, 60 short courses are now being offered under this plan. From the cut-over land in northern Wisconsin and the mountains of Kentucky, they have come to the State Agricultural College for a few weeks' training for work on dairy farms, as described in these two items:

Twenty-two farmers eager for training

■ As part of the program to help relieve the farm labor shortage the College of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky trained 22 farmers from Adair, Wayne, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Casey, and Whitley Counties in Kentucky. These men were selected by the Farm Security Administration. They arrived in Lexington Saturday, January 30, and were housed in a hotel in downtown Lexington. The staff spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday getting acquainted with the men and getting information about their experience and the type of work in which they would like to engage after the close of the training program. Practically all of the men had had experience with walking plows, scythes, and mowing machines; and most of them had done such farm jobs as harnessing and driving teams, fixing fences, cutting, shocking, and harvesting corn, and milking by hand. Few of the men had operated tractors, two-row corn planters, combines, or ensilage cutters; and none had used milking machines.

The training program began at 5 o'clock on the morning of February 1, when one group of men reported at the dairy barn. After 3 days in and around the barn, during which time the men became familiar with all operations common to a large commercial dairy, they changed to farm machinery. Two full days were devoted to the study and operation of tractors, mowers, binders, corn planters, grain drills, plows, rakes, hay loaders, ensilage cutters, feed grinders, and tobacco setters.

Then the men spent one-half day at the poultry farm, one-half day studying vegetable and fruit production, and one day working with hogs, including some practice in slaughtering. One valuable feature of the course was a farm trip. Dairy farms near Lexington were visited, and the men had an opportunity to see actual farm operations under conditions similar to those in which they might expect to be placed.

At the end of the short course, each man was awarded a certificate which stated that he had successfully completed a certain number of hours in each type of work. Twenty of the men were placed on dairy farms and general farms around Lexington, Shelbyville, and Louisville, Ky., and two were placed on farms in Ohio.

In such a short period of time we did not hope to give men extensive training in any phase of agriculture, but rather our plan was to give them an opportunity to become acquainted with a type of agriculture that is entirely different from that to which they had been accustomed in their home counties and to make it easier for them to adjust themselves to new conditions. The college is following up these men to find out how well they are succeeding in their new work. They were eager to learn and cooperated wholeheartedly with our staff during the entire short course. The men have not been on the job long enough to determine how well they are adapting themselves to their surroundings, but it is our opinion that they will have no difficulty in fitting themselves into central Kentucky farming situations.—*L. J. Horlacher, assistant dean in resident teaching, University of Kentucky.*

400 trained by planting time

A second battalion of Wisconsin's "land army"—140 young men to supply needed labor for strategic farms—were already on farms March 15, according to representatives of the 3 organizations which sponsored this unique movement to help ease farm manpower shortages.

The program was developed by representatives of the Farm Security Administration, United States Employment Service, and the University of Wisconsin. Its formula is simple: Get trained farm workers located where they can do the most good.

It began late last year. Since then each of the three agencies has been doing its share of the total task.

At the start it was apparent that untapped labor supplies existed in northern Wisconsin, chiefly on the farms that were too small to use all the labor they had available. It was equally apparent that dairy production on the larger farms in the southern part of the State would be badly handicapped and the food-production effort slowed down through labor shortages.

Surveys carried on by county agents confirmed these conclusions, and so FSA men went to work recruiting the underemployed young men from the smaller farms for jobs where they could contribute in full measure to winning the war.

But dairying is a technical occupation for which many of the boys were unprepared. Every farmer is aware that it takes plenty of knowledge and background to farm well, and particularly is this true of livestock farming.

That's where the University of Wisconsin came into the picture. Using the facilities of the annual winter short course, and under the supervision of Short Course Director John R. Barton, it provided a 5 weeks' refresher course with the goal of helping these lads to fit into their new jobs and their new communities.

Meanwhile, the idea was extending elsewhere through the country. George Hill, the University of Wisconsin rural sociologist who has been in charge of the county labor surveys, was granted a leave of absence to go to Washington and head the farm labor section of FSA. Under his direction, there were almost 60 such courses opened in 25 States.

Training in the Wisconsin refresher course covered a broad schedule. Then at the end of the 5 weeks the first battalion of 50 boys was graduated, and the U. S. Employment Service took over the job hunting for them. They were placed almost as soon as they had finished their class work.

A few days after the first group finished, a second group was on the campus, repeating the courses in farm machinery, dairying, crops, farm animals, and community living. This group numbers about 140, and will be through with its training by mid-March.

There are special plans for the third section, which will begin training at that time. Farmers will already be planning their spring work, and so these 150 lads will find what previous classes learned in 5 weeks—and in a very condensed course—crammed into 4 for them. Regular courses will still be supplemented by the usual programs of lectures, forums, field trips, and other activities.

Placement is not proving to be any problem at all. Farm people are clamoring for help, and particularly the kind the Wisconsin program can produce. Supply, and not demand, seems to be the controlling factor. But by planting time there will be nearly 400 of these young workmen contributing their time to bring Wisconsin its best food-production year.—*A. W. Hopkins, Extension editor, Wisconsin.*

Plantation tenants grow their own food

JACK FLOWERS, Associate Extension Editor, Mississippi

Going are the days when the majority of tenant families purchase food for themselves and feed for their livestock from the plantation commissary or the local grocer. At least, this is true of the 439 Negro tenant families on the King and Anderson plantations at Clarksdale, Miss.

Every family has a garden, and more than half of the families have their own cows, chickens, and hogs. The tenants are also increasing their feed production.

This recently inaugurated program of increased food and feed production has proved beneficial not only to the 1,500 Negroes included in the 439 families who are tenants on the King and Anderson plantations, but to the plantation owners as well.

"The labor turnover has been less, the general health of the tenants is better due to more adequate food supplies and better-planned and prepared meals; and the general spirit of the workers is better," according to the Anderson brothers—W. K. and E. L. Anderson, Jr.

Preservation of foods in the past was almost unheard of, at least it was not practiced by the majority of the tenants. A few of the farm workers had small gardens, but their shelves then contained mostly chowchow, pickles, and preserves.

But the war has brought out the "plain truth." That is, the only sure way to have a good living on the farm is to produce the foods and feeds needed; because if the tenant family doesn't produce plenty of food, it will usually go without much of the food it needs.

And if the tenants do not produce plenty of feed for their livestock, usually they will feed so sparingly, that the livestock will go hungry some of the time.

The tenants, some of whom have been on the plantation for nearly a half century, last year canned 13,000 quarts of foodstuff. Last fall, they put on an exhibit for the first time, with more than 300 families participating. A total of 1,800 jars of foodstuff were exhibited in addition to fresh vegetables and eggs.

"We didn't know that beans were so valuable to can until we started eating some last winter," said Alberta and Cleveland Ford, who put up 314 quarts of foodstuff last year in addition to curing a large quantity of meat. "We have been here 23 years and hope to be here 23 more years," added Alberta when asked how she liked farm work.

The plantation furnishes each tenant family with a large package of garden seeds. This year the management purchased 120,000 cabbage plants and 30,000 pounds of seed Irish potatoes.

W. K. Anderson said that he had found the Extension Service most helpful and explained that "farmers are most fortunate to have such splendid help."

Fact is, the Andersons think so much of the extension help that, in addition to the regular county agents, the plantation has employed a full-time Negro agent to help the tenants with their field and garden crops and their livestock.

B. F. McLaurin, who has been employed by the plantation for the past year as farm specialist, is a typical country doctor, serving the sick fields, gardens, and livestock. He takes the garden seed to each family, thus saving them time.

The tenants are also assisted by the extension force of the county, which includes Harris Barnes, county agent; Mildred Garrott, home demonstration agent; W. R. Meredith, assistant county agent; W. E. Ammons, Negro county agent, and Geneva Edwards, Negro home demonstration agent.

Farmers Raise Livestock

Livestock on a general crop farm not only helps to increase the size of business but also improves the balance of the business, as it allows greater efficiency in the use of labor, buildings, and home-grown feeds. Both the tenant and the landlord gain by such an improvement in the business organization.

Approximately half of the families have a cow, and about 75 percent of them have hogs of their own. There has also been a substantial increase in poultry production, and most of the tenants hatch their own chicks. One tenant brings in 20 dozen eggs a week to be marketed by the management.

The plantation has about 750 hogs, and a carefully kept farrowing record on each sow provides the most practical basis for selecting future breeding stock. A separate pen and farrowing quarters are provided, and a guard rail is placed around the wall to help keep the pigs from being crushed.

It is important to the landlord as well as to the tenant that enough corn, oats, hay, and other feeds be produced on the farm for the tenants' livestock. Permanent pastures and improved grass have been provided on most of the plantation units, and most of the families have suitable pasture for their livestock.

Of importance to both the landlord and the tenant is the rate of milk production of the dairy herd. To improve production, it is necessary that the tenant do a better job of caring for the herd, that the landlord furnish better cows, or that the cows be better fed. This plan is being followed by the King and Anderson plantations, and "everything is being done to furnish the tenants better cows." The plantation has a model dairy where grade A milk is produced for the plantation employees.

The tenants, most of whom are members of the Farm Bureau, are extended credit, if needed, to purchase commercial feed for cows and hogs. This year the management is encouraging the tenants to grow more corn, and most of them have their own corn crops.

Improvement in the health of the tenants has been remarkable. This is attributed largely to more adequate food supplies and better planned and prepared meals. Another important factor is the health program conducted on the plantation by the county health department. Syphilis has been reduced from 25 percent to 10 percent in the past 3 years.

More tenants realize now that with the increased food and seed production, they will be able to do what many tenants have already been doing to their own great satisfaction and benefit; that is, to finance this year's farming out of last year's savings, rather than to finance this year's farming out of the expected receipts from this year's crops.

The King and Anderson plantations, located mostly in Coahoma County but extending into Quitman and Sunflower Counties, had their beginning in 1876 when Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Anderson and C. W. King settled in Coahoma County.

Today the plantations consist of more than 16,000 acres, of which more than 12,000 are in cultivation. Each of the 10 units is managed by a plantation manager, one of whom is Randle Ross, Negro, who has been on the plantation about 48 years.

The plantations are supervised by W. K. Anderson, E. L. Anderson, Jr., C. G. Smith, J. C. Stevens, and C. Roy King.

Each time the ownership of a rented farm changes hands, each time a new tenant is selected, whenever farming methods are improved, in fact, with every change in the price level, a new tenancy problem develops. The task is to establish sound landlord-tenant relationships that will function most satisfactorily today and also will be readily adjustable to the changed conditions of tomorrow.

The plantation live-at-home program is doing much to help farmers and farm women think more about the things that are fundamental and how they can encourage their children to love the farm and the farming people and turn their faces toward the home community instead of the distant city.

An invitation from England

W. E. Johnson, formerly with the Oregon Extension Service, cordially invites any extension worker taken by war work to England to visit him at his home 10 miles south of Manchester. The address is 16 Chiltern Drive, Hale, Cheshire. Mr. Johnson is at his office, 4 Clarence Street, Manchester, 2, England, until 5 o'clock except Saturdays when he leaves at 12:30.

Ready for the income tax

■ Four out of five of the 1,050 farmers in Benton County, Ind., are keeping systematic farm records for 1943. Due to an organized effort on the part of the county agricultural extension leaders, cooperating with agricultural bankers, all but about 50 of these farmers have obtained Indiana farm account books, prepared and published by Purdue University extension agricultural economists, for keeping their accounts. The other 50 have kept their own records for a number of years.

This unusual record of achievement was accomplished in the following manner:

Realizing that it has become necessary for an increasing number of farmers to file Federal income tax reports, E. M. Christen, county agricultural agent, got the cooperation of the key banker of the county, and a drive was started to get farm account books into the hands of every farmer in the county by January 1.

Starting December 1, this banker wrote to each of the banks in the county, proposing that they cooperate in the distribution of the books, the banks agreeing to do this. First, they bought 1,050 postal cards with reply cards attached. One of these cards, with a message as to the value of the farm account books and how they might be obtained, was sent to each farmer in the county.

The card, which was signed by the county agent, instructed the farmer to call at the agricultural extension office, or at his local bank, for an account book. On the attached reply card was a form for the farmer to sign, stating that he would call at the bank or at the extension office on an approximate date for his book. A place was provided for his signature and address.

Approximately one-fourth of the cards had been returned within a week. At the end of that time, a second card was mailed to the remaining farmers, again calling the matter to their attention. This was signed by the County Bankers' Association. Another fourth of the farmers replied to this request.

The need for beginning accounts as of January 1 was emphasized, and those who did not call for their books on the date specified were again reminded by postal card. The banks were provided with sheets for keeping the names and addresses of everyone who obtained a book, and these sheets were then turned over to the extension office.

The county extension office has arranged a 12-month program designed to assist all farmers who have obtained farm account books in keeping a more accurate record of receipts and disbursements for 1943. Letters will be mailed to them throughout the year, at various cropping seasons, advising them what information should be recorded and where in the book that information should be kept.

To date, about 800 books have been distributed to farmers. In addition, the National Farm Loan Association has purchased enough copies for all their members.

An acre of machinery for sale

■ An acre of second-hand farm machinery went on the auction block in Burlington County, N. J., recently, and another achievement was chalked up for the effective working of the neighborhood-leader system.

It started in a meeting of the directors of Burlington County Cooperative Poultry Auction at Mount Holly. The shortage of farm machinery came up—as it does in most farmer conversations these days—and someone advanced the idea that a lot of good machinery was gathering rust on farms where it was no longer needed.

If all that machinery could be assembled at a central point and sold to farmers who had use for it, the machinery situation would be eased up considerably.

They voted to hold the sale at the Poultry Auction, and donated the services of the auctioneer and clerk free of charge.

When they came to the question of how to round up the machinery, County Agent Dan Kensler had the answer for them—the Extension Volunteer Corps would take it over. The Extension Volunteer Corps is the New Jersey term for the neighborhood leaders.

Volunteers Conduct Canvass

The volunteers turned out nearly 100 percent and conducted a farm-to-farm canvass, listing the machinery which farmers agreed to bring to the sale. When the sale day came, the machinery and equipment covered an acre of ground. Some of it was little better than junk, but most of it was in good shape or could be repaired at small expense.

A total of 519 implements and articles went under the auctioneer's hammer, the sale grossing $5,185. Included among the items were practically every kind of farm machine—wagons, plows, cultivators, planters, spreaders, harrows, sprayers, binders, hay loaders, and even a truck and a tractor.

More than 800 people were on hand, despite a combination sleet and driving rainstorm which forced Philip Croshaw, manager of the auction, to suspend operations when the sale was half over. The next week, however, the weather was more favorable, and the sale was wound up with another big crowd present.

The auction was so successful that it was voted to make it an annual event, and County Agent Kensler believes the idea could profitably be adopted in many other counties.

Phillip Croshaw, manager of the Burlington County Cooperative Poultry Auction, and County Agent Dan Kensler smile broadly at the success of their scheme for redistributing farm machinery.

One Way

Visual aids for Victory Gardens

■ The swarms of new gardeners seeking information can be helped with some of the visual aids now available from Federal sources. The latest of these is an OWI poster, "Plant a Victory Garden." This poster has been distributed to State officers, and you may already have received your copies.

Among the slide films are several new ones and a modernization of an old one. For farm garden information, Nos. 634 and 635 are useful. They were made in one Maryland garden from the start of the season to harvesttime. The first one covers the planning and preparation of the garden, the second, the care and harvesting. No. 634 has 42 frames and is available in both single and double frame. No. 635 has 57 frames and is also available in both sizes. The double-frame size is recommended, especially if you mount it in slides. A lecture-type script accompanies each of these films.

For the suburbanite who wants to stretch his ration book "way out" with a Victory Garden, we recommend No. 641, The New Gardener. This takes the beginner step by step through all the stages of preparation and planting. The scenes were made in North Carolina but could have been made anywhere. This is also available in both sizes and contains 49 frames.

Slide film 503 (62 frames), Insect Pests of Garden Vegetables and Their Control, has not been changed, but the lecture notes have. Scarcities in materials for insecticides and an approach geared to the new gardener dictated the changes. The notes have been changed to the straight lecture type, which is proving popular. Agents having old notes for 503 can get the new version without charge by writing to the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Only the new version will be supplied with purchases of new strips. This film is available in single frame only.

The Little Exhibits planned for nutrition use are still popular. These exhibits are printed on poster paper and may be cut out and mounted on wallboard, cardboard, plywood, or other suitable material to form the nucleus of a window display on nutrition or gardening. Little Exhibit No. 1 says "Eat this way every day," and the wing panels show strong and healthy children and war workers. The figures can be left out and garden tools and pictures used as supporting material. Little Exhibit No. 2 says "Plan, produce, store" and shows the farm family planning their home food supply. Space is provided for a food budget, and the wing panels offer specific suggestions.

Both of these exhibits may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. No. 1 is priced at 15 cents and No. 2 at 10 cents. Each exhibit carries full instructions for assembly.

An old Spanish custom revived

Local service clubs and other organizations have rendered real service in many Texas counties by fostering cotton improvement through 4-H boys' clubs and other boys' organizations. These demonstrations have been carried out under the supervision of county agricultural agents. There is an old Spanish custom in Texas whereby merchants and others give a premium of money or merchandise or both to the farmer bringing in the first bale of cotton in the town or county. Last season the High Plains area of Texas innovated the offering of a cash prize to the farmer and ginner producing the best bale of cotton. Five hundred dollars was divided into two groups and the bale was judged according to staple. The project met with much high praise, and the program was repeated.

This movement spread to other areas and was successful in Young County and several counties in northeast Texas. More interest was stimulated by prorating the premiums 80 percent to farmers and 20 percent to the good ginners. The Brazos Valley Cotton Cooperative Marketing Association fostered this idea this season and split the premiums 50-50 between producer and ginners. War bonds were given as prizes.

Homemakers' club sponsors dental clinic

Imagine, if you can, school children hanging around the door of a dentist's office clamoring to be "next" in the dentist's chair! That really happened in Fulton County, Ky., last fall when the homemakers' clubs, with Mrs. J. C. Lawson as chairman, sponsored a traveling dental clinic for rural school children.

With the State Department of Health, the county nurse (Mrs. James Fisher, who assisted with the examinations), rural school teachers, and the homemakers' clubs cooperating, the services of a dentist and his State-owned trailer were obtained.

Setting up his office in two different parts of the county, Dr. J. G. Harnett filled, cleaned, polished, and extracted teeth for 261 school children in 1 month. School busses were used to bring the patients to the dental centers.

"Not only the children were pleased with this special service but also the mothers and the members of the homemakers' clubs, said Mrs. Catherine C. Thompson, home demonstration agent. Never have the women sponsored a project in which they have been so deeply interested and from which they have seen such benefits.

"There was good reason, for as Dr. Harnett worked on a child's teeth he talked to him about the importance of drinking milk, eating the right foods, and brushing his teeth daily."

Reports which continue to come to Mrs. Thompson months after the completion of the project indicate the influence of the dentist on his young patients. There was 8-year-old Jimmy who "hated" milk and refused to drink it until Dr. Harnett explained why calcium was necessary for sound teeth and bones. Betty, whose last name might have been Sweet-tooth, spent every nickel she could for candy before she made that visit to the dentist; now she saves them for war stamps. There were dozens of other similar instances.

The total cost to the homemakers' clubs was $100, which paid for the dental materials and for moving the trailer within the county.

Victory sales

Wayne County, Ohio, farmers are holding "Victory Sales" in the townships as a means of distributing unused farm equipment, according to County Agent G. A. Dustman.

Sales have already been held in Chester and Wayne townships. Others have been organized in Plain, Green, and Congress townships.

The Chester sale grossed more than $1,850 and the Wayne sale $1,625. There were 50 pieces of equipment in the former and 40 in the latter. Some of the equipment was entirely new.

Equipment is listed through the schools. Three percent is deducted to pay the auctioneer and clerk for their work. Any profit is donated to the Red Cross.

The sales are sponsored by the township and neighborhood groups of farmers set up under the 1943 Ohio "self help" program of labor and machinery sharing. This program has been organized by the Grange and Farm Bureau in Ohio in cooperation with the various USDA farm agencies.

to Do It

Dairy schools of the air

Missouri's wartime dairy schools of the air are proving very effective in these days of gas and tire rationing and other wartime restrictions, according to M. J. Regan, extension dairy husbandry specialist. In this way, 5,000 or more people are contacted at one time as compared to 50 or 60 reached with methods used before radio.

Each broadcast is a lesson directed at some wartime need and practice, such as: Feeding, care and management, and handling dry cows and cows at freshening time; and producing quality products. Farmers enroll in this school and receive copies of the lessons with additional material that cannot be given over the air. Those who enroll also get postal cards, addressed to the extension dairy specialists at the broadcasting station, on which the farmers can ask any particular question on dairying. These questions are later answered over the air.

Husking bees revived

Many of the young men from Wolford community, W. Va., have been called to the armed forces. Two of these boys who were called last October had raised a good crop of corn, and the corn was still standing in the field in shocks when the boys had to leave. They found it impossible to get the corn husked before they left. Two of the prominent farmers of the community, Dan Lawrence and Asa Pennington, talking over the situation, hit upon the plan of revivlng the old custom of a husking bee to take care of the corn for the boys instead of giving them the usual type of farewell party.

The Wolford 4-H Club of 15 members were all anxious to take part in the event, so they persuaded the farmers of the community to have the husking bee at night so that the young people in school could take part in it.

On Monday, October 19, corn from a 10-acre field was piled up during the day. Electric lights were put out into the field, and that night after supper 16 men and boys and 11 women and girls began husking—and how they worked! There were friendly contests, swapping of stories and yarns, vying with each other to see who could find the most red ears; and, of course, it was lots of fun. By midnight, the corn had practically all been husked and hauled to the crib. Then the folks all joined in enjoying a midnight feast or supper.

Everyone enjoyed the husking bee so much that the next night another one was held at another farm in the community, and 250 bushels of corn were husked. The second event proved to be just as successful and enjoyable as the first. But two husking bees on successive nights called for a night of rest, and so on Wednesday everyone stayed at home and got some sleep.

But Thursday night found them all out again for the third husking bee. By this time the adventure had proved to be a success in everybody's mind; and, as 16 different farm families were represented in the husking bees, they had decided to have 16 of them, or one for each farm family participating.

Of course they weren't able to hold all of them as rapidly as the first three, but by the end of November the husking bees had been held for the entire community; and all of the corn had been husked, and everyone had a good time doing it.

M. R. McClung, county agricultural agent in Tucker County, reports that the Wolford community is now so thoroughly sold on the idea that cooperation will go a long way toward solving the farm labor problem that they have convinced other communities. Husking bees and other group activities in which all the farm people of the neighborhood or community join together are proving that teamwork makes the job easier.

Harnessing the air waves

Picture, if you will, nearly 500,000 square miles of the most fertile land lying in the heart of the agricultural Midwest.

Picture also the thousands of farm homes dotting this vast area, comprising virtually the backbone of the wartime food-production machine.

Add to this mental panorama an imaginary stratum of pulsating ether waves crisscrossing the entire area—blanketing that half million square miles of farm land and farm homes.

Envisage, if you can, thousands of radio sets in the comfortable living rooms of these same farm homes tuned to the favorite radio station—tapping this ever-present blanket of ether waves.

Over these radios comes entertainment, something to make isolated rural life more enjoyable. From these loudspeakers comes the news of the world—reports from the battlefields of events only a few hours old. But, most important of all, to the ears of that great audience of farm people come helpful suggestions and instructions on how to live on less and produce more—more food to win this war.

As a result, more efficient farming methods—virtually the only tool remaining that can be employed to obtain the food the United Nations must have—are being rushed into practice.

Produce bigger ears of corn, two potatoes where one grew, bigger hogs, more cattle, more eggs. Produce, produce, produce! That's the cry that echoes across the plains of the Midwest—chanted through the radios in those farm homes.

And the farmers are heeding the call. They are shouldering arms in the battle of the soil.

In cooperation with KSAC, the broadcasting station of the Kansas State College, 27 commercial stations scattered throughout Kansas and the surrounding States work kilocycle to kilocycle flashing information to listening audiences on how to produce more eggs, pigs, and cattle.

Supplementing these daily broadcasts of farm material over 28 Midwest radio stations, flanked on the west by KOA, Denver; the northeast by WLS, Chicago; the south by WBBZ, Ponca City, Okla., and the north by KMMJ, Grand Island, Nebr., are special programs presented over the Kansas State Network.

Surveys indicate that practically every one of these 27 stations uses the Extension Service radio script material in daily farm broadcasts. This radio informational set-up was first established in 1932, with only a few stations cooperating. It has been expanded and developed to its present completeness during the years.

At least once each year a tour of the stations is made by one or more of the information staff members to learn how script material is used and obtain suggestions for improving the service.

Some broadcasters present a 15-minute or half-hour program daily, based on the scripts. One large station has, for several years, presented an interesting farm program by dramatizing the material.

But, regardless of the form in which the scripts are broadcast, it is proving a good way to get every bit of information possible into the minds of thousands of farmers.—*Lowell Treaster, assistant extension editor, Kansas.*

■ Twenty-six neighborhoods in Fairfield County, S. C., held a 4-H mobilization meeting with 1,153 boys and girls and 403 adults attending. Seventeen clubs enrolled new members, pledging to raise 73 pigs, 24 acres of corn, 21 calves, 2,550 chickens, 36 acres of garden, 11 acres of sweetpotatoes, 7 acres of wheat, and 11 acres of peanuts.

Jefferson, father of agricultural science

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture

April 13 marked the opening of the bicentennial of Thomas Jefferson. On that day the Jefferson Memorial, begun some years before the present war and finished this past year, was dedicated and opened to the public.

In the coming months, our generation will have the opportunity to learn more about Jefferson's philosophies and ideals. They played a major part in the founding and structure of our Republic. What Jefferson stood for embodies all that for which our youth is now fighting on the battle fronts of the world.

Jefferson was a statesman, scientist, lawyer, diplomat, architect. He was the author of the Declaration of Independence. He was a pioneer advocate of the free system of public education. He was an architect not only of our form of government but of beautiful buildings and homes and landscapes. He was the third President of the United States. In each of these fields of endeavor he made a distinguished contribution to the making and shaping of our country and the democratic way of life.

There is another place occupied by Jefferson which, it is my hope, will in the months ahead, come under closer scrutiny by farmers, extension workers, and all who are engaged in the study or teaching of agriculture in the United States.

Jefferson was a Virginia farmer and a champion of rural democracy. He envisioned America as a country where every family could own the farm it operated. He was not only a practical operating farmer, he was interested in the application of science to agriculture as well. He had unbounded faith in the improvements he believed science could bring to farming.

Today all of us engaged in the great job of wartime food production pay tribute to Jefferson's farsighted agricultural statesmanship. Jefferson did not believe that science should be confined to the laboratory and to books. He urged that useful knowledge and scientific methods be applied to the land · to lessen man's burden · to increase his yields · to bring about a better civilization for all. We of this age, engaged in a methodical, scientific kind of farming which far exceeds Jefferson's vision, pay tribute to his practical foresight.

We look to Jefferson and his associates in the field of science with reverence. We respect the way in which they discussed and tried out their theories in scientific and learned societies. To propose a new theory and to defend it before these societies took intelligence, conviction, strength of character, tolerance, and the freest kind of democratic procedure.

Jefferson was a member and the third president of the American Philosophical Society. It was the first of the colonial scientific societies and the leading one during the period of the American Revolution. Benjamin Franklin had been its founder and first president. Franklin is known as the father of science in this country. Likewise, Jefferson stands out more and more as the father of agricultural science in the United States.

Jefferson made many personal contributions. While in France he sent home new varieties of plants which he thought would do well on our native soil. He kept a garden book. He kept a farm book. Each of these is full of notes that shed light on Jefferson's farming operations. He was one of the first Americans to express interest in keeping records of the weather. In his farm book he kept notes on "plowing days" throughout the year.

Perhaps Jefferson's most outstanding practical contribution to farming was his plow. The function of the moldboard—or plow-ear as it was also known—was to remove and turn sod over gradually with the least amount of pull or force. Plow moldboards had undergone considerable improvement in the eighteenth century. Individual improvements were practiced by farmers who made them. In this country, settlers were largely dependent on wooden moldboard, home-made plows. Jefferson believed that much labor could be saved if farmers had simple directions for making moldboards. He designed a "moldboard of least resistance." Of it an English writer said a generation later: "It can be made by any common workman by a process so exact that its form will not vary the thickness of a hair."

We know that a wooden model built along the lines proposed was at one time used on Jefferson's own farm. Agricultural engineers in the Department of Agriculture who have recently studied Jefferson's drawings are of the opinion that, compared with the plows of Jefferson's time, the "moldboard of least resistance" was a real improvement. His was the last important improvement in the wooden plow. Soon after his developments came the cast-iron plow.

Jefferson's writings—and Jefferson's notes about gardening, farming, and agricultural science offer a valuable field for study and research. When the war is over, considerably more study should be given to Jefferson, the farmer and scientist, by agricultural historians. Such study should not be confined to Jefferson's own writings but should include those of his elders and contemporaries whose writings on agriculture made a noteworthy contribution to the development of the American system of farming and farm life.

Extension workers, whose lives are largely devoted to helping farm people improve their production methods and standards of living through scientific methods of farming, will have a special interest in learning more about Jefferson's contribution to our Nation's agriculture. Several years ago, the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the land-grant college system. Emphasis was placed on the contributions of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln to the agriculture of our country. Washington was pointed to as the foremost farmer of his day. Jefferson was mentioned as the founder of scientific agriculture in this country. Lincoln was honored as a Midwest farm boy who, while President, signed the Land-Grant College Act. All three played an important part in making the agriculture of our country truly great. Had it not been for these three men and the agricultural ideals for which they stood, the agricultural development of our Nation might not have been what it is today.

In this year 1943, American farmers face the greatest challenge ever faced by men—and women—who love freedom as Jefferson loved it. As their contribution to preserve this freedom, our farmers have sent their sons to the world's battle fronts. Here at home they have undertaken the greatest food-production job in history. With only 4 percent of the world's tillable land, American farmers are aiming at goals which, if they are met, will enable our soldiers, and our civilians, and the soldiers and civilians of Allied Nations, to win the fight for freedom.

There is no higher tribute which extension workers can pay to Thomas Jefferson—patriot—philosopher—farmer—than to assist every farmer down the road in taking advantage of every opportunity this year to apply science in practice wherever it will save labor and produce more food. In this way we can win the battle of food production. In this way we can preserve the freedom which Jefferson cherished.

Food banks

A unique and important part of Delaware's Victory Garden program is the establishment of food banks. Delaware is in a vulnerable area. Definite plans for evacuation had to be made in case of war emergency. Food, of course, would be a vital problem. So it was decided to have food stored at certain designated centers.

Food centers have been set up in all three counties. Last year families contributed 18,000 jars of canned vegetables or fruits. In the event of an emergency, these supplies are to be turned over to the Red Cross canteen and evacuation committees which will be officially in charge of feeding the evacuees or victims of an emergency. After a certain length of time, if the supplies have not been used, the food will be turned over to various welfare agencies for distribution to the needy.

4-H sponsors radio public-speaking contest

JOSEPHINE BJORNSON, Department of Publications, University of Minnesota

In Minnesota, where 4-H Clubs have keyed their activities to victory, a new 4-H project was attempted which was as different from the regular war activities as it was closely related to them. The project, a radio public-speaking contest had unprecedented success.

Many skeptical leaders were amazed to see the enthusiasm with which 4-H boys and girls and older youth entered the contest. Several hundred Minnesota youth participated, representing three-fourths of the counties in the State.

The close relationship of the radio contest to the 4-H victory program lay in the subject that was chosen—What the Four Freedoms Mean to Me. The contest sought to encourage young people to crystallize their thinking and express it effectively in terms of the significance of the Four Freedoms to each individual member.

Although participants in local contests did not make radio appearances, county winners broadcast their talks over local radio stations. Thus 64 of the contestants had the experience of talking into the microphone. Choice of the State champion and the State alternate, Charles Benrud and Kathleen Weis, was made on the basis of a broadcast over WCCO and KSTP, Twin City stations, and a State network.

The Minnesota Jewish Council, cosponsor of the event, made available $1,000 for scholarships, war bonds, and stamps for the participants.

Many of the contestants were grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants who had come to America to find a new way of life. Most of these boys and girls had never stopped to think in terms of what the Four Freedoms actually meant or what life would be without those Four Freedoms. As one of the contestants put it, "I've always had enough to eat, nothing to fear, and freedom of speech and religion. What more could I or anyone else wish for? When people are content, they don't usually stop to think about their happiness, they just accept it; and so approximately 133 million people have been accepting the freedoms of our country without much thought.

"But," she continues, "now that our freedoms are threatened by the Axis powers, we must begin to think and act to show how much these freedoms mean to us."

In many ways, typical of the hundreds of 4-H youth who entered the contest was Phyllis Misek whose great-grandfather immigrated to America from Czechoslovakia where life, as he knew it, had meant neither freedom of speech nor of religion but only work from sunrise to sunset under the rich Hapsburg rulers.

Her own philosophy enriched by stories her grandfather told, Phyllis says in speaking of the Four Freedoms: " . . . we must fight for America if only for the reason that our forefathers built it, sacrificed comforts, friends, and even life for America. But there are even greater reasons to fight. I must fight for their visions, their Utopian land, so that they have not died in vain.

"I must fight for freedom of speech, not because I ever have been denied freedom of speech but because my forefathers fought and died for this freedom and so that our children may never have to die for this God-given right.

"I must fight for freedom of religion . . . because my forefathers fought and died for this freedom so that I need never support a church I do not believe in. Because they valued this freedom, I must value it and pass it on to my children . . .

"I must fight for freedom from want . . . I must fight for my forefathers' vision of great rolling acres of black soil with the golden harvest of crops . . . I must preserve the freedom from want so that my children never go cold or hungry . . .

"And, last but not least, I must fight for freedom from fear . . . I have never seen a baby crying in a bombed street with its mother dead by its side. I have never seen a firing squad. I have never seen men, women, and children fall from exhaustion and starvation. I have never feared any of these things, and I solemnly swear that my children never will . . ."

As a result of this radio public-speaking contest, to this girl and to several hundred other 4-H boys and girls, the Four Freedoms suddenly became vitally significant.

4-H Clubs give war equipment

4-H Club boys and girls throughout the country, who are honoring former members now in the armed forces through the National 4-H Ambulance Fund, recently presented a stock of small arms and ammunition to the United States Navy in a colorful ceremony at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

The equipment included 800 each of used rifles, bayonets, bayonet scabbards, 1,212 cartridge belts, 1,164 gun slings, and all of the ammunition, both blank and ball, which was purchased from the Wisconsin State Militia with monetary contributions from 4-H Club members, leaders, and agents to the 4-H Ambulance Fund sponsored by the National 4-H Club News. The contributions comprised proceeds from the sale of scrap metal and rubber, waste paper, and old phonograph records and from box socials, parties, benefit programs, prize money, and various other sources.

Previous gifts presented by the 4-H Ambulance Fund included an ambulance-station wagon and 450 comfort kits to the American Red Cross and an ambulance to the United States Army. Total contributions on March 15 were $4,803.28.

Among those participating in the presentation ceremony at Madison, Wis., were Commander L. K. Pollard, U. S. N., (Ret.), commanding officer of the United States Naval Training Schools on the University of Wisconsin campus; Jane Davies of Wild Rose, Wis., 4-H Club member from Waushara County and a member of the U. W. 4-H Club; and Merlin Wright of Waukesha, Wis., former 4-H Club member and local leader, cadet lieutenant in R. O. T. C., who was president of the U. W. 4-H Club last semester.

The 4-H Ambulance Fund Drive, which will be continued until July 4 next, will now be directed primarily to the collection by 4-H Club members of scrap metal which is primarily needed to make more arms and equipment for our armed forces. This is in response to the request from the War Production Board through Chairman Donald M. Nelson for 3,000,000 tons of scrap by July.

Map fills the bill

Joe Taylor, 4-H Club agent, of Cortland County, N. Y., gets new 4-H Club members by using the clock-system map on which every farm in the county is located, with the names listed in a booklet. Using small, green-headed pins, he located all of the 1942 club members on the map. Using the school census and eliminating club members, he put red pins on the map to locate prospective club members for 1943. The map shows the concentration of club members in some areas and limited enrollment in others. The red pins show by their groupings just where in the county are the best prospects for organizing new clubs. He thus saves considerable travel. Mr. Taylor says the map saves time in laying out work and gives him a clearer picture of membership distribution and possibilities than any other device he has yet tried.

Farm workers pro tem

The responsibility of mobilizing local workers to meet crop emergencies has been delegated to extension agents by the Secretary of Agriculture. These three examples of successful recruiting in Rhode Island described by Extension Editor H. M. Hofford are typical of the ways in which it will be done:

■ Edwin Knight has a 32 acre apple orchard near Greenville, R. I. Last summer he saw his trees some 2,000 of them laden with the biggest crop he'd had in years, but with no one to help him get out the harvest.

He told his plight to the northern Rhode Island county agent, who, working with the extension horticulturist, the State Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Markets, arranged to have a "picnic workday" for statehouse stenographers.

On Tuesday, August 11, Mr. Knight sent a bus to the capitol; and as soon as the girls, 14 of them, closed their typewriters for the day at 4 o'clock, they climbed into overalls, boarded Mr. Knight's bus, and were carted to the Greenville orchard. At 4:30 they began picking, and when the picnic supper bell rang at 7 o'clock, they had gathered 147 bushels. The local Red Cross canteen was mobilized to prepare the supper.

The girls were paid 10 cents a bushel, and the $14.70 they earned that afternoon they gave to the USO because the change from office routine, combined with beneficial exercise, and the knowledge that they were aiding in our war effort were worth more than the pin money they had earned as farm laborers.

Their exploit set an example for other urban groups who came forward to volunteer when needed, and it is expected that there will be a good bit more of it this summer in the farm-labor-shortage area of Rhode Island where war industries have drained the reservoir of surplus help that would ordinarily be available in the seasonal agriculture of the State.

Practical persons who might want to discredit the capabilities of high school pupils as farm laborers can ask Everett McCaughey, instructor of vocational agriculture at South Kingston, R. I., high school, whether such youngsters are able workers.

He knows, because last September when Rhode Island potato growers telephoned him for help to get in the potatoes, he arranged his classes so that a group of from 14 to 20 pupils could work in the fields every other day and all day Saturdays for the 6 weeks when the potato farmers needed them.

By having double periods a day, the pupils were able to get the same amount of academic "hourage," being willing to sacrifice their free study periods to the cause of getting out the crop. They were paid 5 cents a bushel, and it was an easy day's pay to check in for $3 at least.

As youngsters are of varying strength, Mr. McCaughey let the less rugged boys and one girl do the lighter jobs; and the stronger ones pitched in at the heavier lifting, hauling, and bagging jobs, for which they were paid 50 cents an hour.

His crew worked from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and by the time the corn harvest season came along, the farmers were paying 60 cents an hour for shucking corn. And the lads of 12 and 13 proved to be the best workers, Mr. McCaughey reports.

That war workers employed in factories react favorably to a change of routine as farm laborers was proved last summer in industrial Rhode Island.

When the State's fruit growers were threatened with the loss of thousands of bushels of apples because they did not have the help needed to bring in the harvest, some mill owners in the apple district posted notices in their plants urging workers of the middle shift to volunteer part of their day, while not working in the plant, as farm assistants.

Thus, throughout the daylight hours, apple growers had a flow of war workers, many of whom were glad of the chance to get some of the crop in pay rather than cash. As a result, more apples were available in Rhode Island locker plants and more glasses of apple jelly on pantry shelves this past winter.

Snap beans from Maine to Louisiana

■ It takes plenty of hand labor to harvest snap beans, whether they grow at the top or the bottom of the United States. Patriotic farmers way down East in Maine and way down South in Louisiana heard the war call for more vegetables, expanded their plantings of green beans, and gambled on their ability to harvest them. They were justified in their faith by schoolboys. Boys of the Scout troop in Penobscot County, Maine, saved a quarter million pounds of beans last summer, and schoolboys and girls of Terrebonne Parish, La., are even now picking the snap beans from an acreage six times that of last year.

School out to pick beans

The war seemed a long way off from the Parish of Terrebonne in southern Louisiana. But when the call came to plant more and more vegetables this year, the farmers responded wholeheartedly. They were asked to increase their production of snap beans by 10 percent. In their enthusiasm, they planted six times as many snap beans as last year 10,000 acres of beans. They planted 30,000 acres of Irish potatoes, too.

That is a lot of beans and potatoes, no two ways about it! But Terrebonne farmers refused to be discouraged by the shortage of labor and the mountains of vegetables. They held a series of conferences, enlisting the help of their county agent, the Farm Bureau, the parish war board, the Houma-Terrebonne Chamber of Commerce, and the parish police jury.

They decided that the teen-age boys and girls in the parish schools were the best source of labor, so they asked for the cooperation of the local superintendent of education, H. L. Bourgeois. Mr. Bourgeois was wholeheartedly in favor of enlisting the young people as pickers if a satisfactory plan could be worked out.

The school board met, representing towns and rural districts alike, and a committee of the growers presented their problems. The school board came to the rescue valiantly, voted to hold school on Saturday so that the work of the term could be finished by May 15 rather than May 28. Harvesting of snap beans will begin about May 1, and from that time on school will be dismissed earlier each afternoon to give the boys and girls several hours of picking time before dark.

School busses will be used in transporting the boys and girls to and from the fields, and the pickers will be paid the regular rates which are based on the number of pounds picked. Approximately 2,000 workers will be made available through this plan, and those beans and potatoes should be picked in record time.

There was no compulsion about the board of education's plan, but the youthful recruits seem to realize that the need is acute and the time is short. Excellent cooperation seems assured.

Scouts save crop for Uncle Sam

About a hundred Maine youngsters from the Bangor-Brewer-Old Town-Orono area pioneered in a social and economic experiment in two shoestring-operated work camps near Dexter and Hartland to save a quarter million pounds of green beans which otherwise would have rotted on the vines for lack of pickers. The boys, averaging 14 years of age, were all members of Boy Scout troops; and they worked in the Penobscot County bean fields because Carl Thunberg of Bangor,

Katahdin Council Scout executive, was willing to gamble on their willingness and ability to reclaim a bean crop sorely needed in the war effort in a work entirely foreign to nearly all of them.

Carl Thunberg, the quietly brilliant, slightly stubborn, and entirely likable Scout executive, was willing to bet on the two most variable things known to mankind—weather and city boys in the country—to harvest that bean crop for Uncle Sam.

When he thought of establishing work camps for Scouts in the green-bean section of the county, several difficulties not easily overcome obtruded themselves: First, how to sell the idea to parents and youngsters; next, how to get equipment and supplies for the centers where the youth would stay; and how the enrollment at Camp Roosevelt, Scout institution on Little Fitts Pond, would be affected by the establishment of two noncost camps—camps where the Scouts earned money.

He put the matter up to the Katahdin Council committee which gave him permission to go forward with the project; and after several weeks of consultation with employment officials, packers, farmers, and youth leaders, the locations were chosen and the business of borrowing equipment from many sources began. Farmers, packers, Government men, leaders of youth, all agreed with the Scout executive that the jobs could be done by the boys. And they all pitched in to get stoves, tents, and other necessary equipment.

The camps are necessarily run in a business-like fashion. The St. Albans center is under the leadership of Manning N. Arata, field Scout executive of Hancock. It serves the area in and about Hartland. The Dexter camp, known as Camp Victory, is administered by Fred Quigley, Dexter school teacher, veteran Scouter, and a friend to all boys. Both camps work in conjunction with big packing companies.

The boys in the two "food for victory" camps work 6 hours a day, receiving approximately 1¼ cents a pound or about 20 cents a basket for beans picked. A fee of $1 a day is charged against each Scout—the amount calculated for operating expenses. This fee establishes the work objective of each camper, and each Scout allowed to remain at the camp must maintain average earnings of at least three-fourths of this amount. Scouts who pick at a rate beyond that which will earn their fees receive the balance due them at the end of their stay in camp. No cash transactions are allowed in the camps; a coupon system does the work.

The boy who doen't want to work, or who comes to the camps anticipating to be boarded and paid for clowning his way through what is supposed to be a working day, returns home. This is war, even for youngsters.

There is a keen competition between the patrols at Camp Victory in Dexter, and a kind of joyous, friendly rivalry springs up when a youngster triumphantly shouts "Basket!" and takes it to be weighed.

The Scouts are turning into real farmers, according to Fred Quigley, Camp Victory's director, who is seldom seen without a group of boys affectionately trailing him.

"They look at the sky like old hands and want good weather as much as the crop owners," he says.

And Horace McKenney, a Dexter farmer for whom about 25 of the Scouts worked—a man who never wastes words—says, "Most of 'em are pretty good."

That is about as near to an accolade as one is likely to get.

Former 4–H Club members attend agricultural colleges

■ At the request of the extension subcommittee on 4–H Club work, a survey of former 4–H Club members attending agricultural colleges has just been completed by R. A. Turner of the Federal Extension Service. This annual Nation-wide survey is the third of this type. Each year, a higher percentage of former 4–H members has been reported.

Data show that 8,001 students, or 33.99 percent, now enrolled in agriculture and home economics courses in the agricultural colleges of 37 States and Puerto Rico are former 4–H Club members. The total enrollment in these courses is 23,539.

For the college year 1942–43, Nebraska is first, with 51.29 percent of these students being former 4–H Club members; Alabama second, with 50.49 percent; Illinois third, with 50.22 percent; Indiana fourth, with 49.84 percent; Kansas fifth, with 49.20 percent; Minnesota sixth, with 45.96 percent; Missouri seventh, with 43.69 percent, and Kentucky eighth, with 43.41 percent.

For the first time, Negro colleges have been included in these annual surveys. Data from 8 of the Negro land-grant colleges show that of the reported 1,675 students in agriculture and home economics, 310, or 18.51 percent, are former 4–H Club members. Of these 8 Negro colleges, North Carolina ranks first with 36.50 percent, and Florida second, with 32.35 percent.

Many of these students made their first contact with the agricultural college through their 4–H Club activities. The awarding of scholarships to 4–H Club members might have been a factor in encouraging attendance at the State colleges of agriculture. It is evident, in view of these data, that the 4–H Club program is fostering a desire on the part of 4–H Club members to obtain additional scholastic training, and is directing an increasing number toward agricultural colleges.

No attempt was made to obtain information on enrollment in courses other than agriculture and home economics, or at any college other than the State colleges of agriculture.

Soldiers from Camp Breckenridge helped to save river bottom corn for Indiana and Kentucky farmers during a flood of the Ohio River in January. The picture was taken by R. A. Burger, assistant county agent, Posey County, Ind.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Do people listen to extension broadcasts?

The importance of radio in extension wartime programs is brought out in a recent survey of listener interest. Nearly 80 percent of the rural people surveyed in seven Pennsylvania counties listened to extension agricultural programs, and 66 percent had heard some of the home economics programs. More than a fourth of the people tuned in on extension broadcasts regularly.

Two-thirds of all those surveyed said that various radio programs had prompted them to attend meetings, adopt suggestions given, or to request bulletins.

The majority of the listeners preferred "variety" programs of 15 to 30 minutes combined agriculture and home economics programs with different speakers touching upon several subjects. Many liked the question-and-answer method of presenting information. Some wanted more variety band music, answers to questions sent in by the radio audience, dramatization, and rebroadcasts.

The National Farm and Home Hour was considered the best agricultural program by 57 percent of the people studied. Good music, variety, suitable time, excellence of presentation, and helpful ideas were emphasized as reasons for the choice of this program.

Local agricultural programs, including agricultural extension, were preferred by 28 percent of the listeners because the information was related to local conditions, local news, appearance of local people on the program, and personal acquaintanceship with the county agent.

According to this survey, the best time for the agricultural extension program is from 12 to 1 p. m.; second best, 6 to 9 p. m., and third, 6 to 7 a. m. The best time for the home program is some time near noon; second choice is midmorning. AN EXTENSION RADIO SURVEY OF SEVEN PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES, Pennsylvania Extension Service Publication, 1942.

A 4-H educative experience

Kentucky's 4 H Junior Week was a significant event in the lives of the boys and girls attending. They had a good time. They greatly enjoyed the program and learned much from the variety of activities. This was the consensus of 527 boys and girls who filled out questionnaires relating to the activities of the week.

The trip was an important one for them. For one out of five 4-H members, the distance was the farthest they had traveled from home. For one out of eight members it was the longest period they had been away from home. They made many new friends. On the average, each member learned to know about 60 boys and girls well enough to speak to one another when they met in passing. The boys learned to know more boys than girls, and the girls became acquainted with more girls than boys.

An essential characteristic for the continuation of a voluntary activity is that the participants enjoy the activity. Enjoyment provides favorable conditions for learning; it also produces desirable reverberations in the home community. Club members attending Junior Week enjoyed the activities and program. From the standpoint of enjoyment, all activities received a high rating by the boys and girls. Little difference was reported between the ratings made by the boys and girls with the exception of the style dress revue, which the girls enjoyed more than the boys. There was very little difference in their interest and reactions whether attending for the first or second time. Attending the second time did not seem to dull the edge of enjoyment.

The 4 H Club members learned much from the activities of the program. Team demonstrations, judging, and subject-matter classes placed high. There was no marked difference between the judgments of the boys and girls in the amount learned except in the style dress revue, election of officers, and social activities. JUNIOR WEEK EVALUATION STUDY—KENTUCKY, *by J. W. Whitehouse, Kentucky Extension Service; and Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service. Ky. Ext. Serv. Pub. 1942.*

Do rural young people stay on the farm?

Seven out of every 10 of the 117 rural young men and women interviewed in 4 townships of Ward County, N. Dak., preferred to live on a farm. Their reasons included: Like farm work and farm life, more security, more independence, and farm life more healthful and pleasant.

The majority of these young people preferred farm life; of those who left the area, most went to the cities. They gave the following reasons for preferring city life: More social life and entertainment; less work and more pleasant work; and do not like farming. On the whole, those preferring city life were younger than those preferring farm life.

Only 11 of the 117 young people (all of whom had finished the eighth grade) were still in school. Lack of money was the reason two-fifths of the youth had stopped attending school, and one-fifth believed they had enough schooling.

—FACTS ABOUT RURAL YOUTH IN WARD COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, North Dakota Extension Service Publication, November 10, 1942.

4-H members learn to raise sheep

With wartime needs for meat and wool, the increase in sheep production by Missouri 4-H Club members takes on added significance. Renewed emphasis has been placed on 4 H sheep activities in Missouri since 1940, when a study was made of the educational values of the 4-H sheep project. In 1941, enrollment increased 160 percent, and in 1942, following Pearl Harbor, a further increase was made. Enrollment in 1942 was more than double that of 1940. The number of sheep owned by Missouri 4-H members has increased more than two and one-half times.

In addition to increasing their sheep production, the 4-H sheep raisers have learned much from their project. The 4-H sheep members tested at the beginning and end of their 1940 project increased considerably their knowledge of sheep information relating to feeding, diseases and parasites, docking and castrating, wool crop and shearing, marketing, and the Missouri plan of sheep improvement. Although the members knew relatively little about sheep diseases and parasites at the beginning of their project, the tests indicated they had gained relatively much, particularly in the identification and control of stomach worms infesting sheep. The large increase in marketing information was due largely to the members learning that lambs sold in May or June usually bring higher prices and usually escape internal parasites, and also that less weight shrinkage can be expected when suckling lambs are fed grain.

While the members were conducting their sheep activities, their ideas changed considerably as to the relative importance of the nine project goals tested. The leadership goal increased in importance from seventh to fifth place. The profit goal dropped from third to sixth place. The companionship (pet) goal jumped from sixth to third place. Prize winning, for the average 4-H sheep member, was not one of the most important goals. It occupied eighth place at the beginning and again at the end of the sheep project. The vocational goal remained in first place at the end of the project.

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN THE 4-H SHEEP PROJECT, MISSOURI, 1939–40, *by Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service, and E. T. Itschner, Missouri Extension Service. Ext. Serv. Circ. 378, Feb. 1942. (Fourth in the Series of Evaluation Studies in 4-H Club Work.)*

FARM WEEK CHAFF

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JAMES C. WEISEL, President JOHN W. H. THORNBORROW, Vice-President W. H. ALLEN, Secretary

Vol. 7 No. 3 Trenton, N. J. January 27, 1943

The place of food in the war program is all shown in a nutshell across the top of the mimeographed periodical Farm Week Chaff, issued by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

A threshing ring

When labor shortage threatened to immobilize threshing machines in Utah County, Utah, last August, Thomas M. Anderson, president of the Lake Shore Farm Bureau, called a group of farmers to his home early one evening to talk over the problem of getting their grain threshed.

Farmers who attended agreed that, inasmuch as their county had found itself in one of the most rapidly developing industrial areas in the West, little or no relief in the labor shortage would be forthcoming. Consequently, they voted to organize a threshing ring, and right then made plans.

Mr. Anderson reports that 10 farmers in the same neighborhood pooled their labor, teams, and wagons, and selected a good thresher operator with a machine, and they threshed all the grain for the 10 farmers in 9 days. No help was hired, and there were no complaints. On the contrary, there was much satisfaction expressed by the members of the pool because they finished the job in a reasonable time and had crew enough to do each day's work.

So successful was this and other pools in Utah County that Agricultural Agent S. R. Boswell is recommending that a leader or group of leaders be selected to promote such type of cooperation in the various communities in his county.

Negro boys and girls—635 of them—in Florence County, S. C., have made a food-production record which is encouraging to the war effort. Home gardens were increased by 95 acres of vegetables; almost 9,000 quarts of meats and vegetables were canned; 95 boys produced more than 3,000 bushels of corn; 100 boys fattened 167 pigs for home use; 45 club members raised 5,437 broilers; and 14 fattened beef calves for canning and marketing, all of which is no mean contribution to Food for Victory by the Negro boys and girls of one county.

■ War also interferes with visual aids! Our contractor also produces slidefilms for the Navy whose orders carry an AA–1 priority. Shipments of our films are, therefore, sometimes delayed. March was the biggest month we have had for a long time.

A visual aid which was pioneered by Extension has found usefulness in helping the Navy with its wartime training program. Lt. John Fox, U. S. N. R., one-time member of the North Carolina Extension staff, reports the Navy's visual handbook starts out with "The most outstanding user of slidefilms has been the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture," or words to that effect.

Selective Service

A four-point program to keep necessary agricultural workers on the farm:

1. State and county War Boards are authorized and instructed to seek deferment of necessary farm workers when the worker or employer fails to request deferment, and to take appeals from local board decisions re farm workers when they believe such action is justified.

2. Local boards shall refer to a War Board farm workers who are not producing enough agricultural units to warrant classification in Class II–C or III–C and shall allow 30 days for placement where workers can produce the required number of units.

3. Local Selective Service boards are instructed to classify in Class II–C or III–C any registrant with agricultural experience who has left farm for other work, provided he returns to agriculture and becomes regularly engaged in and essential to it prior to his receipt of order to report for induction into the armed forces.

4. Local Selective Service boards are instructed not to reclassify necessary farm workers out of deferred classifications, even if calls for military manpower remain unfilled.

Farm workers are being transferred to farm-deferred classes at nearly 6,500 a day, and by the end of 1943, it is estimated, 3,032,000 will have been so classified.

H. J. Wilder retires

Henry J. Wilder, county agent in San Bernardino County, Calif., for the past 22 years, and extension agent in the United States Department of Agriculture for the preceding 12 years, retired from active service in January of this year. Thus he has spent 33 years in extension work and has been one of the strong men of the service who has helped make Extension effective and respected throughout the Nation.

Mr. Wilder is continuing his residence in San Bernardino County, where he has two orange groves to keep him busy and active in the agricultural affairs of the county.

Graduating from Harvard University in 1897 with a B. A. degree, he became a teacher of science there until 1901, when he received an appointment as soils expert in the United States Bureau of Soils and continued work with that Bureau and the Federal Office of Farm Management until 1914, when he gave his time fully to Extension in the States Relations Service. The best wishes of all Extension forces go with Mr. Wilder in his retirement. May the useful years still before him be many.

■ Arizona 4–H boys in Kenilworth School, Pinal County, specialize in scrap and cotton. LeRoy M. Gavette, assistant county agent, reports more than 5,000 pounds of scrap collected and more than 20,000 pounds of cotton picked by the 10 members of the club. Figuring 45 pounds of cotton to the parachute, this cotton would make 450 parachutes.

On the Calendar

National Council State Garden Clubs, regional, Tulsa, Okla., May 6–7.

American Guernsey Cattle Club, Boston, Mass., May 10–12.

American Home Economics Association, regional, Social Welfare and Public Health Department, Cleveland, Ohio, May 24–28.

Association Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials, United States, Denver, Colo., May 24–28.

Rural Life Sunday, May 30.

4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, June 5.

American Association for Advancement of Science, regional, Corvallis, Oreg., June 14–19.

American Society Horticultural Science, Western Section, Corvallis, Oreg., May 14–19.

American Home Economics Association, Delegates Planning Section, Washington, D. C., June 18–21.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

NEW YORK APPOINTED a State Food Commission to promote food production and assure coordination of the State's food supplies. Director of Extension Carl E. Ladd is a member of the commission. Immediate problems include mobilization of dairy and poultry feed supplies, transportation, supplies for Victory Gardens, farm labor, and production of cheese for lend lease.

UTAH'S HOME FOOD SUPPLY FOR VICTORY window stickers will be given to families pledging to produce at least 50 percent of their food. If the family fulfills the pledge, when a check-up is made this fall, a Certificate of Merit, which has the agricultural college seal and is signed by Governor Herbert B. Maw and Director William Peterson, will be awarded.

RECRUITMENT OF BAHAMA ISLANDERS for farm work in south Florida began on March 25. The first group arrived at Miami April 9; about 5,000 are expected. The Government of the Bahama Islands signed an agreement with the Department of Agriculture providing for the importation of workers, both men and women, from the islands into the United States for agricultural employment in Florida and adjoining States. This is the second agreement which the United States Government has negotiated to bring in foreign farm workers to assist as needed with this Nation's wartime food and fiber production in labor-shortage areas. A program for the employment of Mexican agricultural workers in California, Arizona, and other southwestern States has been in progress since last August. An agreement has been worked out with the Government of Jamaica, calling for importation of up to 10,000 workers.

ONE OUT OF EVERY 10 or more than 100,000 farmer-borrowers who had Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans repaid his loan in full in 1942, the Department of Agriculture reported. Others made substantial payments on the principal of their loans.

FDA PURCHASES SHOW DECLINE. Purchase of agricultural commodities by the Food Distribution Administration for lend-lease, territorial emergency programs, Red Cross, and other purposes during February declined approximately 30 percent compared with January, the Department of Agriculture says. Although the purchases reflect smaller acquirements of meats generally, grain products, and most of the other commodity groups, there were increases in purchases of soluble coffee, American cheese, dry whole milk, smoked pork, dried sausage, dry salt fish, oleo oil, rendered pork fat, granulated sugar, rice, and concentrated orange juice.

EARLY SHEARING OF SHEEP solves war problem. With many shearers in the service, and curtailment in manufacture of sheep-shearing machines and equipment, the job of harvesting the 1943 Kansas wool clip presented a serious problem. To meet the situation, steps were taken to lengthen the shearing season by starting 6 weeks earlier than usual. County shearing circuits were also organized. Increased efficiency in use of limited number of shearers and equipment has resulted, and on April 1 the shearing job was well past the halfway mark. Early shearing was recommended for only those farms where shed and barn protection would safeguard newly shorn sheep from cold. Flock owners report excellent results with feeder lambs and ewes with lambs. The value of the Kansas wool clip totals many millions of dollars.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT of Greensboro, N. C., ran a Victory Garden edition March 25, 1943. The paper contained plenty of pictures of 4-H gardens and a series of pictures showing just how to prepare the ground and plant a Victory Garden, to fight insects, and to cultivate to keep down weeds and grass.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS OF UNION PARISH, LA., raised enough money for the purchase of an army ambulance and a jeep, which they presented at the county 4-H achievement day at Farmerville on April 24. The money was raised in a special egg campaign under the direction of Assistant County Agent Dalton E. Gandy. More than 1,300 dozen eggs were donated by 4-H Club members and sold to a dehydrating plant which has a government contract, thus assuring the Union Parish club members that they are also making a definite contribution to the wartime Food for Freedom program.

FOOD PRODUCTION RESOURCES of the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and the United States have been highly coordinated to more effectively supply the food needs of the United Nations, the Department of Agriculture reports in the March issue of Foreign Agriculture. The publication, prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, in its monthly review of foreign farm policy and trade, says in part: "Production of the largest quantities possible of calories and the essential proteins, vitamins, and minerals at or near the place of consumption to save needed shipping space has been the common goal of the British Empire countries."

A CONSERVATION OF CLOTHING and Home Furnishings Week was held in Kansas, April 5 to 12, to answer such questions as: Why are some merchants short of clothing and home-furnishings merchandise? What are the best methods of care, storage, and repair of all articles of clothing, household linens, and other furnishings? Why is there a buying panic among women at the textiles counters and in the clothing departments? Extension workers prepared demonstrations, exhibits, and window displays which presented a graphic picture of the storage of wool, leather, rubber footwear, and hats; correct laundering of fine fabrics; making over garments; slip-covering chairs; and many other phases of these all-important phases of home-front conservation.

MINNESOTA FARMERS will have opportunity to get some of the ideas in training inexperienced workers which industry has developed during recent months. Twelve Minnesota extension specialists have been trained in the job-instruction training method by a member of the Minneapolis regional office of the War Manpower Commission. At a special conference, April 12 to 15, all county agricultural and home demonstration agents received training and made plans to carry the ideas to farmers. An extension committee is adapting the Job Instructor Training guide to agricultural use. Those who saw L. J. Fletcher of the War Activities Committee, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, give the introductory JIT demonstration at the Baltimore and St. Louis labor conferences agree that "it is the best demonstration on how to give a demonstration" that they have seen. The JIT slogan, "If the worker hasn't learned, the instructor hasn't taught," is sound extension philosophy.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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520197 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 JUNE 1943 NO. 6

The challenge of the 99 percent

FRANCIS FLOOD, Assistant to the Administrator, War Food Administration

The 99 percent of the Farm Labor Problem which Colonel Taylor says will be solved in the country is in the hands of three groups—extension workers, emergency laborers, and farmers.

■ It is both a compliment and a challenge to Extension when Lt. Col. Jay L. Taylor, deputy administrator of WFA in charge of farm labor, insists that the farm labor problem will be solved about 1 percent in Washington and 99 percent in the country. Colonel Taylor has made that statement repeatedly. He made it at each of the regional extension conferences held in April, and the streamlining of his program indicates that he intends it to work that way.

The Job Is Vitally Important

It is a compliment because the larger share of the administrative responsibility has been handed to Extension—as every extension worker knows by now. It is a callenge because it is one of the biggest single assignments Extension has ever had in its history of big assignments, and because of the vital importance of the job itself.

But, although Extension has the administrative responsibility, the over-all responsibility for solving the farm labor problem is shared with two other groups. They are similarly responsible.

One of these groups is the avaiiable labor supply itself. There are hundreds of thousands of workers who can do farm work who are not on farms now. These include townspeople available for part-time of full-time work. They include high-school and college students who are willing and strong but inexperienced. They include women. They include retired people who have earned retirement and in peacetime should not be expected to work but who in wartime can make a hand.

It is the responsibility of these people to go out to the farms and prove their worth and work. It is from this group that the U. S. Crop Corps will be enlisted or not, depending on how this group meets its responsibility. Last year the response was splendid. So far this year the response seems to be even better. Countless incidents are reported every day of the people responding to the call for farm help in the emergencies. During the sugar-beet season last fall, one western town practically closed up while the people worked in the beet fields; and on the door of one closed beauty shop a sign read: "Back at 6. Out in the beet field. Why aren't you?"

They seem to be meeting their responsibility.

The other group that shares the responsibility is made up of the farmers themselves. Theirs is a big share. The farmer wants skilled and experienced help, especially at this time when he is trying for greater production and perhaps has less machinery, equipment, and supplies with which to work.

But it is the farmer's responsibility to use this inexperienced labor this year. If he does use it, and if he trains it carefully, it will help to meet his labor problem. If he refuses to use it, he has not done his part to meet the problem.

It is the farmer's responsibility to compete with the armed forces and the war industries for this labor supply. He can hire this labor, or refuse to hire it and watch it go to other employment.

Lieutenant Colonel Taylor said recently on the radio: "The farmer will not get his share of this labor if he refuses to hire a young man because he is inexperienced. Remember that thousands of young men who were not experienced as farm-tractor drivers are now driving General Sherman tanks and flying bombers—and, believe me, that is skilled work, too. It is the farmer's responsibility to be as willing to use this labor and to teach it as the Army and the war industries are."

Success Demands Teamwork

If the total effort succeeds, it will not be because of the Extension Service alone, or the labor supply alone, or the farmers alone. It will be because all the agencies, both official and unofficial, worked together to arouse in the consciousness of the potential labor supply the need to offer their services on farms and to arouse in the consciousness of the farmer the need to use this labor and make the most of it.

It is a joint responsibility, this 99 percent that lies in the country. Extension can be counted on to do its part.

Crop Corps gives certificate of service

■ When they are placed in their first job all workers in the U. S. Crop Corps will receive a certificate like the one shown. This certificate, to be given by the county agents, bears the signatures of the War Food Administrator and the chairman of the War Manpower Commission. It is countersigned by the State director of agricultural extension. The certificate is about 9 by 11 inches, but a small edition about the size of an automobile driver's permit will be given to migratory farm workers, both domestic and foreign. Some of these cards will be printed in Spanish for the Mexican workers.

A pinch of superior seed goes to Louisiana Victory Gardeners

CARY J. RICHARDSON, Louisiana Extension Service

■ One of the busiest men in Louisiana today is G. L. Tiebout, horticulturist with the Agricultural Extension Service of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. Mr. Tiebout is practically a one-man mail order house, with nothing for sale but plenty to give away. His whole stock in trade is seed, and he is mailing tens of thousands of free "Victory pinches" of his seed ("educated seed," he will have you know) to every corner of Louisiana.

Mr. Tiebout's mail-order business is more or less of an accident. It grew out of his desire to spread the word of the new and improved varieties of vegetables being bred or developed by Louisiana scientists at the Louisiana State University Experiment Station, varieties which, for one reason or another, are particularly well suited to our climate and conditions.

Under the stress of wartime conditions, the demand for the free Victory pinches has risen to monumental proportions. Mr. Tiebout's desk in the morning is snowed under with postal cards and letters, hundreds upon hundreds of them some scrawled on scraps of old paper, some neatly typed, unmistakably feminine. The letters all want one thing, of course seed, seed to plant in Victory Gardens now to grow vegetables that Louisiana families may eat later on!

Already this year, between 35,000 and 40,000 Victory pinches have been sent out; and thousands of envelopes which have to be addressed by hand, remember are waiting for their pinches of seed. A pinch varies in volume with the kind of seed, but it is supposed to be an amount necessary for an average family's planting of a particular vegetable.

"We're not sending out seed just for the sake of giving something away free," emphasizes the horticulturist. "Each pinch of seed must carry some lesson. It must be a superior variety, for instance, better than anything already in general use, or it must be resistant to diseases or free of seed borne diseases. In other words, it must meet a real need of Louisiana farmers. We are encouraging all Victory Gardeners, as well as farmers, to save their seed for next year and so help to carry on the good work, with plenty of seed of the new varieties for themselves and their neighbors."

"Mr. T." he's never called anything else by his coworkers in Agricultural Extension has tried to emphasize the fact in his newspaper columns that all he wants is his correspondents' names and addresses and the kind of seed they are asking for. He cannot discour-

G. L. Tiebout starts off on his bicycle for a tour of Victory Gardens.

age garden-minded Louisianans so easily! They want to tell him of their troubles, and they want advice, and they want him to know what the bugs did to their collards and their okra and their tomatoes last year.

Mr. Tiebout is an enthusiastic gardener with 50 years of experience behind him and likes nothing better than discussing his subject; but it is manifestly impossible for one man, assisted by one secretary and a few part-time volunteer workers, to keep up a correspondence with all the thousands who write in for pinches.

"Mr. T.'s" office is so full of boxes of seeds, paper bags, stacks of mail, piles of sweetpotatoes, old bulletins and newspapers, and other miscellaneous souvenirs of 50 years of horticultural work that it has long since become practically impossible for him to reach his desk; and he directs most of the million and one garden activities in which he is concerned from a standing position in the middle of the room! His duties keep him on the go pretty constantly; but when he has a chance to rest, he doesn't sit at his desk but in a high-backed leather-covered "throne chair" which, he explains, belongs to him as "dean of workers" in Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension—in other words, as the oldest worker in point of years of service.

Mr. Tiebout is now distributing pinches of Louisiana Sweet collards, Spineless Green Velvet okra, White Velvet okra, and Surecrop Wax beans. The Louisiana Sweet collards are so superior in flavor to the old varieties, according to the garden specialist, that they will convert thousands of greens haters into collard enthusiasts. He points out that the collard is an ideal war food, rich in vitamins and minerals.

The two okras, bred at the experiment station, are outstanding varieties of the lady-finger type. The pods are practically free of the annoying and painful spines that ordinarily plague okra pickers. Only one variety of okra will be sent on request, because Mr. Tiebout is anxious for growers to save their own seed; and if both kinds are growing in one garden, they are likely to "mix."

The Victory pinches of Surecrop Wax beans carry a lesson in the use of disease-free seed. These seeds were given to the Louisiana horticulturist by a grower in California. The State of California certifies them as free from pod-spot and halo blight, diseases which have caused terrific losses to Louisiana bean growers in the past.

Rounding up labor

Most New York counties where canning crops are important have made plans for mobilization campaigns to round up labor both for farmers and canners. Many clerks, storekeepers, bankers, school teachers, and others have had some experience and are willing to help on a part-time or seasonal basis. House-to-house canvasses are being conducted by block leaders and Minutemen working through local war councils. Newspaper and radio publicity is also being used. The necessary transportation is also being planned. Households that cannot furnish labor are being solicited to care for children of workers, thus supplementing facilities of nurseries established by the YWCA, churches, Red Cross, and schools.

■ JOHN HALL BARRON, after 32 years of extension service, retired recently from active duty with the New York Extension Service. He received his first appointment in Broome County, N. Y., in March 1911, being the first cooperatively employed county agent in the Northern and Western States. His appointment marks the beginning of the farm bureau movement in the United States. At first Mr. Brown traveled about his county with a horse and buggy. The next year, he bought an automobile and found that he could reach many more farmers with his streamline transportation.

As the extension organization expanded, Mr. Barron was transferred to the State staff as extension specialist in farm crops, the position he held from 1914 until his retirement.

Food-production check list serves farmers

Neighborhood leaders trained in the use of check lists enthusiastically took these practical helps for streamlining production to their neighbors.

When 1943 food-production goals were announced, giving farmers their greatest job in history, extension workers in Washington State immediately wondered what they could do to help their farm families accomplish this herculean task.

A specific program was needed that would not only drive the importance of this great job home to the farmers but would provide, easily and quickly, some simple, specific information and timely production hints to help reach these goals.

To get such a program across, the help of neighborhood leaders was accepted as the ideal way. These volunteer farm folks would also have a specific job to aid in the war effort. Dr. J. C. Knott, the State extension director, then suggested the idea of having each specialist prepare four or five approved practices in his or her field that would increase farm production or help to provide for better family living.

These practices were to be simple, yet important enough to result in increased production if followed.

At first, some long-winded programs were submitted; but these were shortened, put in question form to attract greater attention, and prepared as a so-called food-production check list. A short explanation was given for each question, telling why the particular practice would help; and a bulletin number was suggested for more detailed information if desired.

Farm and Home Fronts

The check list is broken down into two main sections—The Farm Front and The Home Front. Topics in the farm front are farm equipment, 4–H Clubs, farm and home records, general crops, dairy, poultry, beef cattle, hogs, and sheep. The home front includes subjects such as producing the home food supply, meeting clothing needs for the duration, planning work to do the job better and easier, care and repair of home appliances and utensils, 4–H Club projects in the home, and prevention of fires and home accidents.

An example of farm front questions is:

"Are you feeding alfalfa meal or hay to your hogs? Alfalfa guards against weak backs and legs, pneumonia, and pigs born weak or dead. See Washington Extension Bulletin No. 296."

For the home front:

"Can you plan your work to do the job better and easier? Save steps and motions; get proper rest and recreation; observe safety practices. Washington Extension Bulletins 268 and 293."

After specialists had prepared their questions and explanations, the entire plan was taken up with county workers for their suggestions.

Director Knott explained that the State staff did not expect county agents to ask their busy neighborhood leaders to drop work immediately to take around this check list. Instead, he encouraged agents to explain that the list could be presented at farm meetings or when leaders saw the families on their list in town, at church, or elsewhere. In other words, it was to be just a friendly visit between the neighborhood leaders and families; the list to be used by the leader to show how Washington farmers could do a better job in this battle for food.

Agents Make Suggestions

Agents and some neighborhood leaders were asked for suggestions, after the entire State staff had worked on the list; and nearly every agent and assistant made some reply. These suggestions were all considered in making up the list in final form. It was printed in two colors and indexed to be attractive and easily read.

The neighborhood leaders were to begin visits to present the list just as soon as representatives of the War Board had finished farm-goal sign-ups. A good many press releases and radio programs were sent out in advance to acquaint farmers with the program.

But before visiting was started, neighborhood-leader training meetings were held in each county to acquaint the volunteers with best methods of presenting the list to their families. But even this was preceded by a training meeting in the State office, where demonstrations of these county training meetings were put on by the State staff. This State meeting proved of real value, as every specialist became thoroughly acquainted with the program and learned how to train agents and leaders.

After the State demonstration, specialists were chosen to work with county agents to put on community training meetings for the neighborhood leaders; and it was at these meetings that the success of the check list was established.

A good many county agents, and even some specialists, were chary about the value of the program; but the way neighborhood leaders "took it up" and the enthusiasm they showed convinced even the most reluctant.

The general reaction was that the neighborhood leaders accepted the proposal wholeheartedly as a "must job" to help in the war effort. Information in the list was useful to every farm and home and was arranged so that topics of most interest to a particular family could be easily found. At some county meetings, leaders said that this list would give them the opportunity to visit neighbors they had not seen for a long time, or not at all.

Typical of reactions to training meetings and check list are the following statements from county agents:

George Burckhalter, of Adams County: "Our first meeting was held at Batum, and the attitude of the 10 leaders attending was very gratifying. We have 92 leaders in 11 of the 12 precincts of the county and have had 100 percent response so far."

C. Okerstrom, of Mason County: "Various of our leaders and farmers said they never knew such information was available. It is evident that individuals are being served who have not previously been aware of the service."

Valley Long, of Pend Oreille County: "Our training meetings are all well attended—in fact, the attendance is much better than the agent expected. We feel that the leaders are all on the job."

Arnold Z. Smith, of Snohomish County: "It is believed that much good will be accomplished."

Walter Click, of Spokane County: "I believe that most of the leaders were willing and eager to help where they felt it would do some good for the war effort."

LaVerne N. Freimann, of Whatcom County: "Although attendance was not large at our meetings, the interest and desire to help were very marked. It was encouraging to find a number of leaders contacting their families regularly and that these leaders were well pleased with the results and cooperation they had obtained from their families."

Similar reports of progress are being received at the State office regularly. Specialists visiting the field are finding that although the list "sells itself," the greatest success is in counties where community neighborhood-leader training meetings were held to really explain the program and its purpose to the leaders before they visited their families.

The check list has received considerable publicity through the press and radio of Washington State, and its contents were also used as the basis for a script for the USDA Western Agriculture program broadcast over the Blue Network in Western States.

City workers on English farms

MARY GRIGS, Women's Editor, Farmers Weekly, London, England

Many extension workers met Mary Grigs on her recent swing across the country from coast to coast, visiting home demonstration workers and farm homes in dozens of States. She was interested to see that home demonstration agents knew as much about what was being done for agriculture in their own counties as the men agents did. She follows plans for the American Women's Land Army with great interest because she believes so thoroughly in the English land girls, whom she describes for REVIEW readers in this article. As she sails for England, she sends a greeting to her many, many new friends in rural America.

■ In England, we also have a farm labor problem. Men, with us as with the United States, were wanted for the armed forces and for industry. All but the essential workers, in the essential aspects of food production, had to be taken from the land. We were, too, faced with the urgent need to raise more food from our own soil than ever before. There were various ways of raising it by plowing up half as much acreage again as was in cultivation before the war, by more intensive production, by stepping up the quality as well as the quantity of crops. But all such plans turned on an adequate labor supply. It is largely due to the city people that farmers in the British Isles have been able to provide enough food to keep the people healthy.

The Women's Land Army is the most conspicuous organization of this aspect of the war effort, and perhaps it has made more difference to the farmer's opinion of townsfolk than anything else could have done. Sixty thousand women and girls who were stenographers, manicurists, college students, waitresses, or just leisured women who knew the rural areas only as holiday playgrounds are now working full time on the farms. They get very little pay compared with industrial workers. After deductions have been made for board and lodging, the guaranteed minimum is around $3.50 a week. Theirs is a war job, and they have gone into it on that basis.

Being on a small island, importers before the war of two thirds of everything we ate, we soon realized sharply that food is as vital a weapon as any in the armory.

Being a "land girl" means taking on one of the hardest, longest, and proudest tasks in the battle. It also means learning as much as possible of an entirely new skill in the shortest possible time. The Land Army has a 4-week training, either at an agricultural college or at a farm recognized by the authorities for this purpose. You do not learn in 4 weeks to be a farmer or even a skilled farm laborer. But you learn how to milk by hand or by machine; you discover a little of what raising food means, your muscles get limbered up, and you acquire a rudimentary understanding of a good many of the jobs you may be needed to do and of the responsibility that goes with doing them.

After that training, the girls either go out onto individual farms or are given additional instruction in specialized work. Most are on individual farms. They are "billeted" either with the farm family or in a nearby cottage. Then, according to their aptitude, they will gradually take over more and more of the routine work so as to free the farmer and his keyman or men -according to the size of the farm- for the highly skilled and technical operations. Many farmers who looked on this whole scheme very doubtfully, and did not really believe it would be any good, have said candidly that in many respects these girls have turned out to be more efficient than the men in the milking sheds, for example, and with young stock; on truck farms; and in some of the fruit-growing work.

As for the more specialized training, that takes various forms. The County War Agricultural Committees, which in some ways do the work of your War Boards, have instructed hundreds of groups of girls in threshing grain, tractor driving, and plowing; in the maintenance and repair of farm machinery; in handling the difficult and often exceedingly heavy business of land clearance and drainage; in forestry and timber work; in pest destruction. Groups of girls are helping to free the farms of rats by taking a special course in using ferrets for this purpose. Lately, another special course has been taken in seed dressing, and WLA girls will this year be going around the countryside to dress home-saved seed with an organo-mercury compound. For some of the work, it is more sensible to house the Land Army in hostels than in private billets; and then they live very much as if they were in a real army—in wooden huts, sleeping in two-tier bunks, with a common recreation room.

But whatever their work or the conditions of living, the girls feel that farming gives them an opportunity nothing else can offer. It opens up a new skill and a new way of life. Their uniform—they have a good, free uniform: shirt, knee-breeches, knitted stockings, shoes, overalls, overcoat, hat, raincoat—is a symbol of a form of war work that has no room for fools or for slackers. It is bringing a new kind of mutual understanding between town and country. And it is a considerable part of the reason that Britain is now raising two-thirds of her own food instead of one-third.

Mary Grigs talks over some of the problems of a Women's Land Army with T. B. Symons, director and dean in Maryland, where one of the first short courses to train city women for jobs on the farm was offered. Miss Grigs talked with some of the 26 women just completing their 2 weeks' course.

School lunches prepared with a hoe

■ Nearly every family in Chase County, Kans., has a "school-lunch" corner in its spring garden this year. Here are planted rows of carrots, beans, peas, tomatoes—every vegetable needed to make up 9 months of balanced school-lunch menus, reports Juanita Riley, home demonstration agent. She started the ball rolling almost 2 years ago when she suggested to the county nutrition committee the establishment of a county school garden and preservation center. The idea found a warm reception and began to grow to its ambitious slogan, "Every family produce and conserve food for the school lunch."

There is nothing haphazard about the amount or the kind of vegetables being grown in each garden this summer. From a sheet giving the estimated amount of food needed for each child for 9 months, which was distributed by the county nutrition committee to a representative of each school, the amount of food needed for the 1943-44 school lunches of each district was computed. From this list of the total amounts of each vegetable needed by a school, each family indicated on a sign-up sheet the amounts they could raise in their home garden. Some are making their entire contribution in potatoes; others, by raising peas or beans; others, tomatoes, and so on. Dried corn and sauerkraut are included on the list of vegetables to be grown and preserved. Those families who own pressure cookers were urged to use them later in preserving the garden produce for the school rather than by raising vegetables in their home gardens.

This exemplary home food supply program did not just happen. It grew according to a plan—a plan conceived in the minds of a few people when they observed that only one town in the county was reaping the benefit of a WPA school-lunch garden project and that two towns, only 1 mile apart, were the source of nearly all the WPA labor of the county.

In January 1942, a county garden committee was set up with the chairman of the board of county commissioners, William Deitrich, as chairman, and Hilda Bennett, a former school-lunch food-preservation supervisor, as his assistant. John Whetstine, district WPA supervisor of the existing school-lunch garden, explained the proposed county-wide school-lunch garden plan to representatives of Chase County schools. Twenty of the forty-three school districts in the county responded enthusiastically. Ida Vinson, county superintendent of schools, has been an ardent promoter of the school-lunch program and is a member of the county nutrition steering committee.

Thus assured of support and cooperation, the county commissioners accepted the sponsorship of the garden, and furnished ground, seed, plants, and equipment. P. W. Ljungdahl, county agricultural agent, selected and purchased the recommended varieties of seeds and plants. The WPA furnished 4 to 6 men for the garden work and 8 women for the food-preservation center, which was set up in an old armory building on the local fairgrounds. Earl Harlan supervised the garden, from which 550 bushels of potatoes and root vegetables were stored; and 7,519 quarts of food were canned under the supervision of Mrs. Bennett and Margaret Crumbaker, area WPA supervisor. The county commissioners furnished a truck for transportation of the vegetables to the work center.

Not one school stopped serving hot lunches when WPA support was withdrawn in February. The program had proved itself so successful in providing school lunches for more than 60 percent of Chase County's 1,112 grade- and high-school children this year that the nutrition committee and the county commissioners began at once to convert the centralized county garden and preservation center to a systematic network of portions of all the family gardens in the county. What is more, they "raised their sights and aimed at" 100-percent participation for 1943 and 1944.

Their first step was to distribute the food-estimate charts by which each school could compute its total food needs for next year and the check lists on which each family was to indicate the quantity of vegetables they would pledge themselves to raise. Sheets of recommended varieties of vegetables, control of vegetable diseases, and seed-potato treatment were also given each school. Several schools have included the school lunch in their financial budgets. Nearly every school has its own local supervisor, and most of the town schools have one or more committees in charge. Planned sharing of pressure cookers is being emphasized, and the home demonstration agent plans to demonstrate storage of vegetables and the use of the pressure cooker. She will also test all pressure-cooker gages. A final check-up of the food pledge of each family is being planned for the "last day of school" dinner.

"There have been a lot of problems in connection with the program, but with the parents back of the program the school lunches have gone on," Miss Riley reports. "The plan has certainly opened up new avenues for contact with timely information. Of 253 women who attended food-preservation and storage demonstrations this year, one-half were not farm bureau members. Many people have made their way to the agent's office or telephoned for the first time."

A Kansas county has its own nutrition week

■ You often hear of a week for this or a week for that. We have fire-prevention week, safety week, and many others. Most of these weeks set aside for some special program are usually Nation-wide, or perhaps State-wide.

Pawnee County, Kans., recently publicized a program of its own. Officials called it Pawnee County Nutrition Week. From January 10 to 16, the entire county was made more conscious of the importance of an adequate diet. The planning was done by the county nutrition committee, under the direction of the home demonstration agent, Ellen Brownlee, who is chairman of the committee.

Posters and exhibits were displayed in grocery stores throughout the county. Restaurants and other eating houses planned and served special meals and sandwiches. Fliers, calling attention to good diets, were clipped to menu cards.

A poster contest for grade-school and high-school pupils brought enthusiastic response. The posters were used for display throughout the county. Prizes in the contest were war stamps. Each child submitting a poster in the contest was awarded a 10-cent stamp. First and second prizes awarded in the grade-school group, and also in the high-school group, were 10 stamps and 7 stamps, respectively.

The movie, Hidden Hunger, was shown in local theaters, and talks on nutrition were given at social and civic clubs. Special articles on the Share the Meat program were published in each issue of the newspapers during nutrition week.

Nutrition week for Pawnee County was declared highly successful by Ella M. Meyer, district home demonstration agent.

Their own handy men

Showing farmers' wives how to be their own handy men was the object of home equipment maintenance schools held in three sections of Idaho during April. Home demonstration agents, home economics teachers, and farm security home economists who attended the meetings at Boise, Pocatello, and Moscow are carrying to farm women what they learned about safety in the home, use of equipment, and care and maintenance of equipment, including care of irreplacable electrical appliances.

Schools were arranged for the agents by Hobart Beresford, head of agricultural engineering at the University of Idaho; and Marion M. Hepworth, State home demonstration leader.

The reporter looks at the agent

Excerpts from two recent newspaper articles about a Utah home demonstration agent and a Washington county agent hold up the looking glass for two mighty efficient agents.

The rambling reporter

A Column in the Northwest Farm News

The Rambler dashed up the stairs two at a time, for, as usual, he was late for his appointment which, this time, was with the Whatcom County agricultural agent, LaVerne E. Freimann. Reaching the top floor of the Federal Office Building in Bellingham, the Rambler found his progress suddenly stopped by a huge mob of people that jammed the hall. The reporter was completely buffaloed. He couldn't imagine what could bring so many people together. He never had seen such a mob there before.

"Must be lined up to pay their income tax, or maybe to get those forms to fill out," he mused.

But closer examination, followed by a moment's study of the situation, proved this wasn't the case. The income-tax offices were way down at the far end of the hall. This mob was congregated at the upper end near the elevator.

This mob, the reporter soon discovered, was the overflow from the county agent's office.

"Gosh all hemlock!" the Rambler exclaimed under his breath, "Vern Freimann sure seems to be getting popular these days. Wonder what all these people could be wanting from him." The Rambler knew that county agents were tremendously busy these days with so many and varied wartime activities, but he had never dreamed that such large crowds as this descended upon the county agent.

The Rambler began to work his way slowly through the crowd and presently found himself edging through the doorway and into the outside office where Esther Brudwick, one of the staff workers in charge of all machinery-ration applications, was apparently swamped with inquiries as half a dozen persons crowded about her desk. Many were speaking at once, and all apparently had very important business. At the same time, the girl was trying to help them fill out forms and questionnaires. Most of the persons in the crowd appeared to be farmers in overalls and work clothes. There were even a few women.

The Rambler continued pushing forward and presently found himself inside the main office. But even here was a throng of people, most of them farmers, standing hat in hand waiting to see someone inside the small office where the door was closed. That was Vern Freimann's office. Every now and then the door would abruptly open; one or two persons would come out, usually with forms and blanks and other papers in their hands, and immediately several more would go in.

Every now and then, too, the reporter noticed a familiar face—usually one of the farmers he had met in the country. But why all this going and coming? Why all this line-up?

In a moment the door swung open again, and this time it was R. P. Duxbury, chairman of the Whatcom County AAA and the County War Board, who came out. The Rambler called to him, hoping to find out what was going on, but Mr. Duxbury was in so much of a hurry that he never heard or saw the reporter. He dashed outside to talk to someone in the crowd in the outer office and, before long, dashed back again inside the office so fast that the Rambler couldn't get his eye.

"Gee whiz," the Rambler thought, "I'm sure glad I don't work here! They really work in this place!"

Presently the reporter moved up to the desk of Donna Buchanan, one of the extension office secretaries. "Is Vern in today?" he inquired.

"Yes," Miss Buchanan replied, "but you'd better not try to see him right now. He's awfully busy."

"Yes, so I am beginning to see," the reporter said.

"But if you'd care to wait awhile," the girl suggested, "I am sure you could see him."

The Rambler glanced again over the crowd. Gosh, if Vern had to see all those people, he would still be there at midnight—and the Rambler didn't know whether he cared to stay that long or not.

So he started strolling about the office, looking over the numerous placards and posters on farming and food production and sticking some of the newer extension booklets into his pocket. He stepped inside the nearby Triple A and War Board offices and said "hello" to the staff workers in there. There was Caroline Hanson, the chief clerk, and her aides, Bertha Fyfe, Ann Stock, Beverly Tarte, and Emalese Ottestead.

They all nodded a friendly "hello" to the Rambler. They all knew him, as he had pestered them numerous times, asking endless questions and prodding them for facts and figures. These girls, too, were all busily at work, and the Rambler soon found he could do very little visiting in there. Well, he would step over to the office of the home demonstration agents.

Poking his head in the door, he was surprised to find this was the first one of the offices where no one was at work. In fact, neither Mrs. Carolyn Polstra-Marquand nor her assistant, Eunice Carlson, was present. Both were out on demonstration work for the afternoon.

The Rambler was beginning to think he had better be on his way, since everyone was either so busy or else out on business.

Then he happened to remember Fred Shelton, the assistant county agent, and director of all extension poultry work in the county. He was always sure of a pleasant visit with Fred. But Fred, too, he discovered, was out. Well, no wonder. Whatcom County was the biggest county in the State of Washington in poultry and egg production. It was easy to understand that Fred didn't have any time to fool. What's more, Fred was in charge of all 4-H Club work in the county.

"Sure am glad I'm not a county agent," the Rambler muttered. "Too much work!"

The reporter ambled slowly back into the main office when suddenly the door into Vern Freimann's office burst open and Vern himself dashed out. He spotted the Rambler at once and, hurrying over, grasped his hand. "Glad to see you—but I haven't got much time to talk. We've got all these people lined up, and the machinery rationing committee is working today. We have to use my office, you know."

"So—that's what all those people are lined up for out there?" the reporter asked.

"Yes—this is Tuesday, and that's gotten to be a regular event. We have dozens and dozens come in to sign up for machinery, to get information on how to get their boys and farm hands deferred, to ask about priorities, to get their gas and tire certificates straightened out so as to get better gas allotments, and so on. And that doesn't include the folks who call for the usual run of help we give in normal times on just everyday farm matters."

The Rambler's head began to swim. He wondered how on earth Vern managed to keep all these things going and keep them straight.

Thoughts and things

An Open Letter by Ray Nelson, published in the Logan Herald of Logan, Utah

Note to Amy Kearsley, Cache County home demonstration agent

In the county extension office the other day, you commented that any American girl having the necessary qualifications would do herself proud to join the WAAC's or WAVES or some other service corps for women.

You stated that serving such an organization would be a gallant way to serve the war effort, a magnificent way to show one's patriotism.

That is granted.

But, Miss Kearsley, did you ever stop to think how necessary are the services of people such as yourself in wartimes?

True, WAAC's and WAVES and the rest

of the alphabet women can do much for the Nation's welfare. Their services will undoubtedly become more valuable as their training progresses—valuable to the men on the battlefield, valuable in relieving men for combat service, valuable in doing many jobs which must be accomplished on the home front.

Home demonstration agents do not wear natty uniforms; bands do not play while they parade; seldom do they visit far-off States or cities or countries.

Home demonstration agents do not learn to salute and to march in ranks. The whirl of the international merry-go-round, its seeming glitter and blaring music, are remote.

But they also serve who only stay at home and teach others to raise Victory Gardens, bottle peas, and stitch mattresses!

The role of you and your colleagues is becoming increasingly important in this life-death struggle.

County agricultural agents, home demonstration agents—all agricultural extension workers and farm agency members have a pretty important part to play in this drama which approaches the gloom of a Shakespearean tragedy.

First, someone said "Steel will win the war." Lot of truth in that.

Then, someone contended "Food will win the war." Lot of truth in that, too. Matter of fact, without food men cannot dig the steel from the mines and scrap heaps. Without food they cannot transform the steel into tanks, airplane motors, guns, and ships, and all the other things used to fight the enemy. Without food the soldiers on the battlefield and the sailors on the seas cannot throw the steel at the enemy.

Fundamentally, without food man cannot produce more food.

So your job—facilitating and increasing the production of food—takes on pretty important proportions, doesn't it? It does even though you don't have a uniform, and you aren't sent off to Des Moines for training.

Mind you, the importance of the WAAC's is not minimized here. The importance of food producers is upped to the level they deserve.

Canned foods have been frozen throughout the Nation. Authorities tell Americans they must get along on less than half of what they have been used to. For families who have been used to living out of paper sacks, that pronouncement may mean some hardships.

Warnings of possible famine—unless more and more food is produced—have been voiced.

The issue is clear, then. American families, wherever possible, must return to the pioneer tradition of self-sufficiency. They cannot provide everything for themselves, perhaps. But they can grow gardens for fresh vegetables in the summer; they can store and bottle vegetables for the winter; they can preserve fruit, and dry it, too. In rural areas, they can raise a pig, bottle part of it, and salt down the rest. They can raise a few chickens for family egg and meat needs. They who haven't a cow, but have facilities for keeping one, can provide their own milk.

Canning corn, storing vegetables, planting gardens, operating the pressure cooker, fighting the aphids, stalking the grasshopper—they are "musts" on the work lists of most of us in Cache Valley this spring and summer.

And many of us will have to be taught how.

Here is where you and your colleagues come in. Encouraging us—yes, even prodding us—showing us, advising us, pointing out to us.

So that it never can be said America lost the war because she didn't produce enough food.

The WAAC's are important. Anyone who joins them is patriotic and willing to serve.

Agricultural agency workers are important. Go without 2 days' meals, and you'll find out just how important they are.

Arizona homemakers learn to make home repairs

JEAN M. STEWART, State Home Demonstration Agent, Arizona

■ Arizona farm women are rapidly learning to be "handy men" in the care and repair of household articles. They are doing their part on the home front.

Homemakers under the leadership of county home demonstration agents in Cochise, Graham, Pima, Yavapai, Navajo, and Apache Counties received instruction given by Donald L. Hitch, assistant specialist in soils and irrigation. Owing to the need of materials for the war effort, and the demand for men in the defense industries, these women realize that it is necessary for them to conserve the fewer supplies of household tools and utensils. To do this effectively, they are eager to understand the proper methods of repair.

Rural women are bringing to these demonstrations electric grills and irons that fail to heat, pots and pans full of holes, knives and scissors that are dulled from use and age, and electric-light cords that have "gone up in smoke." Mr. Hitch has shown them how to sharpen a knife or scissors properly, how to repair an extension cord, how to solder holes that are in pails and washtubs, how to saw a board, and how to drive nails without hitting the thumb. Incidentally his explanation of the gage term "four- or eight-penny" nails was apparently needed, as one woman had recently asked a hardware store clerk for a pound of "8-cent nails."

The care of tools is being emphasized. Tool houses are being repaired so that tools may be stored in a dry place.

It all adds up to victory! Farm women when not up to their necks in gardening, canning, meal planning, home nursing, and first aid, are branching out into duties heretofore largely left to the men. Dwindling manpower on farms makes it necessary for women to take care of the household appliances.

Rural women of the Binghampton Homemakers' Club learn how to sharpen knives and scissors.

"Over at our house"

Radio brings homemaking helps to Wisconsin rural women

■ Radio is bringing to several hundred Wisconsin homemakers in these days of limited travel a weekly program that presents as an entertaining drama a radio home study program.

The weekly broadcasts have all the drama of real living and are presented by skilled actors. Listening in their own homes, or gathered in a group at the home of one member of the group, more than 400 Wisconsin homemakers are now members of the radio home study club of the Home Economics Extension Service, and many more listen individually.

Realizing that these are busy days for homemakers, the Extension Service has slanted these radio home study programs to their needs. The program, Over at Our House, is broadcast weekly during the college year, as part of the Wisconsin College of the Air series, over the university's station, WHA.

The first program in the Over at Our House series went on the air September 29, 1937. Grace Langdon, bulletin editor, with the help of students, prepared the scripts during the first year.

In the summer of 1938, Mrs. Alice Hantke took charge of this program. The plot was modified to fit the conditions of that year, and broadcasts were prepared in cooperation with members of the extension and teaching staffs of the home economics department of the University of Wisconsin.

Over at Our House received national recognition when it won a first award in the exhibition of educational broadcasts at Ohio State University in May 1941.

This plan was in effect until 1942 when Mrs. Elsa Bate of the home economics extension staff, took over the broadcasts. She added a number of new characters and made the theme of the series that of family relationships.

Each weekly presentation of Over at Our House gives an episode in the life of the Stevens family, an ordinary, everyday American family. The members of the family include Mother and Father Stevens, who live in a big rambling farmhouse just outside a small town; Rusty, their teen-age son who goes to high school; Helen, their 20-year-old daughter who attends a nearby college; Patricia, a married daughter who has returned home for the "duration" while her husband, Bill, is in the Navy; and Patricia's two children, Tommy, 10, and Nancy, 3.

"Cooperate and contribute" is the motto which the Stevens family has adopted this year, and each weekly episode in their lives shows how they are carrying out their goals. Their problems are many and varied; and woven into the script by its author, Mrs. Elsa Bate, specialist in child development and family relationships at the University of Wisconsin, are suggestions and subject matter in various home economics fields.

Some of the problems which have been considered this year include helping the children to adjust to a new school situation, which was the first program of the fall; wartime marriages; family planning; world peace; radio programs for children; and ways of keeping children busy on rainy days.

The same motto, "Cooperate and contribute," might be claimed by the university in presenting these programs. Mrs. Bate writes the scripts, all of which are slanted for homemakers. Consulting with other State specialists, she prepares materials which are sent out to homemakers who request them. Her office Home Economics Extension—handles enrollments of individuals or groups in the home study club, which was begun only this year.

The office of the extension editor cooperates in the presentation of the programs, handling the preparation of the scripts for the radio station and obtaining the needed radio time. The radio station on the campus edits the scripts and produces them with speech students at the university.

The cooperation continues on to the home agents, for it is through them that the listening groups have been developed. The programs are discussed in county home demonstration councils and various project leader training meetings, and enrollment blanks are distributed. In counties without home demonstration agents agricultural agents make the enrollment forms available to homemakers in their counties. One county, Marinette, which has no home demonstration agent, is out of the range of the State station which handles the original broadcast; so its station rebroadcasts each program at a regular time each week with the help of the local high school dramatics department.

Homemakers may enroll in the radio home study club, either as individuals or as groups. At the time of enrollment, each individual, or each group chairman, checks the programs in which they are especially interested. Members then receive in advance study guides and other supplementary materials in the form of bulletins and leaflets. These supplementary materials, mentioned during the programs, are available to any listener who asks for them.

"These clubs are offering an excellent teaching device," says Mrs. Bate, "making it possible to reach more and different people than are reached through ordinary meetings. Especially is this true so far as young mothers are concerned."

The Wisconsin Home Economics Extension Service has found another way in which radio is used to extend its work. It has been used to help leaders to pass on information or lead discussion in their own local clubs. Many leaders, although trained in a preliminary meeting, feel that their background of knowledge in the field of child study, for example, is not sufficient for them to assume the full responsibility for the local meetings.

In such cases, and where the cooperation of a local radio station can be obtained, the extension specialist has helped the leaders by writing and, in cooperation with the home agent, broadcasting a script introducing the subject to be discussed by the local groups. In these cases, every effort is made to get as many local groups as possible to meet on the day of the broadcast. The method was first tried out, and with a high degree of success, in Manitowoc County.

Tips for teaching new farm workers

TYRUS THOMPSON, State Club Leader, South Dakota

■ Sheep ranchers and foremen in South Dakota trained more than 100 boys from the towns of Deadwood and Lead to help during the lambing season on the western ranges of the State. The ranchers and foremen were trained by State and county extension personnel.

Farmers and homemakers face a huge job of training new and inexperienced workers this year. Many inexperienced persons will be going onto farms and into homes to assist with the essential work of farming and homemaking. Every farmer and homemaker has a particular way of doing jobs on the farm or in the home, and usually has good reasons for the methods used. It is logical that much of the training should be done by the farmer on his farm or the homemaker in the home.

Good instruction will greatly reduce the time required for new workers to learn new jobs, and also reduce wastage of materials, damage to equipment, and accidents.

Realizing this, the State Extension Service is attacking the farm and home labor problems with the slogan, "If the worker hasn't learned, the instructor hasn't taught."

The farm job-instruction program was started by first presenting and pointing out the possibilities of job-instruction training to all State and county extension workers at

two meetings held for county and State extension workers. One meeting for all east-river county extension agents and State workers was held at State College, Brookings; and the other meeting was held at Rapid City for all extension agents located in counties west of the Missouri River.

Following these two extension meetings, plans were made to have a job-instruction training institute under the direction of an instructor from the regional office of the War Manpower Commission at Minneapolis.

Extension Director John V. Hepler named me, as a member of the State Extension Labor Committee, to head the job-instruction program in the State. The job-instruction training institute of 4 days, which was held at the State College, April 5 to 8, was planned by W. E. Dittmer, district extension supervisor and chairman of the State Extension Labor Committee; K. Lorette Nelson, home management specialist, in charge of Women's Land Army activities; Milo S. Opdahl, district 4–H Club agent, supervising the organization and training Victory Volunteer Youth Corps, and me.

The 10 State extension workers selected to attend the institute conducted by A. B. Algren, regional chief of training, War Manpower Commission, Minneapolis, were W. E. Dittmer; K. Lorette Nelson; Milo S. Opdahl; S. W. Jones, agricultural planning specialist; George Anderson, farm management specialist; Maude Stitt, extension nutritionist; Esther A. Taskerud, assistant in club work; Clarence Shanley, district extension supervisor; and T. O. Larson, district 4–H Club agent; and me.

After 30 hours of training, each was certified as a qualified war production trainer. The next objective was to use these qualified persons in training all the county and State extension personnel in order to make an educational contribution to the agriculture of the State. Two-day meetings were arranged for all county and home extension agents, meeting in groups of 7 to 10, the last 2 weeks of April to receive the 10 hours of job-instruction training.

County and home extension agents in every county of South Dakota then will conduct job-instruction meetings in their counties among farmers and homemakers.

Food production is essential to the Victory program; and the national production of foods, fats, and fiber can be greatly increased with fewer people if the inexperienced are properly instructed in learning new jobs.

Farm tools start to work

■ Victory farm equipment sales are keeping machines and tools in circulation in several Ohio counties.

The Clinton County, Ohio, Victory sales brought out 304 items of farm equipment which sold for $6,770 at a community auction at the fairgrounds in April. Neighborhood leaders played a major role in getting out the large consignment of unused machinery, visiting every farm to see that any piece of equipment not being used on the farm was brought to the sale.

The sale was proposed by County Agent Walter L. Bluck after the AAA survey showed considerable machinery on Clinton County farms would not be used this year. Implement dealers and the county War Board cooperated. The fair board donated the use of the grounds, and the sale was conducted without charge. Everybody helped to make it a success so that when sale day rolled around, even though rain fell most of the afternoon, the buyers were there and 304 different pieces of equipment went back into circulation to help produce the war food supply.

Most of the equipment was horse-drawn and would not be used in 1943 by Clinton County farmers who have converted to tractor-drawn equipment. These items went to dealers buying for farmers in southern Ohio and Kentucky where horse-drawn equipment is still used. The highest price at the sale was the $700 paid for the Chevrolet truck, and the smallest was 5 cents for a singletree.

A number of the pieces of machinery had a history. One farmer offered a corn planter which 40 years ago cost him $35. When the corn planter was auctioned off, he got exactly the same price for it.

In discussing the merit of the sale which implement dealers, buyers, sellers, auctioneers, and onlookers all agreed was a tremendous success, one farmer said: "It was getting tools where they are going to do some good."

Preble County, too, has consigned its idle farm tools of all descriptions to be sold, reports W. H. Bruner, county agricultural agent. Working with local implement dealers, a sale was organized to get all possible farm tools into hands where they would be used in 1943. The tools were consigned for sale by 59 farmers and were bought by people in the crowd of 300 who attended the sale.

Mr. Bruner says the sale served three purposes: It put usable machinery into the possession of people who needed the equipment; it relegated unusable pieces to the junk yard to be broken up into scrap; and it helped the sale of war bonds and stamps. Consignments to the sale included practically all kinds of horse-drawn tools, along with a threshing machine, chick brooders, and a cream separator.

The 142 pieces in the sale brought a total of $1,547.50, of which the sellers spent $1,152 for war stamps and bonds. One binder brought $150, a mowing machine $75, and the threshing machine $50. All machinery was sold by men who did not intend to use it in their farm operations this year.

This plan of putting every piece of farm equipment to work in 1943 proved to be very popular with buyers and sellers in Preble County.

Summit County worked out a scheme to set up machinery trading posts where owners can exchange unused tools for those which they need. This plan also includes an attempt to organize groups of farmers who will share the use of such equipment as tractors and power harvesters.

Preble County farmers gather for the farm implement sale.

Husking bee, 1943 version

Giving many of her Sundays and holidays to work on nearby farms, Ruth Dunbar Donald, a stenographer in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on weekdays, tells of her experience.

Farmers in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., are cooperating splendidly with the week-end farm workers of the American Women's Voluntary Services, and are appreciative of the help being rendered by them.

Sunday morning, April 18, a crew of 30 of these week-end farm workers loaded into the AWVS station wagon and extra automobiles headed for the Leeton farm in Fairfax County, Va., operated by Sidney Smith. Their assignment was corn husking.

Except for their work gloves, they looked like the usual city crowd off for a hikers' holiday. For some of them it was their first experience at the work. Others had been at it for several week-ends. All of them were stenographers, telephone operators, radio mechanics, or Government clerks during the week.

When the workers reached the Leeton cornfield at about 10 o'clock, Mr. Smith gave a few minutes' instruction and demonstrated by shucking a few ears. Then the 30 workers went to work, and in about 5 hours had shucked out the field, piled 250 bushels of corn, and tied 500 bundles of fodder, ready for the farmer to haul out of the field on Monday.

The work cost the farmer $16, and 250 bushels of corn and 500 bundles of fodder were out of the way of the spring crop and added to the Nation's food supplies.

AWSV week-end farm hands are paid according to the work they do, piece-work fashion. As their experience increases, the amount of work they do increases. They gather cress, pick fruit and vegetables, and do many other such jobs. They shuck corn and clear a field for the oncoming crop; and, at the same time, get a great amount of fresh air into their lungs, exercise into their muscles, and morale into their backbones.

Most important of all to them, they get favorable comments from the farmers: "They did good work. Will need workers again about June 20 to harvest wheat. Will call."

The Juniors, too, have been doing their share of farm work. On Saturday, April 17, for example, 12 of the Junior AWVS girls, under the leadership of Mrs. John McNamara, worked at the Leon Joyce farm near Camp Springs, Md., where they pulled and bunched 2,400 bunches of spring onions for market. Not the pleasantest kind of farm work, either; yet the youngsters wrote on their work slips such comments as "swell" and "fun." One girl wrote "I still like it." The farmer said: "Send them back again as soon as possible."

City workers who shuck corn and pull onions apparently are in earnest about wanting to help, as indicated by these examples of the many and varied types of farm jobs they are doing.

Labor resources materialize in Mississippi counties

Organized harvesting groups of rural students in Jones County, Miss., not only proved satisfactory to the boys and girls who helped to pick beans, cut spinach and mustard, and dig sweetpotatoes, and to the farmers and the local canning plant, but also assured the producers of canning or processing crops of a labor supply sufficient to meet the needs for this production and harvest.

At a recent conference, officials of the Mayhaw Canning Co., at Laurel, Miss., leading farmers, and extension leaders recognized that past experience in adjusting the local school program to permit the use of farm boys and girls for work in their respective communities had proved satisfactory.

Some farmers were a bit skeptical at first toward a plan to have the students work in a group and go from farm to farm harvesting crops in their own community. However, farmers who desired to have their children assist in harvesting crops on their own farms soon realized that the group spirit which existed under the leadership of the local teacher proved even more valuable. The plan proved successful last year and will be followed again this year.

Another source of labor in Jones County, which is expected to be organized soon, is a lumber mill which is about to finish cutting most of its timber, when a number of its employees will be dismissed. Most of these laborers come from farms; and, according to farmers, this is the next most desirable labor to be obtained.

Still another source of labor, which will be utilized if needed for special jobs, is the nonfarm high-school youth, including Boy Scouts, High School Victory Corps members, and others. However, this labor, it was pointed out, would necessarily require some special training and the direction of local leaders, teachers, or school principals.

Jones County leaders believe that there is an abundant supply of labor available for meeting all needs of production and harvesting of crops in the county if it can be organized and unified in accordance with the needs. Present indications are that prices of farm produce will be sufficient in 1943 to guarantee a desirable wage scale for farm labor.

A local committee is being organized, which will coordinate and unify all efforts of recruiting, training, placing, and handling local available labor in connection with the farm needs.

Last year in the Copiah County truck area, the public schools operated during rush seasons on a short-day schedule, which permitted the boys and girls to spend afternoons in the fields and help to harvest the heavy bean, cabbage, and tomato crops.

The rural boys and girls who were dismissed from school at noon went to their respective homes and helped to harvest crops on their own farms. The older boys and other available town laborers were organized into groups and transported by trucks to the farms.

Town women also played an important part in solving the labor shortage. Women replaced, in most cases, the men who had been employed at the packing and grading sheds, thus releasing more men to work in the fields.

With the help of city and county leaders Marion County farmers have set out to solve their labor problems. Approximately 2,000 farm laborers were pulled off the farms in Marion County as the result of new industrial enterprises established in Columbia.

The county farm-labor committee organized in Marion County consists of the county agent, home demonstration agent, assistant agent, superintendent of schools, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the manager of the local canning plant.

This committee proposes to adjust the rural school program to permit farm boys and girls to assist in heavy-season jobs; to transport surplus labor from a submarginal area where lumbering is slowing up, to organize available idle labor in the towns, and to mobilize and utilize trained high-school and nonfarm youth.—*Jack Flowers, associate extension editor, Mississippi State College.*

Neighborhood leaders in Alaska took a census to learn what can be produced for the Home Food Supply for Victory. These leaders called on families in their sections or blocks to let them know the seriousness of the food situation and to enroll them in a food-production campaign. Extension workers and home demonstration clubs took the initiative in getting the roll call. In Fairbanks, more than 500 signed up to grow Victory Gardens.

Leadership in action

100 percent community demonstrations in South Carolina

■ The results obtained from a few well-organized rural community demonstrations in which 100 percent of all owner and renter families planned to participate or cooperate in reaching certain individual farm or community goals proved to be of much significance in the Better Farm Living Program in 1941. As a result, similar demonstrations were established in each county of the State in 1942. Forty-one of the forty-six counties completed and reported on their results.

This type of demonstration embodies in a workable way: (1) Definite planning on the part of farm people, extension agents, and specialists; (2) development and training of local leadership; (3) cooperation and coordination of activities between various agricultural agencies and farm people; and (4) lends itself to individual farm and community-wide activities for the advancement of better farm living among large groups of neighbors of more or less common interests.

Farm and Community Goals Reached

The 41 communities were made up of 2,285 owner and renter families and 994 sharecropper families. Local farm leaders in these groups in consultation with extension representatives established 251 farm and community goals in which they sought 100-percent participation and cooperation on the part of the local farm people. Of the goals established, 106 were reached and reported. Space will not permit an enumeration of all of the goals; however, a few are given to illustrate the type of demonstration or community activity: The establishment of various crop, forage, pasture, livestock, poultry, garden, and food-conservation demonstrations; a milk cow, hogs, poultry, garden, and essential food crops on each farm; the earning of all AAA payments; and the use of ground limestone on each farm.

The following specific illustrations are given to show the advantage that may come to individual farms and communities that establish and reach definite and worth-while goals.

The Oakdale community of Anderson County, which is composed of 94 farm families, established as one of its goals the growing of a family garden by each family. One hundred percent of these families grew a garden.

In the Paiges Point community of Beaufort County, made up of 24 farm families, the leaders set up the following goals: Participation by each family in the rubber-salvage campaign; metal scrap; use of ground limestone on each farm; the earning of all AAA payments; and the enrollment of all families in the 75-percent food- and feed-production program. All goals were met; and, in addition, a marketing project was established in the community.

In the Center community of Georgetown County, which consists of 42 owners and renters, the leaders decided that they would enlist each family in the production of rice, wheat, and cane for sirup; the growing of vegetable gardens; the canning of surplus vegetables; and the use of a purebred sire for family cows. Forty of these families grew rice, wheat, and cane. Forty-one families produced gardens, and 32 families canned vegetables. Thirty-seven families used a purebred bull.

The Zoar community of Chesterfield County—a typical cotton community—continued its egg-marketing demonstrations established in 1941; and in 1942 the farmers of that area cooperated in the sale of 96,766 dozen eggs, or the equivalent of 8 carloads. In 29 communities composed of 1,310 farms the leaders set up as one of the goals the earning of 100 percent of the soil-building assistance available to them under the AAA. Notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number were unable to obtain ground limestone and winter legume seed, 77 percent of the farms earned 100 percent of their maximum soil-building assistance.

Among the community-wide activities were the establishment of home demonstration clubs and 4-H Clubs, where none had previously existed; establishment of a sirup mill, victory pig club, one-variety cotton, salvage collection, bond and stamp sales; organization of milk routes and egg circles; SCS agreements; and the cooperative purchasing of certain farm supplies and marketing of certain farm products.

The training of farm leaders was an important phase of the work. In the 41 communities, there were 476 active leaders, of whom 441 were trained to carry out 1 or more special activities such as vaccinating poultry, grading eggs, castrating animals, assisting their neighbors in the preparation and filing of applications with the AAA for limestone and superphosphate, salvage collection, bond and stamp sales, pruning and spraying home orchards, constructing hotbeds, poultry houses, demonstrating the use of food-conservation equipment, and the making and repair of clothing.

The number of days devoted by home and county agents to the 100 percent community work resulted in the equivalent of conducting two demonstrations, or conducting one meeting and training one volunteer worker for each day spent by agents in a 100 percent community. This is in addition to the visible, as well as the intangible, results which came to these communities as a result of the efforts of extension agents.

As a timesaver on the part of extension workers, the development of local farm leadership and the establishment of worth-while community-wide activities, it is felt that the 100 percent community demonstrations point out one of the most effective ways of reaching a larger number of farm families. It also results in greater benefits to the communities from the Extension Service and other agencies, and in the development of leadership within their own groups.

Saving mileage

This year, when the twenty-first annual training school for leaders was held, we were a little fearful of the results because of tire and gasoline rationing; but we lived to carry out our usual practice of conservation to a fuller extent than ever. To see what savings had been made, a mileage chart was made showing the distances from each township. The number of people from each township was taken, and an average of four to each car from each township was allowed. This was about the right average.

In figuring up the mileage, we found that there were 354 women from the 29 units who attended. The total round-trip distance was 10,591 miles if they came alone. Averaging 4 women to a car, the round trip covered 2,647 miles, or a saving of 7,944 miles.

Our county is large, and the women have to drive long distances to go to and from a county meeting. It was suggested 21 years ago that we have a training school for all groups on the same day so that the women could come together and save expenses. This has been done each year since that time. The University of Illinois cooperated by sending their specialists to the county on the same day. This arrangement saves mileage for the specialists. It has worked so well that the women have never been willing to give it up; and this year, with a special need for conservation, we made an effort to make it an even more economical meeting.

The lessons received at this training school from the specialists were given by the local leaders to the members at their regular unit meetings in February, March, and April.—*Clara R. Brian, McLean County home adviser, Bloomington, Ill.*

■ Palm Harbor Boys' 4-H Club of Pinellas County, Fla., under local leadership of Prof. R. B. Van Fleet, is contributing to the community food supply.

A good school garden is producing vegetables for school lunches and for other local consumption.

Cooperative brooders for raising broilers have been built and are being operated by the club members. A small flock of laying hens is also kept on the school grounds so that the boys can learn the "how" of caring for a home poultry flock.

Neighborhood leaders help to raise second war bond quota

C. W. NIBLER, County Agricultural Agent, Scott's Bluff County, Nebr.

■ Neighborhood leaders in Scotts Bluff County, Nebr., assisted the county war bond committee in reaching the second war bond quota of 793,000 in 24 hours during the year's busiest planting time.

In making plans for the buying of war bonds, J. G. Elliott, county chairman, asked the county agricultural agent to serve as rural cochairman with the chairman of the local Underwriters Life Association War Bond Committee. The cochairman then used 14 local volunteer leaders who conducted training meetings with neighborhood leaders at 7 rural meeting places on 1 night, April 8, at 8 p. m. Two precincts were combined into one meeting place and, at the training meeting, more than 90 percent of the 160 neighborhood leaders were present. At the meetings, war bond kits were distributed, and territory to be covered by each leader was divided. The area to be covered depended upon the density of the population and varied from 2 or 3 sections to 10.

At the county war bond show on Tuesday evening, April 13, the neighborhood leaders were to report the results they obtained in the neighborhood. Typical neighborhood leaders who worked on the drive were Mr. and Mrs. George Cromer of Gering, Nebr., who have 3 sons in the service; and they at home farm 160 acres of irrigated land and feed 100 cattle. Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Walrath, who have a son in the Marines, milk 15 cows, feed 100 head of cattle, and produce potatoes and feed crops on approximately 250 acres of irrigated land, are also neighborhood leaders who helped.

The results can best be measured by reviewing the accomplishments of the leaders. The bond drive officially opened Monday, April 12, and Everett Clayton of Melbeta reported over local station KGKY by 7 p. m. that he had contacted 65 people in about 9 hours Sunday afternoon and evenings in his allotted 3 sections and collected $1,325, which was $3 more than the county's per capita quota. Mr. Clayton's 4 H pig club was the best in the State last year and eighteenth on scrap metal salvage; so he is accustomed to working for community betterment. Bus Steele of Minatare raised $2,100 in his allotted area. Gerald Hanlon of Gering, in his small area, obtained a subscription from every one of the families. This young farmer used a Carl Raymond scholarship a few years ago to attend the farm operators' course at the College of Agriculture.

At the county bond show conducted from the high-school auditorium on Tuesday evening, April 13, reports were broadcast over local radio station KGKY as cities, towns, villages, and rural areas reported their war bond subscriptions. Rural areas finished their work as rapidly as blocks in towns. The leaders from Mitchell precinct reported $18,000 subscribed. Winter Creek came along with $8,000 subscribed, and by midnight the county passed its quota of $793,000. Final figures indicate that $900,000 or more will be subscribed, and Scotts Bluff County was the first in the State to reach quota.

Neighborhood volunteer leaders devoted approximately 1,000 hours to doing what they said was their easiest job—selling freedom.

Teaching better practices

HARRY D. GLEASON, County Agent, Island County, Wash.

■ When I first started extension work, a woman called one day and asked that I come to her home and show her how to prune fruit trees. I made an appointment with her, and on that day I went to her place. With her were about a dozen neighbors who were also interested. To make a long story short, we spent a very profitable afternoon, and everyone went home feeling that something had been accomplished.

No publicity was given to this little pruning demonstration except what the woman gave it. She spoke to the people who she knew would be interested in learning how to prune fruit trees. They came because this neighbor asked them. It was her idea. All the agent had to do was to present the subject matter in an actual demonstration.

The same idea was used in a Holland community where it was hard to get a good turnout for any kind of meeting. We went to one Hollander and asked him to get his neighbors together for a meeting. He jumped at this idea because he liked to entertain and at the same time spend a good evening or afternoon discussing a subject or some practical demonstration. Here again the individual gets the credit, and he will spare no effort to make the meeting a good one.

The agent has nothing more to do than know his subject and be able to present it; and, by the way, in a Holland community, be able to drink coffee.

In these times we are all rushed with things to do. More meetings and more conferences! However, if I make a date, I find time to carry the meeting through. I think of it as putting myself on the spot. Once the date is made planning for the meeting is necessary; but if the date is never made, nothing is accomplished.

Victory hoe

If you're a new Victory gardener, just finding out how impossible it is to buy a wheel hoe, here is one built by a Wisconsin extension worker in a few evenings' work in his basement shop.

It contains bolts and nails, of course, and a metal cutting blade. But aside from the minor metal parts everything on it, including the wheel and handles, is of wood. The cutter came from an old hack-saw blade. Other odd pieces of scrap metal have worked equally well for the job.

Two metal washers are used in mounting the wheel, and a short piece of pipe running through it serves as a wheel bearing. As for the wheel itself, the inner part is cut from an ordinary board. The thick rim, also cut from ordinary wood, is made in sections and tightly glued to the inner wheel with waterproof glue.

A thorough paint job supplies the finishing touch and makes sure that weathering and warping won't throw the wheel hoe out of commission.

Beating their own record

4 H Club members of Rhode Island are beating their all-time high record of last year in food production. Garden enrollment of 8,000 is half again greater than last year, and 1,200 club members keeping poultry and 300 owning pigs more than doubles last year's record. More than 300 are also raising rabbits or goats. Food production is the big war job of the 4 H Club in Rhode Island, according to a recent issue of the Rhode Island 4–H Club News.

A practical farm reference book

■ Authored cooperatively by a group of 36 agricultural specialists and extension agents, edited by former New Jersey Extension Editor Wallace S. Moreland (now special assistant to the president of Rutgers University), A Practical Guide to Successful Farming may well turn out to be the book-of-the-year in the realm of texts on practical farming. The authors have succeeded in presenting the wealth of scientific, sound, and practical information on farming available to agricultural college specialists and State and county extension workers in one compact volume. The text is arranged more along the lines of the practical old farm almanacs than any book published for many years. Yet it affords a comprehensive presentation of the latest facts, modern practices, and proved methods of up-to-date agriculture. The skillful cross-indexing, which provides the reader with a quick reference to any particular phase of farm operation, reveals a technique which reflects Mr. Moreland's 15 years of experience as an able extension editor.

A Practical Guide to Successful Farming will be a splendid reference book for everyday farmers, busy extension workers, persons planning to buy a farm or vacation property which can be used for part-time farming or gardening, and many other persons who have an interest in the soil. The book furnishes a quick and handy reference for all engaged in agricultural occupations. Although written entirely by Rutgers men and State and county extension agents in New Jersey, it will be of Nation-wide usefulness. Published by Halcyon House, Garden City, New York, 1943.—*Lester A. Schlup, Chief, Division of Extension Information.*

Cooperative furnishes labor for peak demand

Eighteen farmers in the Fairplay community in Saline County, Ark., have formed a cooperative organization to solve the labor shortage in their community. This problem is particularly serious in this locality because of the labor demands of a nearby aluminum plant. The Fairplay community is located about 8 miles southwest of Benton, the county seat.

Four of these farmers own tractors and tractor equipment. The other 14 are "two-horse farmers." They have worked out the cost of different types of equipment per hour and have agreed upon the amount to pay per man-hour. All of this is in their approved agreement. When one of the tractor owners needs some work done which could be performed more satisfactorily with horses, he employs the horses and horse-drawn equipment and the man at their fixed rate per hour. When the job is completed, a memorandum of the hours worked and the cost is made and given to the secretary. Then, perhaps, in hay season, the tractor owner may plow for the "two-horse farmer"; and in like manner a memorandum is made, giving the hours worked and the cost, and handed to the secretary. At the end of the year, these memoranda are audited; and the farmers who are in debt to their neighbors for man-hours or services can pay in cash, feed, livestock, or any farm produce or service that the two agree on.

The primary purpose of this organization is to make every farm produce to capacity.

This group operated in 1942 as a farm-improvement club, and during the fall of 1942 worked out these agreements and the prices to be paid for services through the help of their county agent, E. H. Pritchett, Jr., and Extension Specialists J. O. Kumpe, economist in marketing, and Earle K. Rambo, agricultural engineer. This arrangement enabled all the 18 farmers to keep their entire acreage in production last year and to harvest all crops planted. The group is now incorporating as a nonprofit farmers' service cooperative.

4–H echoes from Maine

The recent issue of Maine 4–H Club Echoes proves that Maine young folks are on the job. For example, in Cumberland County, the American Farmers' Club of Scarboro reports that the boys have bought $750 worth of war bonds and stamps, an average of $107 per member. In addition, each boy is enrolled in one or more 4–H Food for Victory projects, including gardening, chick raising, and dairying. Seven 4–H Clubs in the county have joined the Red Cross. The Highland Lake Victory workers have collected at least 100 pounds of waste fat to start it on its way to ammunition. The residents of the community have agreed to save waste fat for the girls who will collect it regularly. These girls have also collected a large number of worn-out silk and nylon stockings which are needed to make powder bags.

Oxford County is specializing on demonstration tournaments. The Go-getters of West Paris, the first club to put on a public tournament, awarded first place to a demonstration on War Ration Book No. 2.

A new book list

A list of 103 books that comprise the best books on agriculture, both from a scientific and practical viewpoint, according to the judgment of the entire staff of the Purdue University School of Agriculture, has been compiled by a committee of staff members under the heading, The Agriculturists' Book Shelf.

These books were selected after an extensive and careful study had been made of the hundreds of books dealing with the various phases of agriculture. The list is designed with the hope that it will prove of practical value to farmers, county agricultural agents, librarians, teachers, and other interested persons.

Classified according to the subject matter, the list includes books on agricultural chemistry, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, entomology, forestry, horticulture, poultry husbandry, and veterinary science. Besides the name, author, date of publication, publishing company, and price, a brief description of the book and an estimate of its value to the reader is given for each book.

A copy of The Agriculturists' Book Shelf may be obtained by writing to the Purdue University School of Agriculture, LaFayette, Ind.

4–H Club members at college

More than one-third of the 23,539 students enrolled in courses in agriculture and home economics at land-grant colleges in 37 States and Puerto Rico during 1942–43 were former 4–H Club members. Nebraska, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas topped the 4–H student list, half of their enrollments in both agriculture and home economics being from 4–H Club ranks.

For the first time, similar data were obtained from Negro colleges of agriculture. Of the 1,675 students taking agriculture or home economics at Negro colleges, 310 students were former 4–H Club members—THIRD ANNUAL STUDY OF FORMER 4–H CLUB MEMBERS ATTENDING AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1942–43, *by R. A. Turner, Federal Extension Service. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Publication.*

Farm girl is cow tester

Jean Bostedor, a former 4–H Club girl of Eaton County, Mich., is the new supervisor for the South Eaton Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Previous to her starting the work, the association had been without a tester for 2 months. After a few days of intensive instruction, she started out as a "circuit rider," and so far the arrangement has proved satisfactory. Miss Bostedor is also the secretary of the Eaton County Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association.

■ Harry Slattery, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, says that on account of the critical farm-labor situation this year, he believes that extension agents have every right to expect full cooperation from the entire REA movement in our efforts to ameliorate the condition. Mr. Slattery has called upon the REA staff itself and upon the REA cooperatives to help extension to the full extent of their ability. He says that the REA power systems have already made a substantial contribution toward producing more food with less labor by making electricity available to about a million farms.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Wartime community councils

Since Pearl Harbor, rural people have been asked to do many things by different local organizations. Volunteers frequently receive conflicting suggestions from various groups on the same war activity. This often leads to misunderstanding, confusion, and consequent lost motion. Voluntary coordination of emergency programs is urgently needed to make war programs effective. Community councils can do this job.

What Is a Community Council?

A community council is a body of responsible citizens representing the organizations, agencies, and major interests of the community. It is open to every community group on a nonprofit, nonpartisan, voluntary basis, and organized so it is representative of both the farm and village interests of the locality. A typical council has a membership which is comprised of organization and agency officers, 60 percent; professional men and women, 20 percent; and outstanding local citizens, not included in the previous two categories, who are elected by the council as members-at large, 20 percent.

Some Hints on Community Councils

1. Make the council representative of the entire community area.
2. Invite the public to community council meetings.
3. Delegate community work to establish organizations whenever possible.
4. Council work should be done chiefly through committees.
5. Keep public officials and political leaders informed about the council's program, but avoid their domination.
6. Elect a council president who is more interested in the welfare of the community as a whole than in any particular organization or group.
7. Elect, for members-at-large, the most capable and public-spirited citizens. COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN WARTIME, *by Robert A. Polson, New York Extension Service. N. Y. Ext. Serv. Pub., March 1943.*

A Start Has Been Made

There are community committees in a large percentage of the counties where the neighborhood-leader plan is established under extension leadership. Community committees, by broadening their membership to include representatives of the various organizations and institutions in the community, can become the over-all community councils through which war programs can be coordinated.

This thought is brought out in a recent circular by Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, who as a Federal extension consultant, has been in close touch with the development of the neighborhood-leader system. In discussing the functions of community councils, he considers the following questions: Why a community council? What is a community council? Who should organize a council? How to perfect community council organizations? The function of the community council after the war. THE WHAT AND HOW OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS, *by Dr. E. deS. Brunner, Columbia University. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Circ. 403 March 1943.*

Extension wartime activities

It is desirable for extension agents to be taking an active part in the wartime efforts of their communities. There is danger, however, in becoming involved in so many war activities sponsored by other groups that no time or energy is left to carry out extension wartime programs.

A study made of the participation of Minnesota extension personnel in wartime activities sponsored by groups other than Extension reveals the following. The county agricultural agents' participation in these wartime activities is equivalent to the work of 16 full-time workers employed 26 8-hour days a month; that of the home demonstration agents is equivalent to the full time of 1.4 workers; club agents, one-fourth of a full-time worker each month; and the State staff members, 1 worker per month; a total of 18.65 workers per month for the entire extension staff.

A summary of 89 reports covering all but 2 Minnesota counties, shows that the county agricultural agents spend almost five 8-hour days a month on wartime activities other than extension. On the average, these 89 agents are associated with 5 wartime activities, including county-wide and local organizations or groups. Minnesota agricultural agents are either members or consultants of a total of 374 county committees of the USDA War Board, Civilian Defense, and Labor; and of salvage, bond drive, and nutrition subcommittees. Under Civilian Defense, a few of the agents serve as directors of the air-raid wardens for rural areas, or are in charge of the airplane spotting service in rural areas for the entire county.

County agents are associated with such county organizations as Victory Aides, consumers' interest committee, reemployment committee (works with local draft board), Red Cross chapter, safety council, and machinery rationing committee. Many of them are advisers to selective service committees on special cases.

Local war activities take much of the county agents' time. Some of them serve as air-raid wardens in their own blocks, or serve in an administrative capacity over a larger area. Several agents report that they are members of the Home Guard that has been organized to take the place of the former National Guard. Agents also take part in such local activities as local scrap and bond campaigns, local safety councils, and nutrition campaigns. Some of the agents have served on county committees and have also assisted in these activities in their own localities, thus doubling the work that they have been called upon to perform.

Practically all the home demonstration agents reported participating in some wartime activity aside from their regular extension programs, averaging about 16 hours a month. They served as chairmen, secretaries, and members of county committees such as civilian defense, county labor, salvage, bond sales, and nutrition. The most common type of activity was in connection with county-wide nutrition committees. Several assisted the county civilian defense committees in organizing Victory Aides and two served as captains of the rural Victory Aides. Several agents reported taking the Red Cross course in first aid or home nursing.—WARTIME ACTIVITIES OF MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE PERSONNEL. *Minnesota Extension Service Publication. October 1942.*

Many young people leave Ohio farms

The armed forces and urban industries have absorbed many of Ohio's older rural youths. However, a large percentage of them were still on the farms up to January 1943, when a survey was made in 44 neighborhoods of 17 Ohio counties. Between April 1940 and January 1943, about one-third of the young people 14 to 29 years of age had left the farms.

The rate of decline in the numbers of farm youths during the 1940–43 period was proportional to their age. The number of farm boys and girls 14 to 17 years old decreased only about 10 percent; those 18 to 19 years old declined 28 percent; and those 20 to 24 years old decreased 42 percent. The greatest exodus was in the 25 to 29 age group, which had a 58-percent drop.

The young people remaining on farms were either in school, working on farms, or commuting to nonfarm jobs. Most of the men of draft age still on the farms were deferred for doing farm work.—YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVE THE FARMS: AN OHIO STUDY, *by A. R. Mangus and other members of Extension Older Rural Youth Committee, Ohio State University. Ohio Ext. Serv. Publication.*

The specialist's job in wartime

During the last war, I gave 2 years to the Army. They were probably the best 2 years I have ever spent from the standpoint of personal development. The law of compensation worked overtime because, at the time, I felt that it was a handicap to withdraw from my field of professional agriculture and lose touch with that field by working with and thinking solely of instruments of destruction. Instead, I found that the discipline, the working with men, the wider knowledge, all helped me more than I could possibly have been helped by the same 2 years in my own field. So what started as an unproductive gift of time ended in a valuable 2-year course of advanced study at Government expense. Field artillery is a long way from a wheatfield, but lessons learned in one helped immeasurably with the other.

When the Nation was plunged into war this time, I was faced with the same question that every other specialist asked himself: "How can I best serve the Nation?"

First of all, it seems to me that we should be good soldiers. As an organization, we have been almost arrogantly independent. That has been a saving feature of extension work through the years. No — — — from Washington was going to tell us what to do. So each State developed its own character in extension work, and there was a minimum of numbing bureaucracy. That policy led to poor work in some lines, good work in others, wasted effort in some States, dynamic leadership in others. But the net effect was good. It was private initiative as compared with Fascist control. But now, in wartime, it is different. Each State can no longer hoe its own row, sublimely oblivious of everyone else. With that condition, any national or international strategy would be hopeless. Wars aren't won without over-all plans. Each of us, no matter how he dislikes the orders, is in duty bound to follow the orders from Washington. We must be good soldiers or we shall have agricultural anarchy; and, in the end, we shall be supplanted by other troops, better disciplined. In a similar way, we must be good soldiers within the State regiment. We must work on neighborhood-leader programs, farm goals, Victory Gardens, scrap collection, and many other things outside our fields.

Next, it is up to us to get along with the other soldiers. Perhaps in our State, we don't like the guy who runs the Forest Service or the unregenerate so-and-so in charge of AAA, or someone in our own camp. Right now the country can't afford clashing personalities if the clash interferes ever so slightly with the goal of utmost production. Jockeying for position after the war and refusing to play unless we can be "it" are right in line with pre-Pearl Harbor Army-Navy jealousies. A stiff-necked pride isn't of much value to a dead soldier, and it may be the cause of countless other deaths.

In the hurly-burly of war activities, mistakes of all kinds occur daily. The OPA makes a national regulation that results only in friction and irritation in some communities and fails to accomplish its purpose. A fertilizer order is put out by FDA that is crippling to some needed industry. AMA has a buying program for lend-lease that is cumbersome, irritating to the trade, and expensive to the Nation. Maybe it results in tying up much-needed freight cars for days.

One can take his choice of several attitudes in connection with these things. He can join the storm of criticism and fan the embers of resentment. That way leads to disunity and crippling of the war program. He can stay aloof and go about his business. That is easiest and is not constructive. In all such cases, I have tried to calm the criticism, examine the program, and work out a reasonable remedy. After all, no national agency wants to be unreasonable or foolish. So I have concerned myself with grades, buying procedure, rules of all kinds governing the growing, packaging, grading, and moving of farm products. This has taken probably a third of my time in recent months, but I like to think that many war programs are running more smoothly because of it. If, by changing a procedure in lend-lease buying of dry edible peas, we can keep a freight car moving, then that is worth while, even if it isn't, strictly speaking, my business.—*E. R. Jackman, extension specialist in farm crops, Oregon.*

Minnesota gardens for Victory

"Patriotism," "better nutrition," and "to save money" were the chief incentives for larger gardens reported by Minnesota farm families visited in 1942 in a State-wide survey. Nearly all of the 1,598 families surveyed had gardens. They raised sweet corn, tomatoes, root crops, peas and beans, cabbage, and greens. More than half cultivated their gardens by hand; a third used machinery; and others gardened both by hand and with machinery.

The gardens varied in size but the average for the whole State was one-half acre. In 1942, 38 percent of the farmers were gardening larger plots than in 1941, and half of them had about the same size of garden. About one-fourth were planning even larger gardens for 1943, and the others expected to continue on the 1942 basis. The owners of the larger gardens said they had been influenced by newspaper items, radio talks, and extension meetings and circulars to expand their gardening activities.

The biggest gardening problems were pests (weeds, insects, diseases, poultry, deer); lack of time (labor shortage); and weather (too wet or too dry).

Canning was the chief method of food preservation, nearly all of the families having canned some vegetables and fruits. There was a large increase in vegetable canning over the previous year. Some families used more than one method of canning. Approximately one-fifth of them used pressure cookers and most of the others used the hot-water bath method.

In addition to canning, the survey shows a trend toward other methods of food preservation, such as freezing of fruits and vegetables, and drying of peas and beans. Half of the families made sauerkraut. A very high proportion of the farmers stored apples and such vegetables as potatoes, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, and root crops (beets, rutabagas, parsnips, and carrots).—1942 FARM GARDEN AND HOME FOOD SURVEY, *by H. P. Hanson, Minnesota Extension Service. Minn. Ext. Serv. Pub., Dec. 31, 1942.*

To help Negroes grow more food

Negro farm and home agents in Butler County, Ala., cooperating with the county board of education, outlined courses of study for evening classes in defense food production which were held with success in several communities during the past few months. The classes were held by trained farm men and women leaders who have been working with the extension program for the past 4 years. The first 3 schools increased attendance from 37 to 120 men and women who gave 2 evenings a week for 5 weeks.

At a class held at Pine Level under the direction of Dave Marlow, community leader of Simpson Chapel, a fire-heated hotbed was built and 1 bushel of sweetpotatoes bedded. At the request of the county superintendent of education, the names of 18 Negro community and neighborhood leaders have been approved to teach classes in foods, poultry, victory gardens, egg production, peanut production, and milk, swine, and beef production in their respective communities.

On the Calendar

4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, June 5.

American Association for Advancement of Science, regional, Corvallis, Oreg., June 14–19.

American Association of Economic Entomologists, regional, Corvallis, Oreg., June 14–19.

American Society Horticultural Science, Western Section, Corvallis, Oreg., June 14–19.

National Editorial Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18–20.

American Society of Agricultural Engineering, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., June 21–23.

National Education Association, Indianapolis, Ind., June 25–29.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

SEVEN AND A QUARTER MILLION farm families have indicated their determination to grow their own food supply in the recent Victory Home Food Supply extension campaign. The result exceeded all expectations. About 1,650,000 actually signed enrollment cards offered in 30 States, in which they pledged to produce 75 percent of their food supply. The campaign, with its radio talks, news articles, home demonstration programs, governors' proclamations, and other features, has aroused a large number of people to the seriousness of the food situation. More planning for food production, preservation, and utilization is a direct result.

YOUTH RECRUITMENT is well under way in most of the States. In Oregon, William H. Baillie recently manager of the Salem USES office, and a former 4-H Club leader, works with county agents and county committees in setting up and operating youth programs to meet the farm-labor need of each county. In Minnesota, Carl E. Bublitz, farm help supervisor, is coordinating enrollment, training, and placement of youth workers. About 2,000 boys 16 to 18 years old, recruited largely in the Twin Cities and Duluth, were ready as soon as the spring classes ended.

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP GOALS for 1943 have already crossed the 2,000,000 mark. All are working to produce and conserve foods, fats, and fibers. Georgia 4-H Clubs conceived the ambitious plan of filling a Liberty Ship; and then they saw no reason why they could not sell enough bonds to buy the ship, and they did. The food is being grown, the bonds have been sold, and they plan to name the ship the S. S. *Hoke Smith*, after one of the Georgia Senators who was coauthor of Extension's Smith-Lever Act. The REVIEW will carry a more complete story on this achievement in an early issue.

NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER PLANS take shape in Minnesota, which recently held a State conference similar to the one held earlier in Washington. This was followed by district conferences when county agents were given help in how to train neighborhood leaders in food-preservation methods and in working on certain phases of the program to meet farm labor shortage in the counties. Recent reports from 47 States indicate that 606,453 neighborhood leaders are now functioning in their local neighborhoods on essential war programs.

WAR PROBLEMS take more of the Oregon county agents' time now than ever before. Typical problems reported are: How to obtain rationed machinery, what items are rationed, where new or second-hand equipment can be bought, what are the regulations governing slaughtering and sale of meat, how sufficient gasoline for nonhighway use may be obtained, what are the regulations governing the sale of fertilizers and insecticides, and where seed potatoes, hay, and protein feed supplements may be purchased. Forty to 70 percent of the Oregon agents' time was spent on War Board activities, transportation, and labor.

KEEPING UP with all the details and new developments on the many war programs on which the Extension Service is working is one of the knottiest problems of a busy agent and one of the most frequent complaints of members of the State Extension staffs. Kansas is sifting the vast amount of material, mimeographed and otherwise, which comes into the office through the office of the extension editor who gets everything that comes in and issues each week a mimeographed sheet, This Week's Mail, which is placed on the desks of the Kansas State Extension staff members every Saturday morning. This sheet very briefly summarizes the releases, wires, letters, and publications that in any way concern the Kansas Extension program, and anyone interested in further information knows where to find it. Another publication, Farm War News, is prepared for county agents, and contains new developments from the Kansas War Board, as well as the latest facts from Washington. This is issued every Friday.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. L. WILSON, Director
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4-H GARDENERS in New Jersey now number 8,554. The ways in which these young folks were interested in growing a Victory Garden and are being trained to be good gardeners will be told next month by Hubert G. Schmidt, 4-H Club agent in Warren County, N. J.

4-H GREETS YOUTH OF CHINA on China Youth Day when Margaret Ringler, a former 4-H Club girl, a club leader, and a staunch supporter of 4-H ideals in Allegany County, Md., came to Washington to send these greetings over a short-wave broadcast. After telling of the war activities of 4-H Club members in the United States, she said: "The splendid accomplishments of young people in China will be an inspiration to us to do our utmost in the great fight for freedom."

VIA THE AIR, rabbits and ducklings are being sent to Hawaiian 4-H Club members on the off-islands. Since both ducks and rabbits do not have to depend upon imported feed, they are especially valuable at this time.

TEXAS 4-H PORK is swelling the nation's meat supply. Many 4-H boys produced and sold hogs in sufficient numbers to require making a report of income on the 1942 tax return. In Van Zandt County, 24 boys produced 584 hogs, or about 2 tons of pork per boy, surpassing the goal of "feeding myself and one fighter." Bobby Tipps of Hockley County topped the list with 35,883 pounds of hogs liveweight. Several thousand registered brood sows and boars are owned by 4-H Club boys. Last month, 1,450 registered pigs were placed with 4-H Club boys in 152 counties. A year hence these boys will own a sow with her first litter, and then will produce and feed out a litter of 7 or 8 pigs every 6 months.

LABOR RECRUITMENT is successfully under way in Johnson County, Wyo. Seventy high-school boys, enlisted to help in lambing, began their work in April. An arrangement was worked out with school authorities so that the boys could make up for time lost. Cooperating with the local post of the American Legion, 166 oil workers were signed up to work on ranches during the 2 days they have off each week and their 2-week vacation period.

WE SERVE ON THE HOME FRONT was the theme of the six annual district meetings of the Kentucky Federation of Homemakers attended by 2,443 Kentucky homemakers. In spite of travel difficulties and additional work, the women felt that they needed more than ever before the inspiration which these meetings give them. Thirty homemakers furnished the best part of the program when they reported on how they were gearing their activities to war needs. Hilda Beal of York, England, reported at each of the meetings on some of the war activities of British women.

524281 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 JULY 1943 NO. 7

Production must go forward

Agents speed aid to overcome flood damage

Beginning in May and continuing into June agents in hundreds of Midwest counties took their places among other agencies doing their full share in battling the flood. They helped farmers to overcome the damage done and get the vitally important crops planted in spite of the flood and its aftermath. In many counties it could be said, as it was said of County Agent D. D. Brown of Warren County, Mo., "He was the first man to visit farm homes when the floodwaters in the Missouri River lowlands gradually receded, and he was the last man out in the earlier stages of the flood."

Agents have been on the job morning, noon, and night, organizing labor and machinery pools, encouraging the farmers, collecting new seed stocks, planning for the vaccination of cattle and hogs against disease, locating facilities for cleaning tractors, and, in short, finding some way to meet the 101 problems which such an emergency produces.

The neighborhood leaders, because they were ready and knew just what to do, called at once upon that good neighbor spirit of mutual helpfulness in time of trouble. In Illinois, a week before the flood tides reached their crest, 30,000 neighborhood leaders had been supplied with replanting recommendations to guide them in giving aid to their neighbors.

Neighborhood leaders were especially helpful in St. Charles County, Mo., where the Missouri River flooded 677 farms. All livestock had to be taken out and provided with temporary range on adjacent uplands. For a time it appeared that there would not be enough hay to meet the requirements of animals crowded into temporary enclosures. The upland farmers began immediately to cut alfalfa which had been held back by unseasonal cool cloudy weather. Even though it was difficult to cure this hay, it was possible to provide livestock feed for the emergency. In these operations leaders located quarters for refugee families, and shelter, range, and forage for animals. They helped the agents in gathering information about distressed farm families and damage to buildings, equipment, machinery, levees, fences, and stocks of seed and feed.

In Arkansas extension agents worked with the Red Cross in a campaign to obtain donations of surplus garden seed. Collection depots were set up in each county. Home demonstration and 4-H Club members took the initiative in many counties, making a house-to-house canvass. Seeds poured in, some counties collecting as much as 300 pounds of seed of beans, mustard, radish, collard, corn, cucumber, cantaloupe, okra, spinach, and chard. Tomato and cabbage plants were offered in some cases. The seed collection drive was launched because preliminary surveys showed that local seed houses in some places were practically sold out of vegetable seeds, and the only sources immediately available were unplanted supplies in the hands of farm families and Victory gardeners.

The neighborly pooling of labor and machinery helped. Men on the lowland pooled their machinery and labor to help farmers on high ground get their crops in. As soon as the water receded and the ground could be worked, all went together to help get crops into the lowland fields. As many as 26 tractors and outfits worked in one Illinois field at the same time.

Hundreds of tractors under water could not be used until reconditioned. The Army offered mechanics to help with this but complete mobilization of all local resources made it unnecessary to call upon the Army for this help. County machinery was used to haul farm tractors out on the road where they could be picked up by repair crews. Special labor-saving cleaning equipment was located and brought to strategic points. Extension agents, extension engineers, Army engineers, implement dealers, local mechanics, and many others cooperated in this campaign.

Needed labor came from every possible source: prisoners of war planted tomato plants in Johnson County, Ind.; at Vincennes, Ind., County Agent H. S. Benson enlisted 325 boys and girls from the high school to weed tomatoes; and Oklahoma townspeople answered agents' calls for help by volunteering to rebuild fences and remodel buildings. In Logan County, Ill., 24 businessmen—Rotarians, Kiwanians, and members of the chamber of commerce—took 2 days to canvass the entire city of Lincoln. They located 77 men with farm experience who would work after office hours and during week ends. In another Illinois county the agent and the local USES representative saved a strawberry crop by dramatic recruiting with a sound truck. A second truck followed and carried volunteers to the fields. The crop was saved.

Canning reaches new high

Canning is in the wind these days, both on the farm and in the cities. Experienced canners, many of them trained as home demonstration club leaders, are very much in demand. Other leaders were trained this spring and are now passing on their information and skill. For example, Maine planned 450 community meetings during May, June, and July.

In New York State 50 local leaders were trained in teaching methods as well as subject matter at a training school held at Cornell University. New York City home economics teachers, OCD block leaders, and Red Cross representatives were trained by the extension foods and nutrition specialist in the latest scientific methods of canning.

Both home demonstration agents and rural leaders are being called upon to help city Victory gardeners with their canning problems. Oklahoma included urban leaders in their spring training meetings. North Carolina added 22 new assistant home demonstration agents for the canning season while Texas added 20 and Alabama 24.

Arkansas curb markets are used as food conservation centers by both city and country women.

Boy Scouts cut Delaware asparagus

■ Spring came as usual to Sussex County, Del., and found 1,000 acres of asparagus ready to be cut. Usually, about 300 additional laborers came into the county in time to cut the first asparagus and follow through with tomatoes, beans, and the other main truck crops; but this year at cutting time only 100 showed up. County Agent Frank Gordy knew that if the asparagus were wasted, the acreage of tomatoes and other crops greatly needed for the war program would not be planted. If they saw no prospect of harvesting, the farmers would not plant.

Something had to be done, so County Agent Gordy decided first to try schoolboys. He talked it over with Frederick Wellington, Scout executive for the Delmarva Peninsula, who carried the idea to a tri-State Scout meeting; and the Scouts agreed to see what they could do. The superintendent of the Wilmington schools was next interested and agreed to excuse 50 Scouts with an average of C or above in their studies from school for 2-week periods. Fifty Scouts were quickly recruited in Wilmington and vicinity.

Boy Scouts Set Up Camp

The next job was to convince the farmers that the plan was feasible. Some farmers with fields ready to cut felt that they were too busy and harassed to bother with a crowd of inexperienced schoolboys; but Harry Cannon, with 500 acres waiting to be cut, agreed to go 100 percent with any laborers who would begin work on his asparagus fields.

The local Bridgeville Boy Scouts set up their camp for the visiting Boy Scouts from Wilmington. The Scouts are supervised both in their work and recreation by two trained Scout leaders. A vacant house was turned over to the boys for a mess house; they lived in tents and started work at 6:30 a. m. With a rest period, they worked until noon at first but later worked a few hours in the afternoon, also.

They cut 40 acres a day at first, but soon were cutting about 90 acres a day, or nearly a quarter of the Cannon crop. Mr. Cannon wrote to Director Schuster: "Our experiment with the Boy Scouts is turning out beautifully. The boys are extremely happy, working about 6 hours a day, doing a good job, and I believe very comfortably housed. They prefer to live in their own camping tents; but we have provided showers, good toilet facilities, electricity for the camp, and a very nice house with refrigeration and stoves, in which they have their meals served; and all their work is right where they live. If the boys and the Scoutmaster want to work longer than 6 hours, the work is there."

At the end of the 2-week period, the first group returned to school in Wilmington, and the second group of 50 boys came out to the asparagus camp. Among the most skillful workers, 25 were chosen to remain and help to teach the second shift. Most of the boys are about 16 years old, though some are 12 or 13. Mr. Cannon agreed to pay the boys 40 cents and hour, the usual rate he paid his adult workers. The boys were soon cutting as much asparagus as the older workers and were doing it just as well or better, Mr. Cannon reported.

The success of the boy asparagus cutters is doing much to give local farmers confidence that their crops will be harvested if they will do their share in getting them into the ground. What H. L. Cannon says about his experience with the boys cuts more ice than any amount of talking about putting in your crops and depending on emergency labor to get them harvested, says County Agent Gordy.

One factor in the success of the venture was the active cooperation of a county labor committee of 13 farmers representing the different commodities grown in the county and the representative in the county for the United States Employment Service, the State department of public education, the Farm Security Administration, and the Extension Service. These men talked over the venture, agreed to try it out, and supported the plan in every way they could. Neighborhood leaders are also contributing to the solution of the labor difficulties by making personal contact with the more than 5,000 farms in the county and collecting the facts on where and when extra labor must be had. These leaders were given some training in collecting the facts so that they would be accurate and comparable in different sections of the county. The vocational teachers, both Negro and white, cooperated wholeheartedly in working with the boys until they learned how to cut. "Instead of a very few asparagus fields knee-high in Sussex, we might have had numerous fields," reported County Agent Gordy in telling of the experiences with Scout labor.

Soon after the Sussex experiment got under way, Ralph Watson, county agent of New Castle County, Del., met with his farm-labor committee to discuss the knotty labor problem of 15 tomato growers with 175 acres to be set and no labor available. They decided to ask the superintendent of schools of Middletown, Del., for help. One hundred and fifty boys and girls were recruited. They worked in crews of three, one carrying the plants, one dropping the plants, and one setting them in the soil. It took them 2 days to finish the job with the help of vocational teachers, county agent, assistant agent, and other public-spirited men.

Off to a good start, Delaware farmers looked a little more hopefully to their peak season which begins the last of June, finishing the asparagus and tomato planting, going to bean harvest, then wheat and hay. "We're going to do everything we can to get help everywhere we can," said G. M. Worrilow, associate director in charge of the labor program and his able assistant, Frank Gordy.

"Now you have it," says County Agent Frank Gordy to a Delaware Boy Scout, who is doing his best to cut the asparagus so that none goes to waste in this year of war need.

Georgia plans 4-H Liberty ship

Georgia's 102,000 4–H Club members sold and bought more than $3,000,000 worth of war bonds during 4 weeks in April and May in a campaign to pay for a 10,000-ton $2,000,000 Liberty ship.

The bond-selling drive which was begun in late April under the leadership of W. A. Sutton, Jr., L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., and Emmie Nelson, Georgia Extension Service club leaders, is scheduled to continue through the summer and will be climaxed when a Georgia 4–H Club girl christens the Liberty ship at a large construction yard in Savannah.

Throughout Georgia, farm boys and girls are canvassing rural communities and small towns in this bond campaign, and reports have come in from practically all counties, giving their total amounts of bonds sold. During the first 2 weeks, several counties sold more than $200,000 worth of bonds.

Typical of the enthusiasm that club members throughout the State are showing is the following report from County Agent H. C. Williams, Barrow County. He says: "Lovic Smith, one of my 4–H Club boys, came to my office this morning and explained that he wanted to go to work on the bond-selling drive. By noon today he had sold more than $700 worth of bonds in $25 denominations and was still going strong.

"Lovic stated that he told his daddy this morning he wanted to come to Winder to work in the bond-selling campaign. His father replied that it was all right for him to go to town for that purpose even though the grass was growing fast."

The idea for Georgia 4–H Club members to sponsor a Liberty ship and produce enough food to fill it originated with Bill Prance, energetic farm director of Radio Station WSB in Atlanta. Each Friday is 4–H Club day on WSB'S daily Dixie Farm and Home Hour, presented in cooperation with the Georgia Extension Service.

The entire 30-minute program is devoted to Georgia 4–H activities; and since the Liberty ship bond drive was begun several weeks ago, a main feature has been reporting individual county results of bond sales.

Station WSB provides a 20-piece orchestra for the program; and Perry Bechtel, a member of the orchestra, has written three 4–H Club songs recently, including one called "Down the Waves," especially for the Liberty ship launching. Other national and State songs are also used.

4–H Club members from a number of Georgia counties will attend the ship launching at Savannah. The club girl who christens the ship will have a matron of honor, and both will be the guests of the shipbuilding company. All club members attending the exercises will have a special police escort to and from the shipyards.

All persons purchasing war bonds in the Liberty-ship campaign are given an attractive certificate showing a picture of the Liberty ship, explaining that Georgia now has more than 100,000 4–H Club members, and expressing appreciation for the help given the 4–H Club program in the State.

The Liberty ship will be named the S.S. *Hoke Smith* in honor of the late Georgia Senator Hoke Smith, coauthor of the act of Congress creating the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service, of which 4–H Club work is a part. Marion Smith, son of the former senator, is now chairman of the State board of regents of the university system of Georgia.

In connection with the bond campaign, the Georgia boys and girls pledged to produce enough food to fill the ship—10,000 tons. This food-production program is a part of a State-wide 4–H Club drive to grow enough food for sale to feed the men in the armed forces from Georgia.

Early in the year, Georgia club members decided to concentrate on producing pork, beef, eggs, poultry, peanuts, Irish potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Markets are usually available for all these products.

Food-production records based on service units, or the amount of each of these foods required by one man in the armed forces in a year, are being kept. State winners will be given prizes in war bonds by a large chain-grocery concern.

Service units in the seven food products chosen are as follows: 150 pounds of beef, 80 pounds of pork, 45 pounds of poultry, 35 dozen eggs, 250 pounds of Irish potatoes, 25 pounds of sweetpotatoes, and 250 pounds of shelled peanuts. Individual club members may produce all or any one of these products, but all members from each county will try to produce enough of all the products to feed the servicemen from that county.

Waste corners give war crops

Michigan's waste farm land loses some of its poor reputation after a look at the meat, fur, wild fruits, and recreation that such otherwise idle land is offering during war months.

A suggestion that untilled areas on farms receive protection comes from R. G. Hill, zoology specialist, representing the Michigan Extension Service and the State Conservation Department.

In 1942, he points out, this so-called waste land produced more than 7 million pounds of dressed meat from small game and fur animals. An estimated 800,000 fur animals were trapped on Michigan farms and used, in part, for fur vests for the American Merchant Marine service. From other unplowed areas came crops of cranberries, blueberries, wild grapes, wild blackberries, and dewberries. Gullies and other eroded areas on farms may also contribute to this production if vegetation is encouraged.

Farmers can protect the sources of this meat, fur, and fruit. Such spots should not be pastured and should not be burned. On marshes, according to Mr. Hill, a minimum depth of 4 to 6 inches of water will aid fur animals and waterfowl and keep the marsh from being just a mudhole.

Feathers from waterfowl are needed in war. Such feathers substitute for those of the wild eider duck usually obtained from Iceland and Norway. Short body feathers of ducks and geese are proving a satisfactory substitute for lining sleeping bags and for clothing for flyers who soar into the chill of the high altitudes.

Even the fishing done on farm ponds comes under the heading of wartime economy, combining recreation with a search for unrationed meat, according to Mr. Hill.

Relocating a farm population

DILLON S. MYER, the War Relocation Authority

"A better public understanding of the Japanese relocation problems will promote the fullest utilization of the Nation's manpower," says Dillon S. Myer who enlists the cooperation of extension workers. He, himself, is a veteran extension worker of 18 years' experience in Indiana and Ohio. He came to Washington as chief of the compliance section of AAA in 1934, and then served as division chief and assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service and later as assistant administrator of ACAA until his appointment as director of WRA in June 1942

■ During the spring and summer of 1942, a large number of farmers and farm workers were removed from agricultural production along the Pacific coast in connection with the mass migration of approximately 110,000 men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry whose evacuation was ordered by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. They were placed in 10 wartime communities known as relocation centers. No charges of subversive activity against the national security were made against them; they were moved simply as a matter of military expediency.

These agricultural workers were widely recognized to be able and industrious tillers of the soil. In California, western Washington and Oregon, and southern Arizona, they had made the valleys green with productive fields and orchards. Today, several thousands are continuing agricultural production work on farms in the West and throughout the country.

The policy of the War Relocation Authority is to urge all employable residents of the centers who qualify for indefinite leave to move into outside employment as rapidly as suitable work opportunities can be found for them. Every individual who receives an indefinite leave has been investigated with regard to his loyalty and background. The records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been checked as a part of this investigation.

The resettlement of these people in normal community life is the chief objective of the War Relocation Authority, and a Nation wide organization has been developed to aid them in adjusting themselves to the communities where they relocate. Six principal relocation offices have been established in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, and New York City each having from two to nine branch offices operating under it in the surrounding area. An office in Little Rock, Ark., supplies similar services to interested people in the South. These offices are the contact points for all individuals and agencies, including agricultural extension offices, concerned with the employment of evacuees in the areas where they operate.

Much progress has been made in developing opportunities for the relocation center residents to assist in relieving the manpower shortage, especially in the Middle West and Rocky Mountain States. One of the first needs was to make prospective employers understand the nature of the relocation centers and the status of the people in them. There has been considerable public confusion, which still persists, concerning the differences between relocation centers, which are merely way stations operated by WRA for evacuees passing through the relocation process, and internment camps where persons considered dangerous to the national security are held in the custody of the Department of Justice.

One condition which has impeded the progress of resettlement is rooted in the psychology of the evacuated people. Many fears and uncertainties have made them hesitant to leave the centers. Departing for outside employment meant severing themselves from relatives and friends and leaving behind the only security that seemed to remain for them after the evacuation. They feared racial antagonisms and social isolation. With only a rare opportunity now and then to meet the employers who wanted to hire them or to see the places where they were asked to work, many have been understandably uncertain about accepting the opportunities offered.

In spite of these misgivings, however, a large number of workers have left the centers for outside employment. Last fall, approximately 10,000 of them volunteered to help in saving the sugar beet harvest in the Rocky Mountain region. They were credited with harvesting about 260,000 tons of beets — enough to produce approximately 297 million pounds of sugar.

The fear psychology among the people in relocation centers is being approached in two ways. An intensive effort has been organized to bring to the evacuees a better understanding of conditions outside the centers, to reassure them with accurate information about the experiences that await them when they return to normal ways of living, and to help them realize the long-range wisdom of participating in the resettlement program. At the same time, efforts have also been made to develop public sentiment which would encourage them to leave the centers. These two efforts have gone hand in hand, and they must continue to go hand in hand. The former approach is the responsibility of the War Relocation Authority; the other is, and should be, shared by every agency concerned in obtaining the fullest utilization of the Nation's manpower.

By the middle of May, about 6,500 evacuees were employed in agriculture outside the centers. Approximately 5,000 had enlisted for seasonal employment, mainly in the sugar beet areas; and the others had been granted indefinite leaves for year-round farm work in the Middle West and the Intermountain region. These figures should be interpreted in the light of the fact that probably not more that 20,000 trained farm workers of all ages were in the centers at the beginning.

The seasonal employment program has presented some difficult problems. Americans of Japanese ancestry have never been nomadic laborers of the type that produced seasonal farm workers before the war. Most of them owned small farms and truck gardens and made a practice of staying close to home. When they were moved to the relocation centers, they went as families, and family solidarity is a notable characteristic among Americans of Japanese descent. Few of them can be successfully employed for very long when they are separated from wives, children and other members of their families.

On the other hand, work opportunities that induce them to bring their families with them are much more likely to result in successful relocation. They leave the centers with a feeling of greater personal stability and the outlook for satisfactory adjustmen

is greatly improved. In many instances already on record, they have settled into friendly social relationships in communities where originally considerable opposition has developed against their coming.

There is need for a wider public recognition that nearly two-thirds of the evacuees are native-born American citizens who, under the Constitution and laws of our country, are entitled to the same consideration as Americans of any other ancestry. In the words of President Roosevelt, "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, Government service, or other work essential to the war effort."

There are, today, in Camp Shelby, Miss., approximately 1,000 young Japanese-American soldiers from the relocation centers training for combat service against our Nation's enemies. When they heard the news of Tokyo's executions of American flyers, they answered by pledging to buy, with other Japanese-American soldiers from Hawaii, more than $100,000 worth of war bonds. Japanese-American soldiers are serving our country on almost every front throughout the world. Three of them have been decorated by the Army.

The program of the War Relocation Authority to find opportunities where the evacuees can make their greatest contribution to the war effort has been approved by the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the War Manpower Commission. It is important to the food-for-victory program that every farmer in the relocation centers with a sound record of behavior should be productively employed. Bottling up the skills of these people merely because they are racially related to an enemy nation would be clearly inconsistent with American principles of fair play. Giving them an opportunity, on the other hand, to lead normal lives and to contribute their energies in the battle of production is not only the decent thing to do; it is, I think, sound American common sense.

Finding farm help

CECIL FAUSCH, County Agent, Sibley County, Minn.

Sibley County is doing something about the problem of losing young men to the Army at the expense of farm production.

This "something" is cooperation between existing agencies in the county, and it has resulted in filling more than 300 farm jobs with men of farm experience or ability.

The keystone is the Extension Service, but it never could have been done without the help of the Selective Service Board, the United States Employment Service, county welfare supervisors, and—perhaps most important of all—many citizens' committees in the towns around here.

Last fall, farmers of the county became concerned over the number of boys leaving farms when drafted or to take jobs in defense industries. A conference resulted between the draft board, welfare supervisors, and employment service.

Out of this came an agreement to have the draft board turn over to the county agent the names of all 1–A men who had farm experience.

I wrote to each of these 1–A men, explaining that they were subject to Army duty because they were employed in nonessential work or were on farms where the number of units of production were not enough to justify their staying. Enclosed was a card, asking the man's family status and whether he would prefer going into the Army or moving onto a farm where his help was needed.

More than 250 replied that they were willing to serve their country by producing food. Their cards were turned over to farmers who needed help, and the men were employed.

This is how the plan worked: A young railroad worker was classified 1–A. He had had some farm experience. George Nelson who operates two large farms needed a hand. The boy was recommended to Nelson. Because Nelson could not accommodate both the young man and his wife at the farm, the young man went to work on the farm, and his wife lives and works in the city. Nelson says the young man is one of the best hired men he has ever had.

The welfare office looked up able-bodied men on pensions who might take part-time work, filling in for men who might be ill. Some who felt they could handle light jobs regularly were taken off pension lists for the duration. Elmo Downs of Blakeley hired a man over 65 for yard work.

Day laborers were put on full-time jobs through the help of businessmen in each of the towns. The men handling the job are: John Kiecker, Gibbon; Carl Hanson, Winthrop; Charles Strobel, Arlington; William Kroonblad, Green Isle; Allie Wigand, Henderson; Emil Albrecht, New Auburn; and the county agent at Gaylord.

The program now has been brought into line with the plan of Paul E. Miller, director of the State farm help program, tying in the loose ends. The county farm help committee is being assisted by trade center committees in placing men.

Ward Foster had needed a man on his farm near Gibbon all spring but did not know where to apply. After the program was under way, he came to me, and I recommended George Mast who was farming 20 acres—not enough to meet the unit requirements. Mast and his wife now are helping to produce crops and considerable livestock on Foster's 240-acre farm.

Day nurseries for children of harvest workers

During the summer of 1942, before crops were harvested, the growers who realized their need for more help worked through the Manpower Commission to request assistance in establishing nursery schools so that women could be freed to help with the harvest.

A committee was called of growers and heads of organized groups, including the Agricultural Extension Service, the County Welfare Department, WPA, PTA, and women's clubs. This committee selected one leader to delegate duties to different members of the committee, and in this way each group helped with the organization. Three nursery schools were set up giving all-day care which included three meals. School buildings were used for all three schools. WPA cooks and surplus commodities were available at that time. In two nursery schools, supervisors were paid by WPA; but in one, the supervisor's salary was paid by the growers, and that school was sponsored by the farm bureau. A very small fee was charged for each child.

The home demonstration agent met with the committees in an advisory capacity and at times visited the nursery schools to help with selection of equipment and to give suggestions in menu planning.

The nursery schools proved to be an effective means of freeing between 75 and 100 women for work in the harvest at a time when crops would have been wasted unless additional help had been available.

One story has come to me of a young man and his wife who had the opportunity to be crew bosses, provided that their two children could be taken care of in the nursery school. This woman was exceptionally capable and was the first woman chosen to act as a crew boss. Because she did not have the care and worry of her children, she was able to perform her duties as well as a man who might have held her position.

As a result of the success of these nursery schools in 1942, plans are now under way for the establishment of more nursery schools in the areas where the help of women will be needed in the harvest.—*Marion C. Burgess, home demonstration agent, Merced County, Calif.*

Farm fire control corps works in Arkansas

■ The farm fire control corps goes forward. As action speaks louder than words with the armed forces, so farm folks of Arkansas organized in fire-fighting crews are going into action with real achievements. Their slogan is "Be alert with fire; every building and every tree saved—count." This is a wartime measure under the Defense Council of Arkansas.

Since the program was launched in this State last September, an estimated 500 registered fire crews have been organized in about 50 counties of the State, representing approximately 7,000 farm families. By November 7, last fall, 355 crews had been organized in 43 counties.

The farm fire control corps is a coordinated program of the several State and Federal agencies. With Assistant Extension Director Aubrey D. Gates as chairman of the State committee of Farm Fire Control Corps, the other members of the committee are: L. A. Henry, secretary of the Defense Council of Arkansas; Forest Supervisors Phillip H. Bryan and W. C. Branch; State Forester Fred H. Lang; H. A. Ritgerod of the Fire Insurance Agencies, and Extension Forester Frederick J. Shulley.

Fire Crews Are Trained

The purpose of the farm fire control corps is to organize and train farm folks as registered fire crews in neighborhoods for fire protection on the farmstead and in the farm timberland.

Every 15 minutes a farm building burns in the Nation. Intensive forest fire protection has become an important element in national defense. In wartime, with the possibility of incendiary bombing and ground sabotage, the need for widespread civilian participation in the fight against fire is imperative.

The annual national loss from fires on farms and in rural communities amounts to 3,500 lives and 225 million dollars worth of property. Every farmer pays $16 a year as a hidden fire tax. Each year 175,000 forest fires burn in the Nation. State Forester Fred Lang reports that 2,481 forest fires burned 107,282 acres in the first 3 months of this year in his protective area of the State.

Volunteer crews of farm fire control corps are the third line of defense to the crews organized by the United States Forest Service and the second line of defense to the crews organized by the Arkansas Forestry Commission. In other sections of Arkansas, these volunteer crews are the first line of defense.

Definite action has been taken by these neighborhood registered fire crews in extinguishing fires which were destroying farm homes and in suppressing forest fires which were destroying valuable timber.

Four members of the Teel Home Demonstration Club, Perry County, prepared food and took it to the men on the Rose Creek fire crew who had been working for 3 days in February suppressing a 720-acre forest fire. The fire crew was assisted by Ted Hogan, Perry County ranger of the Arkansas Forestry Commission. The crew in extinguishing the fire saved a good farmhouse, a barn with 1,000 bales of hay, another barn with 500 bales, and a vast acreage of timber.

Otis Elliott, crew captain of the Beacon Hill fire crew, Sevier County, and 14 members, including several women, suppressed a forest fire in their neighborhood February 14, which was a particularly bad fire day. Several fires were burning, and District Forester Curtis Coffman of the Arkansas Forestry Commission was busy with his equipment and men suppressing these fires. When he arrived at the fire in the Beacon Hill neighborhood, he was relieved to find that Mr. Elliott's crew had the fire under control. Here is a fine example of how the volunteer crews of the farm fire control corps should be coordinated with the crews of the State or Federal fire-control systems.

Alva Askew, home demonstration agent in Searcy County, practices what she preaches. On her way from organizing the Pine Bluff fire crew, she discovered a 5-acre forest fire along the highway. She obtained four volunteers and directed the suppression of the fire, similar to the instructions she gave the Pine Bluff crew.

Ladders Are Important

The value of a ladder for farm buildings was emphasized recently when an elderly lady, Mrs. Grover Campbell of Lamar, Johnson County, hailed County Agent G. J. Greene as he was driving along the road. Mr. Campbell was away from home, and the three children were in school. She said her house was on fire. Mr. Greene and a few other men formed a bucket line from the well to the foot of the ladder, up the ladder, and on to the roof. They put out the fire and saved the home, but without the ladder it might have been a different story. In the Antioch community of Perry County, the registered fire crew tried to put out a fire in a home. As there was no ladder available, the home with its contents burned. Although the fire was discovered while it was still very small, without a ladder it was impossible to carry water upon the roof fast enough to put out the fire.

Fourteen registered fire crews of the farm fire control corps have been organized in Johnson County. Assistance was obtained from Lurline Cagle, home demonstration agent, Bruce Alter, district forester, and Warren Stewart of the Soil Conservation Service.

The crews in Stone County suppressed five forest fires this spring. The Richwoods town fire chief instructed the fire crews in methods of fighting house and barn fires.

One Sunday afternoon in December, the Pine Ridge fire crew of Polk County went into action with 10 members present. The crew captain was notified of the outbreak of the fire and summoned the other members as quickly as possible. This fire was endangering a thousand acres of timber but was brought under control after it burned over 7 acres. The crew used hose, garden rakes, shovels, and axes in suppressing this fire, and worked 3 hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Jordan, 4-H Club leaders in Gilbert neighborhood, Searcy County, were responsible for the organization of the first registered fire crew in the State, July 18, 1942. They attended a "mock fire" demonstration at a district forestry meeting in the spring of 1941. Later, they arranged for the same demonstration for their county 4-H rally and their neighborhood 4-H Club. In the fall of 1941, they bought five council fire rakes and organized a fire-fighting crew. Their efforts and interest paved the way for this first registered fire crew of the farm fire-control corps.

Fire Crews Organized in Searcy County

A concentrated effort to organize registered fire crews was made in Searcy County by Home Demonstration Agent Alva Askew and County Agent C. W. Bedell. Miss Askew included it as a definite demonstration to be given in each of the 20 home demonstration clubs in the county this past March. Mr. Bedell, at the joint neighborhood meetings with the women, developed the crews from the farmers, under the leadership of local farm bureaus. By this joint work, 12 registered fire crews have been organized.

One of the best meetings held was when the number four and five crews of the corps in the State were organized with the Beech Grove and the Cass crews in Franklin County September 23. This was really a forestry meeting out in the forest. About 60 farm folks, men and women and boys and girls, met along a country road with representatives of the United States Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Extension Service. People from two neighborhoods were present, so a crew was organized for each neighborhood. Each crew elected a man as crew captain and a woman as assistant crew captain. Troy Curtis, ranger of Ozark National Forest, had fire tools available. He

equipped the two crews with fire rakes and then had a mock fire demonstration. All participated very enthusiastically in this demonstration.

In Columbia County, 81 registered fire crews, including 18 Negro crews, were organized, covering 78 percent of the land area of the county within 2½ months by the coordinated efforts of County Agent John Dodson, Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Beatrice Bryson, District Forester J. L. Mercer, and Negro County Agent W. R. Dansby. Most of these crews had a "taste" of fighting fire this spring and are now planning on more fire drills to improve their efficiency.

Forty-six members of the Hermitage FFA Chapter, Bradley County, were organized into seven registered fire crews, to be available at any time for fighting fires. These crews were organized by A. L. Hollingsworth, vocational agriculture teacher; County Agent K. J. Bilbrey; and District Forester Langston.

County Agent E. W. Loudermilk reported that a fire-control campaign was started throughout Nevada County for the prevention and control of fires in both the home and timberland. The county was organized into fire-control districts.

Eighteen registered fire crews, under crew captains, of the farm fire control corps, were organized, comprising 235 men in 53 neighborhoods. A mock fire demonstration was held in each ranger's district as a training meeting on prevention and control of forest fires. Two hundred and nine school children received training in this work.

In Clay County, Mrs. Lola Lehman, home demonstration agent, used Extension Leaflet 42, Safety From Fires in Farm Buildings, at each of the 42 clubs in the county.

Enoch Reaves, captain of Cave Creek crew, Independence County, showed his initiative by deciding to use Mrs. Modlin's dinner bell as a fire signal for the crew members. He is also planning to make fire rakes from old mower cutter bars.

County Agent C. L. Rogers, Garland County, reported that in October representatives of the United States Forest Service, Defense Council, Forestry Commission, United States Park Service, and Extension Service met in the county agent's office. This committee analyzed the county fire situation and decided to organize 13 neighborhood registered fire crews under neighborhood crew captains. This committee made the following list of farm tools that could be used in fighting fire: Gee-whiz, potato hook, garden rake, shovels, axes, grub hoe, saw, garden spray, brush hooks, hoes, buckets, and plow.

The Shark crew, Yell County, agreed that each member should have some type of gong (bell, circular saw, piece of grader blade), a ladder, a bucket, and a barrel of water available at all times. They decided to check within 3 weeks to see if every member is qualifying as to this fire-fighting equipment.

The three registered fire crews in Crittenden County emphasized the twofold purpose of the program, that even with the absence of big timber areas there is still need for crews to protect farm buildings, barns, gins, and other buildings from fire.

Henry County, Ohio, has efficient neighborhood leaders

■ Neighborhood leaders are cooperating 100 percent in Henry County, Ohio. E. H. Bond, county agent, wrote Director Ramsower what a big help the neighborhood-leader system has been since it was organized in May 1942.

"We organized our neighborhood-leader system thoroughly at that time, and it was a lot of work; but it has saved many times the original work in many projects since that time. We organized 100 percent, with a farmer, a farmer's wife, and older youth in each of 109 country school districts, 2 miles square, plus 3 township leaders, or a total of 366. Recently, we revised our list, to keep it up to date and ready to function. We found about 50 changes, mainly young men and women who had gone to the Army or were working away from home.

"Another example of the efficiency of this system was the appointment of 225 farm men and women for the April war-bond campaign. I was asked to act as chairman of the rural campaign. I mailed cards to the 109 neighborhoods, requesting appointment of war-bond canvassers. Neighborhood leaders received the cards, contacted canvassers, and mailed back the names, all in 1 week. To me, the remarkable thing was the speed and the 100-percent cooperation. Usually a few leaders from among this number fail to function. Some will say that there is danger of loading up these leaders with so much work that they will refuse to function. We have used judgment in not asking them to do the unreasonable since we organized last May, but a number of neighborhood leaders have complained at various times that we have not given them enough to do to help in the war effort. I learned a long time ago that one way to make a good leader is to give him something to do, and the satisfaction which he gains in having accomplished something worth while makes him more willing instead of less willing to do something in the future.

"We feel that we have a very fine victory garden program in this county. The county is strictly rural, with no towns within the county large enough to be cities. We selected a farm Victory Garden leader in each of the 13 townships and a town Victory Garden leader in each of the 13 small towns in the county. There is no problem of obtaining garden plots, men to plow the plots, seed, or fertilizer. Our program will not be intensified like those in the cities. We ask each leader to present the problem in all local meetings such as parent-teacher, grange, gleaners, farm bureau, church groups, and businessmen's clubs. We felt that the main thing was to inform the public of the need. Most of them know how to garden. A good example of the effectiveness is the work of Mrs. Leo Connolly, leader for the small town of Colton. There are 32 families in this town, and Mrs. Connolly has obtained the promise of all 32 families, 100 percent, that they will have gardens this year; and she has supplied them with the Victory Garden bulletins and other information."

Indiana's best seller

Approximately 15,000 Indiana farm account books, prepared and distributed by the Purdue University agricultural extension service have been sold this year, as compared with 8,000 in 1942. It is estimated that another 1,000 will be sold throughout the year.

This book has two primary uses. First, it enables the farmer to analyze his business in a businesslike way. At the end of the year, he may go to the office of the county agricultural agent and obtain a summary showing, from an analysis of a given number of records, what the most successful and least successful farms in his area are doing.

These summaries are set up for each type of farm in the State. Small, medium, and large farms are handled separately. In this way, each farmer is able to obtain a report of the most successful and nonsuccessful farms corresponding exactly to the type and size of his own farm. Complete information is given on the handling of livestock and crops, financial methods, and miscellaneous business.

The second use of the Indiana farm account book is as a record from which to make income-tax returns. It is set up with this purpose in mind and, therefore, is well suited for this use. During the present period, when tax exemptions are low and interest and tax rates high, it is necessary that every farmer have a full and complete set of records from which to prepare his income-tax report. The Indiana farm account book fills this need.

A close-up of the labor situation in northeastern South Dakota

The value of local examples in interpreting national situations is ably proved in these excerpts from a series of articles prepared by John M. Ryan, extension editor, South Dakota, and widely used by the press of the State.

■ By putting the entire family to work practically night and day, farmers in northeastern South Dakota think they can get all of this spring's crop into the ground; but it is going to be up to town people, high-school boys, and whatever supplementary labor is available to help get it harvested and threshed.

That seems to be the general opinion of approximately 30 farmers in Edmunds, Day, and Codington Counties.

By superhuman efforts, farmers in those counties are increasing their production of practically all farm products called for by the Government. They are making these increases despite the fact that a boy has left practically every farm to enter the Army.

In Edmunds County, corn acreage is increased 28 percent this year; oats, 36 percent; barley, 44; cattle, 6; sheep, 5; baby chicks, 104; spring sow farrowing, 65 percent; fall farrowings, 159; and flax acreage, 147 percent.

This increase of livestock and crop acreage is not being made by plowing up additional land but by putting land which previously lay idle into production this year. Decreases in rye, sorghums, millet, sudan grass, and alfalfa have also released more land.

How has it been possible to make these increases with so many boys in the Army? Take the case of E. L. Friedrichsen, a large operator in the southern part of the county.

Mr. Friedrichsen has two boys in the Army who formerly helped on the farm. Last winter the family reduced their ewes from 100 to 50, cut the cattle herd from 60 to 40, but increased the number of hogs. This year Mr. Friedrichsen planted his normal acreage with the help of his father, who is 77; his brother, Emil; and Mrs. Friedrichsen.

"The whole family gets up at 5 o'clock every morning, and we work until at least 9 every evening and hurry all the time," Mr. Friedrichsen said. "I don't believe we do quite so good a job of farming as we would if we had plenty of help but we just have to do it any way we can."

Despite his 16-hour day in which "I hurry all the time," Mr. Friedrichsen finds time to act as an Extension Service neighborhood leader and, as such, just recently completed canvassing his neighborhood in the war-bond drive.

He thinks that high-school boys would be helpful in solving farm-labor problems if they had some training. He had two boys last summer in threshing who were of little use when they first came out, but after a little training and patience they developed into valuable hands.

Reuben Kirschenmann, a neighbor of Mr. Friedrichsen, agrees that the high-school boys and other help from town would greatly assist.

"I can teach anyone to work on the farm if he is willing to work," he says. "The big thing is, he must be willing. I should be glad to get hold of anyone who wants to work, and I should appreciate anybody who tries to help me. Work on the farm with the modern machinery we have now is not hard."

Mr. Kirschenmann has reduced his farm this year by 170 acres; but another neighbor is now farming that part, so the land is not idle. He has 600 acres of small grain and 100 acres of corn which he is putting in with the help of one man. He has maintained the same number of livestock as last year with the exception of hogs. He has 17 brood sows this year—8 more than last year.

Girls Needed To Work in Homes

It would help to solve Mr. Kirschenmann's problem if he could hire a girl to work in the house. That would allow his wife to do some of the outside work that a town girl would not know how to do.

Another neighbor who also thinks that a girl to look after the house and the children would be enormously helpful is Gerald Ryman. Mrs. Ryman has always been a "home lady" taking care of the house, but this spring she has been helping with the lambing, which is practically a full-time job now. So far, they have not been able to hire a girl.

Mr. Ryman thinks that businessmen coming out from town are of great help to farmers during harvest and threshing; but the 30 miles he lives from Ipswich, 25 from Bowdle, and 15 from Roscoe rule out much hope for help in that direction.

The Ryman family is on the go from 6:30 a. m. until long after dark with the tractor at work in the field from sunup to sundown. The son, 12, and daughter, 10, assist in the house before and after school to help their mother who is busy out of doors. With the help of the children, the family have been able to milk as many cows this year as formerly.

A good example of a farmer who had this extra help during harvest last year is Frank Schwab, Edmunds County farmer. Last harvest, 24 men from Aberdeen came out to his place one night, and 12 men each succeeding

South Dakota's Byron Jones, a wounded veteran of World War I, always flies an American flag on his tractor. "The Old Flag means a lot to me," he says. He buys three new flags a year to keep one flying on the tractor.

By hurrying all the time from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m. E. L. Friedrichsen and his brother Emil are keeping their South Dakota farm producing while Mr. Friedrichsen's two sons are in the Army. Mrs. Friedrichsen and the father, 77 years old, each carry a man's full load.

night, until they had shocked 350 acres of grain. He lives 14 miles from Aberdeen.

"I don't know what I should have done without their help," he says. "They saved my crop for me. I paid them $177 in regular wages and was glad to because they saved my crop. I also paid the men who drove their cars extra. I tried to show them that I appreciated it."

Mr. Schwab is farming 600 acres this year, getting along with one hired man. Formerly he farmed 900 acres and always had two men. He has one son who is a ferry pilot in the Army and a daughter who is a member of the Navy WAVES.

He would like to hire a high-school boy in haying time, and believes that if he hired him early, he would have him trained so that he would be of value on the combine during harvest. He finds that high-school boys learn easily and quickly to work on the farm.

Byron Jones, who farms near Ipswich, is another man who believes that high-school boys and other people from town must provide much of the harvest help this summer. He is not one who believes that they are of little value. He says, "Whatever they do is a help to us."

Mr. Jones has made a 50-foot-wide harrow and uses a 14-foot disk and drill pulled together to speed up the work this year. Mr. Jones carries an American flag constantly on his tractor, buying three flags a year. He was wounded in France in 1918 and, as he says: "The Old Flag means a lot to me. I think it inspires me when I'm tired."

The Ipswich city schools have a "speed-up" program in operation which will allow high-school students to complete their work earlier, so they can get out and help on the farm. R. W. Dennis, superintendent, reports that 25 boys, including 8 or 9 town boys, are taking advantage of this program. Seventy-five percent of the 154 students in high school are from the farm.

Farmers are among the most ingenious people in the world. W. G. Long, who farms 7 miles south of Webster, is showing how farm-labor needs can be more evenly spaced over the year, solving a great many labor problems.

Mr. Long is planting 200 acres of corn this year, but he has the corn in five small fields so that it may be "hogged off, cattled off, and sheeped off" to save labor. He has the fields planned so that each unit can be hogged off separately without interfering with the remainder or making the building of new fences necessary.

He has also planned his small-grain crop so that the harvest will be spread out. His barley will be ready to harvest first, then his oats, then his wheat, and lastly his 200 acres of flax. Last year it all came at once, but he thinks he has that fixed this year. By this means, he believes he will save the work of 2 men during harvest.

He is building a bucker on an old truck to use in threshingtime to bring the shocks up to the machine, and thinks he can save the need of four bundle wagons in that way.

"No help is going to come to us right out of the blue sky," Mr. Long declares, "and we must solve a lot of our problems ourselves. Careful planning will solve a lot of labor problems which look hard now."

Using Negro leaders

All communities with 10 or more Negro farm families in Conecuh and Escambia Counties, Ala., have Negro neighborhood leaders. There are 24 communities and 105 neighborhoods, with 248 community and neighborhood leaders. These leaders have been furnished with a list of all farm families under their leadership.

They have distributed information by circular letters, bulletins, and pamphlets; they have gathered together large groups of people to meet the agents when meetings are called, planning the meeting places and helping to obtain needed materials for demonstrations.

Leaders who have a knowledge of some craft or improved home or farm practice give instructions at meetings called by the leaders. At other times, subject matter for the month is sent from the agent's office to the leaders in advance for study.

Local training meetings have been held where leaders meet to spend a day, assisting in giving demonstrations, asking questions, taking notes, and learning more about their jobs in order to go back home and help their neighbors.

At a recent leadership school in Conecuh County, the agents, assisted by the State agents from Tuskegee Institute, L. C. Hanna and R. C. Coleman, met with leaders from 5 communities and 12 neighborhoods. These leaders worked with the agents in giving all the demonstrations, so that they might "learn to do by doing."

Demonstrations were made, and lessons on making yeast breads and cheese, on egg grading and preservation, gardening, and rope making were taught. Rope making was given by Grady Gant, neighborhood leader and young and energetic farmer of Fruitdale.

300 Scouts ready for work

"We have guaranteed our county agents the services of 300 Scouts, with all necessary field equipment and leadership, to help whenever and wherever they are needed in the food-production effort of this region."

That report was given by C. W. Woodson, executive of the Potawatomi area Boy Scout Council, to the Wisconsin Extension Service.

The Potawatomi area group, which takes in scouts from Waukesha, Dodge, Jefferson, and Walworth Counties, Wis., has also contacted employment service officials in Waukesha and Watertown and promised to help in any way those officials suggest.

Mr. Woodson believes that Scouts will be especially valuable in furnishing portable labor camps, with Scout leaders at work along with the boys. He said:

"We're keeping in particularly close touch with the Waukesha County agent, J. F. Thomas, and getting ready to help whenever he calls on us."

Planning saves labor on fruit farms

HAROLD BROGGER, Research Planning Specialist, USDA

Harold Brogger is a member of the staff of the Department of Agriculture Field Office in Wenatchee, Wash., and has given special assistance in the solution of farm-labor problems in the fruit areas of the State. The field office has been established to coordinate the relationships and activities of farm families, rural and industrial organizations, and public and private agencies in connection with fruit problems in the Pacific Northwest. The Extension Service led in organizing grower land-use planning committees in the Wenatchee and Okanogan fruit area, which developed proposed recommendations for a long-range program to solve critical fruit industry problems.

■ Labor efficiency is not something that just happens. It is the result of careful planning and a thorough carrying out of the plans. A comprehensive program of improved orchard practices, community and district-wide orchard sanitation, and integration of business services, such as packing, warehousing, supplies, marketing, and production financing, were included in the long-range plans of the land-use planning committees in the Wenatchee and Okanogan fruit area.

In July 1942, the District Land Use Planning Committee approved a plan presented by its labor subcommittee to establish an over-all district farm-labor program. This was organized and carried out by the Farm Labor Supply Council which comprises LUP committeemen, large growers, public agencies, and businessmen. Coordination of local organizations and public agencies in dealing with mobilization of nonfarm people in the district, housing, transportation, and procurement of labor from urban areas, other out-of-district areas in the State, and from the Midwest were successfully accomplished by this program. Since December 1943, the educational subcommittee of the Farm-Labor Supply Council has been developing job training and studying and illustrating labor-saving techniques by means of slow and standard motion pictures in an effort to obtain greater productivity of labor and to save man-hours.

The lay-out of an orchard, the timing of operations, and the intelligent management of all activities in growing and harvesting a crop are powerful factors in influencing the final output of each worker on a fruit farm. What you do, when you do it, and whom you have to do it rank high as labor savers in the estimation of the educational committee of the Farm Labor Supply Council. Here is some tangible evidence:

The importance of tree spacing, for example, was not well recognized when many of the orchards were planted. As a result, trees in many orchards are too tall and frequently produce a low grade of fruit because of crowded trees. The tree fruit branch experiment station in Wenatchee conducted an experiment on reducing the number of trees from 54 to the acre to 27. During the first 2 or 3 years the 27 trees as compared with the original stand of 54 trees did not produce so many bushels of fruit per acre, but the quality, color, and uniformity of size obtained resulted in a net return greater than that received in previous years. After a period, usually of not more than 3 years, production on a high-producing orchard with open planting will be equal to or greater in bushels per acre than with close planting. Approximately 40 percent less labor was required to produce a crop through harvest on the open plantiag than on the close planting, for the first 3 years after spacing. It is estimated that 75 percent of the growers in this district have carried out a tree-spacing program this year.

Cooperative Purchases Brush Shredder

A comm unity cooperative of about 40 growers has purchased a brush shredder which has reduced the labor required to rake, haul and burn brush after pruning. On the experiment station, 72 man-hours were used in connection with the operation of the brush shredder as compared with approximately 120 hours needed for raking, hauling, and burning brush. The cost was $132, including per hour use of the machine as compared with the cost of $158 for raking, hauling, and burning brush, which includes a $2 an hour cost for use of the tractor and equipment.

In addition to the saving in man-hours, the brush shredder leaves organic material for use in soil building for which the Agricultural Conservation Program pays growers at the rate of $3 an acre. The operation of the brush shredder also diminishes the hazard to the cover crop which is experienced during brush raking by tractor and brush rake.

In pruning, man-hours can be saved by having the heavy cutting done by a skilled man, and the lopper work by an unskilled man. The exact amount of man-hours saved by this method has not been determined, but many growers are following this practice. Another practice that saves labor on pruning is to remove all tree stumps, which eliminates the necessity for trimming the stumps.

By proper timing of sprays and thoroughness in spraying, the number of cover sprays can be reduced. However, no experimental data are available on this practice, because relative conditions relating to weather and various intangibles make it difficult to apply any set of principles to all orchards and to all growing seasons.

Spray programs can be made less costly and in turn require fewer man-hours by an organized program of community-wide orchard sanitation, such as has been carried out in this district by the community land-use planning committees. This program requires a definite effort to remove abandoned orchards and clean up all sources where overwintering larvae may exist.

Better financing has enabled many growers to apply the best-recommended practices in insect control in contrast to former years when inadequate financing would not provide such funds to carry out an adequate program. Better prices have also had their effect on providing adequate funds for financing spray programs. An adequate spray program will also reduce the number of culls and, consequently, save time incident to their handling.

Townspeople To Help Harvest

Man-hours can be saved by proper arrangement of the crews, but this depends on the variable conditions in the orchards. Man-hours can also be saved in training men to handle their equipment and to employ a minimum amount of movement and effort. In cooperation with vocational agriculture and community land-use planning committees, the educational committee of the Farm Labor Supply Council has arranged to carry out a job-training program whereby orchard operators and foremen will train apple pickers. The output per worker is expected to be increased substantially by this program.

Man-hours consumed in thinning can be reduced by spending more time on pruning, such as pruning in more detail and cutting back pendent limbs, probably as much as one-third of their length or more. Experiments are being carried out in Oregon in regard to the use of toxic sprays. The sprays are put on in strips and at certain critical periods, which will have the effect of eliminating the development of a large number of blossoms. The flail method of beating off apricots, used to some extent on peaches, reduced the number of man-hours required to complete the same operation by hand.

Harvesting labor might be used more efficiently if, instead of having fancy and extra-fancy grades of fruit, a combination grade be used which would reduce color picking. Any reduction of color picking, whether by relaxing or an agreement on a combination

grade, would reduce man-hours in picking and facilitate handling of the fruit in the orchard. With a combination grade, growers would not tend to wait for color. Thus, the period of picking might be extended by a week or 10 days, providing fuller utilization of available labor supply and a better opportunity to save the crop, especially in the event of an early frost. From 12 to 20 percent of the man-hours used in packing and warehousing could be saved, according to estimates of packing and warehouse managers. The capacity of grading and packing facilities would be increased, facilitating more rapid intake of fruit from the orchards. In the event a price ceiling on apples is established, adoption of a combination grade might be advantageous, because it is expected that the price of this grade would approach the ceiling price, thus no loss to growers would be caused by eliminating the extra-fancy grade.

An Indian hunting party

■ If Mr. Hitler and his erstwhile cohorts are wondering why their whisper campaign among the Indians that they are the "true Aryan race" has failed, they can find the answer at the Fort Kipp school on the Fort Peck Reservation in northeastern Montana when the Tolling Tillies and the Handcrafters 4-H Clubs gather scrap.

The youngsters divided into two teams, the Tigers, led by Ervin Four Bear; and the Bear Cubs, with Almena Pretty Necklace as their leader. On Saturday, they gathered at the school grounds with four buckboards and teams, and the race was on to see which side could gather the most scrap..

Without any motivation from their 4-H leaders, Mr. and Mrs. Val Matross, the drive quickly took on the form of any old-time Indian hunting party. A scout on horseback rode ahead of the teams to contact those who had material to donate, and came back post haste to report the results.

Old bedsteads, tubs, dishpans, junked cars, all felt the "scalping" knife. A battered tub became a war drum; and as the wagons began to roll back to the school and the war songs of the Sioux and Assiniboins rang out, it would have cheered the hearts of many of the youngsters, brothers, and uncles who are now fighting in the armed services of the United Nations.

As a climax to the drive, over the hill leading to the schoolhouse came a 2-year-old toddler carrying an old dishpan. "I brunged some scrap to help win the war," she lisped as she added the pan to the 8 tons of scrap that was stacked beside the school gymnasium.—*Dora Clark, home demonstration agent, Roosevelt County, Mont.*

Everyone uses victory canning center

MRS. CLARA ANDERSON, Home Demonstration Agent, Pueblo County, Colo.

■ Victory canning started in Pueblo with the establishment of a canning center equipped to make possible the processing of 800 quarts a day of canned fruits and vegetables. The center is sponsored by the American Women's Voluntary Services and is located at the Riverside School annex. All persons living in Pueblo and vicinity are invited to use the center at a nominal charge.

Seventeen electric stoves have been installed at the center, a work table for each stove, and 24 pressure cookers—each of which holds 16 quart jars. Time-saving devices, as apple peelers, pea shellers, cherry pitters, and out-door wash racks, are there for the use of all.

The women using the center may order through the center the products they wish to can or have them delivered there for their convenience. Jars filled and processed at the center must be left for 24 hours, and individuals are given locker space to store jars until they are taken home.

Mrs. A. F. Spencer, member of one of Pueblo County's home demonstration clubs, is supervisor of the canning center. Mrs. Spencer has had many years of experience in home preservation of food and will give instruction in canning at the center to those who wish it. Mrs. James Dunn, also a home demonstration club member, is assisting Mrs. Spencer.

Night classes are held for employed women and those who cannot leave their children during the day. If members of an organization wish to can as a group, arrangements may be made for them to do so.

■ JAMES W. DAYTON was recently appointed State leader of county agricultural agents in Massachusetts. Mr. Dayton has been county agent at large since 1935. Previous to that, he was agricultural agent in Plymouth County, Mass.

Lectures with slides

Sufficient experience has been accumulated in the use of the new type-cued lecture for slide films to indicate its value. An exact lecture is supplied which carries throughout the text cues in the form of frame numbers. Two copies of the lecture are provided, one for the reader and the other for the operator.

The instructions call for a rehearsal with the operator, preferably complete but in any case reading at least half the lecture with the slides projected on the screen. The reader ignores the cues; but the operator, following the lecturer on his copy, changes frame whenever the reader reaches a cue number in the lecture. The effect is almost magical. At the proper word, the picture on the screen changes to the object or scene described.

Of course the lecture can be adapted to meet local conditions, but when the films are used without the lecture, or with an *ad lib* lecture, the effect on the audience is not always the one desired. Several persons who have heard the same film presented as prepared, and also with an informal talk, have expressed preference for the prepared version. They claimed they got more benefit from it in that form.

Most popular of the new type films are the gardening sets: 634, Gardening for Victory, Part I; 635, Gardening for Victory, Part II; 641, The New Gardener. Almost equal in popularity are 630, Labor Efficiency on the Farm; and 638, Finding Minutes, the home equivalent of 630.

Up to date

Lecture notes for slidefilm 503, "Insect Pests of the Vegetable Garden," have been modernized and brought into line with current restrictions on insecticides. At the same time, the form of the notes has been changed to the increasingly popular cued-lecture type.

Copies of the revised notes have been filed with each extension editor. Agents and specialists who own a copy of this film can get the new version by writing the Extension Service and asking for "New Lecture for 503." A postal card will do, but be sure to include your address.

A WARTIME COURSE in agriculture and homemaking for Michigan women, sponsored by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and Michigan State College, was given on the East Lansing campus from April 19 to May 1. Women enrolled for courses in clothing and home conservation, home food supply in wartime, operation and care of farm machinery, farm dairying, farm poultry, fruit production, health, and recreation. "Each course," stated R. W. Tenny, director of short courses, "presented practical solutions to the food, clothing, machinery, and farm-production problems created by war."

Oregon organized for action

1943 plans to meet a critical labor shortage are based on successful experiences in harvesting last year's crop.

The greatest acreage of farm crops and the largest livestock, milk, and poultry output in the history of the State was the record last year of Oregon farmers. More important, this record-breaking production was harvested and handled with almost no loss. These Oregon farmers faced all obstacles familiar to production and harvest in these war-emergency days. Perhaps the main obstacle, labor shortage, was more acute here and in other coast States than in many places, because the Pacific coast cities were then as now teeming centers of war industry. Aircraft construction and shipbuilding are at the top of a long list of war requirements. In addition, many huge cantonments and smaller military camps were under construction in the Pacific area. These buzzing factories and shipyards and construction camps, all with high wage scales had, by the spring of 1942, depleted the rural regions of their labor supply.

Early in the crop season, it was apparent that a crisis was developing. As the season progressed, unusually favorable for crop growth, the task ahead loomed even more formidable in its proportions. But in the end the harvests were secure. The problem was met. Cooperation did it. All Federal and State agencies and civic groups worked together to forecast needs, organize available labor supplies, to recruit labor from all available sources, and to implement its distribution to localities and enterprises where previous surveys and unexpected emergencies disclosed need.

Extension Organizes Field Operations

Procedure centered around the United States Employment Service, which had branch offices in the larger county-seat cities 22 in all. In some counties were branch offices outside the county seat as well to account for 18 more. Serving as an overhead or coordinating group was the State Agricultural Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor. Committee members were nearly all farmers or food processors. Three or four members were representatives of public agencies. Organizing field operations was the task of the Extension Service. County war boards, county planning committees, chambers of commerce, the schools, and even churches assisted. The Farm Security Administration was active also and organized and maintained farm labor camps for itinerant workers to handle peak loads of crops such as sugar beets in Malheur County and the potato harvest in Klamath County.

The first step was to organize in each county a farm labor committee of farmers which was a subcommittee of the agricultural planning committee already functioning in every county. This was done by the county agents and local representatives of the United States Employment Service under the general direction of the Extension Service farm-labor project leader who was collaborating closely with the State officials of the Employment Service. These farm-labor subcommittees, the county agent acting as secretary, served as the local contact in county-wide surveys to determine in advance the approximate number of persons needed in the various regions for different cultural operations from planting time through harvest. The Extension Service project leader on labor directed and coordinated these steps.

With results of these county studies at hand, labor needs as to volume, time, and place could be determined in advance; and plans could be made to meet the shortages in time for action.

Study Made of Labor Supply

Hand in hand with this determination of requirements, a study of the local labor supply was made. A State-wide listing of available womanpower was made, and an organization to bring it into effective use was set up. County committees were established and leaders appointed in each community. Women were registered with notation as to the time they would have available and the type of work they would be willing to do, with the understanding that they might be called at any time the emergency demanded. The State Department of Education cooperated by establishing a register of school children.

District conferences of county agents were held, attended by the farm-labor project leader. At these conferences, all phases of the problem and their methods of solution being developed were considered, and plans for coordination were outlined.

Members of the central extension and experiment station staffs cooperated with the farm labor project leader. They assisted on the survey of labor requirements by determining the man-labor requirements for each acre and each animal unit of the important farm commodities, by operations and by months. This added accuracy to the conclusions following the county surveys of needs. With a substantially accurate forecast of needs by locality and season now established in the hands of the Employment Service and Extension Service, all interested agencies and groups were advised. The Employment Service, which held responsibility for definite recruitment, thus was enabled to work effectively with the county farm-labor subcommittees in meeting the deficiency situations as they developed.

When organization plans and procedures were under way, a series of district conferences of farm labor subcommitteemen was held in collaboration with the State and county war boards, the Employment Service, Selective Service, and the Governor's Advisory Committee.

Procedure to date and that in prospect were reviewed. Selective Service regulations were explained by appropriate authorities. Crop outlook statistics prepared by the extension project leader and the Bureau of Crop Estimates were presented. All labor subcommittee members in the State returned home fully informed on the entire program.

With this lone schedule of careful and extensive planning completed, the stage was believed set to supply labor to points in need. And so it proved. Details of the method varied in the different counties according to crops involved, time of labor deficiency, and local labor supplies available. In the big-scale wheat harvesting operations in the Columbia Basin counties, for instance, women could be of little assistance; whereas, in the fruit, truck crop, and cannery areas in the Willamette Valley, the help of women and young people saved the day.

The harvest was ready. Farmers needing hands appealed to the local Employment Service office where they were located, or, where no office was maintained, to the county agent; and help was forthcoming. A seasonal need for a very large volume of labor being in the forecast in a certain area, for instance, the Farm Security Administration was asked for a transient camp. A shorter peak, strawberry picking or green bean harvest, was at hand in another area, for example. In this case, the register of women, businessmen available for part-time work, and school children was used. Cities and small towns frequently closed business for certain hours, when all hands joined in the harvest. Bookkeepers, clerks, professional men, and even business leaders took time to pick berries, beans, and hops, and to work in the canneries. By their side, often, were wives and children, all contributing to the common cause. As fall approached, schools in emergency areas postponed opening until the harvesting situation was in hand.

Women and School Children Help

The school-age group was an important source of labor supply. In all, more than 42,000 school youngsters are included in placement records of the Employment Service. These records also show 35,500 men and 19,500 women placed on the State's 62,000 farms. These figures do not tell the story, however. Because the unified plan was accepted by so many organizations and the resulting State-wide understanding of

procedure, a blanket of authentic publicity covered the State. Newspapers, radio programs, and civic organizations spread the word, and the result was that much of the labor available contacted employers without registration and formal placement by the official agency.

Plans for 1943 already developed in Oregon call for continued cooperation and similar procedure on the part of the farmers and public agencies. Even less man labor is available for the 1943 harvest. But, because of the experience of last year, the organization methods should be even more effective; and there now seems little doubt that Oregon's crops will again be harvested.

Harvesting Alabama potatoes

Potato growers in Baldwin County, Ala., made good use of the wives and children of nearby Mobile shipyard workers in harvesting their 1942 crop. Many of these women and children were experienced field hands, having left farms to follow the father to better-paying shipbuilding work. During the rush season, these hands were transported to the fields each day.

The greatest disadavantage of this set-up was the fact that farmers who did not have available trucks for hauling labor had to wait until those who did had finished digging and picking up their potatoes. This meant that the man with the truck was in a position to profit by hauling laborers to the farms that made him the best offer. As a result, some potatoes were left in the ground too long. This year, plans are to organize a fleet of labor trucks with a public employee to dispatch them to farms having the most urgent need. This will provide more equitable distribution of labor and will help to prevent damage to potatoes that would result from late harvesting.

Illinois community meetings

Community meetings are called in Iroquois County, Ill., to devise ways of meeting wartime emergencies, report Dorothy Iwig and John E. Wills, district supervisors of the wartime educational programs. A central unit for the exchange of canning equipment and produce meets the need in most communities. Here the canning equipment in the county, the amount and kind of surplus produce, and the time it will be available are listed so that the fullest use can be made of everything. In several communities, women who have canning equipment are planning to work together on food preservation and to lend their equipment to other groups.

The men in the county are discussing pasture improvement and are checking all farm machinery. They are making suggestions as to the exchange of both machinery and labor in order to make the best possible use of available manpower and equipment.

Following through with 4-H gardens

HUBERT G. SCHMIDT, Club Agent, Warren County, N. J.

As the guidance of gardening is not a new thing in 4-H work, it has been possible for 4-H Club leaders to step easily into leadership in the present emergency. In New Jersey, the problem of victory gardening was attacked early. In 1942, we did this through the victory corps, a group auxiliary to 4-H. As a result, much good work was done, and valuable lessons were learned. This year, we saw the wisdom of making a full-fledged 4-H'er of any boy or girl who is willing to do his best in the producing and conserving of vital materials. A change in our point of view is shown by the fact that helping in the family garden or helping in the care of the family cow is now considered just as important as taking care of a garden or a cow owned by the club member himself. As greater production is our most important goal, we wish to encourage whatever methods seem most efficient.

In Warren County we have increased 4-H membership from fewer than 500 members to approximately 2,000. However, mere numbers mean absolutely nothing, for it is an easy matter to persuade young folks to become members of an organization which promises them an opportunity to do their bit. More important is the question of whether we can guide that enthusiasm to get maximum results and prevent waste of seed, fertilizer, and effort. Nothing would be more heart-rending than to get these enthusiastic youngsters started, "all pepped up" to do their part in food production, and then let them down. In gardening, especially, because of the large number of beginners, we must give considerable help as to good practices and details of procedure. Fortunately, we started early and were well prepared to take care of the matter of instruction.

One of the most important things which we did in advance was the organization of a 4-H executive committee for the county. On this committee are 2 representatives from the county board of agriculture, 1 from the Woman's Home Economics Advisory Council, 1 from the Warren County Pomona Grange, 1 from the county parent-teacher association, 1 from the county 4-H council, and 1 from the County Council of Christian Education. Three representative club leaders, the county superintendent of schools, the home demonstration agent, and I bring the total number up to 13—a very lucky number in this case, we think. This committee was formed with a number of specific purposes in mind. First, it acts in an advisory capacity, especially in matters of procedure; secondly, reports of our discussions can be carried back to other organizations by their own representatives; and thirdly, the committee gives us excellent machinery to put in motion when we need assistance. In the fourth place—and this is more important than it may seem—having such a committee helps to promote mutual understanding among our various types of clubs. It is especially important that our older dairy, home economics, and community club leaders see the importance of our school clubs which, in the main, are now doing gardening work.

Michigan flying farm squadron

The Fowlerville, Mich., Commercial Club of 40 members started a plan in January 1942 to help farmers who were short of manpower and others who ran into such emergency problems as sickness.

Every club member was given an opportunity to indicate the particular kind of farming that he could best do. This information was recorded on his personnel card, and when farmers requested assistance from the Commercial Club "employment bureau" the best-qualified men were sent to the farm. Sometimes one man was requested, and on other occasions as many as five went to the same place to do the job.

The Commercial Club also registered volunteer persons not members of the club. These folks listed their particular qualifications to make it easy for the club to get the right help in the right place. About 400 store clerks, salesmen, bankers, businessmen, druggists, and other town men were registered as volunteer workers to relieve manpower shortages on farms around Fowlerville.

These men worked on holidays, evenings, and on other days when it was possible to give as little as 2 hours or as much as 12 hours. They helped farmers to plant their spring grains. They cultivated, operated machines, assisted in haying, harvested the grain, picked sugar beets, and did salvage work. In fact, some of the implement dealers in Fowlerville provided machines to do emergency work on some of the farms.

The plan became so well known that the Fowlerville volunteers were named "The Flying Farm Squadron." And it's the same for 1943.

Simplifying extension leaflets

In carrying out Extension's wartime activities, the problem of preparing readable and forceful leaflets which will interest rural people in all educational levels has become a real one. In spite of the tremendous progress made in recent months in simplifying the extension wartime leaflets used by neighborhood leaders, much more needs to be done. Greater effort must be made to interest further the less-schooled rural people.

Extension leaflets giving information on the what, why, how, and when of wartime programs are getting wide distribution among all rural families through neighborhood leaders. These "leave-at homes" are given to farm families at small neighborhood meetings which leaders may hold, at home visits, at chance meetings on the streets, or at the community store. Sometimes the leaflets are left in mail boxes or are sent with other persons attending meetings. These "leave-at-homes" must be prepared so as to be easily understood by all and also be properly distributed so that all the rural people receive them.

Leaflets Studied

Studies are under way in the Federal Extension office in which extension leaflets are being tested for their readability, according to certain standards being developed; and for their effectiveness, according to criteria set up as a score card. The leaflets are analyzed as follows:

1. Various readability formulas, previously worked out by leading educationists, are applied to leaflets studied.

2. The results of the preceding step are studied to see what factors make the material "easy" or "hard." The leaflets are reread to see how the "hard" factors can be simplified.

3. The type of subject matter is considered to decide whether or not the readability level, as determined by the formulas, seems reasonable.

4. Words not included in the Dale List of 3,000 Easy Words are listed.

5. This list is studied carefully to see how many of the words are not farming terms, "plain country words," or familiar wartime terms. The words that do not fall into these categories are studied to see if they are necessary and if so, are clearly defined.

6. The whole leaflet is then read sentence by sentence. Undefined hard words, meaningless sentences, grammatical errors, and misused words are noted.

Plans are being made with several States to interview farm people personally and get their reactions and response to simplified extension leaflets which supplement the work of neighborhood leaders. The first of this series of State studies was recently completed in North Carolina.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Simplification Effective

North Carolina's "leave-at-homes" that were checked had been simplified by the use of easy words and short sentences and paragraphs. The leaflets and the meaning of certain words were discussed with homemakers living in less privileged communities.

Generally speaking, the North Carolina homemakers had read and understood the leaflets and had acted upon them. Some knew the meaning of the more difficult words and others did not. In some cases, where a particular word was not known, the meaning of the sentence was clear. For example, one woman said, "I don't believe I know exactly what 'enriched' means now. I did know, and I know if bread is 'enriched' it is better for our health."

Sometimes an emotional rather than an intellectual meaning was conveyed. For instance, a Negro said that "tyranny" in "tyranny of Hitlerism" meant "depression." He did not know the meaning of "tyranny" but from the discussion it was plain that "tyranny" was something he did not want.

The technical word "protein" was used in a soybean leaflet. The word was not generally understood by the families interviewed. Some technical words and hard nontechnical words not only can be included, but often have to be included provided they do not obscure the meaning. In such cases it is desirable to define these words to develop familiarity with them. It is a part of the process of introducing them into the vocabulary of the people, and the people seem to like it.

The words "impending," "spiraling," and "specified" were not understood by the homemakers. One homemaker said, "*specified* amounts" as used in the statement, "enriched flour is white or near-white flour which has in it *specified* amounts of at least two vitamins" meant "small amounts." Then she said, "No, 'large' amounts."

It was brought out in the North Carolina study that simpler words could have been used, such as:

Used	*Suggested*
consumption	use
impending shortages	threatening shortages
reclaimed	fixed up
sufficient	enough
spiraling prices	rising prices
specified amount	fixed amount
edible varieties	varieties that can be eaten

Some Observations From Interviews

"Leave-at-homes" for the neighborhood-leader system can be simplified so that families with less education can read and understand them.

Leaflets are effective if they are short and concise, and suggest that they can be read quickly; if they are easy to read and understand; and if they tell the family what to do, why, and how to do it. A picture or drawing on the leaflet helps to attract attention and arouse interest. It can also convey the central idea of the leaflet.—READABILITY OF LEAFLETS USED IN NEIGHBORHOOD-LEADER SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA, *by Gladys Gallup and Fred P. Frutchey of the Federal Extension Service; and Ruth Current and other North Carolina Extension Service staff members. (Study unpublished.)*

Iowa Bulletins Help Farmers

Some 600 Iowa farmers were asked if they were receiving war-production pamphlets. Half of them said "yes," and the other half "no." However, of four different pamphlets distributed through neighborhood leaders, each has had a wider circulation than the one before.

The first publication, Keep 'Em Eating, reached about 44 percent of the farmers in the sample. The second one, Livestock Feeding Budget, reached about the same proportion. But the next two picked up, with 54 percent saying they received the fourth publication, Fight Diseases of Livestock. From 57 to 78 percent of the farmers receiving the leaflets said they found them useful.

Almost equal proportions of owners and tenants had received these pamphlets. A greater percentage of the large- than of the small-scale operators reported receiving the publications. However, the small-scale farmers seemed to use them to better advantage. For instance, 65 percent of the small farmers receiving Keep 'Em Eating said they were influenced by it, as compared with 59 percent of the larger operators. The difference was considerably greater on two of the other leaflets.—PAMPHLETS ON PARADE, *by C. Arnold Anderson and Bryce Ryan, Iowa State College, Jan.-Feb. 1943, Iowa Farm Economist.*

4-H rifle club

The Chatham County 4-H Rifle Club, the first of such clubs to be organized in Georgia, was granted a charter by the National Rifle Association. The club was organized because of a desire on the part of County Agent A. J. Nitzschke to teach good sportsmanship, conservation and utilization, and the skilled use of firearms in the present war program rather than the destruction of wildlife.

Tennessee puts second-hand machinery back to work

■ Victory committeemen and women helped to make a survey of machinery in Tennessee during the winter, which showed that many farmers had machinery which was not being used. Much of the equipment could be used to help in the production of food and feed if some repair work were done.

Although considerable work had been done by the extension engineers, still agriculture had not put its production equipment in complete condition for victory. In the 70 counties reporting in the survey, there were 143,693 units of machinery needing important repairs for effective work; and repair parts had been made available.

Advanced training was given to 638 farm machinery repairmen at meetings held at central locations throughout the State, and 1,128 farmers were given personal help and instruction with their repair jobs. The work is continuing all the time that farmers are not in the field. Vocational education repair shops cooperated splendidly.

At meetings held by county agents, 10 percent of the 16,000 tractor owners were instructed by experts from tractor, fuel-oil, and rubber-tire manufacturing companies on how to keep their tractors in the fields operating economically and out of repair shops.

Victory committeemen made lists of all farm machinery for hire, sale, or exchange, showing the community, the victory committeemen, and the names and addresses of owners. Mimeographed lists were sent to all committeemen so that farmers needing such equipment and services would know where to find it. County newspapers also published the information. Most of the 4,599 machinery items reported for sale have changed owners.

Extension Director C. E. Brehm said in the Tennessee victory committee letter that victory committeemen could be of great service in seeing that the labor and machinery in their communities are utilized to the fullest extent and in encouraging the exchange of labor and equipment among neighbors.

After making the survey, victory committeemen are familiar with the equipment on their neighbors' farms and are of much assistance in seeing that all such equipment is utilized to the best possible advantage.

Farm labor gaps being closed in areas of Illinois

■ Recruitment and placement of workers in three special crop areas of the State have touched off field activities in Illinois under the new national farm-labor program designed to furnish needed workers for 1943 wartime food and fiber production.

P. E. Johnston, State supervisor of the program of the Illinois Extension Service, says that eight major "fronts" have been laid out in the Illinois attack upon the problem. Of these, the one of most immediate urgency is the placement of labor in special crop areas.

First of these areas is the asparagus territory around Vermilion County, where a unit of the Victory Farm Volunteers has been formed.

Three hundred high-school students at Hoopeston and Rossville will be released from classes part of each day when needed and will work in the asparagus fields as victory farm volunteers throughout the cutting season. Supervising the volunteers in each field will be men and women instructors from the high schools who will be paid by the canners. Three canneries at Hoopeston alone have between 700 and 800 acres of asparagus which must be harvested and processed.

In another of the State's labor-deficit areas, the tomato and seed corn territory around McLean County, a program already is under way to recruit and place a total of 3,515 workers and a peak of 2,100 at any one time. These are the manpower needs estimated by the pea, tomato, and sweet-corn canneries and the seed-corn producers of the area. Working through the local farm-labor committee, townspeople, churches, schools, defense councils, civic organizations, and businessmen will cooperate in supplying the needed workers.

Similar steps are being taken in the strawberry region of Union and Jefferson Counties, another seasonal crop area where an immediate shortage must be met. Other labor-deficit areas will be organized in the same way when the need arises.

P. E. Johnston, as State supervisor, has on his staff W. D. Murphy, assistant State supervisor; H. L. Jepson, assistant supervisor, Victory Farm Volunteers; Mrs. Mary Ligon, assistant supervisor, Women's Land Army; and F. G. Campbell and L. F. Stice, district supervisors. In addition, Russell L. Kelly, farm placement supervisor of the United States Employment Service, will spend such time as is necessary at the State Extension office to coordinate the farm-labor activities of the USES with those of the Extension Service.

Quadruple their quota

Reports of a most successful farmers' bond and stamp week come from St. Martin Parish, La. County Agent Stanley Angelle was chairman, ably assisted by Home Demonstration Agent Rosabelle Guillory and Assistant Agent R. J. Badeaus, Jr., the parish AAA officer, and victory leaders. Seventeen neighborhood meetings were scheduled, and letters were sent out to all victory leaders and AAA committeemen. Victory leaders were responsible for getting their farmers to the meeting. On farm visits and at 4-H meetings, home demonstration club meetings, and public meetings, the buying of bonds was emphasized. The priests and principals of the parish announced the drive. Farmers who had an exceptionally good harvest were visited with great success.

A free supper was offered by two businessmen to all farmers who bought a $25 bond. Many of the bonds bought were distributed at the supper which was a gala affair. When the chairman announced the results of their efforts, it was found that more than four times the quota of $18,000 had been sold, or $72,990 in war bonds. As special guests, seven local boys in the Army and Navy who happened to be in the parish were featured. The speaker of the evening was C. E. Kemmerly, Jr., farm organization specialist from Baton Rouge.

4-H bee club

The sugar shortage is no worry for the Deep Rock 4-H Club members of Payne County, Okla. When sugar rationing started, they went into the bee business. Starting with Billy Etchison's colony of bees, which had been given to him by a local apiarist, the club members have 25 colonies of bees. The interest did not stop with the youngsters. The dads, too, like sweets, and they have joined in the project and now have 15 colonies in the neighborhood. Some of the hives have already produced 75 pounds of honey.

On the Calendar

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, July 3.

World Cotton Research Congress, Dallas, Tex., July 8-9.

International Baby Chick Association, Chicago, Ill., July 20-22.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, August 7.

National Food Distributors Association, Chicago, Ill., August 18-21.

The Once Over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

FARM LABOR PROBLEMS occupy much of the agents' time this month, but the difficulties are being overcome. Crop Corps workers' ingenuity and cooperation are doing the trick. Good stories of successful labor and machinery pools, townspeople pledging their spare time, high school boys and girls harvesting fruits and vegetables, women of the Land Army winning the praise of hard-pressed farmers can be found in almost any agricultural area.

LESS THAN A MONTH after the Extension Service was given the responsibility for much of the farm labor program, budgets and plans of work had been sent to Washington and approved for practically every State, and the first allotment of funds had been certified. These plans call for about 7,000 additional labor assistants, most of them on a part-time basis for county recruitment, placement, and supervision. Most of the States were visited during the last 2 weeks in June by some member of the Federal staff. Some examples, among many, of how labor difficulties are being met are given here.

NORTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS nearly 12,000 of them took leave from the classroom to assist in planting North Dakota's 1943 war crops, according to a checkup made by extension agents and the USES. Alabama was one of the first States to report the organization of a voluntary Land Corps of 181 nonfarm high school boys. On May 1 the boys began work helping to harvest and pack Baldwin County's 5,000-car Irish potato crop.

A HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS in Franklin and other towns in Johnson County, Ind., to get emergency farm workers resulted in 228 persons signing up to help set tomato plants, 153 to harvest sweet corn, 186 to help with hay and wheat harvests, 222 to pick tomatoes, and 140 to pack fruit. Story County, Iowa, farmers reported to the agent that about 200 extra workers would be needed in the vegetable fields and canning plants, and to detassel hybrid corn. Local business and club groups made a 10 day drive to register workers with a house to house canvass in 19 cities and towns.

PRAISE FROM THE NEWSPAPER sounded good to the ears of hard working extension agents in 7 middle Tennessee counties who had worked early and late on the strawberry harvesting problem. The Nashville Banner of June 2, editorializing on the campaign, said: "This is farm relief along the most practical lines. It outdoes in results all the conferences and weighty decisions that centralized authorities can hold and announce. It is the straight line between two points, and shows the ability of men on the scene - in touch with local problems--to most effectively deal with those problems. It is, in short, the final and clinching argument in favor of local management for local affairs."

HEALTH IS THE COUNTY GOAL of home demonstration clubs in Franklin County, Va. The State Health Department supplied instruction for 12 community classes in home nursing, and 211 certificates were given to those completing the course. Club members are now studying safety on the farm and using check sheets to find out what improvements need to be made.

MAINE CITIZEN SERVICE CORPS awarded 2,500 certificates of merit to rural women for completing a nutrition course taught by home demonstration agents and food leaders in more than 200 rural communities during the past few months.

ELLA GARDNER MEMORIAL LOAN FUND was raised by voluntary contributions of Iowa 4-H girls, their leaders and their friends in memory of Ella Gardner, a member of the Federal Extension staff, who had helped them to "stand, sit, and think tall." The fund supplies three $100 loans for former 4-H girls in their sophomore year at Iowa State. "She shared her beauty of spirit and her wholesome thinking so generously, her memory and teaching will live on," commented the committee in making the presentation.

WARTIME 4-H ALL-STAR CONFERENCE held in California late in April adopted the slogan, "Twice as much in '43." This means something, since last year these 56 delegates produced 430,576 pounds of pork, beef, poultry, meat, milk, and sugar, plus 15,503 dozen eggs. The young folks chose their own topics for discussion which included among other things, Food Production During and After the War, 4-H Club Community Projects as Related to the War Effort, and Neighborhood Leaders in 4-H Club Work.

MILK PRODUCTION POSTERS were sent to county agents in June to help with the 8-point program to attain the highest possible dairy production in 1943. The Dairy Industry Committee working with the War Food Administration in this program represents the 7 national associations for butter, cheese, dry milk, evaporated milk, fluid milk, ice cream, and dairy machinery. More home-grown feeds and more efficient utilization of them are the high points of the program.

"FOR THIS WE FIGHT"—an NBC radio program on the Inter-American University of the Air every Saturday evening from 7 to 7:30 during June, July and August gives some ammunition for discussion groups interested in talking over post-war issues. Cooperating with the Commission to study the organization of peace and the Twentieth Century Fund the series presents many distinguished speakers on thought-provoking topics.

A BULLETIN RACK IN A GENERAL STORE in each town in the county is helping the people of Bon Homme County, S. Dak. to keep informed, according to Audrey McCollum, home demonstration agent, and George Feiler, county agent. In Tyndall, the county seat, the rack is in the ration board office where it catches the eye of a great many people.

THE HIGHEST RATING as a character-forming organization is given the 4-H Club program in an article by Edward Miller of the American Friends Service Committee in the May June issue of The Camping Magazine.

COMBINE OPERATORS were trained for the Kentucky harvest at a series of 15 short courses. Local implement dealers and representatives of manufacturers cooperated. It is estimated that there are 2,500 combines in Kentucky to harvest small grain, clover and other legume seed, grass seed, soybeans, and to clean hemp seed. Many will serve the whole community and all must be kept in good repair. The training course brought out one mowing machine which, because of careful lubrication and good care, had given good service since 1896.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 AUGUST 1943 NO. 8

Looking toward the crucial labor period

With half a million placements made, agents enter the busy season to recruit seven times that number

■ The peak harvest for the United States as a whole began in July and will continue through October. Extension agents have been getting ready for the big push. Labor files have been set up and labor assistants hired. The best plans possible in the short time available have been made. By July 1, the farm labor program was established and ready for business in 2,871 of the Nation's 3,075 counties which included all the agricultural counties in which a large number of seasonal harvest laborers are needed.

More than 6,000 county and community placement centers have been set up to assist local farmers in getting their help, and nearly a half million farm placements had been made up to July 1. Before the harvest season is over, about 3,500,000 workers will be needed.

Boys and girls, Victory Farm Volunteers between 14 and 18 years of age, are doing a fine job. During May and June, 138,000 of these young people had been placed on farms. Boy Scouts have done an excellent job in organizing groups to work on farms and conducting camps to house workers. Scout councils are on the alert everywhere to be ready for the emergency call from the county agent. Private schools, public schools, American Legion, and public-spirited persons are sponsoring groups of young workers.

Women from towns and cities are volunteering their services to help grow food to win the war. More than 60,000 women have been placed by county agents. North Dakota, for example has placed 1,770 seasonal women workers and 506 year-round workers. A high percentage of the town and city women in that State have farm background, and it does not take them long to get their hand in again.

Some of these workers will become members of the Women's Land Army, which is now laying the ground work for an organization that will train and place capable women who want to serve their country on the farm front. An excellent start has been made in training city girls by the Agricultural Institute of Farmingdale, N. Y., where the fifth training course of 4 weeks each began early in July. The spirit of patriotic service instilled into these women is producing workers with the will to succeed. Forty-five "graduates" are now working on farms in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The University of Illinois and Virginia Polytechnic Institute also completed training courses in June.

Camps for women workers and youth are being established to harvest beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables in Maryland, New Jersey, California, and other States. Apples, grapes, and other fruit will soon have to be harvested; and some of the pickers will live in Scout camps, country clubs, schoolhouses, or summer camps vacant "for the duration," which are managed by the Extension Service. The patriotic spirit of service runs high at these camps. It is worth a trip to hear the singing in some of them.

Of the half-million placements made up to July 1, 400,000 persons were placed in their home States, and 90,000 were listed as interstate workers. The latter number includes foreigners brought into the country such as Jamaicans, Bahamians, and Mexicans, also migrants who normally follow the harvest season northward.

War calls for fall vegetables

H. W. HOCHBAUM, Chairman, Victory Garden Committee
United States Department of Agriculture

■ Now is the time to consider fall vegetables—green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, vitamin-rich vegetables. Extension workers are putting extra push on Victory Gardens to encourage all gardeners to keep their gardens producing.

Nutrition leaders feel that it may be difficult for some war workers to get their full quota of protective foods. A study conducted by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council showed that approximately 2 percent of the people working in one of the larger airplane plants of California showed a lack of niacin, 25.7 percent showed a lack of thiamin, 32.5 percent had less ascorbic acid in their blood than is safe, and 42.5 percent showed some evidences of riboflavin deficiencies. Such vitamin deficiencies may result in loss of efficiency in war work.

The food-production goals, recently announced by the War Food Administration after a meeting with representatives of various agencies interested in food production, including State extension directors, to analyze war food needs for 1944, have called for an increase in sweetpotatoes, white potatoes, and certain vegetables.

No garden should be idle during the fall and early winter. Vacant garden space is slacker space.

Leaders share the work

■ None of the Victory Leaders in Johnson County, Nebr., carries a multitude of duties, but the necessary jobs are completed. Division of the responsibility to help neighbors meet wartime problems is the answer.

One set of Victory Leaders is selected for a particular job, and these leaders complete their task of getting vital information to their neighbors. When another important wartime problem develops, another set of Victory Leaders is chosen. No one has to spend much time away from farm and home work.

Johnson County folks really had their first experience in tackling problems on a neighborhood basis back in 1939 when a land use survey of the county was made. One man from each 3-mile-square area in the county was invited to appear before the county land use committee, of which County Agent Lewis Boyden was a member, to give his ideas about land use problems in his particular area.

One result of the survey was a set of recommendations on crops and livestock, for areas of good, medium, and poor land in the county. Proof of the value of opinions expressed by the neighborhood representatives was shown when the committee's recommendations for wheat acreage were almost the same as those made later by the county's agricultural conservation committee.

The land use survey also gave an estimate of 2,000 acres of bindweed-infested land in Johnson County. This estimate brought home to many, for the first time, the seriousness of the bindweed problem in the county.

When work looking toward organization of a bindweed control district was started, the system of neighborhood representatives was used to inform people of the need for a district and the work of the proposed organization. These representatives were selected by a temporary committee and County Extension Agent Boyden. The district was organized in 1941, the vote showing approval of more than 90 percent of the landowners.

The land use survey also pointed to the need for soil conservation measures, and work for a soil conservation district was started. Again neighborhood representatives, or leaders, helped out and arranged for local meetings at which soil conservation men explained the operation of a district. When the referendum was held, 96 percent of the landowners voted for organization of a soil conservation district in the county.

Early in February 1942, Boyden called a meeting, with the endorsement of the county's Civilian Defense organization. The meeting was attended by representatives of 27 organizations in the county, including school officials, church groups, Farm Security, the county 4-H Club committee, vocational agriculture and home economics, rural women's organizations, American Legion, Triple-A, and others. This meeting was organized as a result of requests made by the many State organizations that mutual organization problems of the various groups be discussed in the counties so that each might work along the same line of thought as the other groups.

The organizations gave their approval of the Victory Leader system then being launched on a Nation-wide scale, and soon afterward Victory Leaders for each 3-miles-square area were named by Civilian Defense, the county war bond sales chairman, and the extension service. Each leader was asked to work with approximately 25 families. A Victory captain was named for each of the 11 townships in the county.

An extensive survey, covering use of improved production practices, such as sanitation for poultry and hogs, use of balanced rations, measures for preventing odors in milk, also the amount of machinery repair work done, and other matters closely connected with the war effort, was the first piece of work completed by the Victory Leaders. This survey was, and is, the basis for distributing much of the information sent out from the extension office, and also serves as a guide for discussion at meetings. As an example of the findings—balanced rations were used less in the central part of the county than elsewhere, indicating need for getting more information about such rations to the people in that locality.

Two of the Victory Leaders, Ralph Sugden of Sterling and Leon Hunt of Crab Orchard, covered a part of their respective territories by horseback when the weather became bad and the roads were very difficult to travel.

Victory Leaders arranged for meeting on the antiinflation program. Eleven businessmen of the county were trained by Boyden and A. H. Maunder of the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service, and led the discussion at the various meetings.

Still another group of Victory Leaders tackled poultry problems. Each of them attended one of five meetings in which County Agent Boyden and Extension Poultryman Jack Redditt showed how to build 4-foot poultry feeders. Each leader built one of the feeders and took another home in knock-down form, assembling it later at a meeting held for his neighbors. At least 400 more feeders were built and used in the county as a result of this work.

Victory Leaders obtained pledges for $75,000 worth of war bonds.

Victory Leaders also worked on the Nebraska Victory Home and Garden program in the county, obtaining a total of 960 pledges. Although enrollments are not being taken in Johnson and other counties this year, the list from 1942 is

Horseback was the only way Ralph Sugden could get around to see all his neighbors on his wartime assignment as a Victory Leader.

the basis for sending out much garden information during 1943.

Fire-prevention cards were distributed by Victory Leaders in June. The survey to discover fire hazards quite possibly eliminated a number of potential fires, and the few blazes that did break out were quickly extinguished.

The important wartime problem of maintaining good health was attacked through a county committeeman who was appointed at the time the organizations attended the meeting called in February 1942. He was Rev. Louis Bittner. Largely through his efforts and those of County Superintendent of Schools Alton Wagner; Miss Eloise Fisher, who is Johnson County home demonstration agent; and Mrs. Willis Roberts, an immunization program for school children was started. A total of 1,700 children received immunization for common childhood diseases at five clinics held during May and the fall months. Members of women's project clubs helped at these clinics.

Backed by experience gained in a number of useful jobs, the Victory Leaders in Johnson County are today ready to work on any wartime problem that develops. *Published in the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service News.*

Green help as the farmer sees it

■ Inexperienced boy workers constitute a problem which can be successfully solved by farmers. Such stories as these used in New Jersey and Nebraska given wide publicity will give many a farmer a good idea.

Need Patience and Understanding

Meet Charlie Davis. He's a 50-cow dairy farmer, he lives in New Center, and he's president of the Somerset County, N. J., Board of Agriculture. Charlie has had a lot of experience with "green help," particularly with boys from the cities. He says he's had good luck with these lads and believes farmers can train them to be very useful, particularly in times like these when there's a scarcity of experienced labor.

Now and then, like other farmers, Davis has had a boy who just wasn't cut out for farm work and who was so temperamentally unsuited to it that he couldn't be trained to do the job in a month of Sundays. But that's not usually the case. He says most of these boys can be trained and trained rather easily, particularly if they are youngsters with imagination (and most boys are), curious and eager to know what makes the machinery go around.

Charlie knows a few farmers who have tried "green help" and failed, but he thinks the fault has been with the farmers rather than the boys. It has been his observation that failure 9 times out of 10 resulted because the farmer lacked patience and expected too much of the boys. Furthermore any farmer who can't get along with the adults he hires is more than likely to have trouble with young boys, dairyman Davis adds.

As far as he's concerned, the key to the whole situation is patience. Don't expect too much of these youngsters. Don't ask them to do a man's job. Treat them as you'd treat your own son and as you'd like anyone else to treat him. Take time to learn the child and his make-up, for no two boys are exactly the same; and don't forget that it wasn't such a long time ago that you were a boy yourself! The farmer must be the boss, but he doesn't have to be bossy. There's a difference between the two.

That's the pattern Charlie Davis follows, and he's found that it works. You can't train a boy or a colt unless you're with him, Davis says. It pays dividends to stay with the boys you hire, work with them, talk with them.

Another thing Charlie stresses is this: A boy gets tired, and the best of jobs can become monotonous. It's a good idea to have the boys change jobs every 2 or 3 hours. It's the difference between happy, well-adjusted farm help willing to do and to learn, and dissatisfied, maladjusted lads who don't know how to make good.

Any boy likes companionship. Treat the lad you hire like a member of your own family. Have him sit at your table, share your food. Let him join your family circle in the evening, and talk with him. Let him listen to the radio, just like any other member of the family.—(Volunteer Digest, a publication for New Jersey neighborhood leaders, May 1943.)

How Our Boy Worked Out

Jack Parker, age 15, came to work for us about July 1, 1942. He was entirely inexperienced as to farm work. A hay stacker, a grain binder, or a corn cultivator was just so much metal and wood to him.

He was afraid of horses and cows and knew very little about them. For the first few days and weeks, he was not expected to do much except help the men repair fences and buildings or do chores. He learned by observing and then doing under supervision.

Because he was large and strong (180 pounds in weight, 5 feet 9 inches in height), he could help scoop grain at threshingtime and do many other jobs of like nature. He was eager to learn, and it was not long before he could harness a team of horses. It took him about 6 weeks to learn to milk a cow with ease; and our cows are Holsteins, giving on an average a pail of milk at a milking, so we thought he had done well.

At hayingtime, he learned to drive the "stacker team" and became a very good stacker team driver.

By September 1, he had harnessed a team of horses, hitched them to a hay mower, and mowed a field of alfalfa entirely by himself. He could chore—feed horses, hogs, and cattle, and could milk as well and as quickly as any man on the place.

During the school year, we have had him week ends and vacations. The transportation problem has been our biggest difficulty. One trip, either getting him to the farm or returning him must be a special trip of more than 20 miles. We have had no problems with the boy. He has conducted himself very well, being very obedient, very eager to learn and to help.

I think the main reason for our mutual understanding is his great "love" for the farm.

We have had no set arrangements. We pay what he is worth in comparison to our other hired man, and many times it is the same. We feel this coming summer will really tell us whether or not he will make good farm help. He has yet to master the tractor, but that will be his first assignment in his farm education this summer.

We feel that the most important thing is to be patient. The second important thing is to completely explain and then let them try it under your supervision. If they don't first succeed, let them try, try again. (Agricultural Extension Service News, May 1943)—Mrs. Wayne Foster, a Nebraska farm woman.

■ For achievement day, the Greybull North Side Club of Big Horn County, Wyo., prepared an exhibit of food canned by its members. The total of 6,020 quarts canned by the club to date would, the members figured out, fill approximately one-fourth of a regular freight car. Their conclusion, reports Home Demonstration Agent Alice Johannesen, was that this amount of space could now be used to ship other needed materials.

More eggs produced in south Mississippi

Help with the egg-marketing problem has increased the egg output in seven south Mississippi counties. The success of the cooperative association, described in this article by Associate Extension Editor Jack Flowers, has helped to bring into existence three similar associations, all flourishing.

■ A quarter of a million dollar supplementary income for farmers in 15 south Mississippi counties has been made possible by the organized production and cooperative egg-marketing program developed by the Extension Service; and today the Army, which is buying most of these eggs, considers them "better than the average quality received through commercial channels."

Approximately 500 producers who are cooperating with the program and selling their eggs through the Forrest County Cooperative at Hattiesburg are not only well pleased with the good price for their product based upon the grade of eggs delivered, but they are helping to feed more soldiers in Mississippi camps by increasing the quality and number of eggs.

Three years ago, neither the Army nor large commercial buyers were interested in Mississippi eggs. But today, the Army is not only "perfectly satisfied with the way the program is being handled," but Capt. W. M. Fergurson, officer in charge of the quartermaster marketing center at Hattiesburg, said: "We have never had any complaints at any time of the year on the quality of eggs which we purchased through this cooperative program."

Cooperative Started in 1940

Before this program was begun in south Mississippi, a survey made by extension specialists disclosed that in several counties people didn't even have eggs to eat, to say nothing of marketing. Eggs were actually shipped from the Midwest to feed people on relief.

The cooperative marketing program which had its inception in April 1940 started with 7 counties participating. Thirty-four cases of eggs were received by the cooperative from 62 producers during the first week the program was launched in April 1941. One year later, the cooperative was getting 186 cases a week from 220 members. And in April 1943, the cooperative was receiving 463 cases of eggs from 461 members. During the peak month of March this year, an average of 625 cases a week were marketed through the cooperative.

Although the program got under way in April 1941, the real work started in the summer of 1940 when extension specialists of State College began an intensive survey of egg production in this section.

S. W. Box, extension economist in marketing, and F. Z. Beanblossom, extension poultryman, both of State College, are the real "daddies" of this program. These specialists held an average of nine meetings in each of the participating counties during the first year of the program.

A meeting held in Hattiesburg in December 1940 was attended by district, county, and home demonstration agents. Meetings were held in each county with the coordinating committee, the agricultural policy and planning committee, and the producers; and then county poultry associations were organized.

The purpose of the program, according to Mr. Box, is to increase production and add to the farmer's sources of income. The program has not hurt private dealers. As the result of increased production which has been successfully accomplished by the extension poultry department, the private dealers are handling more eggs today than ever before. Noncooperators have also benefited from the program as the result of higher prices on the local market and because the Forrest County Cooperative does not sell any eggs locally.

Before the program started, the larger producer had a special market for his eggs, but the little fellow had to depend on the country store or the filling station to take his eggs at a ridiculously low price. However, it was not a money-making proposition for the country store operator—but a real headache. He had to do the best he could to create a market for a tub of "eggs as is."

One of the program's best backers today is R. H. Walley, grocer at Sandhill. Before the program started, Mr. Walley was buying eggs in zinc-tub lots at 8 cents a dozen and "taking them where I could sell them at 10 cents a dozen, and I was losing lots of eggs."

"I wouldn't take anything for the privilege of helping the people in my community with marketing their eggs under this new program which I became interested in from the start," Mr. Walley said.

Before the cooperative designated Mr. Walley's store as a regular pick-up point, the grocer would load 2 or 3 cases of eggs into his own car and take them to Richton. Mr. Walley and his wife are now packing the eggs brought in from producers in their community; and, instead of 3 cases which they started with, they are now averaging 20 cases a week.

In Wayne County, Mrs. C. T. Tiner, who has 100 hens and averages selling 30 dozen eggs a week to the cooperative, said: "I surely do like this marketing program because I don't have to trade my eggs any more at the grocery store as I used to; and I know when my eggs are graded I will get paid in cash, and the amount will depend on the number of eggs and the grade delivered."

Mrs. C. P. Hegwood, Richton, Route 3, said: "We just couldn't sell as many eggs as we have now if it wasn't for the marketing program." Mrs. Hegwood, who is increasing her flock by 25 percent, averages more than $12 a week net from her eggs. She has 175 layers and 200 pullets and sells about 70 dozen a week. She picks up eggs from 4 other producers in her community and brings in about 5 cases each Wednesday to Richton.

Better Prices Obtained

The truck route operated by J. E. Pearcey is what appeals to all the producers, especially to T. E. Beard of Simpson County who said: "If it wasn't for the truck route, I wouldn't fool with them at all." Mr. Beard, who has 100 layers and has recently received 150 chicks, said that he was paid $435 for his eggs in the past 8 months and cleared about $1.75 a bird.

A. J. Pope of Mount Olive, who has been in the program a little more than a year, also likes the grading and declared that the cooperative has raised the price level for other local buyers. Mr. Pope got 80-percent production for 4 months, and in 6 months sold 21,000 eggs.

One of the largest producers in the program, C. V. Bryant of Mount Olive says: "I get more for my eggs than if I sell to a local market. I like the grading because I get better prices." Mr. Bryant, who has been in the program since October, has 700 layers and 400 chicks, and sells about 300 dozen eggs a week. He said that he nets from $40 to $45 a week from his eggs.

The cooperative egg-marketing program was begun in Forrest, Perry, Greene, Jones, Jasper, Covington, Smith, and Lamar Counties. Other counties in the program now include Wayne, Clarke, Simpson, Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, Marion, Stone, and the town of Lauderdale.

In addition to Mr. Box and Mr. Bean-

blossom, Claude Smith, who has been manager of the Forrest Cooperative for 5 years, and E. E. Deen, county agent, have played an important part in developing the program.

As the result of better chicks, better management, and better breeding, the average production per hen in the Hattiesburg area has more than doubled. The average in Mississippi is 66 eggs per hen a year. The average of the cooperative members in the Hattiesburg sector is 140 eggs per hen a year.

Breeding is one of the first considerations when buying chicks. Egg production of the poultry flock is influenced by inheritance, housing, feeding, management, and health of the birds. Regardless of the factors other than inheritance, the production is limited to the level of their inherited possibilities.

Many hatcherymen operating under the national and Mississippi poultry improvement plans, which are assisted by Extension, in an effort to give their customers a chick that has greater possibilities in egg production, are purchasing cockerels from United States Record of Performance breeders. These cockerels are mated with the flocks that supply them hatching eggs which practice increases the inherited ability of the chick for greater egg production. Therefore, more eggs can be produced without increasing the number of hens housed when all other factors are the same. This is one of the best means of conservation during this period when feed, chicks, and housing facilities are limited.

When the organized production and marketing program was started, the problem of obtaining chicks with inherited ability for high egg yields was acute. This was especially true for those who wanted the medium-weight breeds, such as the Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, and white or barred Plymouth Rock.

The hatcherymen operating under the national and Mississippi poultry improvement plans were urged to introduce males from United States Record of Performance stock, a practice now common among a number of the hatcherymen. Some have developed special breeding flocks, and others are operating as United States Record of Performance breeders.

They report that the response to this program is quite noticeable and that customers are calling for the better-bred chick in preference to that of the ordinary breeding. This is also in keeping with the better-males campaign which is being launched throughout the United States at this time.

Do You Know . . .

Wisconsin's "Ranger Mac"

Who Recently Won the George Foster Peabody Award for the Best Educational Radio Program of 1942?

■ A friend to boys and girls is "Ranger Mac," Wisconsin's assistant State 4–H Club leader, who for the last 10 years has "hit the trail" to talk about nature and trees and animals with his young friends every Monday morning at 9:30 over WHA on the Wisconsin School of the Air. On the extension pay roll, he has been Wakelin McNeel for the past 22 years; but to 40,000 school children who have enrolled to listen regularly to his weekly broadcast, Afield With "Ranger Mac," he is their friend—"Ranger Mac."

One school has published a monthly nature magazine called The Trailhitter. Others have planted school forests, established school museums, made vivariums, built birdhouses and feeding stations, and in a variety of ways carried on the explorations of nature begun for them by "Ranger Mac" by radio.

He sometimes likes to find out who is listening to his broadcast, so once he read a little poem and "forgot" the last line. The next day the radio station called and told him to bring a wheelbarrow for his mail. Some 1,500 Trailhitters, all eager to help, mailed in the missing line. Teachers sent in copies of old schoolbooks containing the complete poem.

Most of his time is devoted to Wisconsin 4–H Clubs. He travels all over the State encouraging conservation work and nature studies. Reforestation is one of his projects, and during the past year he has helped to supervise the planting of more than 1,500,000 trees. He has been working with boys and girls for the past 22 years, starting in Marathon County, where he had 1,200 boys and girls in his clubs.

Devotes Hours to Research

Sunday "Ranger Mac" usually devotes to preparing his Monday talk, and in his 10 years of broadcasting he has yet to duplicate a program. He often has spent hours of study and research that he might present the most interesting and useful facts about nature to his young listeners. "I try to frame my programs so they won't invite too much mail, because I just can't take care of it," he says. "Last November I had a program called 'What Is Your Favorite Tree?' Result, 1,500 letters to answer."

The titles of some of Ranger Mac's programs indicate why his homespun nature talks appeal to young and old: Earthworm Farming; Whither Go the Animals? Birds of the Snow; Br'er Rabbit and His Kin; and, perhaps best of all, a program devoted to spring flowers called "Love 'em and Leave 'em."

"I like kids," he often says, and this is perhaps the key to his success. He loves youngsters, he loves nature; and when he can combine the two he is in his glory. His aim is to teach the common things in nature to boys and girls. "Statistics are dull," he says, "kids prefer down-to-earth realism. Every creature has some place in the scheme of nature, from the angleworm that burrows in the ground to the hawk that swings at anchor in the sky."

Wakelin McNeel feels that children are the greatest sufferers from a war; not because of the curtailment of physical things, but because of the uncertainty and instability in their thinking, due to war conditions. "Ranger Mac," with his sane, calm, nature talks, makes children feel the stability and certainty of nature, even in a world at war. The Extension Service is proud that one of its number has been honored for putting on one of the best educational programs of the year, and of the contribution Ranger Mac is making to the future of the country in his work with Wisconsin boys and girls.

A brisk recruiting pace is set by Missouri agents for strawberry pickers

■ Every acre of a $1,000,000 strawberry crop was picked in southwest Missouri this spring; and the growers there gave credit for the completeness of the harvest to the volunteer workers recruited by the Extension Service, most of them boys and girls from farms, towns, and cities in that section.

Strawberries are the first fruit crop to be harvested in Missouri, and plans for picking this crop had to be started before the President's signature to Public Law No. 45 had time to dry. The crop was representative of those that require for a short period a supply of harvest help far in excess of that ordinarily needed. The strawberry picking served as a test of methods for recruiting labor to handle such crops.

So, in southwest Missouri, with harvest less than a month away, a meeting was held, to which came representatives of the Extension Service, Employment Service, Farm Security Administration, vocational agriculture, and Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The problem was that of locating an estimated 6,500 pickers in addition to those that growers estimated they could obtain from their own families and those of neighbors.

The county agents' offices there were assigned the job of determining the needs of specific growers for pickers and the supply that could be obtained within the counties. The agents were also responsible for publicity. Placement of pickers was to be made by the agents and by the employment service office.

As soon as possible a widespread campaign was under way. County extension agents contacted civic and business organizations, civilian defense councils, the Y. M. C. A., and other groups. The Employment Service made contacts with the Boy Scouts and handled the problem of migrant labor coming in from outside the area.

Special newspaper publicity, radio announcements, and newspaper advertisements went out in connection with the program. Enlistment blanks were mimeographed and distributed to hundreds of homes in cities throughout that section. In this and other work, the new labor assistants in the counties were of great help to the agents in pushing the program.

Owing to cool weather and excessive rains, the strawberry-picking season was several days late. Growers anxiously watching their crop ripen worried about getting enough pickers to harvest the berries. But when the crop ripened, the young people of that area, including those recruited by the Extension Service, moved into the fields and began gathering the luscious fruit.

Some of the boys and girls hiked to the fields, some rode on horseback, others came by regular bus, others by school bus, and some drove private cars. Most of them came out for a day's picking and then returned home at night. However, 180 Scouts from the MO-KAN-ARK District set up a camp near one of the school buildings, which was made available for them and started helping, although many never before had picked berries.

Novices Soon Gained Experience

Tired backs and stained and sunburned faces and arms put in their appearance as the work got fully under way. For a period of 3 weeks the pickers bent to their task. Most of the novice pickers soon learned to pick rapidly, an incentive being that they were paid on the basis of boxes picked.

However, the important thing was that the strawberry crop was saved. The boys and girls felt that they had done something toward supplying an important fruit to help fill food needs. Most of the time, the available supply of pickers ran somewhat ahead of the need. This was due to a reduced crop and to the good job done in recruiting pickers.

Some 250 carloads of the tasty fruit were sent rolling from the strawberry area, and many additional truckloads were moved to cities and army camps.

Going strong in Jackson County

The war food-production program is humming in Jackson County, Fla.

Farmers are planning to produce the biggest hog crop in the history of the county this year, and they have planted more than 1,000 extra acres of lespedeza to help feed their herds. The lespedeza seed—more than 9 tons of it—was bought cooperatively, with County Agent J. W. Malone handling the purchase.

One farmer packed and shipped 172,500 certified sweetpotato plants of the copper-skinned Puerto Rico variety to be planted elsewhere.

Many more people than ever before, in town and country, are raising gardens and chickens this season to produce food for home use and for market.

As a result of a seed-treating program begun by County Agent Malone 3 years ago, approximately 75 percent of the peanut seed to be planted in Jackson County this year has been or will be treated before being put into the ground.

"Ed" Dodd is new AAA chief

All of us are delighted to hear of the appointment of "Ed" Dodd as Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. In Oregon, Ed Dodd was highly thought of, both as a practical farmer and as a staunch supporter of extension work. His enthusiasm for extension methods in making practical the application of science to farming will be welcomed by the food producers of the Nation in the trying months that lie ahead.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

■ The appointment of Norris E. ("Ed") Dodd as chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency is another step forward in his career as a farmer and an administrator of farm programs.

Mr. Dodd, Oregon farmer and rancher, came to Washington in the fall of 1938 as assistant director of the Western Region, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and in March 1939, on the death of C. C. Conser, succeeded him as director. Prior to his appointment as assistant director, Mr. Dodd was field representative for the Western Region. He had served as chairman of the Oregon Corn-Hog State Board of Review and in 1936 was named chairman of the State Agricultural and Conservation Committee.

His 4 years of service as director of the Western Region was characterized by a philosophy that makes him eminently well qualified to head the national AAA program—the belief that farmers can build and administer their own farm programs if they are backed by adequate technical assistance. Mr. Dodd's unlimited faith in the farmer's knowledge of what is best for himself has been proved by his administration of the AAA program in the 13 Western States. In each of these States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—farmers, with the help of specialists from land-grant colleges and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, plan and develop their own programs down to the farm level.

As director of the Western Region, Mr. Dodd has had experience in administering a wide variety of commodity programs in a region that is characterized by wide differences of climate, rainfall, topography, soil types, and general farming conditions. The region, which covers more than a third of the Nation, produces great quantities of fruits, nuts, hops, commercial vegetables, hay and feed crops, livestock, and cotton (both long and short staple), besides most of the Nation's wheat, flax, wool, and legume and vegetable seeds. Mr. Dodd has a sympathetic understanding of both dry-land and irrigation farming.

He operates a 2,000-acre ranch in the irrigated area near Haines, Oreg., where he raises wheat, barley, hay, and pastures. He has been a livestock producer for many years and runs a herd of high-grade Hereford cattle on the ranch.

Mr. Dodd was born and reared in Iowa. Prior to settling in Oregon in 1900, he lived in North and South Dakota.

He is a member of the Eastern Oregon Wheat League and the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association.

4–H Club week in print

A special 4–H Club edition of the Lincoln, Nebr., newspapers takes the place of the usual 4–H Club Round-up on the campus, which had to be canceled because of military needs. News of club members doing unusual war tasks, announcement of awards for 4–H work with stories and pictures of club activities over the State filled the 16 pages of the 4–H Club edition issued on the day club members would have been arriving in Lincoln if the Army had not needed the essential facilities at the College of Agriculture for its training and replacement program.

The plans of 4–H Clubs for war work included the Johnson County goal of 125,000 pounds of meat in 1943, or enough, at the rate of 1 pound per man a day, to supply about 300 men in the Service with their meat requirements. Butler County 4–H Club members have resolved to fill in the gaps left vacant by older brothers; there are 75 to 100 former 4–H Club members from the county in the armed services.

As an example of how Butler County 4–H Club members are filling in the gaps, County Agent George Garrison tells of how 14-year-old Perry Vanderkolk stepped into the places left vacant by the death of his father, one of the finest Angus beef cattle breeders in Nebraska, and by the absence of his brother, a naval aviation instructor. 4–H Club training and experience with his father are helping to maintain the fine Angus herd. Dorothy Johnson was also cited, among a number of others, as one who took up farm work to replace a brother, a former club member, now in the Air Corps.

For a new club with a war name, the Farma-Troopers of Beatrice took the prize. They started with 11,500 chicks supplied by the chamber of commerce, to convert into eggs and food, and 130 boys and girls to live up to a good name.

Many other stories of progress, achievement, hopes, plans, and goals were recorded in print for all Nebraska 4–H Club members in their 1943 4–H week.

Sanitation helps to produce efficiently

Dipping and drenching, a sheep-sanitation program, is carried on each year by the best sheep breeders of Sauk County, Wis.

A portable dipping tank started making the rounds of the county in June, reports County Agent "Dave" Williams. Operated by Elmer Hehenberger, Sauk City, it followed a route worked out by the operator, the county agent, and Sauk County breeders. The outfit was on the road for 2 months and covered at least 125 farm flocks.

Five hundred head of Sauk County sheep had already had the 1943 treatment before the portable tank began its rounds. They were treated at a dipping and drenching demonstration May 25 at the Chris Gruber farm near Prairie du Sac. James Lacey of the animal husbandry staff of the University of Wisconsin was on hand, and the flocks of Gruber and several neighbors were taken care of during the day.

■ One hundred and twelve training courses in farm machinery and equipment repair were conducted in Maine last spring as part of the rural war production training program. Ninety-one other training courses in production of essential crops and food preservation were held throughout the State.

Extension agents join fighting forces

The news from Extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers in the Extension Service. Interesting letters received by REVIEW readers will be welcomed for publication.

The Extension Service Roll of Honor lists workers who are serving in the armed forces so far as we are able to get them. The next issue will continue the list by States and add any names omitted from this list which are supplied by readers.

Up to Old Tricks

Lt. John R. Vaughn, formerly extension plant pathologist in West Virginia, is now a prisoner of war in Italy. A letter received from him about the middle of April shows that he is still an extension man. He wrote: "There is a large group of officers here who are interested in agriculture and science, and I am going to give a few lectures on plant pathology and plant genetics. So even here I gain some experience." Lieutenant Vaughn took part in the landing operations at Oran and was twice cited for outstanding service as an artillery officer. At an advanced observation post in Algeria he was captured.

Life in Algeria

Lt. Alfred Gessell, formerly assistant county agent in Jennings County, Ind., reports on the agriculture of North Africa thus: "There are oranges, tangerines, limes, grapefruit, olives, dates, almonds, and fig groves, along with thousands of acres of vineyards. Grain is raised on mountain slopes, whereas grapes are raised on fertile plains. The farmhouse serves a dual purpose. The barn is on the first floor, and the residence is usually on the second floor. They have threshing machinery ages old, some farm tractors all equipped, and convert gas from burning wood and coal. Ninety-five percent of all farming is done with oxen, donkeys, and small 1,200-pound horses.

"The natives work their gardens with a two-tined hoe with a short handle. They spread their commercial fertilizer by hand, broadcasting. Manure is carried in baskets onto the field by Arabs. They have no manure spreaders.

"Out in the desert, the Arabs live like animals. They live on tangerines and cactus, have no water, and must go long distances to a well or spring. The natives receive about 20 cents a month for their labor.

"We have received frozen beef from South America, frozen beef from the States, dehydrated eggs, potatoes, onions, cabbage, meat, and canned potatoes, both sweet and Irish. We have used powdered milk, but that isn't very palatable. We prefer condensed milk and are getting a goodly portion of all supplies except very little coffee, and that only a few days a month."

The Same Old Stuff

Capt. Fred E. Larson, formerly county agent in South Dakota, writes from Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: "There are four former county agents that I know of on duty here as officers. One of them is in my squadron. The army training work resembles county agent work in that one is on duty 24 hours per day and is subject to call at any time of the night. We also try to instruct large groups of people just as we do in extension work. However, our methods of obtaining compliance are much more effective. County agents don't have guardhouses."

Asks for Greater Food Production

Lt. Marlin Simonson, another South Dakota county agent assigned to the

Quartermaster Market Center Perishable Subsistence Program, proved his ability as a prophet and voiced a plea to his fellow workers when he wrote last winter: "It is becoming more and more obvious that the Extension Service in South Dakota, as well as in other States, has a big job ahead of it as the food situation, in my opinion, is already critical; and by July 1943 this might well be the biggest single problem facing our war effort. Personally, I hope county agents in South Dakota will put more real effort into their dairy and poultry program."

Six former South Dakota workers are assigned to this outfit, which buys all the meat, fish, dairy and poultry, and fruit and vegetable products for the Army in the United States, as well as all export orders for overseas units. South Dakota has a big poster on the wall in the main hall of the extension building, which carries all the names of the boys in the armed forces.

"Hello" to My Friends

Pvt. Olan Starkey, also of South Dakota, probably expresses the feelings of many others when he writes: "I would much rather be back in county agent work than be here, but if I can do any good here, it is where I want to be. The sooner this is over, the better I will like it. Tell all of my friends 'Hello' and that I would like to hear from them."

Speeding up Efficiency

Maj. A. C. Poley, another South Dakota worker, tells of his experience at a basic training center in Atlantic City, which should give him plenty of help in organizing his numerous extension projects when he gets back. "It is my duty to inspect all organizations, detachments, and departments on this post, with a view to determining whether or not they are following Army regulations, and whether or not each department or activity is functioning efficiently—in brief, it is my job to inspect and instruct each department on the proper methods and efficient administrative practices. It is extremely interesting work."

The Roll Call

ALABAMA

Lt. Earl E. Alldredge, Army.
Lt. Robert C. Bamberg, Army.
Maj. M. G. Bonner, Army.
Lt. E. C. Bottcher, Army.
Lt. James B. Cagle, Jr., Army.
Capt. R. L. Carlson, Army.
Lt. W. M. Clark, Army.
Lt. B. E. Cowart, Army.
Pvt. W. B. Crawley, Army.
Lt. A. D. Curlee, Army. Killed in action, April 6, 1943.
Capt. J. B. Deavours, Army.
L. A. Edmondson, Jr., Army.
Ens. H. W. Esslinger, Jr., Navy.
Lt. Howard L. Eubanks, Army.
Maj. J. C. Frink, Army.
Lt. Kenneth Funchess, Army.
Lt. Joseph P. Givhan, Army.
S. A. Goodwin.
Lt. J. D. Griffin, Jr., Army.
Sgt. G. W. Hall, Army.
Lt. J. T. Hall, Army.
Lt. B. R. Holstun, Army.
Lt. W. L. Holstun, Army.
J. K. Howard.
Lt. T. Gordon Hubbard, Army.
Capt. M. H. Huggins, Army.
Lt. A. D. Jackson, Army.
Lt. Wm. Herbert Johnson, Army.
Lt. Juanita Johnson, WAC.
Pvt. R. S. Jones, Jr., Army.
Lt. Elmer H. Kelly, Army.
Capt. E. F. Kennamer, Army.
Capt. Joseph A. Kyser, Army.
Ens. J. W. Landford, Navy.
John L. Liles, Jr., Navy.
Ens. L. H. Little, Navy.
Ens. J. H. Livingston, Navy.
Lt. E. L. Lowder, Army.
Dorothy Lull, WAVE.
Ens. Ivan R. Martin, Navy.
Maj. Tom Martin, Army.
Capt. T. P. McCabe, Army.
L. H. McCurdy.
Lt. H. F. McQueen, Army.
Lt. Paul Millsaps, Army.
Capt. G. C. Moore, Jr., Army.
Capt. H. W. Moss, Army.
Pvt. Roger E. Nance, Army.
Sgt. Robert Newman, Army.
Lt. W. F. Nichols, Army.
Capt. James H. Nunn, Army.
Capt. J. D. Orr, Army.
C. C. Owen, Navy.
Rufus Page (PhM1c), Navy.
Ens. P. R. Pettis, Jr., Navy.
Lt. H. A. Ponder, Army.
W. T. Reaves.
Lt. Owen Reeder, Army.
Lt. Wm. L. Richardson, Jr., Army.
Pvt. Bela T. Richey, Army.
Lt. D. T. Rogers, Army.
Lt. Clark Rudder, Army.
Capt. E. M. Rushing, Army.
James H. Sellers, Navy.
Pvt. L. E. Shotts, Army.
Capt. E. G. Small, Army.
Capt. J. C. Stewart, Army.
Lt. Charlie M. Stokes, Army.
Pvt. Albert M. Thompson, Army.
Pfc. H. B. Thornhill, Army.
Lt. D. D. Vickery, Army.
Maj. A. B. Walton, Army.
Pvt. T. R. Wright, Army.
A/C H. N. Watson, Army.

ARKANSAS

W. P. Billingsley, county agent, Carroll County, Navy.

Ruth B. Blanton, stenographer, Poinsett County, WAC.

Jack Carter, county agent, Randolph County, Army.

Ray P. Clement, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.

Jack F. Coleman, assistant county agent, St. Francis County, Army Air Corps.

Joe R. Cox, assistant county agent, Jefferson County, Army.

Reece J. Dampf, county agent, Stone County, Army.

Mrs. Esther A. Drake, stenographer, Washington County, WAC.

Lowell A. Goforth, county agent, Clay County, Army.

Edward S. Hadfield, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.

Joe Hampel, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.

E. A. Hansen, county agent, Yell County, Army.

Max A. Jeter, assistant to the dean and director, Navy.

Roy C. Keeling, county agent, South Sebastian County, Army.

Ewing E. Kinkead, assistant county agent, Polk and Scott Counties, Army Air Corps.

C. M. Lamkin, county agent, Pike County, Army.

Maynard Morris, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.

R. R. Musselman, assistant county agent, Union County, Army.

Alan E. Stallings, assistant county agent, Monroe County, Marines.

Johnnie D. Vaught, stenographer, Franklin County, Army.

Loyd E. Waters, county agent, South Sebastian County, Army.

Rose V. White, home demonstration agent, Pike County, WAVE.

Tomela Wright, stenographer, Yell County, WAVE.

Vernon O. White, Negro county agent, Chicot County, Army.

CALIFORNIA

Lt. Ivar E. Anderson, assistant county agent, Santa Cruz County, Army.

Capt. Lee C. Benson, assistant county agent at large, Army.

Capt. W. H. Brooks, county agent, Colusa County, Army.

Lt. C. Verner Carlson, assistant county agent at large, Army.

Lt. Col. Ralston L. Crew, assistant county agent, Lassen County, Army.

Corp. Arthur B. Dobbas, emergency assistant county agent, Army.

Lt. Frederick W. Dorman, assistant county agent, San Diego County, Army.

Lt. Robert T. Dubrow, assistant county agent, Merced County, Army.

Maj. Carl L. Garrison, assistant county agent, San Joaquin County, Army.

Staff Sgt. David M. Holmberg, assistant county agent, Yolo County, Army.

Maj. Ralph G. LaRue, assistant county agent, San Bernardino County, Army.

Ens. Edward C. Lydon, emergency assistant county agent, Navy.

Pvt. T. W. Merrill, emergency assistant county agent, Army.

Capt. Mary Elizabeth Mies, home demonstration agent-at-large, WAC.

Capt. Milton D. Miller, assistant county agent, Ventura County, Army.

Lt. Sedgley D. Nelson, assistant county agent, Merced County, Army.

Ens. C. L. Pelissier, assistant county agent, Tulare County, Navy.

Maj. John T. Peterson, assistant county agent, Sacramento County, Army.

Ens. E. E. Stevenson, assistant county agent, Stanislaus County, Navy.

Ens. J. P. Underhill, itinerant assistant county agent, Navy.

Ens. Garrett Van Horne, itinerant assistant county agent, Navy.

Ens. Ralph S. Waltz, assistant extension specialist in forestry, Navy.

Maj. C. E. Wurth, assistant county agent, Fresno County, Army.

FLORIDA

Maj. Wilmer W. Bassett is in North Africa, where he says the desert is very interesting. He was assistant State boys' club agent with the Extension Service. Wilmer was a Payne Fellow in the Department of Agriculture during 1939–40.

Ens. Joseph C. Bedsole is with the Service Force of the Atlantic Fleet. He was assistant in land-use planning before he entered the service.

Lt. Stuart C. Bell, county agent at Bonifay, is with the Post Ordnance Department, Camp Clairborne, La.

Lt. Francis X. Brenneis, formerly county agent at Cross City, is in the Army.

Third Officer Beulah Felts, home-demonstration agent at Green Cove Springs, is with the WAC at Fort Des Moines. She was commissioned in May.

Maj. Thomas K. McClane, county agent at Starke, is at Camp Rucker, Ala.

Lt. Phil R. McMullen, county agent at St. Augustine, is stationed at Miami.

Capt. Arthur M. McNeely, assistant county agent at Bradenton, is on duty in the Pacific.

Lt. J. Raymond Mills, county agent at Callahan, is with the 859th Guard Squadron.

Capt. Wm. J. Platt, Jr., county agent at Bushnell, is in North Africa.

Capt. Dan F. Sowell, poultry specialist, is at the Army Quartermaster Market Center in Philadelphia.

Ens. Marshall O. Watkins, county agent at Ocala, is in overseas service with the Navy.

GEORGIA

Capt. W. C. Arnold, Army.
Pvt. John T. Bailie, Jr., Army.
Lt. Paul C. Ballenger, Army.
Maj. Charles E. Bell, Jr., Army.
Maj. H. G. Bell, Army.
Capt. C. N. Bennett, Army.
Maj. Huey I. Borders, Army.
Willie E. Brigham, Army.
E. L. Brinson, Army.
Lt. James H. Brown, Army.
Maj. Charles J. Bryant, Army.
Pvt. Walter G. Burch, Army.
O. W. Burns, Army.
Pvt. J. Lloyd Burrell, Army.
1st Lt. J. L. Calhoun, Army.
Lt. H. C. Carruth, Army.
1st Lt. John D. Daniel, Army.
Mids. G. Y. Duke, Navy.
Ens. J. E. Eubank, Navy.
1st Lt. W. T. Ezzard, Army.
Lt. E. T. Evans, Jr., Army.
Ens. J. A. Freeman, Navy.
H. C. Fussell, Navy.
Pvt. George W. Gibson, Army.
1st Lt. C. B. Gladin, Army.
2d Lt. P. W. Hamil, Army.
Lt. J. S. Harden, Army.
Capt. J. M. Hulsey, Army.
Capt. Virlyn Y. Jones, Army.
1st Lt. W. A. King, Army.
Capt. F. P. Lindsey, Jr., Army.
Pvt. O. L. Lindsey, Army.
Lt. Richard E. McDonald, Army.
D. E. Medders, O/C, Army.
1st Lt. David L. Moseley, Army.
Capt. John E. Noland, Army.
Maj. C. O. Parker, Army.
Corp. W. M. Parker, Jr., Army.
Capt. R. J. Richardson, Army.
Lt. John C. Scarborough, Army.
1st Lt. A. R. Shirley, Army.
1st Lt. R. E. Smith, Army.
Corp. Wilton W. Stewart, Army.
1st Lt. Wilson E. Still, Army.
Capt. H. L. Trussell, Jr., Army.
Ens. W. A. Wagner, Navy.
Sara Weaver, S 2/C, Navy.
Capt. Milledge White, Army.
Capt. C. B. Williamson, Army.
Pvt. Olin Witherington, Army.
R. H. Barron.
Ann Bishop.
Mary Blount (col.).
C. M. Bond.
Mitchell P. Bond.
1st Lt. W. V. Chafin.
Cliff W. Collier.
C. Dorsey Dyer.
J. David Dyer.
R. C. Eberhardt.
Joe K. Hawkins.
Ned W. Shirley.
F. R. Spencer (col.).
C. S. Stripling.

ILLINOIS

J. P. Carroll, Army.
Lt. B. B. Claghorn, Army.
Capt. J. B. Corns, Army.
Lt. W. H. Eyestone, Army.
Capt. L. D. Graham, Army.
Pilot Officer J. A. Henderson, Canadian Air Force.
Capt. Orin W. Hertz, Army.
Lt. Candace Hurley, WAC.
2d Lt. Roy P. Johnson, Army.
Maj. R. R. Parks, Army.
Capt. Earl D. Peterson, Army.
Capt. Dee Small, Army.

INDIANA

Geo. S. Abshier, Navy.
Capt. E. C. Culley, Army.
Capt. R. W. Dillingham, Army.
Lt. A. H. Gesell, Army.
Pvt. A. Stanley Hurst, Army.
Edna Hutson, WAVE.
Capt. Earl Kumpf, Army.
A. D. Luers, S1c., Navy.
Lt. E. C. Miller, Army.
Seaman Glenn L. Searcy, Navy.
Pvt. H. L. Whitham, Army.

Abbott celebrates his twenty-fourth anniversary

W. C. Abbott, at right, receives a gold watch from Club Agent B. W. Baker of Rapides Parish as a tribute to his 24 years of service to the 4–H Clubs of Louisiana.

■ W. C. Abbott, Louisiana State 4–H Club agent, was presented with a handsome gold watch and other gifts on completion of his 24 years of service, as a testimonial of the high regard in which he is held among extension workers. Club agents of the State took advantage of the recent 4–H short course at Louisiana State University to do him honor as one of the most important leaders of young people in the South.

B. W. Baker, of Alexandria, who has himself served nearly a quarter of a century in Rapides Parish club work, made the presentation and gave a feeling review of his association with the State club leader. A subtle tribute to Abbott's well-known abilities as a fisherman was that the watch when presented was attached to the end of a line of a handsome fishing rod.

"The best catch I ever made," said Abbott on receiving the gift.

Baker, in his speech, called attention to the fact that when Abbott became 4–H Club leader in 1919, Louisiana had only 4,339 4–H Club members. The total is now over 40,000. During the period, more than 500,000 boys and girls have participated in 4–H Club work in the State.

Said Baker: "Not only have you influenced the lives of more than half a million of the finest young people in Louisiana, but you have inspired every one of their agents. I speak for all the other agents of the State when I say that we all love and appreciate you as a leader of youth without a peer in the whole United States."

One of the most recent accomplishments of 4–H Clubs in Louisiana, under direction of Abbott, was the raising of sufficient funds to contribute a Red Cross ambulance and a jeep to the military forces. The money came from the sale of eggs and other products of 4–H activities.

4–H safety program

4–H Club members this year, probably more than ever before, are giving attention to safety on the farm and in the farm home. In recent years Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Connecticut, Nebraska, Oregon, Illinois, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and other States have developed safety programs or activities for 4–H members, but 1943 finds interest becoming Nation-wide. This year recognition on the county, State, and National levels has been provided for 4–H accomplishment in farm and home safety.

The broad scope of 4–H safety activities includes safe handling of livestock, removing fire hazards from farm buildings, safe operation of farm machinery, safe handling of electrical equipment in the home, repair of ladders, steps, and stairways, care in the use of farm tools, removing accident hazards and the like from the farmyard.

4–H teams are presenting safety demonstrations at club gatherings, community meetings, and county fairs. Arrangements are being made for talks by health officers at 4–H meetings. Automobile driving instructions are being given by officers of the State highway patrols. At 4–H Club meetings, members of the fire departments from nearby towns are describing fire-prevention and fire-control methods. State extension specialists are preparing material relating to farm safety for use by 4–H members.

Members' activities will go far toward making 1943 an outstanding year in farm and home safety.

4–H Club boys demonstrate cattle grub control

4–H Club members have played a major role in the campaign to control cattle grubs in Iowa, with 952 members participating throughout the State.

One-third of the counties in Iowa reported that 21,551 head of cattle were treated with the recommended rotenone-sulfur mixture. Cooperating agencies distributed 5,165 pounds of rotenone dust for use in control of the grubs.

Hardin County

Typical of the 4–H Club cattle grub control campaign was that in Hardin County, where the subject was discussed at nine 4–H Club meetings. Four teams of two 4–H members each demonstrated grub control to approximately 200 persons. Demonstrations directed by Jack Veline, county extension associate in youth activities, were given at two sale barns, two dairy herd-improvement association banquets, one cattle feeders' banquet, and two township meetings. Except at the sale barn, where real cattle were used, the demonstrations were carried out with the use of outline placards, rotenone dust and wash, a brush, and an old coat to represent a cow.

One hundred and five vocational-agriculture students and numerous cattle raisers also participated in the campaign. More than 65 demonstrations were held by Iowa State College extension specialists and county extension directors, with a reported attendance of about 2,000 persons.

One Way

North Carolina neighbors work together

"We farm folks are just getting back to where we were a long time ago, and we like it," is a comment made to County Agent W. D. Reynolds of Robeson County by a group of neighborhood leaders who were in to discuss the local farm labor situation. "Our farmers are having to live with and for their neighbors; and by helping each other out with the various shortage problems, they are beginning to know their neighbors better," the local leaders continued. Robeson farmers are solving their labor situation by this neighborly cooperation, Mr. Reynolds reported.

Oregon has labor radio programs

Neighborhood leaders in Oregon are having a series of radio farm labor programs directed toward them this summer over the State station KOAC. The weekly program, called the "Neighborhood Leader Question Box," is devoted to farm labor matters and is being broadcast at 12:45 p. m. each Tuesday from June 29 through July and August.

Albion, N. Y., high school students to work on farms

Setting a pace for other youth, 388 boys and girls out of 450 in the Albion High School have made arrangements for summer work, largely on farms and in canneries during their summer vacation.

Many of these high school students come from farms in this rich agricultural region. The registration shows that 62 girls and 66 boys will work on their home farms.

A survey of the summer wartime work planned by Albion High students, under the direction of William Sherman, teacher of vocational agriculture, shows the following: Canning factories, 28 boys and 60 girls, total, 88; home farms, 128; other farms, 16 boys and 21 girls, total 37; unassigned farms, 41 boys and 62 girls, total, 103; defense plants, 5 boys and 13 girls, total, 18; stores and restaurants, 3 boys and 2 girls, total, 5; miscellaneous jobs, 4 boys and 5 girls, total 9.

Boys and girls not assigned to particular farms plan to work as a "flying squadron" under the direction of Mr. Sherman, and move from farm to farm for whatever work is ready. Already, they are called "Commandos." They will account for "a powerful lot of work this summer and fall," declares Mr. Sherman, as his schedule already takes care of almost all their time.

Kentucky women help in war

How women of Christian County, Ky., are helping in different phases of the war effort is told by Home Demonstration Agent Mary Ellen Murray. In 3 months, homemakers canned 4,233 quarts of meat and made 756 garments for the Red Cross. In April, they helped the food situation in the county by selling approximately $580 worth of home-produced foods at their own market. A nutrition center where bulletins on canning and other recent information are available, has been set up in the city library at Hopkinsville. This year, each of the 19 homemakers' clubs in the county is giving a book to the city library. A project recently undertaken is the establishment of preschool clinics in each community.

Texas farmers get help from the people of Dallas

By the middle of June, the farmers of Dallas, Tex., were getting help to save their farm crops. After a state of emergency was declared to exist in the farm labor market, the county commissioners' court granted a full-week paid holiday to road and bridge employees so that they could work on their own farms and those of their neighbors.

A commercial firm also answered the appeal from the Dallas County farm labor committee which is working with County Agent A. B. Jolley and Manager Ben Critz of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce in an effort to get contributions of farm labor from city business firms. This particular firm is furnishing 20 farm-experienced employees every Saturday on full pay to help get the job done. In June, these volunteers helped to harvest the oats crop.

Blue-denim- and khaki-clad Dallas members of the Texas State Guard invaded Dallas farms in June to prove they were ready to answer with action the appeal of farmers for labor to save their crops. Guardsmen, bankers, accountants, car dealers, and attorneys detasseled corn for cross-breeding before harvesting, and chopped cotton.

County Agent Jolley said that in addition to Texas State guardsmen who volunteered for farm work, there were almost 25 high school and grade school boys from the city, along with a number of persons who worked on county farms.

Kansas needs women to help in farm homes

In Kansas an appeal has gone out for townswomen and high school girls to make that patriotic decision to help in a farm home this summer. An applicant for work in a farm home is asked to check the type of work she is willing to do—canning, gardening, laundering, mending, harvest meals, general housework, child care, or poultry.

Women and girls are asked not to forget the farm woman and her increased war responsibilities when they plan their vacation and week ends. It may mean some sacrifice for an office worker to give up her vacation and spend it helping on a farm, but wars are won through sacrifice and self-denial. Townswomen who were brought up on a farm or who have left the farm only recently are particularly urged to give their spare time at the farm front. Wives of retired farmers can easily make the transition back to the farm kitchen.

Strawberries and peas harvested in Tennessee

The farm labor-recruitment program of the Tennessee Extension Service is bringing relief to many farmers in their effort to produce another record food and feed crop.

An example of how much one farmer, John M. Carson, Tuskega Farms, Vonore, appreciated the help given to him by County Agent J. J. Parks, of Monroe County, in recruiting labor is told in a letter to Director C. E. Brehm.

Mr. Carson wrote that if it had not been for the quick action taken by the Extension Service in recruiting 17 men, he might have lost a part of the 150 acres of peas ready to harvest. He hopes to get enough men to carry out the 1943 program for the Tuskega Farms. They are growing 150 acres of lima beans and 200 acres of sweet corn for canning. Several hundred acres of field corn and small

to Do It

grains have been planted for feed. They feed all the vegetable byproducts to cattle and market about 300 head. They also have 50 brood sows which will produce between 700 and 800 pigs, which will finish to around 250 pounds each. They have a dairy herd of 75 cows and heifers.

A farm land army which reached a peak mobilization of 5,000 volunteers, saved the strawberry crop of Sumner County in May. This land army was composed largely of women and girls, who volunteered after an appeal for workers was made. Women, school pupils, family groups, and elderly men and women came from seven counties to help harvest the strawberries.

In past years, strawberry pickers in sufficient numbers meant merely a problem of recruitment by ordinary means. Usually, Sumner and adjoining counties had plenty of farm labor available to furnish the bulk of pickers. This year was different, as a shortage of pickers was obvious.

Director Brehm had already reached an agreement with the United States Employment Service, whereby the latter would set up offices in Portland and work in nearby counties. County agricultural and home demonstration agents worked with them so that early in May all preliminary plans had been made.

At first, 2,500 pickers were recruited. They were able to keep the berries picked as they ripened slowly; but when the berries began to ripen quickly, twice the 2,500, who braved a rainy day to pick the berries, were needed. Calls were sent to seven counties, and extra busses were leased. When busses and trucks arrived, totals of pickers were checked and assignments made at once.

Portland has quick-freezing plants, and these operated at capacity.

Portland berry growers have experienced one of their best years, the crop being from average to above. The State average is 60 crates to the acre, but there were plenty of patches in the Portland area yielding about 100 crates.

Director Brehm, who visited the area at the height of the picking, felt that the recruitment of labor from adjoining counties had worked out well. He said: "On women and children of older age levels will rest much of the responsibility for harvesting crops this year, and as long as the war is on. We are pleased with the way it has worked out in the Portland fields."

Labor groups come to aid of Kenosha farms

Following a pattern they set a year ago, the workers of Kenosha, Wis., will come to the aid of their rural neighbors through the whole 1943 crop season, and pledge that not a pound of food will go to waste in this important fruit- and truck-crop area.

Last year's program started when Mexican workers, who had helped with truck crops and were being depended on for apple-harvest help, left before the fruit was ripe.

W. E. Thompson, who has some good-sized commercial orchards, was one of several farmers who tried vainly to get help. Then he mentioned his predicament to a Kenosha committee, made up in part of city employees and representatives of labor organizations. He was told to get ready for pickers and was promised a crew.

"The next day, along came half a dozen city firemen and a number of workers from two of Kenosha's factories," reported Mr. Thompson. "Quite a few of these men brought their wives, and soon the fruit was rolling in faster than we could haul it."

With the apples in, the crews broke up to go on to other farm projects.

The Kenosha experience is a perfect example of the fine town-country cooperation a healthy community must display, in the opinion of Dean Chris L. Christensen of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

"Farmers and city laborers worked side by side. Workers got a better understanding of rural problems. Country people, on the other hand, found they had sincere city friends upon whom they could depend. These things are almost as important as the fact that much-needed food was saved," the Wisconsin agricultural leader explained.

Slides do best

County agents who use the popular 2- by 2-inch slides find they are by far the best means of projecting visual materials on the screen. Although the single-frame slidefilm has been with us for years, it probably has seen its best days. The end has been hastened by the advent of color film, and many agents now faithfully record all demonstrations and experimental plots in natural color.

To match the physical size and characteristics of these color slides, the Extension Service has been concentrating its slidefilm production along parallel lines. Every new slidefilm has been made in both single and double frame. Although limited to black and white, these films have proved popular. The only handicap has been that some of the older but still useful films are available only in single-frame size.

A number of agents are using our slidefilms as scenarios for the production of their own color-slide sets. The slidefilm shows the proper composition and the continuity to follow. The double-frame version is identical in shape with color camera film, and the image is large enough to be seen without a magnifying glass. It may be carried into the field in the roll for inspection before shooting the equivalent local frame in color.

Of course, the continuity need not be followed exactly. In many cases the color-slide set will contain more scenes than the original. Suggestions for making local sets are found in Planning and Making Color Slide Sets (Extension mimeograph No. 19–43). Copies may be obtained by writing to this office.—DON BENNETT, *In Charge, Visual Aids Section.*

Good management for the milking machine

A New York milking-machine-management program enrolled 15,000 farmers from 30 good dairy counties. Based on experimental evidence from the Geneva Experiment Station that cows milked by machine can be milked in 3 to 5 minutes instead of the usual 8 to 14, this new program is saving hours of time night and morning on thousands of New York dairy farms. Faster milking also is found to reduce occurrence of mastitis. Included in the program are simple practices that guarantee clean milkers and less "reject" milk and rules for keeping motor pulsators and pumps in good working order.

■ A training program to teach women and girls how to detect and remove potato plants with leafroll, mosaic, and blackleg was held in Maine potato-growing areas beginning late in June. This program is to help Maine's seed-potato industry to maintain present standards by assuring a supply of competent potato roguers.

Leaders functioning successfully in Butts County, Ga., war programs

■ Butts County is one of the smallest in Georgia, but it does things in a big way. There the neighborhood-leader system is functioning practically 100 percent effectively. They proved it in their farm labor survey which has been so useful in arranging for exchange of labor on farms. Practically every farm in the county was visited by a neighborhood leader, who talked the situation over with the family and came out with all the facts, written down, on how each member of the family was employed, how many acres were cultivated, and whether any of the family had spare time they could contribute to their neighbors on a regular or part-time basis if the emergency need arose. These facts summarized have been invaluable in planning to meet labor shortages, so that no food needed for the war shall go to waste.

Four important wartime jobs have been successfully carried on through the neighborhood-leader system in Butts County: Food for victory, scrap, share the meat, and the farm labor programs.

In the farm labor survey, the leaders called upon each of their families and discussed with them the help needed by the farmer and the help the leader could give.

The farmers cooperated wholeheartedly, and most of them filled out their own blanks. Their answers were summarized in the county agent's office, and arrangements were made for the exchange of labor on farms, based on this survey information.

Before the survey was made, County Agent M. L. Powell sent a circular letter to each family in the county listing the names of the neighborhood leaders and telling farmers that their leader would call. Newspaper publicity was also used to inform families that the survey was being taken.

A factor in their success was the special training for the farm labor survey. One of the county agents or the county farm labor assistant visited each leader individually and showed him how to fill out his own questionnaire. As the survey was taken in May, the farmers' busiest month, no meetings were called for training. Some leaders called at the county agent's office, however, for individual instruction.

In the share-the-meat campaign, county agricultural and home demonstration agents met at each community center with all the neighborhood and community leaders. There they explained the why of the program and what the neighborhood leaders were expected to do and also what the families were expected to do. These meetings were held in the evening and lasted about 1½ hours. The agents visited those neighborhood leaders who could not attend. The neighborhood leaders then communicated with their families principally by farm-home visits, and told them the reasons for the need to share the meat and how to share it. Leaflets with recipes giving meat substitutes were distributed. Information on the meat-sharing program was also given out at home demonstration club meetings, in news articles, and over the radio.

Another factor in the successful work of neighborhood leaders was the care with which neighborhood boundaries were decided upon. This was done at meetings held in each of the five communities. The county agent and the home demonstration agent both were there, together with community members of the agricultural planning committee. Community leaders were elected at these meetings, two for each community, a chairman and a cochairman; neighborhood leaders also were selected for each of the 89 neighborhoods. The 1,300 farm families are divided into groups of about 17 to each pair of leaders. The husband-and-wife combination of neighborhood leaders has worked out well in Butts County. Leaders selected by their own neighborhood groups or committeemen seem to be the ones to whom the people naturally look for guidance. They have the respect of their neighbors.

To appraise the work of these leaders on war programs, 36 neighborhood leaders and 48 farm families in the county were visited during a study planned cooperatively by the Federal office of extension studies and the Georgia State staff. These Federal and State workers talked with the leaders about their difficulties and successes; asked them what response they were getting from their neighbors, and whether they read the leaflets and used the information given to them. Among the farm families, the homemaker was usually interviewed. Half of them had participated in extension activities at some time during the year.

The survey brought out the interesting fact that one-third of the families did not take a newspaper or magazine, and one-fourth of them had no radio. Only four of them had telephones. Though press and radio are important in giving war information to Butts County farm families, it would seem that neighborhood leaders are also needed if every family is to get the information promptly.

Of the 48 families visited in the random sample, all but 8 knew their neighborhood leader, and all but 6 had been visited by a leader. One-third of the families had been visited during the first program—share the meat; and one-fourth responded by raising more meat or by eating less and substituting other proteins. One-fourth were visited on the second program, food for victory, and the response was about the same as the first. On the third job, the farm-labor survey, two-thirds of the families were visited in their homes.

They expressed their appreciation almost unanimously of having a leader in the community. They felt the need of help especially in filling out rationing forms.

These families appreciated the leaflets received from their leaders. Suggestions for improvement of such literature were obvious and should be regarded—simpler writing, larger print, and more illustrations.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD-LEADER PLAN IN BUTTS COUNTY, GA., *by Gladys Gallup, Federal Extension Service, and J. W. Fanning, Georgia Extension Service.*

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

THE ANNUAL SLIDEFILM contract of the Department of Agriculture has been issued to Photo Lab, Inc. There have been no changes in the prices shown in the current catalog, and films may be purchased by following the instructions given in the catalog.

On the calendar

4–H Club radio program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, August 7.

National Food Distributors Association, Chicago, Ill., August 18–21.

4–H Club radio program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, September 4.

Southeastern Agricultural Fair, regional, Atlanta, Ga., September 24–October 2.

Who is this neighborhood leader?

Leaders in Butts County, Ga., function efficiently as part of the Nation's war program. What kind of folks are they? A recent study gives a composite picture of these particular leaders, and a few sketches of individual leaders serve to illustrate some qualities of the successful neighborhood leader.

Thirty-six leaders were visited during an appraisal of the neighborhood-leader system in Butts County, Ga. Most of them had lived in the county all their lives. They knew their neighbors, in fact, were well acquainted with them. The youngest leader in the county was 26, the eldest 65. They had had an average of 7 years of formal schooling. Several had attended district school for only 5 years, and 2 others were college graduates.

They were experienced in rural leadership. All but 4 had participated in extension activities during the last 2 years. Twenty-six of the 36 had served as local leaders—19 in adult work and 7 in 4-H Club work. These leaders seemed better informed than their neighbors in regard to current happenings. Twenty-five took a daily paper; 30 subscribed to a weekly newspaper, and 33 received some magazine. All but 1 had a radio; 9 had telephones.

The morale was high. Only 2 of the 36 leaders thought the work took too much time, and all but 3 felt that their work was appreciated by their neighbors, who came to them for such help as filling out their ration forms. Individually, they differed, as the following brief sketch will show.

Working From a Country Store

Among the leaders visited was Mrs. Dean Patrick, who helps her husband with a country store. Neighbors are always dropping in for advice and help on what to do about war programs. The Patrick home adjoins the store and is a popular gathering place.

Mrs. Patrick had with her her list of 20 families who look up to her as their leader. They were notified when she was selected as neighborhood leader, and she says they cooperated "real well" after they fully understood the purpose of the program. The families have worked together on the share-the-meat, salvage, and labor programs. Mrs. Patrick said she had some difficulty with the salvage program. The labor program took the most time.

She likes her neighborhood-leader job and considers it an important responsibility. She feels that she herself has developed leadership through her activities, which have given her a chance to know her neighbors better. She thinks the Extension Service can help her more on her job by carefully explaining each job assigned to her.

She Sets a Good Example

Mrs. R. M. White, neighborhood leader for 18 families, named them off on her hands and did not miss one. She has reached every family through her small country store each time she "had anything to give or to tell them." She has helped them to fill out the labor questionnaires, assisted with ration books, given the Food Is Ammunition leaflet to all her families, and has worked on the scrap drive. "My neighbors have really appreciated the help I have given," she said. She, herself, has set them a very good example in the production and conservation of the family's food supply. The family has an excellent garden, 30 hens, and a large beef to can. Just beginnning to can now, "every prospect points to canning as much as last year—500 quarts," she said.

"All the families have cows and chickens around here," she said, "even the Negroes live at home." Six of the families are Negroes. She expressed a desire for more bulletins to distribute, also for help in giving the families canning demonstrations this year. "I have scarcely used any of my canned ration points and do not expect to." Mrs. White taught school 10 years after finishing high school. Her lifelong ambition was to have her son finish college. He is now a sergeant in the Air Corps.

The Work Makes Them Think

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harris have worked together as neighborhood leaders in Jenkinsburg. Mrs. Harris, however, has devoted more time to the job. She has told all the 25 families on their list about the share-the-meat, food, and labor programs. She has personally visited their homes, given each of them a leaflet on a particular wartime program and discussed it with them. She had the greatest difficulty with the share-the-meat program, as some of the families did not understand the need for it.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris are recognized leaders in their community. Mr. Harris is a member of the county AAA committee, and Mrs. Harris is active in home demonstration clubs and the parent-teacher association. Both have been members of various extension groups. They run a 225-acre farm. Mrs. Harris does little besides keeping her home and garden. The home and grounds are particularly well kept. There are four children in the family. One son is in the armed forces.

They consider their time as neighborhood leaders well spent and feel that stimulating their neighbors' interest in wartime programs "causes them to think." The Harrises think the Extension Service can help them in their work by explaining the neighborhood-leader activities more fully to the farm families.

Soldier's Mother Wants To Help

Mrs. H. P. Ridgeway, an attractively dressed woman in her early fifties, was attending the home demonstration club meeting at the time she was interviewed. She is the leader for a rather unusual group of farm families in her neighborhood. All of them, she says, know that she is their leader, but she said: "They probably would be doing the same amount of war work if I were not." All were cooperative, and she found her work most helpful to herself in causing her to read up "a bit better" on things she was going to take up with her families. Her son, Donald, has visited all 11 families three times—on the scrap drive, on the labor questionnaire, and on gardening. Mrs. Ridgeway has not had any leaflets to give out, but expressed a wish for some. "All my families can understand the bulletins," she said. All of the 7 white families except 1 are members of the Towaliga home demonstration club. Her son has been an outstanding 4-H member in Georgia, and she, herself, has been a member of the home demonstration club since it began in 1924. Six of her families have pressure cookers. Mrs. Ridgeway has always believed in living at home. She canned 434 quarts of fruits, meats, and vegetables in 1942. She has 100 hens and has grown 200 baby chicks this year.

Three hogs provided an ample supply of meat in 1942. Nut trees furnished nut meats for home use and some for sale. She has an excellent garden. All the 11, even the 4 Negro families, have excellent gardens.

Mrs. Ridgeway, the mother of three sons in the service, wants to do everything she can to help win the war and feels that helping her neighbors is one way to do this. Her neighborhood-leader work has made her realize what we must do in the war effort.

The Once Over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

PLANS ARE BREWING to enlist all Americans as "food fighters for freedom." This campaign will gather momentum during the fall months, culminating in Food for Freedom Month in November—Thanksgiving month.

OPA HOME-FRONT PLEDGE campaign is one part of this movement. All housewives will be asked to pledge "I pay no more than top legal prices—I accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps." Neighborhood leaders in rural areas and block leaders in urban areas will take this pledge to every family. A home-front pledge committee will be organized in each community, and mass meetings will be held in the cities. OPA is anxious to have the county agent or home demonstration agent serve on the local home-front pledge committees. A Home-Front Pledge Campaign Book will be available for each county extension office.

JULY CROP REPORTS appeared to be more encouraging than those for June, stated Marvin Jones, war food administrator, in releasing the July crop report. He added: "Continuance of at least average weather is necessary if the July estimates of yields are to be realized. Even if present expectations are fully reached, the total wartime demand for our food will far exceed the supply. There still is every need to produce and conserve feed and food to the very limit of our ability."

WHERE ARE WE HEADED? is the theme of four administrative conferences of extension directors. The first was held in Memphis, July 5 to 7; the second in Chicago, July 8 to 10; the third in New York, July 22 to 24; and the last in Berkeley, August 18 to 20. In these informal conversations, the directors tried to take stock of the various new duties and influences that have fallen to the lot of the Extension Service and to figure out what adjustments need to be made for the most effective job. Many extension workers will want to follow suit—to survey the whole job in their county and consider just what has to be done to meet the need. Then they, too, may want to talk over with their coworkers just where we as extension workers are headed.

LUCILE W. REYNOLDS has come to the Federal Extension Service as field agent in home demonstration work in the Northeastern States. She succeeds Florence Hall, who is now serving as head of the Women's Land Army in the Extension emergency labor program. Miss Reynolds is a native of Wisconsin and grew up on a farm there. She received her B. S. degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota and her M. A. and Ph. D. in family economics from the University of Chicago. She has served as home demonstration agent and assistant State leader in Montana and as State leader in Massachusetts. She has also been master farm homemaker editor of Farmer's Wife Magazine and instructor in family economics at Oregon State College and the University of Missouri. For 2 years she was in charge of the home management program for the Farm Security Administration and for the past 6 years has been chief of the Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

A COOPERATIVE RURAL CHURCH MOVEMENT among 25 religious bodies will be studied at a convocation of churches in town and country at Columbus, Ohio, September 6 to 8. It will be under the auspices of the Committee on Town and Country, Home Missions Council of North America, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

WATCH YOUR STEP, the safety bulletin, arrived in the office of S. S. Mathisen, county agent in Eau Claire County, Wis., in the nick of time. He was planning to give a radio talk on safety on the farm; so, when the bulletin came in, he sat down and wrote up a 15-minute talk from the material in it, working in experiences that he had had or knew about personally, which brought the lesson more closely home. He was so pleased with the timely help that he sat down and wrote Director Wilson about it.

THREE MORE SAFETY LEAFLETS have been distributed. These will be useful to agents trying to impress new Crop Corps workers and farmers hiring them with the importance of safety precautions. One, AWI-44, is for city folks going to work on a farm for the first time, and one, AWI-45, is for farmers employing them; the third, AWI-42, is directed to instructors of U. S. Crop Corps workers. The National Safety Council, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Education cooperated in preparing these leaflets.

BOY SCOUTS SEND A BOUQUET to extension workers in a resolution passed at the thirty-third annual meeting of the National Council. It was addressed to Director Wilson and read: "As a National Council, we gratefully acknowledge this help and will appreciate it if you will convey our deep and sincere thanks to your State directors, 4-H Club leaders, county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and subject-matter specialists throughout the country who have performed outstanding services to boys in the encouragement of Scouting."

AMONG THE VISITORS to the Department recently was Dolores Morales Dias, district home demonstration agent from Puerto Rico. She supervises the work of 12 home demonstration agents in the southeastern part of the island. Food, she says, is their No. 1 problem. To make their program more effective, each of the 5,325 4-H Club girls in Puerto Rico is now choosing another girl to help—one who will promise to do something to help win the war, even if it is just growing two or three tomato plants, raising a rabbit, collecting salvage, or buying war stamps. She calls this girl her Victory girl. The home demonstration women are doing the same thing, selecting a Victory woman. Sometimes it is the cook who promises to serve a little better meals to her own family of six or eight children. These Victory girls and women are listed with their sponsors in the agent's office, and Miss Morales feels that this idea will double the number of people who learn some way to help win the war. Miss Morales spent 3 weeks visiting State and county extension work in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 SEPTEMBER 1943 NO. 9

Emergency workers help harvest second largest crop in history

■ As the harvest season reaches its peak and American farmers prepare to reap the second largest crop in history, county agents and other extension workers are intensifying the campaign to recruit United States Crop Corps workers for meeting emergency labor demands.

That this source of farm labor is really coming to the rescue is indicated in results of the survey compiled from August 1 reports from the 48 State extension services. This compilation shows that 600,000 placements of U. S. Crop Corps workers were made during the month of July. Including those made prior to July 1, a total of 1,100,000 placements have been made since April 29, 1943, when the passage of Public Law 45 resulted in the Extension Service's being given major responsibility in the farm-labor program.

This number of placements included 500,000 intrastate farm workers, 50,000 out-of-State domestic workers, and 60,000 foreigners.

Of the total placements made during July, 310,000 were men, 110,000 were women, and 180,000 were boys and girls under 18 years of age.

The August Farm Labor Report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 11,000,000 persons were working on farms in the United States on August 1. By October 1 this farm force is expected to be up to 11,750,000 workers, an addition of 750,000. As this estimate is based on full-time experienced farm workers, however, several times this number of Crop Corps workers may have to be mobilized to meet the needs.

Already several farm labor crises have been met and successfully overcome. The Kansas wheat harvest, which presented a big problem 2 months ago, was completed without appreciable loss of the State's 150,000,000-bushel crop—one-fifth of the Nation's wheat supply. This was accomplished when thousands of emergency volunteer workers pitched in to do the jobs formerly handled by experienced hands.

The peanut area of the Southeast is another place where a labor shortage developed in August, with the digging and stacking of the largest peanut crop in history. For example, in Americus, Ga.—in the heart of the peanut belt—the stores closed 1 day a week during the latter part of August to allow city people to go to the farms and help handle the peanut crop. Elsewhere in this issue will be found stories of how the farm-labor problem is being met in all parts of the country.

These stories show the results of good local mobilization efforts. County and community leaders are helping with the program in many areas, and in numerous small towns assistance is given by civic groups and other local organizations.

The farm labor problem is not yet licked, but it *will* be solved if present efforts are continued in recruiting and placing available workers. City people have indicated their willingness to help harvest farm war crops. On the other side of the picture, farmers have shown an increasing willingness to use emergency volunteer labor from the towns and cities.

No one should expect Crop Corps workers to be as efficient as experienced labor. However, there is a job to be done, and volunteer workers are ready to do such an important war job as harvesting the crops.

Landmarks sighted for post-war plans

■ After the war what will the farm situation be? What problems will face farmers? What phases of extension work will be most helpful and should be strengthened, looking forward to that time? These and other such questions are receiving thoughtful consideration by farseeing extension workers. As the war news becomes more optimistic, discussion on post-war problems becomes more urgent and receives more attention all along the line, from the President to the local farmer.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard called a conference July 26 to 31 in Milwaukee, Wis., to discuss agricultural post-war programs. The Extension Service was represented by Director H. C. Ramsower, of Ohio, and Louise Bryant, of Texas, representing the Land-Grant College Committee on Extension Organization and Policy, and by Director M. L. Wilson, Karl Knaus, P. V. Kepner, and W. B. Stout, of the Federal Extension Service.

It was agreed that planning for agriculture after the war must be done by the farm people themselves to be effective. Many States are looking ahead, studying trends, encouraging discussion, and working out post-war plans that will help agriculture in the transition to peacetime conditions. Department representatives considered the need for further study on a national basis and for working out definite plans of cooperation with the States. Regional committees which have been working for the last 2 years agreed to intensify their efforts.

Some of the other topics on which committees of the conference worked were production adjustments during the demobilization period, post-war marketing and distribution problems, public-works programs, agricultural-industrial relations, disposition of land temporarily used by military forces and war plants, and opportunities for settlers on the land after the war.

Just ahead of the flood waters

High water threatened the levees in Union County, Ill. Two hundred and fifty farm families had to be moved out in haste. About 12,000 farm animals had to be evacuated. E. A. Bierbaum, county agent, took the helm, and his notes, made during the critical time, give some idea of his achievement and of the contribution extension agents made in the whole flooded area. One Army colonel who worked with extension agents in flood relief remarked: "We are trained in organization, and we are able to recognize it when we see it in others. The agents did a wonderful job of keeping ahead of the situation."

■ May 20. Workers were placed on levees, checking for any weaknesses. Each landowner or farm operator in the district was responsible for furnishing two men for this work. They worked in 12-hour shifts. Red Cross local canteen corps furnished sandwiches and coffee for these workers.

■ Sunday, May 23. At 11:40 a. m., the State police felt that evacuation was inevitable.

I telephoned four leaders in Alto Pass, four leaders in Cobden, two leaders in Dongola. I asked each leader to call all farmers on all rural telephone lines and have them, with their trucks (tanks filled with gas) report to me immediately at Ware, Ill., to evacuate the bottoms. I called a farmer keyman on each rural line of the Anna exchange and had him, in turn, call all farmers on his line and ask them also to report.

At 2 p. m. I arrived at Ware, where there were approximately 80 trucks ready to go. More came later, making an estimated total of 125.

Evacuation Directed by Leaders

These trucks were directed to go to key farmers in the six districts of the bottoms and from there were directed to individual farms to evacuate livestock and household goods. As one place was evacuated, the trucks were directed by local leaders in the district to other places. This operation continued until 11:40 p. m., Sunday, when the levee broke. The break was in the Mississippi levee on the west side. Barring other breaks, we figured we could work 18 hours before the water would close our way out to the hills. All trucks were directed to the vicinity of the break, and practically every farm was evacuated at once.

Knowing that two ridges would be the last places under water, farmers not evacuated were directed to drive all livestock to the ridges and be loaded from the Howard Rendleman barn, which had good loading equipment, or to the large barn on the Ralph Spring farm, which, too, had good loading facilities.

We were in communication with leaders in the hills, who determined where pasture spaces were. Livestock were evacuated to the pasture area indicated. As the water came in and time became short, stock was placed in the nearest pastures on high land and later distributed to other pastures.

■ Monday, May 24. Two additional breaks in the levee at 2 p. m. shortened the time for action in the upper district, where two farms could not be evacuated of livestock. These farm folks placed their hogs in the barn loft and closed them in. By 7 o'clock all except 60 cattle, 300 hogs, and 15 mules at isolated spots had been evacuated. Evacuation continued until 7:30 p. m., when the water closed the road.

Amphibian jeeps from the Ordnance Department of the Army arrived and permitted evacuation of any persons left in the flooded area.

■ May 25. This morning, a complete survey was made. The flooded area was divided into 10 districts, 8 of them in Union County. In each district two jeeps (with crews) were assigned under the leadership of the keyman, who knew every farm in the district he was assigned to, but had no property interest there. These men were told to visit every farm home and (1) evacuate any persons; (2) determine and record the amount and kind of livestock, if any, at each farm; (3) see if household goods had been evacuated, elevated on scaffolds, or were under water.

Reports turned in at 5 p. m. showed all farms in 6 Union County districts completely evacuated. In 1 additional district, 200 hogs were in barn lofts, some men were with work animals in barns and preparing to stay, and 10 cattle were in barn lofts or on the levee. In another district, the report showed that 38 cattle, 40 hogs, and work stock were on farms out of water but soon to be inundated.

■ May 26. I conferred with the sheriff about barges. No barges were idle, but 2 would be available as soon as they could be pushed through breaks in the levee. By noon, one United States barge was in the flooded area, and a second was on the way. At 3 p. m., the first barge was placed in contact with farms having cattle and hogs on land soon to be inundated. The second was sent to the same place. One load was put off on the levee, driven to dry land, and hauled to pasture. The second barge load was taken to the hard road at Dug Hill, unloaded, and taken to pasture. The first barge stuck on the ridge on Rail Road. The second was tied up for the night, and the next morning after all listed stock in the southern area had been evacuated, it was ordered to stand by to help the other barge. Eight mules and 40 hogs were brought out.

■ May 27. Communication with the Coast Guard brought a Coast Guard cutter into the flooded area. It pulled barge No. 1 off the ridge.

In the meantime, a third barge was brought in and sent to the farms in the upper bottoms, where cattle, work stock, and hogs were in barns. These were evacuated to Missouri, as there was no way to get to high land in Union County.

Farm Damage Reported Promptly

■ May 28. All stock except the 200 hogs in barn lofts not accessible by barge, was evacuated by noon today, and the barges and cutter were sent out into the river. (We didn't want any large boats high and dry looking for water if the water went down fast.)

In company with two leaders, Howard Rendleman and Ralph Spring, we surveyed the entire upper bottoms, keeping a log on the trip. I noted how high the water had risen in the house, the barn, and the corncrib; whether buildings had floated away or others had floated in, and any other damage seen. I noted the water level on each side of the levee and the direction and speed of the water at various points, and any land out of water. Farm equipment—tractors, combines, automobiles, and trucks—under water was listed. Livestock found, such as 200 head of hogs in barn lofts with floors of lofts 4 feet above water level, were fed and watered.

The log was typed and a copy placed at Red Cross headquarters, the Farm Bureau office, and in the hands of those accompanying me. One radio period was devoted to broadcasting bits of the log. This was really interesting information for the people "flooded out." Considerable anxiety was avoided, and there was a decided curtailment in de-

mand by farmers for boats to visit their places. Forty pictures were taken during the survey.

After evacuation, it was necessary to find additional pasture space, arrange for emergency feed, and care for evacuees. The American Red Cross was headquarters for all such readjustments.

A conference of all United States agricultural agencies was called. It was decided to have AAA order two cars of feed wheat and issue permits for CCC corn. The Red Cross furnished seed potatoes (one-half bushel to a family), and Federal loan agencies took loan applications. The theme was to "help the people to help themselves."

Drinking-water was of first consideration. A sanitary engineer was given help by the Illinois Militia in clearing sources of drinking water and making privies sanitary. Leaders from each district were designated to assist the militiamen in locating farms. (As the water went up again, this help had to be given once more.)

To date, we have no record, actual or verbal, of any human or livestock losses except a small number of chickens unaccounted for.

Where flood and tornado hit

Illinois and Texas home demonstration agents prove the value of their trained canteen groups when disaster strikes their counties.

■ Jackson County, Ill., was in the flood area. Families had to be evacuated and fed. Miss Jeannette Dean, home-demonstration agent, was on the job; and within a few hours after the call went out, mobile and stationary canteens were set up, supplies obtained, and workers assembled. The Red Cross had confidence in Miss Dean and placed her in charge of all feeding in the county. Canteens were set up in a church in Murphysboro and at a CCC camp mess hall. Food was sent to those marooned, to the Army men guarding the area, and to civilians doing rescue work. Several hundred refugees were fed daily.

Trained Women Prepare Food

Women trained in canteen work, home-bureau members, and various church groups were responsible for preparation of the food. After the area was taken over by the Army, Miss Dean continued to purchase the food at its request.

Refugees housed in churches and homes who had no resources and no kitchen facilities were fed at the canteen opened in the Methodist Church by Miss Donavan Hester, home demonstration agent for Menard and Cass Counties. Miss Mary McKee of the State extension staff, and Mrs. R. B. Roher, past county home-bureau chairman for Menard and Cass Counties, assisted in supervising the canteen. The canteens were operated for 13 days, a total of 4,634 meals being served to refugees and 444 to helpers. Civilian-defense chairmen and high-school teachers were helpfully cooperative in both the housing and feeding.

In Greene County, Lucile Hieser, home demonstration agent, was requested by the Red Cross to take charge of the canteen work. The canteen was kept open 24 hours a day, and more than 200 meals were served daily to levee workers, Army men, and civilians doing rescue work.

Miss Eureath Freyermuth, agent in Morgan County, and Miss Mary K. Hardesty, county canteen chairman, organized two canteens. One was formed at Jacksonville High School with the assistance of members of two canteen classes, volunteer workers from nutrition classes, and the women's civilian defense division. The second canteen was organized in Meredosia where, through the aid of local women, the soldiers guarding the levees were fed.

In Union County, when Agent E. A. Bierbaum called on district leaders to have trucks in readiness, Mrs. Bierbaum summoned her three canteen groups for a practice demonstration. Equipment was assembled in one of the churches, supplies were obtained, and the canteen was in operation night and day supplying food for the evacuation workers.

After the Tornado

After the tornado had struck San Augustine County, Tex., Annie Mae McMillan, county home demonstration agent, found plenty for her group of trained canteen workers to do. Soldiers and units of the Defense Guard took charge of the town, but food was unobtainable at any of the cafes. The county home demonstration agent was asked to take charge of canteen units, which were necessary to supply food for these workers. She learned of this need at 10 o'clock the morning after the tornado, and by 1 p. m. had set up units at 2 of the churches and served lunch to 250 people.

Members of the nutrition course taught previously by the agent were the first to offer their assistance. They brought with them cookers, gas burners, large cooking utensils, dish towels, and other necessary equipment. Many other volunteers offered their services also, and the 2 groups were quickly organized. The chairman of the local Office of Price Administration issued a blanket order for the county home demonstration agent to buy all foods necessary. This order was also sanctioned by the chairman of the Red Cross. Two meals were served at the 2 units on Saturday and 1 at 1 unit on Sunday, making a total of 5 meals served to approximately 525 people.

A bread company sent in all the bread needed, not only for these meals but to supply civilians who did not have a supply on hand when the storm came. This was very helpful, for no food stores were open and many of the homes had no electricity, water, or gas.

Some of the local stores were generous enough to donate foods such as meat, lettuce, tomatoes, and celery.

Soldiers Enjoy Well-Balanced Meal

The first meal included foods that could be quickly prepared, such as soup, Irish stew, beans, fruit, bread, and coffee. The last meal prepared was well balanced and the soldiers enjoyed it immensely. The fare consisted of steak, gravy, English peas, Irish potatoes, combination salad (lettuce, tomatoes, and celery), peaches, gingerbread, and coffee. Some of these foods were prepared at homes, where there were utilities, and brought to the unit ready to serve. One of the meals had to be served by candlelight as there was no electricity.

People's response in helping these units was excellent, and the canteen workers felt that their efforts were well spent.

■ The Chatham County, Ga., Master 4-H Club, the first to be organized in the State, now has 34 members. This club has established a fund to supply a baby spoon to each baby born to a county Master 4-H'er. Four such spoons have already been given.

■ A total of 275 boys and girls in Salt Lake County, Utah, worked in organized beet-thinning crews, earning more than $6,000. These youths helped 54 different farmers by thinning 650 acres of beets. In meeting requests of sugar-beet growers for workers, 1,197 placements were made.

4-H Clubs find war work to do

■ Since Pearl Harbor, club enrollment has steadily increased, with 40,000 more club members enrolled in 1942 than in 1941. This year's figures already indicate an even larger increase—in fact, it looks as though the 1943 enrollment would be well over 1,500,000.

This has meant hard work all along the line. Maine set its goal at 20,000 members in food production and conservation projects, and on June 1 had exceeded that goal by 440. This is three times the enrollment in pre-war years. Rhode Island and Vermont made an equally good record, while a number of other States, including New York, Kentucky, and North Carolina, have more than doubled their enrollment.

War needs called for a revision of many 4–H projects during the past year. One of the signs of the times is a shift to food production, indicated in the "Feed a fighter" theme of 1943 mobilization in many States.

Their contribution to the total food supply will be substantial. The 4–H Club boys of Dallas County, Iowa, for example, plan to produce more than 85,000 pounds of pork and beef this year, according to reports gathered by Wayne Fritz, county extension associate in youth activities.

In Kentucky, poultry-for-Victory groups have been organized in 4–H Clubs in Harlan County. The Cumberland club with 214 members, is raising 4,900 chicks, and 86 club members at Loyall are raising 4,500. Men's service clubs in the county are sponsoring 108 poultry projects. One thousand hogs ready for market in September or October is the aim of 4–H Club members of Logan County.

Texas 4–H Club boys have answered their country's call and are really in the front lines of the battle to increase our meat supply. They are now feeding for mass production. Commercial practices are being followed that make it possible for a boy to feed several calves, when formerly he may have fed-out two or three.

These boys are also making group shipments to market. To make a good shipment, the boys from a county pool their livestock. Since February, eight counties have included calves in their shipments for a total of 218 head. Milam County made the largest shipment, 38 calves, which sold for $5,360.24.

George Smith, of Cochran County, fed 70 steers weighing 63,000 pounds. That's a man-size job—and meat enough to feed 50 soldiers for 1 year. Drew Word, from Gray County, sold 10,487 pounds of beef. Over in east Texas, A. T. Smith, Jr., of Navarro County, sold 42 steers which weighed 43,302 pounds. Out in Concho County, Dale Malechek sold 19 steers whose total weight was 13,095 pounds. In Castro County, 12-year-old Buddy Hill produced 11,970 pounds of beef and Rodney Smith produced 7,760 pounds. Both are members of the Hart 4–H Club. These are only a few of the beef-calf boys who are doing their part on the home front.

The 14,000 4–H Club members of Puerto Rico have food production as their main contribution to the war effort.

Among the wartime production projects is one which José Angel González, 4–H Club member in the José G. Padilla Club of Yeguada in the Vega Baja district, has named his Victory Broiler Unit.

Completing his first batch of baby chicks in December 1942, he sold 424 pounds of broilers to Uncle Sam's armed forces and to his neighbors, thus alleviating the meat situation in his community with his maximum output in as short a time as 6 months.

During 5 years, José Angel has completed seven projects. Last year he started on poultry work with a $100 loan granted by the Farm Security Administration and $297 earned in other club projects.

Under the direction of his county agent, González built a broiler unit with capacity for 1,000 birds and two 4-tier coops with a capacity for 200 2-pound broilers. Necessary equipment, such as brooders, feeders, and waterers, was purchased on a priority basis.

José Angel says: "It will be 1 full year before I am in the fighting lines. Meanwhile, I'll produce enough broilers to keep some of our boys strong and healthy for a while. I'll keep fighting on the home front until it's time to join the battle front."

Not only do 4–H Club boys and girls work on their own projects and help their parents, but they apply the good-neighbor policy by helping other farmers, and thus contribute to the Nation's food and feed supply. In Grainger County, Tenn., when Farmer Booker Harris be-

"If you are half as good a pilot as you were a pig raiser, you're a wonder," says Capt. Richard C. Kuehner, former county club agent of Lane County, Oreg., to Second Lt. Jim Ed. Duncan, who had been a 4–H Club member and was recently graduated from the Luke Field Advanced Flying School, where he received both his wings and commission. Captain Kuehner is secretary of the Luke Field School now, but in the 15 years before the war he developed many national 4–H Club champions and was head of the "Keep Oregon green" fire-prevention campaign described in the September 1942 REVIEW.

came ill in mid-June, 4–H members agreed to meet on his farm and work-out his crop. On the appointed day, they brought hoes, plows, and work stock and put everything in shipshape order.

In Illinois, the goal that 4–H Club members have for home-grown and home-preserved produce this year is 300,000 containers as compared to 117,723 filled a year ago. Probably 100 percent of the Illinois members have Victory Gardens. Club members also expect to produce tons of beef, pork, and butter, and many dozen eggs this year.

In Michigan, where more than 55,000 boys and girls are active in 4–H Clubs, emphasis is placed on food production. Teams are being trained in every county of the State to demonstrate canning, food preservation, and vegetable storage. In the country as a whole, over 300,000 4–H Club members report they have given demonstrations before groups of farm people on practices that are essential to the food conservation program.

In addition to producing food for fighters, 4–H Club members have distinguished themselves in collecting scrap and selling war bonds. Over 300,000,000 pounds of scrap are estimated to have been collected, and over $15,000,000 worth of war bonds either purchased or sold by 4–H Club members this year.

Where location and circumstances permit, Larimer County, Colo., 4–H Clubs have been doing a "bang-up" job of collecting and delivering scrap. Members are following a plan of "Clean up your own back yard first and then tackle your neighbor's," with the neighbor's permission, of course.

This effort is not a frenzied 1- or 2-day drive. It is a cumulative endeavor which is planned to last throughout the war. Each club member starts a scrap heap on his own place. As he runs across material that has nothing but salvage value, he tosses it into his ever-growing scrap pile. Just before each club meeting, he makes an estimate of the amount of scrap he has assembled. This figure and a description of the type of his salvage material he gives to his club secretary. The secretary records the estimate opposite the member's name. When the secretary reports that the members have collected a pick-up, or truckload, several boys, and sometimes girls too, get together, go around the club territory, pick up the scrap, haul it to town, and sell it.

Several clubs on a day after a rain, when it is impossible to work in the fields, have dismantled old combines or other machines donated by some neighbor. The boys living in the foothill regions have collected a great deal of valuable scrap, abandoned years ago in fence corners, on hillsides, and along streams.

In addition to the regular 4–H projects club members of Bernalillo County, N. Mex., were carrying, these 1,300 boys and girls decided to enlarge their sphere of action.

Club members, under the direction of Cecil Pragnell, county agricultural agent; Mrs. Maude Doty, home demonstration agent; and local leaders, donated various 4–H Club articles which were auctioned off in conjunction with war bonds at the sale. The highest bidder on each article received not only the article in question but a war bond. The 4–H Club members received no profit whatever from the sale.

Different service clubs and businessmen in Albuquerque helped with the details of the sale and in buying bonds.

Preceding the sale, a 4–H Club parade, consisting of 21 wagons, carts, and trucks, passed through the business district of Albuquerque. These vehicles were loaded with articles donated for the sale and were all appropriately decorated with 4–H Club flags and colors. Approximately 700 Bernalillo County club members attended, riding on the wagons, on bicycles, or on horseback.

The 104 articles auctioned off included calves, pigs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, eggs, vegetables, baked goods, fruit, and a number of miscellaneous articles.

Results showed that $35,400 worth of war bonds were sold, and the bids varied from $10 to $11,500.

Rats tell the story of why a good school lunch

MYRTLE CARTER, Home Demonstration Agent, Umatilla County, Oreg.

■ Advertisers have long known that when a store window displays anything alive, such as small animals or pets, it will attract more attention than practically any other kind of display.

We made use of this fact in the fall of 1942 in providing an interesting object lesson on the value of proper nutrition for growing children, particularly as it applies to school lunches. The basis of the display was three pairs of white rats obtained from Oregon State College.

These rats were separated, so that for 3 weeks before being placed on exhibit three were fed a poor but all too popular cold lunch, while the other three were given exactly the same amount of lunch well balanced nutritionally. The daily diet of one group consisted of a sandwich of jelly on nonenriched white bread, a small cooky, a slice of fresh apple, and 1 ounce of a cola drink. The daily diet of the other rats consisted of a sandwich of peanut-butter on 100-percent whole-wheat bread, a small cooky, a slice of fresh apple, and 1 ounce of fresh, whole milk.

At the end of 3 weeks, one rat from each group was placed in a store or newspaper window in towns in three sections of the county. The rats receiving the diet of nonenriched white bread and the "coke" were jumpy and irritable and showed almost no growth, while those receiving whole-wheat bread and milk made rapid gains in weight and displayed no signs of nervousness.

To add to the value of the demonstration, two pairs of the rats were lent to the home-economics department of the Pendleton Junior and Senior High Schools before being placed on display. In this way, the girls could watch the daily changes in the animals on the growth charts and see even more clearly the effects of the two diets.

The art department of the Pendleton High School prepared large background charts explaining the rat stories, which were placed in each of the windows. Local merchants cooperated wholeheartedly, keeping the display in place for a full week. Newspaper and radio explanations called attention to the displays and told where they could be found.

An estimated 4,500 persons saw the rat demonstrations. Large numbers who had given little thought to the real value of a balanced diet were impressed by this concrete object lesson with the necessity for seeing that the right food was eaten, not only in lunches but also in regular meals.

After the rats had served their purpose as window exhibits, they were sent around in cages to various other schools and organizations throughout the county. It was explained that the same results appearing so quickly in the rats would take place in human beings under similar conditions, although the results of a poor diet would show more slowly.

As a result of this demonstration, many a mother reported to us that she was giving more attention to school lunches than ever before and that "Johnny, after seeing the white rats, is now drinking his milk."

"Sure, we'll use Peddie boys again"

New Jersey Private School Has a Victory Farm Volunteer Corps That Spreads Satisfaction.

■ Scattered throughout New Jersey are farmers who swear they'll never have another high school boy on the place as long as they live. And they feel they have good and sufficient reason for that attitude.

Farmers around Peddie School in Central Jersey feel differently about it. Take Kelsey Booth, for example. Booth is a general farmer who milks a herd of cows, keeps a few chickens, and last year had 35 acres of white potatoes, 30 of soybeans, 25 of rye, 12 of corn, 10 of hay, and 12 of wheat—a total of about 124 acres in cultivation. Victor Booth, an only son, was in the Army. Here's Booth's story as told to Frank Knowles, extension economist:

"When Peddie came along with its offer to let some of its boys help us farmers, I jumped at it. I always liked boys anyway; and when I learned that these lads from Peddie were to be led by one of their teachers, I was perfectly willing to sign up for a dozen to 15 boys. I figured that these boys—they were about 14 to 17 years of age—could be taught to do the work of the 6 or 7 adults I needed.

"The boys were green as grass at farm work when they first came here. Every one of them was city-raised. Some were sons of lawyers and other professional men, and they had never done anything like farm work. One boy even had a chauffeur and somebody else to look after him, but he and all the others were made to feel that they were helping to win the war by working for me. That's what their leader, the English teacher at Peddie, and I kept in front of them all the time.

"I never saw a man who could handle boys as that teacher did. He was with them every minute during the whole summer, and I never heard him holler at them once. He played with them, worked with them. He settled their arguments and differences fairly but firmly. The boys thought the world of him, and I soon saw that it was best for me and for the boys to work through their leader. Of course I tried to be nice to them. That's one of the secrets of working with boys—be friendly and treat them as well as you would your own boy.

"These boys were keen, and they had a million questions every day. Some of them sounded a bit funny at times, but I made up my mind I was going to answer every question they asked me, if I knew the answer.

"We potato growers ought to be thankful that Peddie is organizing a program to let some of its boys work on farms again this year. It helps us farmers, helps the Nation to get needed food, helps the boys, too. I'll bet those boys who worked on farms last summer will never forget the experience. It was healthful for them, too. At first hardly one of them could lift a 100-pound bag of potatoes. Before the season was over, every one of them could toss a bag of potatoes almost anywhere he needed to. And when we saved the soybeans—boy! They were seasoned veterans and did a fine job.

"These city boys who work on farms take away with them an appreciation of what farming is, and that's something to chalk up in favor of farming and the farmer's problems.

"Mrs. Booth and I gave the boys a pint of milk apiece every day to have with the lunches they brought with them from Peddie. Sometimes Mrs. Booth would make them a big pot of soup. And one night I got about 200 ears of good sweet corn ready, and they had a corn roast right out in the yard. Well, sir, I never saw anything like it. About 15 boys ate so much of that corn you could almost see it running out of their ears! They won't forget that roast as long as they live.

"And that brings us to some large 'don'ts.' Don't expect a boy to do a man's job. Don't expect town or city boys to do farm work without being shown how. Don't put boys at any job without an adult leader or supervisor whom they respect. Don't keep boys at the same job too long; vary the work. Don't fail to try to answer their questions, even if some of them sound silly. And don't be hard on the boys. Handle them as you would your own, and give them a treat once in a while.

"Yes, I'm going to use boys from Peddie this year. I've got more potatoes—45 acres now—and other crops they can help to harvest. The Army has given my son, Victor, an honorable discharge to help run this 160-acre farm. We're producing food for Victory—food Peddie boys are going to help harvest."

Success of the Peddie School Victory

Boys from the Peddie School, supervised by their own teachers, made a good record for themselves as pickers in the central Jersey bean fields.

Farm Volunteer Unit was not an accident. Peddie School is a famous old boys' preparatory school, and the authorities know how to handle teenagers. Don Rich, who supervises the farm labor project, is a member of the school staff, and he works hand in hand with the farm labor committees of the boards of agriculture in Middlesex, Mercer, and Monmouth Counties—the counties where the boys do their farm work. He has a special advisory committee composed of the three county agents and J. C. Taylor, State supervisor of emergency farm labor for the Extension Service.

This year the VFV unit numbered 110 to 115 boys throughout the season, which began June 14 and was scheduled to run through Labor Day. Boys were admitted on application from their parents, applications being accompanied by a $5 registration fee. The minimum age is 14 years. Boys are charged a dollar a day for board and $4 a week for room, which includes laundry services. They have the use of recreational facilities at the school—swimming pool, billiard and ping-pong tables, tennis courts, reading lounge, and ball diamonds.

The day begins at 6:15 a. m., when the boys are jarred out of sleep by a gong. They dress, make their beds, and are in place at the breakfast table by 6:30. Breakfast is substantial, including fruit, eggs, cereal with cream, and plenty of milk. Then the boys fill their lunch boxes and run for the "gym" where they change into their work clothes, load onto trucks, and go to the fields at 7.

They get back about 5 or 5:30 p. m., get out of their sweaty clothes, duck under the showers and take a refreshing swim, then into their clean clothes for dinner at 5:45. No dowdyness at the table, either. Coats on, if you please, and hair neatly combed. No loud talking. And when the bell rings for an announcement, immediate and profound silence results. The boys aren't suppressed, but they have been taught discipline.

Dinner is an ample, well-cooked meal at Peddie School, and well planned from a dietary standpoint. Service is simplified by having the boys take turns waiting on table.

After dinner the boys play games, write letters, or go to the show. The "bank" is open at that time so that boys can deposit their earnings in a safe place. All must be in their rooms by 9:15 with lights out at 9:30.

When they're in the fields the boys are closely supervised. Rich refuses to put out groups of more than 8 or 10 boys on a farm without a field supervisor approved by the school. The school staff consists of Rich, a farm supervisor who looks after placement of the boys on farms and whose job it is to keep them all busy, an assistant supervisor, a nurse, and 5 field supervisors who also serve as hall masters at night.

The boys are not getting rich, but those who work hard will come out at the end of the season with a nice "chunk" of spending money. And most of them are working hard. Those who soldier or cause trouble are weeded out in a hurry. A long waiting list of boys eager to get into the unit has enabled Rich to send the undesirables home and replace them with others. This knowledge, that they'll go out on the next train if they don't live up to the rules, has been a big factor in maintaining discipline.

The boys have been handling all kinds of farm work. Four of them work at the Hightstown Cooperative Auction Market, hustling eggs and produce around; several at a large dairy farm. They have made hay, shocked wheat, driven tractors, picked beans, tomatoes, and potatoes, harvested fruit, and everywhere their record is good. It's true, however, that they do better on jobs giving them a variety of work than on monotonous occupations such as picking beans. If you've picked beans all day in a hot field, you won't blame the boys for preferring general farm work.

Sundays were somewhat slack, so Rich and his supervisors got 100 families in Hightstown, where the school is located, to agree to "adopt" a boy. As a result, boys who aren't working on Sundays are invited to eat with the families.

Experience with the Peddie School project has convinced J. C. Taylor, supervisor of emergency farm labor, that a boys' prep school is an ideal place for Victory Farm Volunteer units.

Working instead of waiting

■ Salt Lake County, Utah, is now in the heart of an industrial area where numerous opportunities beckon to farmers to leave their fields and corrals and join the ranks of industrial plants. County Agent Martineau knew this long before the 300 pea growers in his county received their orders to cut this necessary war crop. Furthermore, he did something about preparing for the day when viners would have to be manned to shell the peas from the pods—and manpower is exceedingly scarce. He called in Joseph E. Blake of Bennion, chairman of the county farm labor committee, and the organization meetings were under way. These men reported 100 percent cooperation among the growers approached, or a sign-up of more than 200.

Here's the Martineau plan, and here's how it worked: The 200 growers were organized into 8 groups. Each group promised to work 9-hour shifts at the viners when the peas were ready to be harvested. This would enable the farmer-operated viners to run 18 hours a day, and each group would be allowed about half a day to get its peas cut and hauled to the viners. The canning companies that owned the machinery and equipment for caring for the peas consented to pay each farmer 70 cents an hour for all the time he put in at the viner. That meant the farmers could collect pay for the time they ordinarily would wait for their turn at unloading. It also meant that the loads were rushed through more rapidly, thus assuring the farmers the best grades for their peas. The farmers were intensely interested in good grades, because good grades mean more dollars a ton. Shelled peas are graded on the basis of a tenderometer test; and the quicker they are shelled after being cut, the better they rate. More interest also was taken in the grading, because farmers were there to check from time to time.

Mr. Martineau has figured that during the pea harvest the 200 growers who subscribed to his plan put in 2,250 man-days for an extra income of $14,175; and that amount does not include any part of the extra pay they received for their better grades of peas, which resulted from more expeditious handling of this perishable crop.

In the preliminary process of taking care of the peas, the farmers did all the work except grading and managing the viners. They were paid for the time they put in after they arrived at the unloading stations, except when they were assigned to do the stacking of the vines; but the vines will go back to the farmers, so they couldn't expect the company to pay for this phase of the processing. Vines, which run about 3 tons to 1 ton of shelled peas, are used for livestock feed. Because of the apparent feed shortage in Utah this coming winter, the growers took extra pains to see that all vines were saved.

This is one example of how farmers are meeting their labor problems—just another application of the little-red-hen philosophy.

Extension agents join fighting forces

News from extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers. The roll of honor continues from last month the list of extension workers serving in the armed forces.

Agriculture in Africa

I had always thought this a rocky, rough, and barren country, but I have seen some beautiful scenery in my travels through the northern part of Africa. It is very green and well covered with vegetation and is a fertile land. However, vineyards, fig and olive orchards, poppies, native grass, a variety of wheat, and a little wild hay are all the crops I've seen. It is surprising what can be done with crude tools of cultivation. I've seen worse cultivated fields with modern equipment in the States.

The sheep, chickens, and other stock graze up to the doorstep, if they live in the country, and are fed outside the doorstep if in a village. It's not uncommon to see a big, husky Arab driving his burro to and from the village. The burro is about the size of a big collie dog and loaded with three times its own weight. They just plod along; and if the Arab wants to stop the burro, he pulls back on the burro's tail. Or if he wants to turn, he goes ahead and turns the burro's head in the direction desired.—*Joe Davis, formerly 4-H Club agent, Iowa County, Iowa.*

Traveling the South Pacific

I am an extension traveler by this time. There is little of the South Pacific that I haven't been on and looked over from the air or from the water. And then I have also made some extension studies of some other regions. All in all, I have done diplomatic, economic, military, and professional work in this entire area. Aside from being in the war program near this great combat area, I have been doing some work that will contribute to the welfare of these people in the post-war era, which we hope will be a better one. If ever I get home again and peace is secure, I feel that my background and my new experience in international approach to problems should make a more valuable extension man out of me.

A fellow naturally wonders if he is missed. Will he ever be wanted again? What will the future hold? Not that I am worrying; it is just the reality of the situation I am looking at. Maybe it was good for the Extension Service to get rid of me. They will have a chance to see if it clicks better in New Jersey without me. If so, it is better that we both know it. In the meantime, I am working hard to be a *good* naval lieutenant which, as you well know, requires that a fellow know a lot, especially an officer of the line.

The South Pacific in war is not pacific, and it isn't what the movies paint it to be. But, in the panorama of nature at her best, this is a show one long remembers—the brightness of the southern polar skies, the Southern Cross, winter in our own summer months, tropical vegetation, the lines of demarcation between temperate and tropical vegetation, flora and fauna that are queer, and the color of the skies.—*Francis A. Raymaley, formerly county agent, Cumberland County, N. J.*

From the Far North

I have a couple of brotherly volcanoes nearby to keep me company, and as they puff away I am reminded how short is a lifetime and how minute a man. But your letter reminds me that you and the rest of the "boys" must be work-

ing hard o'nights to keep ahead of your job. The lapses of the meat, milk, and many other items on conventional menus tell me what a job you have in keeping us and the wolf apart, with us on the outside. But most of the time we have plenty of food and warm clothing. Otherwise, we should perish before we finish our job. There are so many threads, and even shreds, to this fabric of civilization we are striving to retain by war that many of us know little of what is going on elsewhere. The intensity of our own bit under the conditions we work just about uses up all that is within us. I find a hopeful attitude among those about me, and that is a great incentive to drive ahead. I have been elevated for the time being in job as commander but have not received the promotion that goes with it. But it is the job that interests me rather than recognition. That does not increase my abilities or intelligence a whit.—*John Peterson, assistant farm adviser in Sacramento County, Calif., from 1934 until he entered military service in August 1941.*

Extension Helps in the Army

In January they picked their men for special jobs. Major Topping of West Virginia interviewed me. When I informed him that I had previously worked for the Extension Service, he asked if I worked with 4–H. Of course I said "Yes." Well, the rest of the interview consisted of his telling me what a fine thing 4–H was, the great work it was accomplishing in West Virginia, and that it should be encouraged, for the training received was invaluable for future life. He was well posted on 4–H, too.

I'm still not sure whether it was I or my 4–H background that got me the job.

I miss Extension and all the gang. I've found that the training and background derived from Extension definitely prove beneficial in Army work. The ability to work with people, the knowledge of how to plan your work ahead in an efficient manner, as well as many other things, all tend to make one's Army life a lot easier.—*Arthur B. Dobbas, formerly assistant agent, Yuba County, Calif.*

The Roll Call

(Continued from last month)

LOUISIANA

Lt. C. J. Arceneaux, Army.
Ens. B. O. Berry, Navy.
Beatrice Broussard, WAC.
Lt. J. D. Carter, Army.
Lt. Walter D. Curtis, Army.
Capt. C. W. Davis, Army.
Pvt. Basil Doles, Army.
Pvt. Woodrow W. Downs, Army.
Sgt. E. Alva Edwards, Army.
William Guidry, Navy.
Rosabelle Guillory, WAC.
O. C. Guiton (col.), Army.
Lt. C. L. Hill, Army.
Lt. Edgar J. Hitzman, Army.
Capt. J. B. Holton, Army.
John E. Jones, Army.
Lt. A. G Killgore, Army.
Pvt. Charles Knight, Army.
Pvt. Donald Lindee, Army.
Lt. E. R. McCrory, Army.
Lt. W. S. McGregor, Army.
Lt. A. S. McKean, Army.
Joe Mixon, Army.
Lt. A. P. Parham, Army.
Emmett L. Peterson, Army.
Lt. Col. R. V. St. Dizier, Army.
W. P. Sellers, Army.
Lt. A. K. Smith, Jr., Army.
Capt. N. E. Thames, Army.
Corp. Tech. Murphy Veillon, Army.
Fannie Ree Vernon, WAC.
E. A. Woodard, Army.

MICHIGAN

Kenneth Anderson, 4–H Club agent, Army.

Pvt. John Doneth, farm management specialist, Army.

Capt. Earl Haas, 4–H Club Agent, Army.

1st Lt. John Moilanen, county agricultural agent, Army.

Carl Moore, 4–H Club agent, Army.

Maj. Nevels Pearson, asst. State club leader, Army.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Fred Roth, specialist, agricultural engineering, Army.

Ens. Roy Skog, specialist in forestry, Navy.

Capt. Howard Zindel, 4–H Club agent, Army.

Ensign Ray J. Stanley, radio program supervisor, Navy.

Two other Michigan men are engaged in work recognized by the Army as very essential: Raymond Klackle, formerly district agent in the Detroit area in charge of vegetable work, is with the Firestone Rubber Co. in Liberia; and T. C. Stebbins, specialist in horticulture, is superintendent of a rubber plantation in Haiti.

MINNESOTA

Pvt. Edward Aiton, assistant State 4–H Club leader, Army.

Pvt. Ben Dietz, assistant agricultural agent, Army.

Lt. Col. Robert M. Douglass, district county agent leader, Army.

Pvt. Kenneth Hanks, agricultural agent, Army.

Pvt. Allan M. Hoff, agricultural agent, Army.

Corp. Burton Krietlow, assistant agricultural agent, Army.

2d Lt. R. E. McMillen, agricultural agent, Army.

Ens. Ellen L. Moline, home demonstration agent, WAVE.

2d Lt. Frank Svoboda, agricultural agent, Army.

Pfc. Harold Swanson, assistant editor, Army.

Corp. Fred J. Taylor, agricultural agent, Army.

Sgt. Harry C. Tooley, county club agent, Army.

2d Lt. Erwin J. Wamhoff, county club agent, Army.

MONTANA

Lambert Hruska, acting agent in Yellowstone County, Army.

George Loomis, assistant agent, Army.

Jack Maguire, extension agent for Madison and Jefferson Counties, Army.

Carl B. Peters, assistant agent, Navy.

Carl A. Peterson, assistant agent in land use planning, Army.

Robert F. Rasmussen, Sheridan County agent, Navy.

Robert Rorvig, assistant agent, Army.

William D. Ross, Stillwater County agent, Army.

Maurice H. Zimmerman, Garfield County agent, Navy.

NEW JERSEY

Ens. Spurgeon K. Benjamin, district club agent, Cumberland and Cape May Counties, Navy.

2d Lt. Benjamin C. Blackburn, extension specialist in landscape gardening, Army.

Lt. Thomas J. Blanchet, club agent, Warren County, Marines.

Pvt. Joseph R. Kenny, club agent, Middlesex County, Army.

Lt. Mary L. Race, assistant home demonstration agent, Mercer County, WAC.

Lt. Francis A. Raymaley, county agricultural agent, Cumberland County, Navy.

1st Lt. Edgar T. Savidge, Jr., club agent, Salem County, Army.

NEW MEXICO

Sgt. A. G. Apodaca, county agent, San Miguel County, Army.

1st Lt. Leonard Appleton, extension economist, Army.

1st Lt. S. S. Baker, county agent, San Miguel County, Army.

Ens. Howard Ball, extension soil conservationist, Navy.

Capt. G. L. Boykin, county agent leader, Army.

Mdn. S. L. Brock V7, livestock specialist, Navy.

Lt. Col. R. H. Buvens, extension soil conservationist, Army.

Capt. G. R. Hatch, State club leader, Army.

Lt. Thomas G. Jones, student assistant, bulletin room, Army.

Lt. N. C. Long, student assistant, bulletin room, Marines.

1st Lt. P. M. McGuire, asso. extension editor, Army.

Pfc. T. W. Merrill, extension economist, Army.

Ens. Craig C. Nicklas, county agent, De Baca County, Navy.

S. E. Stone, county agent, Harding County, Army.

1st Lt. C. P. Wayne, extension agronomist, Army.

Capt. Frank L. Wayne, county agent, Bernalillo County, Army.

NORTH CAROLINA

H. E. Alphin, Nash County agent.

R. R. Bennett, Pitt County agent.

W. Flake Bowles, assistant agent, Watauga County.

R. G. Broaddus, agricultural engineering specialist, Raleigh.

T. L. Brown, assistant agent, Pasquotank County.

Paul Choplin, Dare County agent.

H. L. Cook, assistant agent, Nash County.

Plese Corbett, Negro county agent, Alamance County.

W. A. Corpening, Haywood County agent.

F. E. Correll, assistant agent, Graham County.

P. M. Cos, assistant agent, Craven County.

H. H. Cummings, assistant agent, Robeson County.

Oscar W. Deyton, assistant agent, Wilson County.

S. H. Dobson, assistant agent, Polk County.

J. I. Eagles, assistant agent, Martin County.

Clarence Early, assistant agent, Anson County.

J. C. Ferguson, agricultural engineering specialist, Raleigh.

Paul P. Fish, assistant agent, Swain County.

John W. Fox, assistant editor, Raleigh.

O. R. Freeman, assistant agent, Lenoir County.

J. W. Green, specialist in land use planning, Raleigh.

W. A. Hash, assistant agent, Chatham County.

J. L. Heffner, assistant agent, Transylvania County.

W. A. Hylton, assistant agent, Guilford County.

D. E. Jones, agricultural engineering specialist, Raleigh.

J. C. Keith, assistant agent, Wake County.

W. H. Kimrey, assistant agent, Davie County.

J. C. King, assistant agent, Caswell County.

Eugene S. Knight, assistant editor, Raleigh.

S. B. Lacey, Jr., assistant agent, Graham County.

Margaret Lawhorne, home demonstration agent, Alleghany County.

Lester B. Laws, assistant agent, Cumberland County.

J. C. Lynn, district agent, Asheville.

George R. McColl, assistant agent, Catawba County.

E. H. Meacham, soil conservation specialist, Raleigh.

N. B. Nicholson, assistant agent, Alamance County.

W. J. Page, assistant agent, Caswell County.

Joe H. Palmer, assistant agent, Madison County.

D. L. Paschal, assistant agent, Haywood County.

J. W. Pou, assistant agent, Iredell County.

Jack Price, assistant agent, Iredell County.

Anne Priest, home demonstration agent, Lincoln County.

W. H. Pruden, assistant agent, Montgomery County.

H. D. Quessenberry, assistant agent, Ashe County.

C. B. Ratchford, farm management specialist, Raleigh.

F. W. Reams, assistant agent, Halifax County.

D. T. Redfern, assistant agent, Iredell County.

T. L. Reeves, assistant agent, Guilford County.

John L. Reitzel, assistant agent, Haywood County.

Joe B. Richardson, specialist in agricultural engineering, Raleigh.

J. T. Richardson, assistant agent, Vance County.

J. O. Rowell, specialist in entomology, Raleigh.

Maud K. Schaub, map planning specialist, Raleigh.

H. G. Snipes, assistant agent, Northampton County.

A. W. Soleman, Negro county agent, Bladen County.

L. M. Stanton, assistant agent, Nash County.

Mary Blanche Strickland, home demonstration agent, Tyrrell County.

C. D. Thomas, farm management specialist, Raleigh.

L. E. Thornton, assistant agent, Cleveland County.

L. W. Troxler, assistant agent, Stanly County.

V. G. Watkins, assistant agent, Durham County.

J. W. Webster, assistant agent, Lincoln County.

G. H. Wheeler, county agent (relocation work), Clay County.

S. L. Williams, assistant in animal husbandry (beef cattle), Raleigh.

W. F. Wilson, assistant agent, Rockingham County.

W. N. Wood, Rowan county agent.

(Continued next month)

■ D. W. LEE, Arkansas Negro movable-school agent, succumbed to a heart attack on June 29. Lee's sudden death brought to an end 12 years of service to his people, first as county agent in Jefferson County and then as movable-school agent. He worked faithfully and diligently to help Arkansas Negro farm families.

■ J. V. WEBB, until recently with the Soil Conservation Service at Spartanburg, S. C., has been appointed to a liaison position as Extension-SCS conservationist and will work in the Southern States, i. e., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. This liaison position is the one formerly held by Glenn E. Riddell, who is now a major in the United States Army.

The crop was harvested

An early start plus organization recruits 500 farm workers in Falmouth, Mass.

■ For many years the residents of the small village of Falmouth, Mass., between 4 and 5 thousand population, have been more interested in the trade of summer visitors than in the important industry of strawberry growing throughout the township, although 150 to 200 growers in the township produced about 400 acres of strawberries in 1943. Very few, if any, of the local businessmen realized that strawberry growing was a major enterprise in the vicinity.

Pickers for the annual harvest had been recruited by the growers from surrounding cities—Fall River, New Bedford, and others. The growers recruited, transported, and paid these out-of-town laborers, without any regard whatsoever to the local people. This type of help disappeared almost overnight when the war started.

Obviously, something had to be done if the berries were to be harvested and put on the market, so County Agent Bertram Tomlinson started about 2 months before the season began to recruit 1,000 pickers.

Mr. Tomlinson first got in touch with the chairman of the local board of trade.

Harvesting Committee Appointed

The chairman agreed to appoint a strawberry harvesting committee, made up of the people in the community rather than of the growers. This committee was made up of the local postmaster, chairman of the town's agricultural association, secretary of the board of trade, and several other men and women representing various local organizations. Under the guidance of Mr. Tomlinson, the committee considered itself a sort of manpower commission to solve the problem of obtaining pickers for the strawberry growers.

Further assistance came to this unique and effective organization from Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, rural sociologist of Columbia University and adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture. He was appointed emergency farm labor assistant by the Barnstable County Extension Service. Organization of this committee was but the first step in solving the problem. Subcommittees were appointed to handle publicity, transportation, school posters, and records for recruitment.

A publicity campaign made the people of the village of Falmouth strawberry-conscious. Articles regarding the seriousness of the situation appeared in the local newspaper and in other papers circulated in this area. Several circular letters, prepared by Mr. Tomlinson, were distributed wholesale by mail carriers to every family in the community. These letters emphasized the shortage of manpower and that the only way the crop could be harvested was by the full cooperation of local people. The food value of strawberries was stressed, and it was pointed out that to permit the fruit to rot on the vines would make a further shortage in our total food supply.

Several meetings were held with the local school teachers to acquaint them with the situation—one way to pass on to the boys and girls in school the information that pickers were needed.

The subcommittee on posters got in touch with the art teachers in the various schools and offered prizes of war stamps to boys and girls for the best posters on strawberry harvesting. A total of 168 posters was submitted. The best of these from each grade were placed in the windows of various merchants in the village. Some of the posters were very creditable and attracted considerable attention. Furthermore, they helped to impress the boys and girls that strawberry picking was their job in helping out in the war effort.

The publicity committee obtained a contribution of $50 from each of the four commission men who handled most of this fruit on the Boston market. The money was used to run full-page advertisements of a patriotic nature in the local papers just previous to the beginning of the harvest season. A large sign, 12 by 4 feet, requesting strawberry pickers was made and placed in front of the community hall. Announcements over the radio and at meetings of the various organizations in the community and personal contacts were used.

The county agent met with the growers to discuss picking problems. The first and normal reaction of these men was, that "We just can't use this type of help." When they were informed that no other help was available and the only way to get the crop picked was by using this inexperienced help, they began "to see the light." It was emphasized that they must be patient with these people, take considerable time to teach them just how to do the job, and do as much supervising as possible. At this meeting it was also agreed among the growers to pay 4 cents a quart for harvesting. This was the highest flat rate ever paid in the community, but the growers felt that, as the outlook for prices of berries was good, 4 cents would be satisfactory.

In this whole matter of recruiting local help to harvest this important crop many problems were involved. Most of the growers were relatively small producers and unaccustomed to handling large or difficult enterprises. Also, the majority of them were Portuguese and did not understand the English language very well. Many of them spoke in more or less broken English.

Committee Aids in Financing

In past years, the tickets given to the workers for each basket picked had been cashed at the end of the season. In 1943, this would hardly be possible because some workers did not pick through the whole season and therefore would desire their money immediately. Some farmers did not have cash enough to pay off all the pickers at once because they had not received their returns for the berries shipped. The harvest committee assisted in solving this problem by having some of the commission men underwrite the cashing of the tickets.

Another problem was, that the growers were very indefinite on the number of pickers they would want for any one day. This made it hard for the central office, which was doing the recruiting of workers. The problem was overcome somewhat by checking and rechecking, by use of the telephone, and visits just before the pickers were sent out to the farm.

A few days before the actual picking started, the emergency farm labor assistant and an interpreter made a careful survey of all the growers in the township. This was an important part of the working out of the daily plan of supplying pickers. These men obtained from each grower his estimate of the number of pickers he would need.

People from practically all walks of life in that community were recruited to help in this important enterprise—Boy Scouts, Sea Scouts, school teachers, boys and girls, society women, stenographers, wives of Army officers and of businessmen, college students, sailors, soldiers from the Antiaircraft Division and Amphibian Engineer Corps, and students from the Oceanographic Institute. This group totaled more than 500 who had never before picked berries. The best estimate obtainable is that there were only about 300 experienced pickers.

One Way

Produce vegetables cooperatively

Eight farmers in the Finchersville community of Butts County, Ga., who "teamed-up" this year to produce food for Victory are getting good results from their cooperation now, according to County Agent M. L. Powell.

Powell said today that these eight farmers have planted for market: Pole beans, 9 acres; bush beans, 12; squash, 13; crowder and black-eyed peas, 30; butterbeans, 25; eggplant, 5; cantaloup, 13; okra, 2; turnip greens, 5; watermelon, 6; sweetpotatoes, 15; peanuts, 20; collards, 1; and tomatoes, 3.

"Cooperating in the use of transportation and marketing is proving a big help to these men," according to Mr. Powell. "If one man does not have a load of his own, he finishes it out with produce from other members. Another advantage is that one man of the group can remain at the market almost every day necessary.

"These farmers have found that there is an art in selling produce. It must be fresh, graded according to size and shape, and packed in a suitable container."

Rates for machinery use

Many Kentucky farmers are hiring work done by tractors, combines, hay balers, corn pickers, and other equipment for the first time this year. To help owners arrive at rates to charge and to acquaint farmers with usual rates for hiring work done, the experiment station has issued a report on custom rates suggested for farm jobs. Much big machinery is used for such a short time that costs run high. In four of the best Kentucky counties, tractors were found to be used less than 10 days in a season; few were used 100 days. Where two-plow tractors were used 50 days in a year, the cost averaged $5.10 a day; where used only 17 days, the cost averaged $9.10. Where tractors were kept going an average of 98 days in a season, the daily cost dropped to $3.64.

Minutemen sound a warning

Arkansas minutemen saved their neighbors in Bradley County a loss in cotton last season by their prompt and efficient handling of information on the cotton leaf worm. On August 12, cotton leaf worms were reported in two localities in the county, and the next day all seven minutemen received a letter asking them to be on the alert. Cotton was still growing, and the need for worm control was imperative. Then, the minutemen went into action: they used rural telephones; they went by automobile, on horseback, or walked to see their neighbors. Word was passed on at Friday and Saturday night rural meetings. Warnings were read aloud at many Sunday school and church meetings.

The following Wednesday, August 19, 80 percent of the farmers had reported finding leaf worms before they had done any serious damage. Leaf worms were finally reported on 95 percent of the farms. Of these farms, 96 percent had used poison for worm control. Proof of the efficiency of the minutemen's warnings was seen in the local sale of calcium arsenate. Local stores sold 350 drums of arsenate on the first 3 days of warning, enough to supply poison for one-half of the cotton acreage in the county. In the first 7 days, about 750 drums of poison were sold.

Labor-saving plans

About 10,000 sets of plans for making labor-saving implements were supplied in 2 months in answer to Missouri farmers' requests. Implements made in largest number were buck rakes, hay stackers, lime spreaders, and field cultivators, all from salvaged parts of old machinery.

Haying in a hurry

Sixty-three businessmen and farmers from the Montezuma community in Poweshiek County, Iowa, recently put 25 tons of hay into the barn on the farm of Harry Mathes in 1 hour and 15 minutes. The hay was baled, and they did the hauling with 14 trucks and pickups. Most of the helpers previously had signed up with the U. S. Crop Corps and expressed their willingness to help with farm work in emergencies.

The emergency was real because Mr. Mathes had fractured his leg when a horse fell on him. Although his two daughters and his son did most of the farm work after the accident, they were handicapped by wet weather. So the use of these emergency volunteer workers saved the hay crop.

Farmers list fair rentals

Fair rent for a walking plow is 5 cents an hour. For a mower or grain seeder it's 15 cents. A hay rake costs 7 cents hourly, and a rubber-tired wagon a dime.

Those are just a few of the rental rates worked out by farmers themselves for the Polandi school district, Maple Grove, Shawano County, Wis., to encourage sharing of labor-saving machinery in this critical crop year.

The rates were developed because almost every farmer in the community could use machinery he doesn't have, but which a neighbor does. Yet the difficulty of setting fair rental values was discouraging farmers from trading back and forth.

The question came up at local neighborhood-leader meetings and was assigned to a production committee made up of Joseph Szprejda, Rob McGillivray, and Ed Malcheski.

Committeemen reported back with a complete rental list, specifically worked out for local farms. Even the use of a team and driver received an evaluation. It's worth 60 cents an hour, the farmers figured.

The most expensive equipment listed was a medium-size tractor operating either two plows, disk, three-section spring-tooth harrow, quackgrass digger, or silo filler. If the owner furnishes both fuel and driver, the arrangement costs $1.75 an hour.

An 8-foot grain binder should rent for $1 an hour, the group decided; and "quack" diggers, hay loaders, and fertilizer sowers are worth 25 cents each, hourly.

The single fertilizer distributor available in the community has been busy all spring, thanks to the rental-rate program, neighborhood leaders said.

County agents in every part of Wisconsin have received copies of the Shawano rates as a possible basis for similar local estimates.

Bombs on Tokyo

Hawaiian neighborhood leaders carried out a campaign known as Bombs on Tokyo, cooperating with the Office of the Military Governor. The purpose was to raise money from people of Japanese ancestry to buy bombs in answer to the execution of American flyers in Japan.

to Do It

Negro farmers step up production

On farms visited by Georgia Negro extension workers and neighborhood leaders in the first 6 months of 1943, farmers had 169,518 chickens, 36,019 hogs for pork, 6,088 turkeys, and 1,737 guineas; and 5,854 acres have been planted to gardens with a wider variety of vegetables growing than in previous years.

Farm folk also canned 24,544 containers of food products and sold $75,742.90 worth of milk, vegetables, beef, eggs, chickens, hogs, etc. Georgia Negro farmers collected 82,231 pounds of scrap rubber and iron and purchased $8,154.91 worth of war bonds and stamps.

Neighborhood leaders chosen by extension workers early in the year are working "hand in glove" with them in organizing communities for increased food and feed production. Of the 2,789 selected for this activity, 2,663 have made reports to their agents. They have held 1,012 neighborhood meetings, and agents have conducted 935 neighborhood demonstrations. Both extension workers and neighborhood leaders held 1,115 garden and 355 canning demonstrations.

4–H pigs pay

The 4–H pig chains have done more than anything else to improve the breeding of hogs in Alabama. The purpose of this work in Alabama is: (1) To teach the fundamentals of pork production to Alabama farm boys and girls, and (2) improve the quality of hogs.

The work is divided into the market-pig project and the pure-bred-gilt project. The market-pig project is designed for boys with limited experience. The 4–H Club member must own and feed out one or more pigs, depending on the amount of feed available. Supplement and pasture are recommended to reduce the amount of grain feed needed to finish the hogs for market. This project involves feeding, management, and marketing, and also offers an opportunity to discuss the type of hog required to suit market demands. In 1942, a total of 15,898 boys and girls enrolled in pig-club work, and 11,820 completed the project.

During the past year, considerable interest has also been shown in the pure-bred-gilt project, which is designed primarily for 4–H Club boys who have demonstrated their ability by making a success of the market-hog project. It has also served the purpose of supplying better-bred hogs to farmers who are interested only in commercial hog production. Each 4–H member has been required to give one gilt from the first litter to some other boy selected by the county agent.—*W. H. Gregory, Alabama husbandry specialist.*

Business closes at 4 o'clock

In Saline County, Mo., business houses in Marshall have agreed to close at 4 o'clock each afternoon, except Saturday, so that more townspeople will be able to work in the fields after business hours. Several men in the town who are past the age when they can be of much help with the work, have volunteered to provide cars for transporting workers. As the businessmen leave town about 4 in the afternoon and work until 8:30 or 9 o'clock, farmers are arranging to provide sandwiches and milk in the field about 6:30. In that county also, a women's division is being organized. These women will be available for work in the farm home, to assist in the preparation of food for workers, do canning or other work around the house. A merchant's committee is proving helpful in carrying on the campaign for farm workers there.

Share your pressure cooker

The "Share your pressure cooker" campaign is an activity of Washington neighborhood leaders, who took a survey to determine the present supply of pressure cookers and the need for them. These leaders then made arrangements for pooling the cookers available. In visiting their families, the leaders developed a great deal of interest in community canning centers.

Field days

The annual farm and home week in Louisiana was discontinued because of shortage of transportation and farm labor. Field days at various university experiment stations throughout the State during the summer served as a wartime substitute. Lectures, demonstrations, round-table discussions, and regular classes on timely topics were features of field day.

Pineapples bought cooperatively

Cooperative buying of pineapples for canning, a practice established in pre-ration-book days, has been flourishing in Texas.

Through the marketing committee of the Young County Home Demonstration Council, about 275 dozen pineapples were sold to more than 500 families in the county recently. The fruit was obtained at a cost of $3.50 a dozen. According to reports received by Ollyne Jeffries, county home demonstration agent, the 3,294 pineapples yielded approximately 12,000 pints of canned fruit. Each pineapple weighed from 4 to 7 pounds, the average exceeding 5 pounds in weight. The highest known yield was 60 pints from a dozen fruit.

Townspeople of Graham and Olney also benefited from the cooperative purchase. Their orders were taken by sector and block leaders of the OCD organization and by the Olney Chamber of Commerce. Recipes for preparation and preservation were distributed with the fruit.

Home demonstration club women in Stephens County bought 150 dozen pineapples during the last 10 days of May. The transaction was handled with the help of local merchants, and the county home demonstration agent gave assistance in canning the product to each club. Jones County club women had "pineapple chairmen" taking orders and money for cooperative purchases by women in 33 communities.

More cheese

A program was launched in the spring to help New York cheese makers increase their production. Last year, loss of skilled labor, truck-transportation tie-ups, and manufacturing problems resulted in failure to meet specifications for lend-lease purchases; but expert technicians from the experiment-station staff are helping to locate and correct these troubles this year.

In Missouri, too, a cheese program is under way. Fifty Missouri cheese factories are cooperating in an educational effort for better milk, cream, and cheese which will increase to maximum the proportion of their output grading high enough to be accepted for the fighting men of the United Nations.

Organizing for the harvest in Smith County, Tex.

■ Smith County's farm labor program quickly got past the talk and committee stage. In less than 3 weeks' time it could be expressed in crates of berries and bushels of beans.

Close cooperation among growers, buyers, canners, and townspeople especially, saved the berry crop. That meant Smith County farmers received about $3,000,000 which might easily have slipped from their fingers if the unpicked berries had fallen from the vines. It meant, too, that the fruit of 6,000 acres was saved to replenish Uncle Sam's wartime pantry.

And, what's more, it made people aware that if they could save blackberries, they could save peas and tomatoes and sweetpotatoes when the time came for everyone to lend a hand.

In the main, it was town and city people who furnished the necessary labor. Mayor Leon York of Lindale, a village of 820 people, set the pace by getting all the business firms to close on Tuesday and Thursday until the crop was harvested. Tyler, with a wartime population close to 40,000, recruits about 400 volunteer laborers daily; and the city fathers have agreed, "We'll close this town as tight as Dick's hat band any time the situation gets acute enough."

Saying that townspeople, in the main, have done the job should not imply that others haven't contributed. Farm people, whose working hours compare with those of soldiers in combat, have carried on with amazing endurance. And a few migratory workers who follow the harvests have pitched their tents and parked their trailer houses in the hills around Lindale. But where there previously have been 600 of them, this year there are only a third as many.

The man who is a master at obtaining cooperation is hard-working County Agricultural Agent C. R. Heaton. And he has been blessed with wholehearted assistance from his coworkers: Mary Sitton, county home demonstration agent; L. M. Hendley, assistant county agricultural agent; Fay Croslin, assistant county home demonstration agent, and the two Negro county extension agents, B. J. Pryor and Hattie G. Sneed.

Often 75 percent of the volunteers are Negroes, a higher percentage than the Negro population ratio. Mr. Heaton says that's indicative of the fine job done by the county's Negro agents.

When the campaign got under way, the Tyler papers, the Courier-Times and Morning Telegraph, carried stories daily on the need for farm laborers. The local radio station, KGKB, used a 15-minute Country Gentleman transcription on the labor program once a week. Spot announcements were given at intervals throughout the day. And the cooperative sheriff released a statement that he would arrest for vagrancy any able-bodied persons not at work. The Negro Ministerial Association used its own educational methods with excellent results.

Meanwhile, OCD block leaders in Tyler began a farm labor survey in the city which soon should be of added value in locating and recruiting workers. And Clifford P. Edwards and J. A. Stevens of the USES were showing the ropes to County Agent Heaton.

An individual case of how townspeople have saved the day will illustrate the simplicity and success of the program:

One Saturday in May, Mrs. J. K. Bateman, wife of a prominent dentist in Tyler, Tex., read in the paper that berry pickers were badly needed. She went to the telephone and offered her services to Mr. Heaton. He assured her that her services would be welcome and agreed to inform her later where she might go to help.

At the county labor meeting that same afternoon, Mr. Heaton remarked that a prominent Tyler woman had offered her services. Up popped Mrs. C. L. Duncan of the Hopewell community, member of the State Land Use Planning Committee and chairman of the Smith County Home Demonstration Council, and announced that she would like to hire that first volunteer. And, furthermore, she hoped the Tyler woman would bring a couple of carloads of her friends. County Agent Heaton passed the word along.

Three times a week the women came, sometimes one carload of them, sometimes three. They didn't ride the big trucks, as they first had to get their menfolks off to work and a few household duties performed, so often it was 10 o'clock before they reached the fields. It was growing hot by that time, but they didn't complain about the heat, the sand, the wasp stings, or spilled drinking water.

"At first I believed they thought it just a lark," Mrs. Duncan confesses, "but they humbled me. Yes, they crowded us farm folks. We had to hump to keep up with them. Having them on the farm has been one of the richest experiences of my life."

A sociologist might be able to evaluate the program in terms of improved rural-urban relations.

Machinery redistributed at auctions

■ Oren Johnson, Vernon County, Wis., agent, is a director of the Viroqua Chamber of Commerce, and at one of its meetings last spring he suggested a machinery-redistribution auction.

Other directors agreed. They had seen idle machinery on some farms and heard how badly needed it was on other farms.

The Chamber of Commerce went ahead to arrange a sale, and County Agent Johnson helped to locate more than 200 pieces of idle machinery. Clerks and auctioneers donated their services, and farmers came in from all the nearby area.

The auction occupied one afternoon and carried on into the next. Machinery which needed extensive repairs sold almost as quickly as newer pieces. Farmers showed how badly they needed labor-saving field equipment.

Vernon County plans another sale before harvest, with harvesting machinery on the auction block.

Meanwhile, Milwaukee County neighborhood leaders carried on a similar venture. County Agent R. C. Swanson helped to direct it, but neighborhood leaders brought the equipment together, got in touch with nearby farmers, and did the general planning.

The Milwaukee sale also helped to redistribute about 200 pieces of equipment and was so successful that a later one is planned.

Milwaukee will schedule its next sale in the evening, Swanson reports, to reduce interference with farm work.

Farm families read neighborhood "leave at homes"

Nearly all of the farm families interviewed in May in Mineral County, W. Va., who had received from their neighborhood leader the leaflet, Produce Your Own Food, had read it. About three-fifths of the families reported making some use of the leaflet. One-half said the page entitled, "Grow Food—It's Ammunition," helped them to decide to try raising more food; one-third planned to use the food conservation plan; one-fourth said the food guide helped them to plan how much food they needed; and one-fifth planned their gardens by it.

This was the first "leave-at-home" material given out by neighborhood leaders in the county. It was well prepared and rated high on the leaflet check list. Principles of leaflet simplification and readability were followed in its preparation. Even so, the page on How To Use the Food Guide was rather difficult reading for many families. Those who read only part of the leaflet were inclined to skip this page, which contained a comparatively difficult sentence. During the interviews two difficult phrases in this sentence were checked to determine how well the families understood them. Forty-two percent did not understand the phrase "equivalent number" in the sentence, "After determining the *equivalent number* of adults in the family, *figure in whole numbers,* not fractions, using the next higher whole number." Forty percent did not understand the phrase, "figure in whole numbers" in this sentence.

A third of the families did not understand the word "essential" in "If it is impossible to produce some of the *essential* foods such as milk or eggs, try to grow more green leafy vegetables, more soybeans, and use more whole-grain cereals to substitute in part for them." In spite of careful attention to the simplification of literature, difficult words and phrases will creep in.

The 14 neighborhoods selected for study were scattered widely over the county and located in poor and better farming areas, former mining sections, narrow creek valleys, bottomland and mountain hollows. About half of the 70 families interviewed had received the leaflet. The neighborhood leaders did not give it to families they thought would not read it. Those who received the leaflet were accustomed to reading nearly twice as many magazines as those who did not receive it.

One leader, who was a friend of the 12 families he was chosen to reach and who was familiar with their habits, said, "The people in these 'hollas' are not much interested in new things. It's hard to get them to do different." Visits to the families supported his observation. The situation is not sufficiently encouraging to give him the incentive to walk 9 miles to cover his half of the neighborhood. However, because of his central location and friendly and progressive attitude, the families often come to him for help and to visit. This leader's help is mostly in the way of service, although to some families, providing information is a fruitful function. For example, members of a young family that recently moved into the neighborhood came to him for help in running a farm. The leader is able to give them many practical tips.

Mineral County is 100 percent organized for neighborhood-leader work with a man and woman leader in each neighborhood. Usually, the man covers one-half of the neighborhood, the woman the other.

For instance, Mr. W. is responsible for reaching 6 of the 13 families in his neighborhood, where he and his wife have lived 14 years. He has visited all his families. They have received the leaflet, Produce Your Own Food, and have read and made use of it. Mr. W. thinks they understand the neighborhood-leader system rather well and appreciate his help because he calls their attention to wartime jobs.

Before being selected as a neighborhood leader, Mr. W. had participated in extension work, but never as a leader. He says his leadership work takes considerable, "but not too much," time. To reach all his families requires walking 6 miles. He lives in an isolated section about 2 miles from the main-traveled road. Mr. W. has no car or radio and does not take a daily newspaper. He said that except for reading three magazines, about the only outside contact he has is through the neighborhood-leader material mailed to him. This material, which is much appreciated, has helped him to keep in touch with wartime activities. He would like more neighborhood-leader literature and more visits from extension agents.

This study, NEIGHBORHOOD "LEAVE-AT-HOMES," by Fred Frutchey, of the Federal Extension Service, and Walter Gumbel and other West Virginia Extension Service staff members, has not been published.

Similar studies on the simplification of leaflets used by neighborhood leaders in North Carolina and Georgia were reported in the July and August issues of THE REVIEW. Plans are being made to interview farm people in other States, to get their reactions to simplified extension leave-at-homes.

Problems of Texas Negro agents studied

In developing their extension programs and organization, three-fourths of the 80 men and women Negro extension agents studied in Texas said they had difficulty in obtaining the cooperation of the farm people; in securing help from local officers, leaders and parents; and in selecting local leaders. Other problems included: Planning a program to provide for adequate food, clothing, and shelter for Negro farm people; improving health and sanitation facilities; and helping croppers and tenants to improve their situations.

Problems encountered by two-thirds of the Negro agents in supervising and carrying out their programs were: Developing definite plans to follow; planning demonstrations with adults and getting them to carry out demonstrations according to plans; carrying out a live-at-home program, such as growing more and better gardens, and producing adequate dairy and poultry products and meat; building, remodeling, and repairing homes and outhouses; getting farmers to practice better land use and to grow more feed and increase the farm income; working through organizations and placing more responsibility on people; and writing news stories and circular letters.

In carrying out their 4-H Club work, two-thirds of the Negro agents reported difficulty in arranging details and in guiding club meetings; training 4-H Club leaders in subject matter; keeping up 4-H Club members' interest in the work and encouraging them to complete their projects; increasing 4-H Club enrollment; and obtaining greater interest of parents in club work.

Two-thirds of the Negro extension agents had considerable difficulty in understanding how to analyze and evaluate the results of their extension activities, and in obtaining accurate records to show progress with adults.—A STUDY OF EXTENSION WORK WITH NEGROES IN TEXAS, *by Erwin H. Shinn, Federal Extension Service. Texas Ext. Serv. Pub., 1943.*

The once over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

1944 PRODUCTION GOALS are in the wind at the Department of Agriculture. Commodity committees, after careful study, have prepared tentative goals which were presented to the Department Goals Committee late in August and which will be discussed and revised at State conferences in October.

A WOMEN'S LAND ARMY TOUR through the Northeast would strengthen anyone's faith in the ability of the American people to meet their problems. Thousands of city women are working in orchards and vegetable fields for the first time, picking apples, peaches, or tomatoes in the hot sun for 8 to 10 hours daily. They are college girls, school teachers, business girls on vacation, and professional women who surprise the farmers with their ability to "take it" day after day. The farmers like their intelligence, their determination, and their spirit. They say: "The best greenhorns I ever had"; "I don't know what we should have done without them"; or "I don't know about women farm workers in general, but the girls I have are exceptional." Such camps as Pitman, in New Jersey; Mil-Bur, Maryland; Southington, Connecticut; or Lubec, Maine, dedicated to war service on the food front, are an inspiration.

THE WLA TRAINING COURSE for year-round workers at Farmingdale Agricultural Institute, Farmingdale, N. Y., is now being sponsored by the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, which recruited the women for the September session. The 4-week course gives some training in poultry, dairy, and general farm work, besides conditioning the women for hard farm work. The 45 graduates now working on farms are making good. Their work and their spirit are a credit to the Women's Land Army. These pioneers are setting a high standard for those who follow them.

MORE THAN TEN MILLION TONS OF FOOD was produced in Victory Gardens this season; but it is not enough to meet the need for health-protecting vegetables, which will be even greater in 1944. The Department Victory Garden Committee, meeting with representatives of OCD, OPA, and the Office of Education, August 5, recommended that the goal be set higher in 1944, with every farm and every rural residence, wherever climate and water supplies permit, growing a garden. Those attending the meeting pointed out the better fertilizer situation and the plentiful supply of seed as an added incentive for gardening next year, but recommended that attention be given to a better supply of garden tools. State garden conferences were advocated for this fall to include State and regional representatives of Government agencies and representatives of private, trade, and educational agencies. These conferences would clear objectives, agree on a program, and set goals for farm and town gardens, as well as make plans for cooperative work in attaining these goals.

DATES FOR THE OUTLOOK conference have been set for the week of October 18, when State extension economists, farm-management specialists, home-management specialists, and other State workers will meet with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture to study the situation as it bears on the farm and the farm home.

FIVE REGIONAL TWO-DAY MEETINGS were arranged in Florida instead of the usual State-wide meeting of the State Council of Home Demonstration Work. Built around the theme, "Planning to meet the needs of the home and community in wartime," the program included reports on achievement, discussions on the future functioning of home demonstration councils, food for Florida families, home resources, and wartime responsibilities in general. The meetings were held at Camp McQuarrie, Miami, Largo, Tallahassee, and Bonifay, August 9 through 27.

DESTRUCTIVE COTTON INSECTS are the field for war action by Texas and Oklahoma young 4-H war-emergency reporters on cotton-insect pests. These reporters were selected by county agents in Oklahoma in the ratio of 1 to every 1,000 acres of cotton. Information on five fields are sent in weekly by the reporter, who examines them for the presence of boll weevils, flea hoppers, bollworms, leaf worms, and other insects. For the week ending July 31, reports were received from 413 Texas farms in 63 counties well distributed over the entire cotton-growing area. Such information is proving valuable for local control measures, and is being forwarded to Washington for incorporation in regional and national surveys.

SAVING MONEY, LABOR, AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS is the aim of the upper Mississippi Valley forecasting service, whose cooperators have planted infected seed potatoes and carefully watched them for appearance of late blight. The reports are sent weekly to Dr. I. E. Melhus at Ames, Iowa, who summarizes them and sends weekly air-mail reports to all the States in the area, thus making it possible to spray and dust with strategic copper when and if absolutely necessary. This is a cooperative arrangement between the extension services and experiment stations of the upper Mississippi Valley and will continue until frost.

RED CROSS RECEIVES A PRIZE LAMB from the Eggli boys, Emil and Floyd, of Tremonton, Utah, in their fourth year as 4-H sheep-club members. The Hampshire lamb was sold at the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show at North Salt Lake and brought $36.85, the third-highest price for any sheep sold at the show. The check was forwarded to the Box Elder County Red Cross.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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On the Calendar

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, North Atlantic Section, Belmont-Plaza Hotel, New York, N. Y., September 27–28.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, October 2.

Child Health and Welfare Exposition, New York, week of October 11.

National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6–14.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 OCTOBER 1943 NO. 10

Plan for meeting 1944 war food needs

■ Farmers set their sights on 1944 war food production goals while the consuming public organizes to make the most of its share of that food.

November is the time when Americans are accustomed to give thanks for the harvest; and it is a good time to talk about the food supply. This year, the second largest crop on record is being harvested, while production of livestock products far greater than at any previous time will give us another new record in food production. After putting in long hours bringing in the beans, tomatoes, potatoes, hay, wheat, or apples many thousands of city and town people have a new respect for the food they eat and the farmer who grows it. Because of the wholehearted help given by everyone, city and country, it looks as if little food is going to waste; the 1943 crops are ready to fight for freedom.

Even as the 1943 crops are brought to market, plans are being made to meet the 1944 war food needs. The needs of the armed forces, of civilians, of allies fighting on the front lines, and other needs have been presented to the War Food Administration. These combined needs have been weighed against the agricultural resources of the country and production goals set for the Nation.

This month, meetings are being held in every State to study these national goals and formulate State goals. Called by the War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, the various Government agencies interested in food production will be represented at the conference. Extension directors and representatives from the district agents, State staffs of specialists, and extension editorial offices will help formulate the State goals and plans for meeting them. The USDA War Board chairman will act as chairman.

The goals decided upon in October will represent the determination of the maximum contribution the State can make to wartime food, fiber, or oil-crop production, bearing in mind the over-all needs of the Nation. Information on conservation practices, price policies, loan rates, and other helps to production will be available for use at the State meetings.

National food needs call for planting a record total of about 380 million acres in crops and, at the same time, maintaining the production of meat, dairy products, and eggs at high levels for 1944. "Attainment of these goals requires the cooperation of every farmer in an all-out national effort to meet record demands for food, which are still increasing," comments War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

The responsibility of extension agents is to see that every farmer understands the war food needs and his part in meeting his county and State war food goals. Help with the problems of increasing production through greater efficiency, better control of disease, or ways of bringing in needed farm labor will continue to occupy a big place on the extension program. The announcing of the local goals will mark the beginning of the 1944 production program.

November marks the culmination of the food-fights-for-freedom campaign to make the best use of the food available for civilians. It is planned that every community will have citizens' committees to carry the message, "Produce * * * Share * * * Conserve * * * and Play Square," to every family. Extension agents are responsible for the campaign in rural areas. As members of the local organization, they are enrolling rural families as food fighters for freedom.

Close ranks and move ahead

MARVIN JONES, War Food Administrator

■ Our task on the food front—that of meeting the needs of our fighting men, our civilians, our allies, and of helping the people of liberated countries—grows steadily larger. Yet, if we plan wisely and work together smoothly, I believe that we can meet the essential demands upon our food supply. Much was done in winning this year's battle of food. We must not allow any of the good work already done to be lost, and we must start now looking ahead to next year. We cannot afford any lost time now. We must close ranks and move ahead.

Since I became War Food Administrator, I have come to realize even more keenly than before the great contribution that Extension Service people throughout the country are making to our wartime food program. The work they have done already is one of the major factors in the progress we have made up to this time. That same kind of cooperation will be indispensable to the success of the still greater efforts that lie ahead.

Our main aims are to produce the largest possible amounts of essential war foods, to see that they are processed and are used where they will do the most toward bringing victory. Both in Washington and in the field, the work is being carried forward by the organization which already had been built up at the time I assumed the responsibilities of food administrator. I am fortunate in having the services of such an effective staff.

As you know, there is the closest working relationship between the War Food Administration and the Cooperative Extension Service. The farm-labor program is an outstanding example, and I wish to congratulate Extension on the work it has done already in this important and difficult field. For farm labor, as for other fields, the working relationships which have been followed successfully in the past are being continued.

Using modern methods in a modern world

A. H. WARD, District Agent, South Carolina

■ We are more and more impressed with the immense amount of work which agents and farmers must do to win the war. There must be increased acreages of food and feed crops, improved pastures, more fall grain, more fall gardens, more livestock, better nutrition, more conservation, and more cooperative marketing. It almost staggers us.

How can we do all the things demanded of us in the war effort? Some agents answer: "We'll get busy on the radio, or newspapers, or circular letters." Others say: "I'll get busy and visit individually just as many farmers as possible." All of these are helpful, but will they reach enough farmers?

Leadership Plan Used 3 Years Ago

In the early days of the Extension Service, practically all work was done on the basis of individual contact. It had to be done that way then, but now that method of service is too slow and antiquated. Requests for help must be met, of course; but we cannot reach every farm home through individual visits, and every farm home must be reached in the war effort. In other words, I do not believe we can do a satisfactory job without the full use of the voluntary neighborhod leadership plan.

For 3 years we have used the voluntary leadership plan for conducting extension work in South Carolina with varying degrees of success in different counties. This instrument for doing extension work was not adopted as a war measure, for we were not then in the war. But there was a great need for increased food production and "Better Farm Living." It was for this reason that we initiated the plan. It was believed that by using local leaders in the various communities and neighborhoods of a county that extension agents could multiply their efforts by reaching a greater number of farm people.

Now it is time for the agents to ask themselves whether, as a result of using this plan, more gardens have been planted, more food and feed crops put in, more war food crops grown, more lime added to the soil, more scrap iron and rubber salvaged.

Has the agent noticed a development of rural leadership in his county? I believe that where the neighborhood leadership plan has been given a fair trial, the answer is, yes, and that, therefore, the plan is worth while.

Some day the war will be over. None of us can realize just what kind of mess this world will be in. When the postwar period comes, many staggering problems will confront us.

In talking about the changes to come in agriculture, we usually discuss the need for cooperatives. How can we be successful in the development of cooperative marketing without first developing rural leadership? Our progress in agriculture will be limited and very slow without farm leaders, and we cannot develop these leaders without the voluntary leadership plan.

It is easier to talk about the importance of the plan than to actually set up active community and neighborhood leaders in a county. Not only is it hard to do, but it is so easy not to do. There just isn't any easy way to do effective extension work.

Neighbors Are Willing Workers

It takes tact and diplomacy on the part of extension workers to properly handle these leaders. No agent has 100 or 200 farm leaders anxious to work and spend their money going to see their neighbors. But every agent has farmers who, when they know that they have been chosen the leaders and have a responsibility to their neighbors and that they are being asked to do only important tasks, will be willing to do a reasonable amount of personal work.

Leaders ought to be made to feel that they are leaders. About once a month, a letter should be mailed to voluntary leaders only. Once or twice a year, they should receive a personal visit from the agent who lets them know that they are being visited because they are leaders and that their assistance is appreciated. These leaders also deserve to have a report from time to time, showing not only their neighborhood accomplishments but the accomplishments of their communities and county as well. It should be remembered that these leaders can be as easily overworked as underworked.

My experience is that this voluntary leadership plan and better farm living program furnish a splendid opportunity for county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents to coordinate their activities into a unified program, and this working together helps to do an effective job.

An effective job with voluntary leaders also depends on training the leaders. They, too, must have something to teach and know how to teach it. There is no more effective way to train leaders than with the good old extension stand-by—the demonstration. Meetings of community and neighborhood leaders offer a splendid opportunity to conduct a simple demonstration. It may be just the difference between No. 1 and cull potatoes or how to mix feed or how to can food, but it will make an indelible impression.

Most extension workers have dreams of leaving a monument as a mark of efficient work in a county. Some will leave as a monument vast areas of improved pastures, or purebred livestock, or increased crop yields, or beautified homes. A most lasting monument would be a well-organized county with neighborhood leaders in every nook and corner of the county—energetic minutemen who stand ready to assist their neighbors in any worth-while campaign for rural improvement.

The Extension Service is experiencing a rather rapid turn-over in personnel. If you were a new agent going into a county for the first time, would you rather go into a county in which your predecessor had fully developed the rural leadership or one in which the rural leaders had not yet been discovered?

Yes, the voluntary leadership plan demands hard work and patience, but it pays dividends in better farm living and in furthering the war food production. Eternal diligence is the price of success.

One-fifth of Nation's wheat

By extreme measures, Kansas has saved a record wheat crop, more than 150,000,000 bushels—one-fifth of the Nation's supply. Farm women, town girls, high-school boys, and older men had to help hard-pressed farmers do it, many of them working 18 hours a day.

In Mitchell County, for example, 2,000 extra workers were needed immediately on June 27. Urged by Governor Schoeppel and the Extension Service, all local organizations pitched in. The Beloit Chamber of Commerce alone placed more than 1,000 telephone calls asking nearby workers to help. Homes were canvassed. Practically every businessman was signed up. More than 800 extra helpers were soon at work. About 350 local businessmen turned their stores and offices over to the women and went into the fields. Farmers were able to plant and cultivate the crop, but without their city helpers they could not possibly have harvested it.

Full speed ahead on Mississippi gardens

■ In spite of an unfavorable gardening year, 402,164 Victory Gardens in Mississippi have produced an unprecedented quantity of fresh vegetables in 1943, and this production is continuing "full speed ahead" with more fall gardens being planted than ever before, reports R. O. Monosmith, extension horticulturist.

Mississippi Victory Garden goals in numbers of gardens planted have been surpassed, according to reports from 82 county extension offices. Final estimates are 314,227 farm gardens and 87,937 town gardens, a total of 402,164. This is an increase over 1942 of 28,000 farm and 45,000 town gardens.

New Victory Gardeners experienced trying times in getting their vegetables ready to be harvested, but a cat with newborn kittens was never prouder than thousands of men and women over the State who grew a garden for the first time.

A home demonstration agent received an urgent appeal over the telephone from a "first-timer" to "please come over to my house and show me the difference between a weed and a cabbage."

Indications of the widespread interest in fall gardens are shown in the 175,000 requests received by the Mississippi Extension Service for Circular 121, entitled "Why, Where, What, When, How of the Fall Victory Garden." This circular is available at all county agents' offices. During the months of January through June 1943, the Extension Service distributed 270,000 monthly garden guides, 75,000 circulars on Grow a Victory Garden, and 20,000 Year-Round Garden bulletins. Many county extension workers have supplied daily and weekly garden notes through their local newspapers.

Quantity, quality, and variety were all found in the gardens. Fifty-one county garden shows were held in May and June. The Newton County show contained 1,300 plates of vegetables; Warren County show received 300 blue ribbons for quality plates of vegetables; garden leaders in Covington, Tippah, Alcorn, Leflore, Bolivar, and Adams Counties each had more than 40 varieties of vegetables in their club exhibits.

Home demonstration garden leaders have shown the value of hybrid sweet corn this year to thousands of gardeners. They have assisted in the introduction of many new varieties of vegetables to improve the diet of our people.

"Shoot to kill" has been the slogan used in the successful insect-control campaign. United effort in this war was exemplified by the work of Mrs. McBride, Jones County garden leader, when she persuaded her two neighbors each to buy a third share in a $12 rotary dust gun to be used in fighting the Mexican bean beetle. The beetles didn't have a chance.

Gardening depends upon individual initiative for final success, but organizations within the towns and cities of the State have been of great assistance to the individual gardener.

The Natchez Junior Chamber of Commerce, for example, obtained teams and plow hands to plow 87 garden plots within the city limits. An implement dealer in Greenville furnished a small garden tractor for plowing more than 200 gardens in that city.

The Hinds County extension office, working with the local OCD, enrolled 6,000 in the Victory Garden program and supplied them with literature. Meridian and Hattiesburg followed a similar plan with outstanding success.

Tenant families in the Delta have been encouraged in growing better gardens in many ways. Mrs. B. E. McCarty has given personal supervision to 56 tenant families on the Pillow Plantation in Leflore County. Will Pillow, plantation owner, is giving $25 each month to the family having the best garden for the month. This system of reward is being used by many Delta planters.

One of the 314,227 farm gardens in Mississippi. Besides the farm gardens there are 87,937 town gardens and 400 municipal gardens.

4–H Clubs take stock

4–H Club members—1,700,000 strong—are getting ready for a National 4–H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6–14. Nationally during that week a report of 4–H Clubs will be made to the Nation, and national recognition will be given to their war record of food production and conservation. Members who have fed one or more fighters in 1943 will get special honors. National 4–H Achievement Week is not only the culmination of thousands of 4–H achievement days but in many States is the time to reorganize clubs and set 1944 goals.

4–H Club sponsors VFV

The Montpelier Center 4–H Girls Club of Montpelier Center, Vt., invited all the Victory Farm Volunteers from the town of East Montpelier, of which Montpelier Center is a part, to a get-acquainted party. The party was a cooperative affair in that Wilma Schaefer, local leader of the Montpelier Center Club and, incidentally, a very strong former 4–H Club member; Ruth Thompson, former leader and youth supervisor, Washington County; and Pauline Rowe, county 4–H Club leader of Washington County planned the event.

Cooperative action helps Texas feeders

G. D. EVERETT, County Agent, Erath County, Tex.

Unloading the ninety-fourth car of wheat. Three cars came in at the same time at Stephenville when this one was unloaded. The scales, in the doorway, are loaded with eight sacks of wheat. The county agent is at the extreme left.

■ Erath County, Tex., has ordered and unloaded 113 cars of Government wheat cooperatively during the past 12 months for more than 1,700 feeders, at a great saving to these feeders. The opportunity to get the feed at reduced cost was a lifesaver.

The Commodity Credit Corporation started the wheat-selling program during the spring of 1942. Ten feeders in Erath County met the first part of May, ordered, and paid cash for 48,000 pounds of feed wheat, thinking that this amount would be the minimum required for a carload. A number of dealers were asked to handle this wheat but declined. The feeders then asked their county agent to help to finish out the 90,000 pounds needed to fill the car. This was soon done, so the first car was ordered in the name of one of the feeders. It arrived in June 1942. The same system of ordering was used at both Stephenville, the county seat, and Dublin.

The question of how best to get the information about the wheat to other feeders in Erath County was solved when the chairman of the County Agriculture Victory Council suggested that the community and neighborhood Victory leaders be used. This plan was successful, as shown by the number of cars ordered and the fact that 75 percent of these leaders ordered wheat themselves.

Someone had to handle the collection for all of this wheat, so a representative of a national bank at Stephenville and one at Dublin was interviewed and convinced that this feed program was a good one. The feeders would leave their cash, check, or collateral with these bankers, who kept the orders in rotation for the group. The bill of lading with drafts attached were always sent to these banks, which paid off.

The 45 feeders who had wheat in each car were notified by post card or telephone as soon as it arrived, and very few of the feeders failed to get word in time to unload the wheat before the 2 days for unloading expired. Many rural mail carriers were buyers of this feed wheat themselves and knew the importance of the feeders getting their cards on time. Only one car was late in unloading, and that was because of a rodeo's being in town. Few cars weighed short, for only one-half pound was allowed for sacks to cover shrinkage.

Labor for unloading was one of the great problems, but this was partly solved by the feeders' bringing their own help most of the time. The average of 2,000 pounds of a carload ordered by each feeder did not take long to sack. A county cooperative, the Feed Wheat Association, was formed. This association charged an average of about 5 cents a 100 pounds above the delivered cost for assistance at the car in weighing, checking, and some labor of unloading. The labor bill was about the only expense, for those in charge were old-fashioned and wrote a letter in time instead of telegraphing.

The feeders knew the value of wheat in the poultry grain ration, but had not fed it to other livestock. The Government, during the harvest of the 1942 crop of wheat, was asking that this wheat be fed to get it out of the way so that more could be produced. H. H. Williamson, at that time Director of the Extension Service, Texas A. & M. College, realized the importance of wheat as livestock feed and had his specialists in all the livestock branches write up the best formula they knew. This was printed in a two-page circular and sent to each of the feeders in Erath County who ordered wheat. Of this wheat, 50 percent was fed to chickens and turkeys, 30 percent to growing and fattening hogs, and 15 percent to dairy cattle; 4 percent was used for growing and fattening beef and sheep, and 1 percent fed to work stock and breeding horses.

Wheat Fed to Lambs and Pigs

One 4-H Club boy, using whole wheat as grain, fattened-out four lambs that topped the market. Protein cake feed was short this past winter, so one feeder obtained fine results from his ewes by feeding them one-half pound of whole wheat a head every other day and one-half pound of peanut hay every other day. Each of these was fed on the ground, as the weather was open most of the winter, but the feeds could have been made available profitably in troughs if the ground had been damp, because of the saving in price.

Another feeder started his 11-pig litter at 3 weeks old on one-half ground wheat and one-half ground home-grown maize in one part of a self-feeder, with one-half soybean meal and one-half meat scraps (he could not obtain tankage) in the other part. The pigs went to market at 5 months and 3 days old; their total weight was 2,750 pounds, an average of 250 pounds. Another feeder is giving his breeding horses whole wheat, a feed suggested by a number of

horse breeders in other parts of the country.

This 9,170,000 pounds of wheat shipped in cooperatively was in addition to feed produced within the county. One feeder bought wheat to make the ration better when he produced 25,000 pounds of combined maize. Another, last fall, remarked that he must be a "little off," for he was buying feed wheat although he had more than 100 loads of corn in his field at that time. All this wheat tested more than 13 percent in protein; and it helped out in making the ration stronger in protein, of which the county was short.

Better farm management turns out more food

■ As a result of an intensive farm-improvement program, 20 representative Tennessee farmers were able to increase their total production by 35 percent in 1941 and 42 percent in 1942 as compared with 1940, with no additional land and with a declining labor force.

Some of the changes in the management of these 20 farms which made possible such a great increase in production were greatly increased use of lime and phosphates; increased acreages of small grains, vegetables, potatoes, and oil crops; increased use of machinery, and improved feeding and management of livestock.

Farmers, the Tennessee Extension Service, and the Tennessee Valley Authority participated in this program. It included assistance to farmers by extension workers in developing improved farm management plans, and the use of liberal quantities of lime and phosphates in putting the plans into effect. The Tennessee Valley Authority provided phosphatic fertilizers, on a demonstration basis, for this purpose.

These 20 farms are representative as to size, soil types, and types of farming of the valley of east Tennessee, the Highland Rim of middle Tennessee, and the eastern half of west Tennessee, where soils are generally in need of lime and phosphates. These farmers began farm unit test demonstrations in 1940. The 20 farms contained an average of 74 acres of cleared land per farm and employed an average of 1 extra worker for every 3 farms, in addition to the farm operator himself. They were selected for study from among other test-demonstration farms without any knowledge of or regard for their progress as test demonstrations.

Although a little less labor (in terms of months but not necessarily in terms of hours or energy) was employed on these farms in 1941 and 1942 than in 1940, their production of all farm products was increased in 1941 and 1942 about three times as much as was the production of the average farm in the State. In 1940, their production per acre and per farm worker was approximately the same as that of the State as a whole.

Twenty-seven pounds of calcium metaphosphate containing 18 pounds P_2O_5, made available by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 340 pounds of ground limestone were applied to hay and pasture crops on these farms per acre of cleared land per year. In addition, commercial fertilizers containing about 8 pounds P_2O_5 and substantial quantities of potash and nitrogen were purchased per cleared acre per year. More fertilizers were purchased in 1941 and in 1942 than in 1940. The total quantities of phosphates and lime applied on these farms per cleared acre during the 3-year period were about four times and two and one-half times, respectively, the average quantities applied per cleared acre in the State as a whole.

These farms were about average with respect to farm machinery—that is, most of them had wagons, plows, one-horse cultivators, mowers, and rakes. However, of the 20 farms only 13 had disk harrows, 9 had grain drills, 3 had binders, 1 had a manure spreader, 2 had trucks, and 1 had a tractor in January 1940. During the 3-year period, 2 tractors, 1 truck, 2 manure spreaders, and 2 binders were purchased by the 20 farmers. None had or bought combines. In addition, the volume of hauling and machine work hired, such as feed grinding and combining, was increased from $30 per farm in 1940 to $37 in 1941 and $53 in 1942. Their purchases of farm machinery were probably heavier than those of the average farmer of the State during the 1940–42 period; and their use of combines, feed mills, and such equipment on a custom basis probably increased a great deal more than that of all farmers of the State.

Not only was more feed produced and fed, but livestock production per unit of feed fed was increased as a result of better-balanced rations, improved quality of feeds and pastures, and improved management of livestock. The number of cows and hens was increased by about 20 percent during the 3-year period; the number of calves raised was increased by about one-third; the quantity of milk sold was more than doubled; the calves were grown to heavier weights; the number of eggs sold was nearly doubled; and the volume of poultry meat sold was doubled. Hog marketings increased by more than 50 percent.

The total quantities of feeds bought per farm in 1940 were about the same as the average quantities per farm in the entire State in 1939 but increased greatly in 1941 and 1942. The increased quantities of purchased feeds consisted almost entirely of high-protein concentrates.

Greatly increased acreages of fall-seeded cover crops (particularly small grains, crimson clover, alfalfa, and vetch) increased numbers of livestock, increased quantities of feeds on hand, and improved pastures add materially to the prospects for food production and farm incomes on these farms in the future.

Saving a bumper hay crop

To meet the call for record milk production in the face of a shortage of dairy feed, the farmers of St. Croix County, Wis., have planted record hay crops. But the boys and hired men who used to bring in the hay are at the battle front or working in war industries; 2,000 of them are at the fighting front, so County Agent L. J. Stahler got busy.

Workers had to be found to harvest the hay. In the 12 villages (none over 2,400) 3 men were appointed as leaders, with 8 or 10 captains working under them. Each captain had from 4 to 10 men to help him, and this group visited every home in the county to find out who could work and when.

Harvesttime came around, and they were ready. Baldwin, the county seat, a town of 900 people, sent 80 men into the fields—storekeepers, doctors, feed dealers, hardware merchants, and other businessmen. Other villages each sent from 40 to 60 men. They went to work at noon and worked until dark, which is 9 o'clock in Wisconsin. Another group started work at 3 o'clock and worked until 9. Farm women drove the tractors and hay loaders; town women kept the stores and offices and did the work of the town men while they helped with the haying. Retired farmers living in town came back to boss the job. More than 700 extra laborers worked in the hayfields. The 80,000 acres of hay in the county was saved.

Arkansas moves the crops to market

■ Arkansas' Victory foods have continued to move to market on schedule this summer in spite of the manpower shortage, reports Walter M. Cooper, State supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Program.

Food crops that have been harvested on schedule since the organization of the farm labor program include strawberries, peaches, beans, spinach, blackberries, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, and cucumbers.

On a State-wide basis, the labor recruitment and placement program is now functioning through county labor committees, composed of farm men and women representative of the principal farming areas and crops in the county. Activities general throughout the State include the recruitment of workers through county farm labor placement centers, the maximum utilization of all available labor through rapid transfer of workers from farm to farm as jobs are completed, the closing of stores on designated days so that townspeople can assist with crop harvesting during the peak season, house-to-house and farm-to-farm recruiting by block leaders and minutemen, and the cooperation of ministers, school teachers, editors, and theater and radio-station operators in presenting the critical farm labor situation to the public.

The farm-labor-placement personnel of the United States Employment Service is working in accordance with the policies established by county farm labor committees as the result of an agreement between that organization and the Extension Service. In addition, farm labor assistants to county agents have been employed in counties where the labor committees have decided that such help was required.

From Polk County, Kenneth Bates, county agent, reports that farm workers, Boy Scouts, townspeople, women, and high school boys and girls were recruited to assist with the harvesting of 1,750 acres of tame blackberries, 650 acres of green beans, and 1,250 acres of Irish potatoes.

Workers to harvest these three important crops were obtained through an extensive recruiting campaign in which Claude Caldwell, manager of the farm employment office, W. M. Myers, farm labor assistant, ministers, neighborhood leaders, block leaders of Office of Civilian Defense, local editors, and businessmen cooperated.

In rural areas, surplus farm workers were obtained by a house-to-house canvass conducted by neighborhood leaders; while in town, main activities included a canvass by OCD block leaders, an appeal to church members at Sunday school and church by ministers, front-page newspaper stories, a full-page advertisement financed by the businessmen of Mena, and the closing of stores to release employees for farm work. At Wickes and Grannis, located in the critical labor area, stores closed 1 day a week during the harvesting period to release employees for farm work. In Mena, where stores had been closing on Wednesday afternoon to permit employees to work in Victory Gardens, an appeal was made for the employees to do farm work during the 2 or 3 weeks of the peak harvest season.

In addition, 132 Boy Scouts from Texarkana attending a recreation camp in Polk County turned out in full force to help with the harvest. They received the prevailing wages, and arrangements were made to have the time spent credited to their Scout record as emergency Scout work.

Also, Bates said, 100 Mexican workers—regular employees of a Polk County cannery operator—were brought in by this operator from his plantation in Texas to relieve the labor situation.

Labor to harvest beans, tomatoes, potatoes, peaches, and cucumbers in Howard County was obtained through a recruiting campaign, conducted by County Agent Paul Eddlemon, with the assistance of A. E. Hicks, county farm labor assistant and the county labor committee. The overlapping harvest of the five commodities created an acute labor shortage beginning the second week in June. To meet the situation, a special printed circular announcing the need for workers was distributed throughout the county, and special slides were run in the theaters. A severe crisis developed on Friday, June 11, with farmers reporting a need for 1,000 workers immediately. By Monday, 300 persons had been recruited and placed through the farm-labor-placement center in Nashville, and an additional 100 on Tuesday. A Negro leader whose assistance was obtained also recruited three or four truckloads of Negro workers to assist with the harvest. By Wednesday, the situation was no longer critical. Although the full thousand workers requested were not obtained, the farmers were able to harvest crops on time by making the most efficient use of the labor available. They accomplished this by switching the workers from farm to farm as the harvest progressed.

The cooperation of townspeople, school children, and neighboring farm families with Sevier County's strawberry growers saved the county's berry crop, according to W. B. Denton, county agent. A typical activity of rural local leaders in meeting the labor situation, Denton said, is illustrated by A. Hester of the Avon community. Hester made a house-to-house canvass to urge mem-

A. Hester (standing at right), a volunteer farm-placement representative, calls on the Elbert Cowart family about remaining in the community for the strawberry harvest. He visited nine itinerant families in his community and got them to promise to stay for strawberry picking, even though some of them were getting ready to move on.

bers of the families in his community to remain there to assist with the berry harvest. As a result, nine families with an average of four members each, agreed to assist their neighbors rather than look for work outside the community.

Growers near De Queen were able to get their berry crop harvested because of a recruiting campaign conducted with the cooperation of the school authorities, the local newspaper, the United States Employment Service, and business firms. Front-page appeals and full-page advertisements in the local paper influenced many townspeople to offer their help with the berry harvest. In addition, 125 high school boys and girls were recruited in De Queen through the assistance of the teacher of vocational agriculture, the county agent, and the De Queen School Board. Young people were transported in school busses to the berry fields. Special approval was obtained from the Office of Defense Transportation for use of the busses.

The Pulaski County farm-placement center located in North Little Rock recruited workers for the strawberry harvest in Lonoke and White Counties, in addition to labor for cotton chopping in Pulaski County itself, Stanley D. Carpenter, county agent, reports.

The Pulaski County farm labor program was developed by a county committee composed of eight men and six women. An executive committee, composed of a dairy producer, a cotton grower, a hill-farm operator, and a representative of the county's home demonstration clubs, is serving as an advisory group to meet emergency developments. Working with the advisory group are two Negro leaders, T. W. Coggs, president of Shorter Baptist College in Little Rock, and E. H. Hunter, principal of the North Little Rock Negro High School. These leaders are appealing to their own people to assist with farm production through members of the ministerial alliance in the county. During the critical cotton-chopping season in late June, workers were recruited through the placement center at the rate of 400 a day.

Extension loses pioneer workers

The death of three extension workers who have contributed to the development of extension work in three widely separated States is a loss to the whole Service.

■ Dean Carl E. Ladd, of New York, has long been one of the Nation's most distinguished educators in the field of agriculture. A native of New York, he spent his early life on a dairy farm. He graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University and studied for his doctor's degree while serving as an instructor in farm management. After serving as director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Delhi; as specialist in agricultural education for the New York State Education Department, in Albany; and director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred, Dr. Ladd became director of the New York Extension Service in 1924. He held that position until he became dean and director of the State Agricultural College, in 1932.

Dr. Ladd was chairman of the New York State Milk Supply Stabilization Committee in 1929 and 1930 and did much to alleviate the problems of dairymen and consumers. He served in 1934 as chairman of the Rural Advisory Committee of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration under Governor Roosevelt.

In January 1941, Dr. Ladd was appointed a member of the New York State Council of Defense by Governor Lehman. He also served as executive director of Governor Dewey's State Emergency Food Commission and was a member of the New York State War Council. Before Pearl Harbor, he warned that Americans would "face food rationing by 1943 unless they have extraordinary crops," and that the country would have to restrict its own food consumption in order to feed the Allies "within the next 2 years."

He wrote Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days, a story of farm life, in cooperation with Edward Roe Eastman, editor of the American Agriculturist, in 1943. He believed that the democratic way, though slow and clumsy, in the long run is a tremendously effective way for extension teaching; that people are helped to grow through helping them to solve their own problems; that the extension organizations are worth while primarily because they give people an opportunity to grow, to express themselves, and to give service to their neighborhoods.

"The Extension Service will sorely miss the leadership and inspiration so long given by Dean Ladd," said Director M. L. Wilson.

■ Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director for home economics of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, died in Reno on August 9.

Twenty-one years of service to the people of Nevada was given by Mrs. Buol.

She originated the "Keep Growing" nutrition work among rural school children which achieved Nation-wide recognition. As part of her work as extension nutrition specialist, she emphasized the growing of vegetable gardens even under unfavorable conditions, and in this way affected the health of the entire State. As leader of 4-H Club work among rural girls, she organized the Nevada home economics 4-H course of study and wrote many bulletins which were notable for the excellence of their educational approach. One of the founders of the Nevada State nutrition council, she was its chairman at the time of her death. She was recognized throughout the West for her leadership in a progressive attitude toward problems of nutrition.

A native of Tombstone, Ariz., Mrs. Buol was born May 17, 1887, the daughter of Judge William H. Stilwell, who was at that time judge of the Territory of Arizona. She received her education at Arizona State Normal College, St. Lawrence University in New York, the University of Nevada, and Columbia University.

Before coming to Nevada she was a teacher in Arizona and New Jersey, and was engaged in social work in Pennsylvania. She also was home demonstration agent for the Minnesota Extension Service for a time.

Mrs. Buol was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi, national scholarship fraternities; of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity; and of the Adah Chapter of the Eastern Star in Reno.

■ Miss Lulu Edwards, district agent in northwest Georgia, was fatally injured in an automobile accident about noon on July 13 while in line of duty.

A native of Georgia, Miss Edwards graduated from the State Normal School and the University of Georgia at Athens, and had some experience in teaching before her appointment as an emergency home demonstration agent for Cobb County in October 1917. After serving as agent in Bartow and Newton Counties, she was appointed district agent in 1922. Miss Lurline Collier, State home demonstration agent, wrote: "She was an outstanding worker, and her untimely death is a distinct loss to our services in the State. As a member of the Extension Service for 25 years, she was responsible for much that is in our program."

Extension agents join fighting forces

News from extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers. The roll of honor continues from last month the list of extension workers serving in the armed forces.

■ We docked in Oran and were near there for awhile. We then moved inland about 85 miles or so. After a short stay there, we started our long journey up to the front. It was between 900 and 1,000 miles. Our work was day and night then. Due to a tank thrust threatening farther south, we pulled out of Pichon and took up positions in the Kassarine Pass. The Jerries were right behind us when we pulled out, I'm telling you. After being in the pass for several days, some of us were sent out on a raiding party back toward Pichon again. It lasted only 36 hours, but I do hope I never have to put in another 36 or even 24 such treacherous, hazardous hours.

Our mission accomplished, we started back to the Kassarine Pass about 7:30 p. m., the second night out. At about that time it started to rain. The roads were terrible. The so-called road was across country, through steep gullies, which yet I cannot see how we ever managed to cross. I had 15 heavily loaded trucks and my radio car. On the way there, one of my trucks hit an enemy land mine, and the rear end was almost blown out from under it. One of my men managed to rig it up so he could tow it. He towed it over those 30 miles of the awfulest roads I have ever seen, and we arrived back 13½ hours after we started. I walked 5 miles that night ahead of my lead vehicle right after it got dark. It was so dark that I used my compass to be sure I was on the right trail and had not turned off on another in the darkness. When we first started, we did not know how close the enemy was to us. It was one hellish night if ever there was one.

After being in the Kassarine Pass some days, we moved into the Foudouk Pass. There was where we really had tough going and our first casualties. Jerry planes came over regularly, and we had very little cover. After Foudouk (town) was taken, then Kairouan, and we were relieved by the Eighth Army pushing up and meeting our forces there.

We went into a so-called rest area for a week, then into an area near Beja. We took the strategic and important hill of 609, then pushed on to Mateur. That break in the German line weakened the whole structure; and, in a matter of hours, Bizerte and Tunis fell. After Bizerte fell, we lay around for a day or two; then we were sent up into some hills to clear out some Jerries who didn't know that General Von Arnim had surrendered, or else they were just stubborn. Anyway, one day did that, and our fighting in this campaign was over. Now we are on the shores of the Mediterranean for a well-earned rest. That is about the whole story. Saw 68,000 prisoners all in one camp one day—what a sight!—*Lt. Victor McClure, formerly county agent, Saunders County, Nebr.*

Life on a Subchaser

Just got back yesterday from my trip on a subchaser. It was really interesting, as we had a convoy to escort, and so would go back and forth around the convoy with our sounding equipment going, looking for any submarines that might wander by.

The trip was very rough and stormy most of the time. Several times all the dishes and food were thrown completely off the table. We had a 55-degree roll for some time. It was lots of fun, however, and I really learned a lot of things I never knew before. The most scared I have ever been was the first time the captain turned a watch over to me and I found myself on the bridge with only

my helmsman and signalman. The other officers, including the captain, went below to rest. Waves were washing over the top of the bridge and pilot house, and there was Lydon left to run the ship. Everything turned out O. K., and I didn't hit any rocks. The responsibility of having complete control of a 200-foot steel ship in a storm is no joke, and I am surprised that my hair didn't turn gray.

I am back now at the station here in Seattle and am waiting for a ship. I may wait 10 hours or 4 weeks. We never know until about 12 hours ahead of time what we are going to do. I should get a permanent ship within the next 4 weeks or so, and then I shall probably head for Alaska, as that seems to be the direction of travel from here.

I know that because of the love you have for the sea you would enjoy and be very much at home doing the type of work our ship is doing. However, after seeing the tons and tons of foods needed to carry on even the smallest of operations here, there is no doubt in my mind that the work you and your staff are doing is of far more importance to our country than anything else you might do. It was hard for me to realize the importance of food in fighting a war until I saw first-hand what disaster might result should the food supply be cut off or give out. No matter what credit or honor is given to any single group for the eventual winning of this war, I shall always believe the men, women, and children who have their hands in the dirt, producing our food, will be the ones who have actually achieved Victory for this country.—*Ed Lydon, emergency assistant county agent, Santa Cruz County, Calif.*

Pictures for the Navy

I was assigned to Fleet Camera Party on March 1, and after a rather quiet first week, assignments have come in so thick and fast that the entire staff has been busy, week ends and evenings included. A comparative lull gives me this opportunity to try to surmount the censorship obstacle and still tell you something about our work.

The Fleet Camera Party, as the name implies, is a photographic unit; and the San Diego Division is, at the present time, doing ballistic work. The enlisted men, petty officers for the most part, are photographers; and the three officers do the mathematical compilation and plotting work which accompanies the taking of pictures. Our assignments take us to sea two or three times a week for trips of one to several days in length; so, although we may be dubbed "dry-land sailors," I find my metal cap device and gold hat band acquiring the green color which distinguishes the real sea-dogs of the Navy.

As officer in charge of a party that photographs the battle practice of one or more of our fighting ships, I have had a chance to see first-hand what they are capable of doing with their armament. I might add that it is now much easier to understand some of our Navy's recent victories after seeing their practice records.

I have found, in talking with officers from other parts of the country, that "our work" is well known and quite popular, and it is always a pleasure to tell them that I have been working with the agricultural Extension Service. I hope it won't be too long until the results of our Nation's efforts begin to show the way to a definite Victory and that we can once more devote our time to productive efforts.—*Eugene E. Stevenson, formerly assistant county agent, Stanislaus County, Calif.*

The Roll Call

(Continued from last month)

NORTH DAKOTA

Lt. Robert J. Adam, McIntosh County agent, Army.

Lt. Melvin J. Berdahl, Mercer County agent (succeeding Harold C. Schulz), Army.

2d Lt. Robert E. Brastrup, Grant County agent, Army.

Pvt. Edmund W. Gahr, Sioux County agent, Army.

2d Lt. Larry M. Iverson, Bowman County agent, Army.

Capt. Verne E. Kasson, McLean County agent, Army.

Harry McLachlin, livestock specialist, Navy.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Gilbert I. Moum, Benson County agent, Navy.

2d Lt. Arthur H. Schulz, Adams County agent and agricultural engineer, Army.

Pvt. Harold C. Schulz, Mercer County agent, Army.

Pvt. George E. Strum, State 4-H Club agent, Army.

OHIO

Capt. William S. Barnhart, Muskingum County agricultural agent, Army.

Sgt. Gordon B. Briggs, assistant agent, Stark County, Army.

Frank Cligrow, multilith operator, Extension Service mailing room, Navy.

Emerson E. Frederick, manager, Extension Service mailing room, Army.

Capt. Alonzo W. Marion, agricultural agent, Mercer County, Army.

Lt. C. N. McGrew, club agent, Medina County, Army.

John T. Mount, assistant agent, Clark County, Army.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Homer S. Porteous, agricultural agent, Marion County, Navy.

Ens. Warren E. Schmidt, specialist in rural sociology, Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Alberto Arrillaga, assistant economist, Army.

Rafael Charneco, demonstration farm agent, Army.

Salvador Colón Ralat, county agent, Army.

José Luis Feijóo, county agent, Army.

Ramón Font, Jr.,

José A. Gorbea, finance office, Army.

José R. Janer, horticulturist, Army.

John E. Lee, assistant economist, Army.

Marcelino Murphy, county agent, Army.

Reynaldo Nadal, assistant animal husbandman, Army.

Gustavo Rivera Negrón, county agent, Army.

Ramon Rivera Bermúdez, county agent, Army.

Claudino Santiago, county agent, Army.

Luis B. Siragusa, county agent, Army.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Capt. W. E. Anderson, Army.
Lt. Col. L. V. Ausman, Army.
Alvin Barker, Army.
Verne L. Beare, Army.
L. E. Bernd, Ph. M. 3/c, Navy.
Pvt. Raphael Brandriet, Army.
Pvt. Wayne C. Clark, Army.
Fred Dosch, Army.
Capt. H. A. Frandsen, Army.
Stanley Gilman, Navy.
Capt. Earl E. Harriss, Army.
Lt. Percy C. Heinzen, Army.
Parker Hinckley, Navy.
Melvin E. Jensen.
Hagen Kelsey, Ph. M. (3d cl.), Navy.
Lt. Robert B. Kelton, Army.
Lt. Ralph Mernaugh, Army.
John Pettis.
Maj. W. E. Poley, Army.
Milo Potas.
Sgt. Howard Rehorst, Army.
L. N. Rusch, Navy.
Clarence Schladweiler, Army.
Lt. H. M. Simonson, Army.
Lt. William C. Spauling, Army.
Pvt. Olan Starkey, Army.
Warren Syverud.
Capt. J. H. Thompson, Army.
Lt. Jack Towers, Army.
Raymond Venard, Navy.
Lt. Douglas Wallace, Army.
Lt. J. C. Watson, Army.
Capt. Gilbert S. Weaver, Army.
Lt. John E. Welch, Army.
Verlon Welch.
Pvt. R. B. Wheeler, Army.
Capt. Reuben A. Wicks, Army.
Leslie Zeller. In pilot training.

TEXAS

Aux. Alta Mae Anderson, Henderson County, WAC.
Capt. M. H. Badger, Concho County, Army.
Maj. G. A. Bond, Jr., Martin County, Army.
Lt. Ernest J. Botard, McMullen County, Army.
Lt. Leslie E. Brandes, Nueces County, Army.
Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Charles R. Brown, Franklin County, Navy.
Lt. R. F. Buchanan, Burnet County, Army.
Pvt. Wm. G. Campbell, Starr County, Army.
H. L. Clearman, Lipscomb County, Navy.
1st Lt. Dan D. Clinton, Harris County, Army.
Lt. G. L. Clyburn, Montgomery County, Army.
Capt. John S. Coleman, Jr., Hartley County, Army.
B. D. Cook, Kaufman County.
Capt. X. B. Cox, Scurry County, Army.
Capt. Alfred Crocker, Jefferson County, Army.
Lt. Jimmie W. Davis, Henderson County, Army.
1st Lt. Hubert T. Duke, Garza County, Army.
E. L. Dysart, Hartley County, Navy.
Lt. James D. Eiland, Wheeler County, Army.
Lt. R. D. Evans, Nueces County, Army.
Capt. Louis J. Franke, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
Maj. Jack P. Forgason, Bee County, Army.
1st Lt. James A. Gallant, Bexar County, Army.
2d Lt. Leslie C. Gates, Bexar County, Army.
1st Lt. W. G. Godwin, Schleicher County, Army.
Sgt. E. M. Gossett, Eastland County, Army.
Col. Earnest Goule, Sherman County, Army.
Lt. C. V. Griffin, Jones County, Army.
Aux. Ava Grindstaff, Castro County, WAC.
Lt. J. F. Grote, Tom Green County, Army.
Maj. Hilman B. Haegelin, Duval County, Army.
Maj. Richard F. Hartman, Gregg County, Army.
2d Lt. D. W. Hicks, Kinney County, Army.
Pvt. J. W. Holmes, Culberson County, Army.
Lt. R. E. Homann, Kimble County, Army.
Lt. Roy L. Huckabee, Throckmorton County, Army.
Lt. Jack D. Hudson, Wood County, Army.
Capt. Harry C. Igo, Hale County, Army
F. V. Irvin, Rockwell County.
Pvt. Victor Joyner, Wheeler County, Army.
Maj. Charles A. King, Jr., Starr County, Army.
1st Lt. H. F. Kothmann, Reagan County, Army.
W. R. Lace, Stephens County.
Pvt. Ollie F. Liner, Hale County, Army.
Maj. G. A. Logan, Jr., McLennan County, Army.
Ens. Sam T. Logan, Bailey County, Navy.
Maj. W. V. Maddox, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
1st Lt. Otis B. Magrill, Real County, Army.
Capt. Cliff B. Marshall, Rains County, Army.
Dale Martin, Young County, Navy.
Cadet Joe L. Matthews, Presidio County, Army.
Ruth Mayfield, Comanche County, WAVE.
Lt. Winburn B. McAllister, Lamb County, Army.
Lt. J. C. McBride, Live Oak County, Army.
Lt. Rufus N. McClain, Terry County, Army.
Sgt. Lee H. McElroy, Parmer County, Army.
Ens. Jimmie M. McFatridge, Red River County, Navy.
Lt. E. B. McLeroy, Houston County, Army.
Lt. R. F. McSwain, McCulloch County, Army.
1st Lt. Robert J. Meitzen, Atascosa County, Army.
Capt. H. M. Mills, El Paso County, Army.
Capt. J. L. Mogford, Mitchell County, Army.
Pvt. H. W. Monzingo, Dallas County, Army.
Lt. Col. W. E. Morgan, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
Capt. Arson P. Morris, Karnes County, Army.
Lt. Weldon B. Morris, Camp County, Army.
Col. Richard R. Morrison, Harrison County, Army.
Pvt. (1st cl.) John Nagy, Foard County, Army.
L. C. Neece, Gray County.
Corp. Henry F. New, Nueces County, Army.
Lt. R. E. Nolan, Dallas County, Army.
1st Lt. M. G. Perkins, Burleson County, Army.
Pvt. Buford E. Rea, Montgomery County, Army.
Capt. Bill Rector, Wilbarger County, Army.
Aux. Bernice Reynolds, Van Zandt County, WAC.
Maj. W. W. Rice, Knox County, Army.
Maj. T. H. Royder, Travis County, Army.
1st Lt. W. A. Ruhmann, Comanche County, Army.
2d Lt. Herman F. Schlemmer, Bandera County, Army.
Lt. A. L. Sebesta, Dimmit County, Army.
Lt. Dave W. Sherrill, Hockley County, Army.
Pvt. J. C. Shockey, Callahan County, Army.
Capt. Cameron Siddall, Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.
1st Lt. Jack T. Sloan, Lee County, Army.
Stafford Smith, Jackson County, Army.
Corp. Clarence L. Spacek, Zavala County, Army.
Corp. Edwin A. Spacek, Smith County, Army.
Lt. Ted L. Spencer, Morris County, Army.
Pvt. L. A. Sprain, Jr., Washington County, Army.

Pvt. Horace C. Stanley, Lamb County, Army.

Pvt. C. A. Stone, Wharton County, Army.

Capt. A. A. Storey, Jr., Edwards County, Army.

Lt. R. B. Tate, Nolan County, Army.

1st Lt. R. R. Thomas, Gray County, Army.

Lt. Homer E. Thompson, Garza County, Army.

2d Lt. J. C. Thompson, Bee County, Army.

Capt. Nash O. Thompson, Oldham County, Army.

Maj. M. K. Thornton, Jr., Headquarters Staff, College Station, Tex., Army.

C. E. Tisdale, San Saba County.

Lt. K. W. Tottenham, Harris County, Army.

Lt. Donald Turner, Lynn County, Army.

Lt. T. E. Voss, McLennan County, Army.

Lt. J. B. Waide, Jr., Moore County, Army.

1st Lt. A. H. Walker, Menard County, Army.

Lt. W. C. Wedemeyer, Madison County, Army.

Alice Wheatley, San Saba County, WAC.

Lt. John T. Whitfield, Tarrant County, Army.

Capt. John H. Willard, Zavala County, Army.

Capt. E. L. Williams, Presidio County, Army.

Jack V. Williams, Kaufman County.

J. O. Woodrum, Dallas County.

Lt. Mack Woodrum, Dickens County, Army.

Capt. V. G. Young, Midland County, Army.

Lt. Walter M. Young, Smith County, Army.

Corp. Frank Zubik, Jr., Army.

(Continued next month)

On The Calendar

Child Health and Welfare Exposition, New York, N. Y., week of October 11.

Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., October 11–14.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 18–23.

New York Times Leadership Institute, New York, N. Y., October 27.

Fifty-seventh Annual Convention, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., October 27–28.

4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, November 6.

National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6–14.

Picking a million bushels of beans

■ The farmers down in Henderson County, N. C., this year heard the Government's call for more food to help win the war. One of the things they grow best is snap beans. Normally, the county grows about 4,000 or 5,000 acres, but when the call went out for more food crops, farmers doubled their plantings to 10,000 acres, reports Glenn D. White, county agent.

Farmers knew when they planted this big crop that they would not be able to harvest it without the help of townspeople and outsiders. By working longer hours, they were able to get the crop planted and cultivated. But when the early crop was ready for picking, about the last of May, the regular farm workers and the transient laborers who normally harvest the bean crop were nowhere to be found.

With 2,000 acres of beans ready for harvest and continued rains slowing up the work, the plight of the farmers soon reached the ears of the city people in Hendersonville, the county seat. The chamber of commerce, the Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis Clubs, and other local organizations began campaigning to get city people to the farms to help harvest the bean crop.

Despite the handicaps, however, the early bean crop of 200,000 bushels was saved. The stores in Hendersonville agreed to close two afternoons a week to allow their employees to help pick beans. From this little city of 5,300 people, 700 turned out to pick. Boys and girls from numerous summer camps in the vicinity, as well as tourists, turned from their recreation to help save the bean crop. And people from adjoining counties also came in. It is estimated that about 2,000 people were in the beanfields of Henderson County simultaneously.

Henderson County's million-bushel bean crop in 1943 is giving a big boost to the food-production program.

Southern workers help harvest spring wheat in Midwest

■ More than 3,500 domestic agricultural workers were transported to the Midwest and spring-wheat area in an effort to help meet emergency harvest needs and save vitally important war crops. These workers were recruited in four Southern States with the assistance of county agricultural agents.

In the first 3 weeks in August, 1,650 workers were moved from Arkansas to North Dakota; 1,200 from Oklahoma to Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, 650 from Mississippi to North Dakota; and 200 from Alabama to Ohio.

Most of these workers helped with the wheat harvest in the spring wheat area. However, those who went to Ohio did general farm work, and some of those who went into Wyoming helped with the haying. Under an agreement between the extension directors of the States involved, the workers were returned to their home States in time to help with the cotton harvest which got well under way in September.

Public Law 45, under which the Government's farm labor program now operates, provides that the county agent must give his consent before a farm worker may be transported at Government expense to another county or State. This South-to-Midwest movement of farm workers was an excellent example of good cooperation and understanding existing between the various States and is a tribute to the work of county agents.

It was a critical situation that faced North Dakota wheat farmers about the first of August. The State's record crop, one-fifth of the Nation's wheat supply this year, was threatened with loss because of a lack of harvest labor. This need was met partly by bringing workers from Southern States where they were not needed at that time as well as through an all-out local mobilization and the use of some 5,000 soldiers.

Motor clinics

Motor clinics in New York State have worked on 1,100 electric motors from pump houses, homes, and barns, and 4,300 farmers have learned to clean, adjust, and protect electric motors from overload. The clinics are being continued through the fall and winter with the help of a truck equipped for electrical repairs and adjustments.

4–H Clubs develop father-son partnerships

Wilbur F. Pease, now county 4–H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., describes his experiences with father-son partnerships in Wyoming County, where he was 4–H Club agent from 1937 to 1943.

"More century farms for the good of agriculture and farm families—a square deal for both youth and parents," was the double-edged idea back of the 4–H Club program in Wyoming County, N. Y., when it first tackled father-son farm relationships in 1939. Since then, nearly 50 families have been helped to make father-son agreements, with a waiting list of 25 interested families when extra war jobs sidetracked the program for the duration.

Such agreements can be made to work to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of the entire family. For the parents, as increasing age makes responsibilities, decisions, and work more burdensome, a sense of security and peacefulness comes from knowing that a son or sons can take over and keep the old home place progressing. For the son, a carefully planned agreement makes easier the path to farm ownership, which is becoming more difficult. It means that his years spent on the home farm will not be wasted, for he is gradually building an increasing equity in the business. The mother and other members of the family are protected.

In helping families with father-son agreements, a flanking maneuver rather than a frontal assault is called for. At least one of the parties must realize the need for some businesslike arrangement. Our program really started before 1939 by having father-son farm management meetings during winter months. Both Dr. Van Hart and Dr. Roy Beck of the State college department of economics and farm management proved adept at dropping an occasional remark about father-son relationships. The idea was further sown by the 4–H Club agent, when visiting farms for other purposes.

It is characteristic of people to be hesitant about their financial situations. Not only farm finances but sometimes more personal matters must be entrusted to the extension agent working with farmers on this problem. He must know the entire family and have the confidence of each member, for no standard agreement can be used for every case. Needless to say, this trust must never be violated by the agent.

By 1939, enough interest had been aroused to start our next step. To save our own time and give each father and son the major responsibility in working out their own agreement, we first sent a series of 6 letters to 140 families. These were prepared by Dr. C. A. Becker of the State college, but were rewritten to meet our particular needs. Questions included: Was the farm business large enough, or could it be expanded to permit division of income? Did previous relationships between father and son bear evidence of a cooperative spirit that could be further developed? What points must be considered in an agreement?

Dr. Beck then met with fathers and sons in a series of three meetings. Sharing responsibilities, investments, expenses, and receipts; the desirability of a written agreement; and sample agreements were studied. Usually, we did not give individual help until a father and son had done their best at working out an agreement. Then we helped to clarify points, resolve differences, and suggest changes and additions.

Provisions were always made for changing the contract at the end of a year if experience proved it necessary, for arbitrating any matters that could not be mutually agreed upon, and for gradually increasing the son's equity in the farm business.

Where there is an only son, making an equitable agreement is fairly simple. More than one son and daughters in the family complicate matters because of the inheritance angle. If the son does choose to remain on the farm, making provisions for increasing his equity from year to year protects him but still plays fair with the other children.

Father-son agreements are no cure-all for father-son relationships. They do, however, tend to— (1) put relationships on a businesslike basis, which increases the respect and confidence of each party; (2) give sons an incentive to start farming and a sense of security for the future; (3) give parents a lighter load to carry and a feeling of security as they grow older; (4) prevent unpleasant situations by protecting against misunderstandings; and (5) offer a method for resolving unpleasant situations should they arise.

Perspiring over figures, and "headaches" in meeting personal problems are all tied up in father-son agreements. But these do not count for much when a father says: "I was about to lose my boy —nothing very important as we look at it now. He just got sick of asking for spending money or a suit of clothes. A time or two we couldn't agree on his use of the car. I knew I couldn't get a hired man who would take the interest my son does in the place. That agreement, even to the use of the car, fixed things. Sometimes it's the little things that count."

Happier and more secure fathers and sons, better farming, better rural living, these are the dividends we have seen the program pay.

No food goes to waste

Thanks to the splendid cooperation of emergency farm labor offices in counties having surplus labor, none of the fruit and tomatoes in Franklin County, Pa., will go to waste because of lack of harvest hands.

That means approximately 500,000 bushels of peaches, 800,000 bushels of tomatoes, and practically 1 million bushels of apples will have been saved for consumers by local help plus the emergency farm labor recruited in Pennsylvania metropolitan areas.

It had been planned to use the Old Forge CCC Camp with a capacity of 250 and the Mont Alto forestry dormitory with a capacity of 150 to house imported workers beginning August 16. When weather conditions retarded the ripening of peaches, only a small proportion of the originally planned number could be placed. The number was increased as the need developed.

Home demonstration agents for New York City

■ New York City now has an organization patterned on that of the New York State Extension Service. At present, the executive director (acting) is Mrs. Katherine N. Britt, home demonstration agent for the city of Buffalo who is on loan from her work there. She is assisted by several home economists appointed because of their administrative ability, specialized training in nutrition, and knowledge of homemakers' needs. These women include Genevieve Judy, Mary Fitz Randolph, Adeline Hoffman, Mrs. Alice Drew, Barbara Van Heulen, and Edith McComb. They are called the emergency home demonstration agents for the nutrition program.

The New York State Emergency Food Commission has established its headquarters at 247 Park Avenue, New York City. One-half of the money allocated by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to the Food Commission was assigned to the work in New York City.

Personally responsible for the commission's human-nutrition work in the city is Mrs. Roger Straus, a member of the State Commission. She is working in close collaboration with Sarah Gibson Blanding, of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, who, as dean of the college, is directing the human nutrition division of the commission.

Emergency home demonstration agents and assistant agents are also being placed in up-State counties now without a home demonstration agent, and in certain up-State cities where home demonstration agents are already established but where extra assistance is needed. These emergency agents are under commission direction and financed with commission money. They will work cooperatively with the Extension Service and the Food Commission in helping homemakers to preserve all surplus garden foods possible. They will teach families to plan and prepare good and healthful meals in spite of increasing food shortages. Any homemaker in the counties concerned will be free to call upon these emergency home demonstration agents for advice, recipes, and directions on family feeding problems.

The Food Commission has also appointed Dr. Jeanette McCay, formerly of the foods and nutrition staff of the New York State College of Home Economics, as full-time nutritionist in charge of publications for its human nutrition division. Dr. McCay has her headquarters at the New York State College of Home Economics in Ithaca.

Communities invest in a scrap bank

■ Extension agents have been asked to help in a new scrap-collecting drive scheduled for October and early November. This drive will take the form of a National Scrap Bank for each community. The scrap bank will hold a reserve supply of scrap from which metal can be drawn to meet steel-mill demands whenever it is needed to insure any abrupt let-down in steel production during the coming winter months.

These stock piles throughout the country should hold 15 million tons, or 200,000 tons more than the estimated collections during the last half of 1942. This means that every organization which has worked on scrap collection will have to redouble its efforts if the stock piles throughout the country are to be built up large enough to insure the steady production of armaments.

Having a reserve supply of scrap on hand will allow scrap dealers to do a better job of segregating so that high-grade scrap can be selected where needed and lighter grades assigned for consumption to those mills requiring this type of metal.

Unlike the scrap drive last fall, which was generated by an immediate emergency, this new scrap-collection program will eliminate the anxiety on the part of shipbuilders, airplane manufacturers, and munitions makers as to their ability to obtain steel when needed.

The community stock piles will be moved as the need arises and as scrap dealers can prepare it for war. When the scrap bank dwindles, it will be the patriotic duty of all the citizens to build it up again to insure an ever-present supply of scrap.

Railroads have agreed to cooperate in receiving scrap in remote rural areas where no scrap dealer is located and using their facilities to prepare and ship scrap to the mills.

The National Scrap Bank campaign will be conducted by thousands of individual county and local drives staged under the direction of volunteer salvage committees. Their job will be to obtain the aid of local newspapers in publicizing the drive and to arrange for the collection of scrap and its transportation from remote areas.

The schools throughout the country and in many areas the Army will be brought fully into local drives.

"The task of collecting 15 million tons of scrap iron and steel in the remaining months of the year will be extremely difficult, due to the false assumption on the part of a great number of people that the war has been won and that there is thus no longer any shortage of scrap," warns the salvage division of WPB. But with the wholehearted cooperation of everyone, scrap banks should spring up in every community next month.

■ MARY COLLOPY retires from the Agricultural Extension Service after more than 12 years' service as State home demonstration leader in Wyoming. Her separation from the service is a distinct loss to Extension and to the rural people of Wyoming. Under her direction, home demonstration work has been expanded and made practical, useful, and appealing to farm and ranch women. Early recognizing the need for organization among rural women, Miss Collopy contributed initiative, planning, and leadership to this task. She promoted the setting-up of community homemakers' clubs with county and State advisory councils until the membership now numbers more than 6,000 rural Wyoming women.

As the demands for home-economics work increased and it became impossible for extension representatives to reach all community groups, Miss Collopy introduced project-leader training schools and the use of local leaders to carry extension teaching and practices to local groups. Now, this method is generally accepted and applied and has proved highly effective in developing leaders and introducing recommended practices into Wyoming homes.

A tireless worker, a wise and capable leader, Miss Collopy has given herself completely to her work. Her love of rural people and rural living, her friendly counsel and wisdom, and her sympathetic understanding of farm and home problems will long be remembered by Wyoming people.

Extension discovers an effective ally

KARL KNAUS, Field Agent, Federal Extension Service

As I have visited Extension Services in the Central States in recent months to observe the manner in which each has expanded its war program, I have been amazed at the increased scope of participation by commercial people in our educational activities. This impresses me as being one of the outstanding recent developments in Extension. We have long known about and appreciated the assistance of chamber of commerce officials, bankers, and other businessmen in extending information. For years, however, we have almost entirely overlooked the effectiveness of the rank and file of businessmen in getting across to farm people ideas that improve farm and home practices.

This increased cooperation of businessmen may be, in part at least, an outgrowth of realization by Extension that it is useless to recommend a product if local dealers don't carry it. To recommend rotenone for control of certain insects is useless if the farmer can't buy it. One day while I was county agent in Menominee County, Mich., a local dealer called to tell me that he had just received price lists from a fertilizer company and asked that I suggest a limited number of formulas which he should stock from among the more than 100 different ones listed. As a result, Menominee County potato growers had available a supply of the particular fertilizer best fitted to their needs for the first time in their experience.

Businessmen Cooperate with Farmers

Too often we fail to realize that (1) each rural town businessman has a clientele he serves and with whom he is usually very friendly; (2) a farmer is particularly susceptible to suggestions for the use of a product at the time of purchase, because he wants to have that purchase turn out well; (3) the businessman, too, desires that the farmer make good with his purchase so that he will return when again in need of the same or a similar article; and (4) the businessman, when advising the farmer about a product would prefer to pass on the college recommendation if he knows what it is.

Poultry specialists were among the first to discover the possibilities of extension-businessman cooperation of the educational type, and poultry-improvement programs became increasingly effective as the assistance of hatcherymen was enlisted. Once hatcherymen were convinced of the importance of supplying disease-free chicks from high-producing strains, they introduced improved breeding stock into flocks supplying eggs for the hatchery; the flocks were culled and tested for pullorum, and a premium was paid for their eggs. Naturally, the hatcheryman wanted his customers to be satisfied with the chicks, so he became an advocate not only of good chicks but of proper feeding practices and good management. As a result of this cooperation, the effectiveness of the extension poultry-improvement program was increased in almost the same proportion as the number of hatcherymen cooperating.

Consumer-education Programs

Another instance of cooperation between commercial and educational agencies is to be found in the advertising of some mail-order houses and department stores. Not infrequently, their advertisements carry suggestions for the consumer to follow in judging quality of products. For example, a sheeting advertisement gives the number of threads to the inch, condition of bleaching, width, weight per yard, tensile strength of thread, and other pertinent, factual information that enables consumers to judge which is the best "buy." This effectively supports Extension's consumer-education programs.

Caring for our tremendous crop production in 1942 and 1943 would have been impossible without the full-hearted cooperation of farm-machinery manufacturers and dealers, blacksmiths, garages, and other repair shops in aiding farmers to repair their machinery before the rush of the crop season. Cooperation among Government agencies and commercial people on the 1943 farm-machinery repair program began even before the Chicago conference, held in October 1942, when representatives of the leading farm-machinery manufacturers, dealers' associations, oil companies, and the farm press met with extension agricultural engineers and representatives of various Federal bureaus to plan the program. This cooperation was continued at State conferences and carried from there into counties and communities, where representatives of machinery manufacturers and oil distributors helped extension specialists and county agents with training schools for local leaders and with farmers' meetings.

When the protein-feed shortage first became acute last winter, many State extension services arranged conferences with feed dealers to plan how best to relieve the situation. The possibilities of rations with a smaller content of the scarcer ingredients were discussed, and feeding recommendations based upon experiment-station research were placed in the hands of dealers for distribution to farmers to whom they sold supplies. The Minnesota Retail Feed Dealers' Association paid for and distributed 500,000 copies of each of three publications. These publications were prepared by the State extension service and contained no reference to any commercial product or dealer.

The success of the Victory Garden program was given much help by seed houses, publishers, dealers in garden supplies and equipment, and others who cooperated with the Government in promoting Victory Gardens and kept before the public successful gardening practices.

In 1942, southeast Missouri cotton farmers had a return of $11,000,000 above what the same acreage would have produced with the production and marketing practices used before 1935. For years, ginners have been an important factor in the success of the longer-staple cotton program by setting aside certain days for ginning that variety, and by collecting, storing, and making available to the growers at planting time a supply of seed of the longer-staple varieties.

Town People Help Harvest Crops

Extension - businessman cooperation reached a high point this summer in solving the harvest labor problem in many areas. Whether the crop was wheat in central Kansas, snap beans in northern Iowa, peas in Wisconsin, or fruit in Michigan, made little difference to businessmen who closed up their shops to enable their clerks to work in the fields and orchards so that, as Floyd Johnston of Iowa said, "Not one pound of food shall spoil because of lack of labor to harvest it." All this has tended to bring about a much better understanding of the common problems of town and country, and a greater national unity has resulted as all groups have worked together to supply, to the best of their ability, the food needs of our Nation at war.

Extension worker appraises neighborhood leadership

While on graduate study at Columbia University, E. A. Jorgensen, of the Wisconsin extension staff, made a Nation-wide study of neighborhood leadership. Based on information received from the survey questionnaires returned from 45 States, Mr. Jorgensen makes the following observations.

■ In training neighborhood leaders for their wartime job, Extension has drawn on what it has learned about leadership training. It has started with people where they are and as they are. People have developed as leaders through their own experience in their own neighborhood. Neighborhood leadership is not a new method of doing extension work, but its organization on an area basis is a new approach. The objective is to reach every farm family.

The operation of the neighborhood-leader system is revealing new and perhaps more effective ways of solving some of the problems of leader selection, training, and use. Neighborhood leaders, if they are to lead a group, should be selected by these groups, and a system of annual selection should be followed to give the group an opportunity to correct errors, provide a wider experience in group leadership, and give opportunity for all potential leadership to develop.

Leadership-training methods and techniques need to be adjusted to the type of leadership involved. Group-leader training is different from that required by a project leader. Neighborhood leaders should not necessarily be expected to become project leaders also. However, more use should be made of competent project leaders in helping their communities to increase their contribution to the war effort. Let the neighborhood itself express approval of its leaders and give recognition to them.

In the survey, 22 States reported having strengthened the coordination of neighborhood and project leaders by the establishment of community councils composed of both types of leaders and of other local representatives. Until the Extension Service included the neighborhood leader in these community councils their success had been limited.

It was the consensus of the States that greater use should be made of neighborhood meetings. Community meetings should be arranged, when needed, by the community council, based on either needs of the community for its own welfare or for the welfare of the Nation at war.

The survey also brings out the need for county extension agents to reorganize their teaching methods in order to handle satisfactorily all the increasing educational responsibilities coming out of the war program. Mr. Jorgensen sums up the situation as follows: "It appears that the agents will best serve their country at war if they will eliminate most of the general direct teaching methods and personal services, and devote their time, energy, and ingenuity to perfecting the organization of all rural people to the end that they can be taught by local voluntary leaders.

"This job of perfecting the community organization can best be accomplished by training the project and neighborhood leaders with the help of college specialists, and bringing the leaders into some form of a community council. This community organization should then be federated through delegates into a county planning committee. In other words, the county extension agent should become an educational engineer in addition to being a counselor and educator."—A CRITIQUE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER SYSTEM AS AN INSTRUMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION IN RURAL AMERICA, *by Emil A. Jorgensen, Wisconsin Extension Service. Typewritten thesis, 1943.*

Hoosier neighborhood leaders serve

Indiana farm folk, volunteering as neighborhood leaders, are doing an admirable job of assisting their neighbors to help in the war effort. With the guidance of county extension agents, these neighborhood leaders have reached two out of every three Indiana farm families on one or more occasions, relative to an important war activity.

Of the 337 Indiana farm families surveyed recently in 27 counties, nearly two-thirds had been reached at least once during the past year by neighborhood leaders. Three-fourths of the families reached had taken part in one or more war activities.

The 105 neighborhood leaders studied in the 27 counties had been assigned 34 different jobs, of which 23 were [illegible] carried out at the time of the survey. The information gathered indicates that more thorough work is done by the leaders when a moderate number of jobs are given them. In one county, where 16 jobs were allotted during the year, the work was not thoroughly done.

Leaders showed considerable discrimination toward the jobs assigned. They considered most of the activities essential, but thought a few of them unnecessary. Scrap collection, fire prevention, bond sales, and Red Cross membership solicitation were the jobs most often assigned and most completely carried out. The general publicity given these drives aided their popularity and consequent good results.

Leader-training meetings seemed to be more effective than letters in making instructions on their work clear to the leaders, and to stimulate leaders to act. Some of the letters of instruction in which jobs were assigned were not sufficiently specific. Leaders delegated few responsibilities to others, but occasionally used another member of their family.

Based on the findings of this survey, the authors of the study make the following suggestions:

1. Jobs assigned to neighborhood leaders should—
   a. Appeal to the leader as being important.
   b. Be simple and concrete.
   c. Be susceptible to easy measurement.

2. Leaders should not be assigned too many jobs; possibly one a month, or less, depending upon the rush of farm work and other factors.

3. Instructions in person are superior to instructions by mail. In any event, make instructions simple and to the point, telling the leader exactly what to do and when to do it.

4. Have a measurement of some kind, to give the leader the satisfaction of evaluating his efforts. To hold the leader's interest in a job, the extension worker must show an interest in his progress.

5. After a job has been completed, wherever practicable, a report should be furnished the leaders, giving them the total results of their efforts and complimenting them on their part in the success of the activity.

6. Since the farming public is comparatively uninformed about neighborhood leadership, use additional news stories, particularly at the time jobs are assigned to leaders, to explain the work.—THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER SYSTEM IN INDIANA, *by L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service. Indiana Extension Studies, Circular 9. June 1943.*

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

CANTEEN CORPS IN ARKANSAS is being promoted by the American Red Cross. For all home demonstration clubwomen who have carried demonstrations in nutrition for a period of years the American Red Cross has waived 15 of the 20 hours required for a Red Cross certificate. From 15,000 to 20,000 are in this category. After the 5-hour course, all will be eligible to take the Red Cross canteen course. Teachers for the canteen course will be the 90 home economists who attended a 3-day refresher course for canteen instructors held in August. The majority of these were home demonstration agents but 21 were vocational home economists and FSA supervisors. The canteen has a popular appeal and the instructions that these 15,000 to 20,000 women can give their neighbors should reach every rural home in Arkansas.

4–H ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAMS held throughout the country this month are showing a number of innovations in recognizing the contribution of 4–H Club members to the war effort. Indiana offers a certificate of recognition attractively printed and decorated in colors. The certificate is awarded to all who made a definite contribution to the war effort in the production and conservation of food, energy, time, and health, the collection of salvage, the sale of war bonds and stamps, and other community war service. Texas offers an Award of Honor for members who have made significant progress in 4–H demonstrations to provide farm produce in the war effort.

BUYING A BOMBER is the most recent ambition of 4–H Club members, according to word received from Kentucky and Ohio. The 102,000 Kentucky 4–H boys and girls are aiming at the purchase of $250,000 worth of bonds and stamps. A check-up is being made October 1, when achievement programs are being held. It is expected that club members will meet their goal. Ohio's 45,000 club members made this their No. 1 home-front task during the last 2 months. The War Department has announced that club members who buy the plane can choose a name for it.

WAR BONDS AND STAMPS are being offered as prizes for the Utah boy or girl who contributes the most to the sugar-beet harvest. Contestants must be between 14 and 18 years of age and will be judged on the quality of their work, the quantity done, and their spirit of cooperation. The boy and the girl placing highest will each receive a $25 bond, and second prizes of $10 in war stamps will go to the boy and girl next in line. Awards are offered by the Kiwanis Club.

THE OUTLOOK CONFERENCE, October 18 to 23, will give consideration to the possibilities of inflation control, the international conditions in the field of food and agriculture, and the nature of post-war adjustments. An outline of the present situation and the agricultural programs for the year ahead are on the program. Two days will be devoted to extension methods and programs.

4–H CLUB WAR EMERGENCY INSECT REPORTERS in the South have made a valuable contribution to insect control on cotton, an important war crop this past season, according to a communication to Director Wilson from Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Dr. Annand states that the regular weekly reports on cotton insects sent in by some 500 Mississippi, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana 4–H reporters assisted the Department in doing a better job of advising manufacturers where to distribute insecticides and have stimulated farmers to control cotton insect pests.

TREES ARE PLANTED FOR SERVICEMEN by members of the Reeder Victory 4–H Club of Adams County, N. Dak. In this way, boys who have entered the armed service from the town of Reeder are honored. One hundred trees were planted on the schoolhouse grounds.

FIRE-PREVENTION WEEK, October 3 to 9, is focusing the attention of the Nation on the menace of loss by fire. The President's Proclamation reads: "Every community must make an extra and thorough effort to detect and eliminate fire hazards. Only by this united endeavor can America guard her productive power against fire and eliminate a major hazard that threatens seriously to reduce supplies of war materials, food, clothing, and other essentials required by our fighting men overseas and by our civilians at home."

PISTOL CREEK FIREMAN is the name of the Oregon four-page publication for farm firemen, which reports the results of farm fire-fighting efforts and describes new and useful methods of controlling farm fires. In addition to the paper, the Oregon Extension Service also broadcasts a farm fire radio program every Saturday noon.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES in relation to library services of land-grant colleges to rural areas are being studied by James G. Hodgson, librarian of Colorado State College, Fort Collins, while on leave at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. He proposes to study certain general problems as they are reflected in the work of the extension services of all States and then to make detailed case studies, if possible, for two States and for one selected county in each of the two States.

A UNIQUE VICTORY GARDEN SHOW was held on the sixty-fifth floor of a New York skyscraper for about 125 Manhattan war gardeners of the Shell Oil Company. More than 600 items including a wide variety of vegetables, were exhibited. The horticultural editor of the New York Herald Tribune, the garden editor of the New York Times, and the food editor of the Newspaper Enterprise Association acted as judges. The Victory garden program of this company was Nation-wide and called for release of more than 3 million square feet of land for the purpose. More than 6,000 employees joined the garden clubs.

VICTORY GARDEN PHOTO CONTEST was a feature of the Illinois garden program. It was under the auspices of the Illinois War Council which offered prizes for the best entries. One class was devoted to food-preservation pictures.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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550132 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 NOVEMBER 1943 NO. 11

Food to fight with

The war food campaign is launched to focus all effort on making food fight for freedom

A day of thanksgiving is proclaimed by the President—a day when American families come together to give thanks for the food to meet their needs in the winter months ahead. This year when the family gathers around the festive board, in many homes there will be someone missing—someone who gives thanks for the 1943 harvest in the jungles of New Guinea, the ancient cities of Italy, or the frozen wastes of Attu.

The fruits of a good harvest are also a cause for thanksgiving to the Russians, who are getting a fighter's rations from lend-lease ships, the war-weary Italians, who are receiving the first good meals they have had in many a day. American food has gone to war to fight for freedom in the far corners of the world. The Thanksgiving proclamation this year calls on every American family to produce, conserve, share, and play square with the food supply; calls for the training of an army of civilians in the production and use of food as a weapon of war.

In every phase of the war food situation as it affects rural families, extension agents are active. County extension programs are continually being shaped to deal effectively with problems of production, conservation, rationing, and price ceilings. The Food for Freedom Campaign not only brings further encouragement and help to farm families to increase production, but brings to people in all walks of life a realization of what it means to produce food and how to get the utmost out of the food produced.

American families will get the food fights for freedom message from their daily newspapers and magazines, outdoor billboards, local motion picture theaters; will hear it on their favorite radio programs or through their nutrition committees, defense councils, civic organizations, and churches. They will see the posters in their grocery store and hear about it from their neighborhood leader. All these food facts can also key into the county agricultural goals, the home demonstration food and nutrition work, the 4-H feed a figher activity.

Production in food as in other weapons of war is of first importance, and steps to increase production are under way.

"Maximum food production with good soil management is imperative in 1944," said the Extension Wartime Advisory Committee of State Directors meeting recently in Washington. The committee went on to say, "An effective educational program is the best medium to bring about the adoption of plans and practices on individual farms that will contribute most toward this goal."

This educational program has been outlined at each State war food production meeting. Typical of these is the report of the Indiana committee, which set down three fundamental phases of the all-out production job, which should be discussed with farm people: (1) What the farmer by his own individual effort and ingenuity can do to get maximum production, regardless of shortages of feed, fertilizer, machinery, and labor; (2) what farm people in a community can do by working together; (3) what assistance is needed and availale from various Government agencies.

It is when national war needs are translated for use on county and community basis in terms of local conditions that farm families understand these needs. Recently, an emergency feed situation faced North Carolina farmers.

Small area meetings were held for 5 to 8 county agents who went home and held similar training meetings for neighborhood leaders. Leaders worked out just what they themselves could do community by community. In a remarkably short time farm families were well on the road to understanding the feed situation.

A 4-H report to our fighting men

A feature of the 4-H annual achievement week Farm and Home Hour broadcast, November 6, was a 4-H report to the fighting men of the Nation, personified in a certain Pvt. Joe Thompson of the United States Army. Private Joe had been a 4-H Club member back home; and two of his fellow members, a boy and a girl, told him what the 1,700,000 members were doing to support his work at the battle front and to keep things going at home.

Any real soldier listening in must have been encouraged by the numbers the young folks piled up—the 5 million bushels of Victory Garden products, the 9 million birds in 4-H poultry flocks, the 90,000 dairy cows cared for by club members, or the 300 million pounds of scrap collected.

If the soldier happened to come from Oklahoma, he would like to hear about the big event at the State fair this year when, 4-H Clubs presented a whole bomber squadron to their country. Seventeen counties sold enough bonds to buy a flying fortress, and the flagship was bought by the State. These young folk sold bonds at a purchase price of 9 million dollars.

Or if the young soldier was a Georgian, how proud he would be of the 4-H Liberty Ship Hoke Smith, named for the Georgia coauthor of the bill which established the Extension Service. 4-H Club members sold almost 10 million dollars worth of bonds to pay for this ship.

A sister ship—the "Lever"—named in honor of the other author of the Smith-Lever Act, will soon slide down the ways. This ship will be christened by a South Carolina 4-H Club girl and paid for by money raised by South Carolina 4-H Club members.

Soldiers honor 4–H Club boys who fed a fighter in '43

Uncle Sam's armed forces have paid tribute to the husbandry of Texas 4–H Club boys. As honor guests at 12 Army airfields and posts scattered over Texas' broad landscape, 612 boys received the accolade of the fighting forces for their achievements in production of food in 1943.

Necessarily, the honor was a token recognition of the fulfillment by a large number of club boys of a pledge to "feed a fighter in '43." In carrying it out, they produced in beef, pork, poultry, eggs, lamb, and fiber and field crops not only the equivalent of the food and clothing budget of one fighter each, but in many instances individual boys produced enough to supply a score of soldiers. If channeled directly into the Army, their output was sufficient to feed and clothe several thousand fighting men for 1 year.

A General Backs the Idea

The idea for this recognition of achievement originated during a conversation between Maj. Gen. Richard Donovan, commander of the Eighth Corps Service Command, and L. L. Johnson, State boys' club agent for Texas. The general approved cordially a suggestion that the Army honor boys who had made conspicuous records in producing food, by inviting them to tour airfields and Army posts to observe how soldiers are trained for combat aground and aloft. County agricultural agents were asked to select groups from their club boys able to qualify, and the Amarillo Army Airfield of the Army Air Force Technical Training Command was designated as the host for club boys from Extension District 1. The general believed that these visits perhaps would stimulate the club boys to greater efforts on the home front.

Successively, the South Plains Glider School, Lubbock, entertained club boys from District 2; Goodfellow, San Angelo, those from District 6; Camp Barkeley, Abilene, District 7; Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls, District 3; Camp Howze, Gainesville, District 4; Camp Maxey, Paris, District 5; Ellington Field, Houston, Districts 9 and 11; Fort Brown, Brownsville, District 12; Fort Sam Houston and Randolph Field, District 10; and Camp Hood, District 8.

In the tours the boys were permitted a look behind the screen of high fences and armed sentries, rarely privileged to other civilians, at the training of America's youth for the grim business of war. Indeed, there was little of the routine within those closely guarded precincts which the visitors failed to observe at close hand.

They saw the methods by which their brothers, cousins, companions, and neighbors are transformed into skillful airplane pilots, trained ground-crew mechanics, and toughened doughboys. They bounced over the rough in sturdy jeeps, "flew" the link trainers, and climbed freely over the majestic spread of great bombing planes. Light and heavy machine guns chattering on the ranges came under their close inspection, and some had the thrill of holding and aiming a soldier's rifle at targets.

The boys walked across a swiftly laid pontoon bridge and marched through miles of storehouses and refrigerators where equipment, clothing, and food are conserved until needed. They shook hands with smiling officers who welcomed them and praised their fine production records, inspected the mess halls and kitchens, and observed how the soldiers are fed by sharing their mess.

Farm Boy Reviews the Flying Cadets

At the South Plains Glider School, George Kveton, 18, of Lubbock County, State winner of the home beautification contest, was chosen as the representative of the 90 boys present to share with Brig. Gen. Hornsby, Col. N. B. Olsen, commander of the field, and Maj. W. J. Rosson, the honor of reviewing the flying cadets at the end of the day.

An insignia bearing the 4–H emblem and the legend, "I feed a fighter," was presented to each boy upon arrival at the fields.

Amid the vast array of military preparations which greeted the club boys, the arts of peace as represented by the 10-acre Victory Farm on the glider field at Lubbock came into sharp relief. The farm was conceived by Mrs. N. B. Olsen, wife of the commanding officer, to provide fresh vegetables for Officers' Row and other homes on the field, and literally in "No Man's Land." Mrs. Olsen explained that the planting and cultivation of the garden was her own work and that of the women members of families of other officers and privates. "No man," she added, "was permitted a part in the work except a corporal-overseer who was associated with an agricultural agency before entering the Army."

The colonel's lady had marshaled her sisters of the hoe, who were in the field busily tilling the long rows of green vegetables when the boys drove up in five big army trucks. The boys were invited in, to give the volunteer workers the benefit of their gardening knowledge and to pose for a picture, when one youngster raised a wave of laughter by shrilling: "I'll take the one in shorts!"

Boys Given Freedom of Camp

Illustrating the freedom for observation extended to the boys, they were conducted through the hangars at the Amarillo Army Airfield and permitted to examine at will the largest bombers used in the American Air Forces which were being worked on by student mechanics. At the South Plains Glider School, Randolph Field, San Antonio, and at Goodfellow Field, San Angelo, they were conducted through the technical room and allowed to "fly" the link trainers under the direction of technical instructors. These mechanical devices are "flown" blind and simulate the behavior of airplanes in take-off, in flight, and in landing. Incidentally, the group at Lubbock essayed the obstacle course used to train fighters to negotiate difficult terrain, and Troy Overman of Hockley County covered the hazards and flats in 3 minutes. The record was said to have been 2¼ minutes . . . And Troy did it in his Sunday suit.

District 5 club boys saw the engineers in operation at Camp Maxey, Paris, and were allowed to cross a bridge newly laid. Antitank guns in action thrilled District 8 boys who visited Camp Hood in Bell County, which is known as the tank-buster school. In addition, they were taken through the repair shops and ordnance department, as well as the motor pool, stocked with antitank weapons. At other fields and camps, they saw heavy artillery, amphibian jeeps, camouflaged trenches and gun positions, fox holes, airplane repair under combat conditions, troops simulating removal of wounded, men marching with full kits, and, from a distance, a "Nazi village," reproduced to the last detail for maneuvering troops to avoid the hazards planted by a retreating enemy.

All in all it was a great occasion for the farm boys, who went home resolved to work even harder to grow the food to keep these fighters in trim.

THE CORN-MEAL ENRICHMENT PROGRAM in South Carolina was presented at Long Camp to all the State's 4–H clubbers attending their annual encampment. Corn meal in various guises was also featured on menus, and all of it was enriched.

England refuses to be starved out

A first-hand picture of agriculture in England from an extension reporter, F. J. Keilholz, extension editor, Illinois, who made the trip to England in the interest of effective United Nations cooperation on the farm front.

■ England today is history's epoch of a people who retained the will to fight and produce after a 4-year test in the worst war of high explosives, fire bombs, and land mines the world has ever known. Its people have refused to be starved out or bombed out; its agriculture and industry have produced at record rates, and its future is being faced with a spirit that is beginning to approach optimism.

For Extension Service workers in the United States, there should be new inspiration and satisfaction in the fact that success of the amazing British wartime food-production campaign, as well as of the war itself, is being credited largely to the efforts of volunteer leaders working with their neighbors, with their educational agencies, and with their government officials.

How successfully and famously this teamwork, similar in many respects to the Extension Service set-up, has operated can be judged from the fact that Great Britain during the war has increased the net output of food derived from her own soil by 70 percent. Two-thirds of Britain's food supply is now being produced at home, whereas before the war she was importing two-thirds of it.

This is particularly impressive in view of the fact that Britain's prewar agricultural production was equal per square mile to that of Iowa and Indiana. The increase in high rate of production by 70 percent, is really an achievement.

To do this, England, on the one hand, has had to increase enormously the production of food for direct human consumption, mainly wheat, potatoes, vegetables, and sugar beets; on the other hand, she has had to replace millions of tons of formerly imported feedstuff for her livestock by growing millions of tons more fodder crops at home.

Milk is priority A in the British production schedule, and the country's milking herds are now greater in number than they have been before in her history. In the last war, British milk supplies fell by something like a third. In this war, consumption of liquid milk has actually risen by one-third, and farmers are producing the milk to meet the increased demand.

All this has been accomplished through widespread plowing up of grassland; the control of cropping and general improvement in productivity; marked resourcefulness in getting supplies of machinery, feedstuffs, fertilizers, and other requisites; remarkable mobilization of a supply of labor for farms; provision for technical advice for farmers; and collaboration with the Ministry of Food in regard to the prices to be fixed for home agricultural products and the arrangements to be made in connection with the purchase of products by the Government.

Although the food situation is still what Americans would consider acute, British food control and rationing have been very successful in providing an even and adequate flow of food into channels of distribution and in distributing those foods equitably to all individuals and classes in the community. Rationing, of course, is far more extensive and stringent in England than it is in the United States.

Speaking of the astonishing achievement of British agriculture in increasing food production during this war, R. S. Hudson, minister of agriculture, said: "The real credit goes to the farmers and farm workers and to those 5,000 farmer volunteers on the county war agricultural committees and on the district committees."

British women, especially, have earned a tribute which should give heart and spirit to the rural women of the United States. "Without the countrywomen," Minister Hudson said, "we could not have done the job. But they too often are forgotten—our country wives and daughters. But they're doing their bit, just as much as the women in the forces and the munition factories. The only difference is that they don't get the excitement of change. All they get is more and harder work."

In addition to the countrywomen who have always been on British farms, there are now 79,000 women in Britain's Land Army.

After working with a land-army crew during one of his furloughs, U. S. Private Eugene Jasper, 30, former tobacco warehouse worker of Chippewa Falls, Wis., said: "I don't see how these English girls do it on a cup of tea and a cheese sandwich. They look healthy, though, and you've certainly got to admire their spirit and their determination in working like that to get the grain in."

What the British have achieved is all the more remarkable in the light of hardships and obstacles which they have had to overcome. Tractor operators trying to get crops planted have even been machine-gunned to death by enemy raiders.

In many cases, farmers have had to plant, cultivate, and reap in fields studded or strewn with obstacles of one kind or another to prevent enemy aircraft from landing.

When they are not working at the job of food production, rural people take their place in the Home Guard or on some other front. Shortages of time, labor, machinery, fertilizers, feedstuffs, and other requisities have all worked against British farm families while a modern war has raged over their very homes, fields, and barns. Nevertheless, they are now well on their way to doubling their production of foodstuffs as a prelude to peace and a promise of what they can do in post-war rehabilitation.

Already, post-war agricultural policies and programs are subjects of widespread interest and discussion throughout Great Britain. Official committees, including representatives of the United States, are at work in London and elsewhere on world-wide, as well as European, post-war agricultural problems.

Better babies for the post-war world

■ The home demonstration club women in Arkansas are already looking ahead and discussing post-war problems. They have decided that, more than ever before, the rearing and training of healthy children is most important.

The child-development leader of Lawrence County home demonstration clubs says: "Now that so many of our doctors and nurses have been conscripted for military service, good health is most important; and our better-babies groups are laying a foundation for health by learning how to build stronger bodies and maintain health from babyhood."

Through discussions on child development and family relationships in each club, suggestions for child guidance are introduced that have helped mothers appreciably in child management.

The child-development program has expanded during the last 10 years to 61 counties in which 6,249 families enrolled 8,448 children.

Two hundred and thirty-four better-babies clinics, in which the county health units cooperated with the home demonstration clubs, were reported from 58 counties last year. The home demonstration club women arranged places for the clinics and brought the mothers and babies to them. The county health departments state that this has been a great help to them.

Women prove their mettle

■ Women and girls went to bat this past summer for the farm crops of Maine. Not only did the home folks go to work in earnest, but girls came from New England colleges and other schools to take their places on the food-production line.

Last year when there was a shortage of farm help Katherine L. Potter organized the WEFS (Women's Emergency Farm Service) which is now a part of the Women's Land Army. This year new recruits joined to cultivate and weed, pick fruit, berries, and vegetables, drive trucks, work in hayfields or dairy barns, or do any of the numerous jobs that go along with summer days on the farm. Some came for the summer and others for only a few weeks.

As the fog blew in from the Atlantic where Quoddy Head stretches into the ocean as the most eastern point in the United States, County Agent Clyde Higgins and I stopped at the Sherwood Prout truck farm in Lubec. Maine's First Lady, Mrs. Sumner Sewall, was there to work with the girls on the truck crops. That morning they had cut lettuce in the fields, washed, iced, packed it, and nailed the crates so that by noon trucks loaded with lettuce were on their way to be in the Boston market by early morning.

Mrs. Sewall, whose mother was Polish and father an English officer stationed in Poland, knows the horrors of an oppressed country, for she lived in Poland during the first World War. As she rose from weeding lettuce in a 7-acre field where about a dozen Smith College girls and 15 local boys were working, she looked out across the fields of beans and potatoes toward the ocean and said, "Because we are lending and helping to feed other countries God has been good and given us a bountiful crop. It would be criminal to let it go to waste. I think it is the duty of all who can, to help save the crops. I feel that I can be more useful on a farm than in a canning factory because I fear machinery."

She waved her hand toward the girls. "These girls fear nothing. They are not afraid of hard work or things they may have to do in the effort to win the war. All of us get up at 5:30, and a little later when we are in the truck going to the fields the girls are laughing and singing. And, are they healthy? One slender girl has gained 14 pounds since she came here."

Mr. Prout and his foreman, Leroy Young, said that they were depending on the college girls and a "mosquito" crew of farm workers recruited from youngsters of the neighborhood, to keep the fields weeded and to harvest the crops from the 40 acres of lettuce; 40, cauliflower; 25, peas; 20, beans; 2, cucumbers; 40, potatoes; and 8 acres of blue Hubbard squash. The previous week he had had 75 on his pay roll, which group included about 25 girls between the ages of 11 and 15. Mr. Prout and Mr. Young agreed that all were doing a marvelous job and that they deserved a lot of credit. They hope that these young people will return next year.

So that farmers may have good certified seed potatoes to plant for their 1944 crop, women and girls in the potato empire of Maine (Aroostook County) have spent many summer days roguing in the fields. Usually boys have done the roguing, but they were greatly needed to take the places of their older brothers to drive the tractors, cultivate and spray potatoes, and to do much of the other heavy work. So the girls pitched in to help wherever they could.

First, they had to learn to identify diseased potato plants so that they could dig them up and destroy them. On the way to a field entered for certification two Easton girls, Virginia Rackliffe and Esther Turner, told me that their high-school agricultural instructor, Kenneth Clark, had classes three evenings at the high school to instruct girls, women, and boys, and then he spent 3 days with them in the field. After that training, the girls rogued a few rows which Mr. Clark inspected. He also looked at the plants that they had taken up as being diseased. Being satisfied that they "knew their potatoes" he told them to go ahead "on their own."

The girls were dressed in sturdy slacks, heavy shoes, shirts, and broad-brimmed hats, for they worked in all kinds of weather—in the sunshine, wind, and rain. Each had a potato sack slung over her shoulder for the diseased plants. Armed with their short-handled three-tined potato diggers they walked down the rows while carefully looking at each plant.

The roguers were looking for plants having any of four diseases—blackleg, mosaic, leaf-roll, or purple top, as well as any plants that were of a different variety than that planted in the field.

Besides spending 22 days in Easton and Caribou roguing 94 acres of seed potatoes, which passed inspection for certification, the girls helped their fathers in the hayfields, harrowed with the tractor, pulled mustard and other weeds, and did other jobs on the farm. These are only two of the many women and girls who have done their part to insure disease-free seed potatoes for next year's planting.

Among the many women who went from other States to help Maine farmers were two teachers from a private school in Washington, D. C., and a woman from Boston. These 3 worked together for 6 weeks.

Virginia Rackliffe and Esther Turner roguing potatoes in Easton.

The three women got up at 4:30, drove the cows into the barn, and milked them with milking machines. After breakfast they cleaned the dairy room and washed the utensils used. They also cleaned the barn from "top to toe," which job took until lunch time. Later they brought the cows in from pasture and did the evening milking.

Although the work was new to them they enjoyed it, loved the people of Maine, and are looking forward to going back next year. Mr. Gould had said that at first he was afraid that women could not do the work as the 26-pound milking machines were so heavy to lift, but when they left to go back to their teaching he was convinced that women have their place on the farm as well as in the farm home.

About 40 girls of high-school age, called the Junior WEFS, lived as a group at a camp in Newport. Each morning at 7 o'clock they went by truck to weed in the fields and harvest the seed for seed and packing companies. They worked until 5 in the afternoon, with time out for eating their box lunches and resting. At the end of the warm days they enjoyed a swim in the lake.

Girls at Camp Tanglewood in Lincolnville, under the supervision of Gladys Russell and counselors, helped materially in harvesting crops. One day in August 112 girls gathered the almost unbelievable quantity of over 2 tons of beans at a farm in Belfast, and the next day 29 completed the work. Some of the girls stayed after the camp officially closed to pick blueberries.

Women, boys, and girls proved their worth on Maine farms throughout the summer. Even as late as the middle of October they braved frosty mornings, the wind, and the cold to help pick up the bumper crop of Aroostock "spuds." Young folks love a race, and were they not in this race with the farmers, the people who had come from Oklahoma, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Kentucky, and the Boy Scouts to beat Old Man Freeze?—*Dorothy L. Bigelow, editorial assistant.*

Farmers work together to supply corn for Army camp

■ A civilian in the Army Quartermaster's office said it couldn't be done. It never had been done before in Mississippi. However, the Extension Service's program of organized production, harvesting, and cooperative marketing of sweet corn in north Mississippi on a commercial scale has proved highly satisfactory to both producers and consumers.

Soldiers at Camp McCain are glad that this project was successfully carried out. Many a soldier remarked that this corn was one of the best foods they had at camp.

Army officials were highly pleased with the quality of corn delivered, stating that it was on a par with any corn of that variety delivered from other sections of the country.

Producers from 5 counties around Camp McCain sold 25,990 dozen ears of corn at 28 cents a dozen, realizing a total of $7,277.20. J. W. Fisackerly of Montgomery County proved to be the champion 1-acre grower, selling 900 dozen ears of corn from 1 acre, for which he received $252. In addition to these sales, Mr. Fisackerly used some of his corn at home for eating and canning.

Producing and marketing truck crops in this section—Union, Quitman, Montgomery, Carroll, and Yalobusha Counties—had never been attempted before on a commercial basis. But Extension felt that it had a job to do in helping to feed soldiers at Camp McCain; and the farmers—mostly because of their patriotism and not because they thought they would make as much money as they would from their usual crops—quickly responded to the appeal made by Extension and Army leaders. This proved to be another example of where patriotism paid big dividends.

County agents, extension horticulturists, and marketing specialists, as well as farmers, knew that corn, being a perishable crop, must be handled with "kid gloves." They were fully aware of the fact that this sweet corn must be harvested at the proper time; that the corn must be kept in a cool place at all times after being harvested; must be cooled with water; must be quickly shipped to the cold-storage plant. And, too, they knew the production must be on a graduated scale so that the market would not be glutted 1 week and no corn would be available the next week.

Extension began to work on this project early in the spring. County and home agents and farm security workers of several counties around Camp McCain met with the horticulture and marketing specialists at the call of extension district agents to work out plans for producing truck crops which might be delivered to Camp McCain.

The seed for planting the sweet corn was obtained by the Extension Service and allocated to the producers by county agents and farm security supervisors, according to the acreage which each producer decided to plant.

The corn, which was planted beginning April 10, began to move first from Quitman County on June 23. From that date on through the next 2 months, the requirements of Camp McCain were supplied; and, in addition, two shipments were delivered to the concentration camp at Jerome, Ark.

All the corn was delivered to the Grenada Branch, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, where it was concentrated in cold storage until sufficient volume was obtained before the cooperative delivered it in lots of 2,250 dozen to the camp.

The cooperative paid the farmers promptly for their corn instead of their having to wait for payment from the quartermaster's office.

Union County led the other counties with a delivery of 7,740 dozen ears of corn which brought the producers $2,167.20. Quitman County was second with 6,575 dozen, bringing $1,841; and Montgomery County was third with 5,955 dozen, amounting to $1,667.40.

Despite the dry weather, in a number of the participating counties the producers were well pleased with the returns of this crop. They plan to increase their acreage next year. Extension specialists will work out a plan for planting based on the requirements of camps within trucking distance. After working out these plans, county and home agents will be allotted acreage for their counties, and they in turn will allot this acreage to producers with a schedule of planting dates in order that plantings may be staggered in such way as to give a supply of corn throughout the spring and summer months.

Farmers have been assisted this year, and will be assisted in the future by extension specialists in production, grading, and packing of the corn so that it will be of highest quality and acceptable in every way in accordance with specifications set up by the Government for Army camps.

Although many agricultural leaders assisted in making this program successful, most of the credit is due J. E. Stanley, extension economist in marketing; K. H. Buckley, assistant extension horticulturist; County Agents Luther Brown, Montgomery County, L. V. Henson, Quitman, B. U. Jones, Union, W. Y. Parker, Yalobusha; and Farm Security Supervisors Max Harding, Yalobusha, Creola Mitchell and Mr. Brooks, Carroll.

Shaking peanuts for a holiday

■ A few years ago, Sumter County, Ga., grew about 30,000 acres of peanuts and had plenty of labor at harvesting time for the necessary hand work of picking them up after they had been plowed out, shaking the soil from the peanuts, and stacking them around a pole to await the thresher. This year, in response to wartime needs, Sumter County planted 50,000 acres. About 1,000 boys of the county are in the armed services and that many more in war industries who used to help on the farms.

The farmers with the help of their wives and daughters, handled the preparation of the land, planting, and cultivating all right, but when it came to harvesting and the hand labor necessary in shaking and stacking, the situation looked grave.

County Agent J. K. Luck got busy. With the help of the chamber of commerce, civic clubs, and other groups, a plan was made. The town of Americus announced 4 peanut-shaking holidays on 4 consecutive Wednesdays, when all the stores would close and the storekeepers and clerks would go to the peanut fields.

More than 1,000 townspeople turned out to shake peanuts on that first Wednesday, August 18. The white people and many of the Negroes did not ordinarily do field work, but they stacked about 187 tons of peanuts—11,000 stacks. "At first the farmers were somewhat skeptical of the idea of city folks doing farm work, but after that first day they were thoroughly sold on the idea," reported County Agent Luck, who believed that not an acre of peanuts was lost because of lack of labor.

The "Peanut Shaking Holiday" was responsible for the harvesting of at least one-half of the peanuts in Sumter County.

As one editorial put it, "The Battle for Food was on in Georgia to save the last pound of Spanish peanuts our boys need so badly for oil to grease their rifles, as well as for food in a hundred ways."

Everyone turned out for the peanut-shaking holiday, even Congressman Stephen Pace who worked for several days in Sumter and surrounding counties and was much photographed on the farm of one patriotic farmer who put in 125 extra acres in peanuts.

The second and third "holidays" turned out to be cotton-picking holidays as the need for cotton pickers began to be felt more acutely than the need for peanut stackers. On these days, the townspeople picked about 120 bales of cotton and harvested 60 tons of peanuts on each holiday.

4–H Clubs welcome VFV

■ Wilbur Pease, 4-H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., was asked to assume responsibility for the recreation programs in the six labor camps of the county. He and Eloise Jones, associate county 4–H Club agent, swung into action immediately. The 4–H department financed recreational equipment such as bats, balls, and games, and solicited magazines, games, puzzles, and the like from the 4–H groups throughout the county. Two dances and parties were also staged.

The Senior 4–H Club in Wyoming County, N. Y., held an outstanding meeting during the month of July. At this meeting, Arthur Smith, farm replacement representative, was invited as guest speaker. Mr. Smith invited four New York boys to attend and tell of their reactions to the country and how they felt about the work and the contrast to city life. Every one of them brought out the fact that he was homesick, had no place to go, and was working harder than ever before. I believe this gave the 4–H Club members a different slant on these boys working in the country. As a result, a letter was sent to leaders encouraging them to invite New York boys to their club meetings and to ask 4–H Club members to help make them feel at home. Two of these boys asked the club agent about carrying on a short-time 4–H project. They felt that they could learn a lot during the summer months. Could this type of thing be a 4–H program that we are missing?

The Yates County, N. Y., 4–H Club Council met with the girls of the Lakemont Berry Pickers' Camp one evening for a picnic supper, followed by a ball game and a campfire program. Club Agent Wes Smith reports that the council members had a very enjoyable evening, and he has heard that the girls at camp were much pleased to get acquainted with people of their own age.

Let's think it over

■ The Cooperative Extension Service, because of the confidence which rural people have in it, has a heavy responsibility in this war period for exerting a stabilizing as well as a stimulating influence on the war effort of rural people. It is highly important, therefore, that cooperative extension workers, in view of this position of influence, *strictly avoid engaging in public discussion either political in character or involving controversial issues of national policy.* As public officials, cooperative extension workers have a high and vital responsibility for reflecting through the proper official channels the needs, problems, and opinions of the rural people with whom they are in close and intimate association.

There has never been a time when information of this character has been more needed or welcomed by governmental authorities concerned with the formulation of national policy and the conduct of governmental agencies. The proper and effective way to render such service is by the transmittal of clear-cut and accurate statements bearing on such needs, problems, and opinions to the State director of extension and through him to the Federal Extension Service, the

War Food Administration, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under wartime stresses and as a result of the pressure of local sentiment and individual conviction, an extension worker is being occasionally reported as forgetful of his responsibility as a public official and of the fact that it is a part of his duty to report through the proper official channels the needs, problems, and opinions of his people. In these cases the cooperative extension worker has made public statements, sometimes unthinkingly, either political in character or involving highly controversial issues of governmental policy. Such statements tend to undermine confidence in governmental policy and tend likewise to destroy confidence in the individual making them, as well as weakening the service with which he is associated.

It seems desirable, therefore, that all cooperative extension workers be cautioned in this respect and that they be requested to avoid embarrassment to themselves and to the extension organization by strict avoidance of participation in public discussion either political in character or involving controversial issues of governmental policy.—*Excerpt from letter of August 9, 1943, to State extension directors from M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, War Food Administration.*

Production goes up with farm accounting

■ Farmers keeping accounts in Illinois are contributing generously to the Nation's increased food and feed production by tackling their agricultural problems in a businesslike way, according to a summary of annual farm business reports of 3,192 Illinois farms for 1942.

"Gross cash income a farm" (a measure of volume of production) averaged $3,252 more on the accounting farms than on the average by all farms in the State when adjusted to the same size as the accounting farms. The average net cash income an acre on accounting farms rose from $1.42 at the bottom of the depression in 1932 to $9.91 in 1941. It reached a record peak of $14.99 an acre during the past year.

These higher cash earnings are attributed to higher prices combined with an accumulation of grain and livestock resulting from 6 years of better-than-average crops.

Responding to the wartime demand for production increases over 1941, accounting farmers last year milked 5 percent more cows, weaned 6.8 percent more pigs, and kept 13.8 percent more hens than in the previous year. Machinery investments were up 12.3 percent, and 0.9 percent less labor was used.

Corn yield on accounting farms was 66.2 bushels an acre, as contrasted with 54.5 bushels for all farms in the State; oats, 44.3 bushels in comparison with 40 bushels; wheat, 14.8, compared with 13; and soybeans, 21.2, compared with 21. Higher grain yields an acre on these farms, as compared with all farms in the State, may be attributed for the most part to the long-time, cumulative effort of better extension practices.

Carried on for more than 25 years, this accounting system serves to indicate possible changes for more profitable and efficient results in addition to providing a wealth of information about farming practices in general.

■ County Agent Bill Marschall of Tom Green County, Texas, appears in the Saturday Evening Post of October 23 under the title, Grassroots Bureaucrat, and gives a good account of himself and the county agent tribe in general. "Next to the farmer he's the man most likely to keep us eating" states author Neil M. Clark. Early last summer, this Mr. Clark of Cedar Crest, N. M., came around to see the REVIEW editor to get some suggestions and background for an article on the county agent.

Club boys learn insect reporting

■ County Agent W. E. A. Meinscher of Austin County gives a few insect pointers to Allen Hillboldt, one of 511 Texas 4-H cotton-insect reporters representing 69 of the principal cotton-growing counties in the State.

During June, July, and August, the boys made reports each week after an inspection of their cottonfields. Spot checking revealed that the boys' reports were unusually accurate. Similar work was done by 4-H Club boys in Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana.

The reports proved so valuable that the information they contained aided materially in the distribution of calcium arsenate and other insecticides. In 1942, the inability of some farmers to get poisons was due to improper distribution of insecticides and not to inadequate supplies. This year, weekly reports on infestation have been sent to Government officials in Washington by the State Extension Services and other agencies, and the unsatisfactory distribution of insecticides experienced in 1942 was not repeated. Generally speaking, pests have been comparatively light this year in Texas, although Haskell and Jones Counties and the Coastal Bend and Gulf Coast sections have had some damage from insects. As the survey showed lighter infestation in Texas, insecticides which might have been shipped and possibly used in Texas were released for use elsewhere.

Extension agents join fighting forces

News from extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers. The roll call continues from last month the list of extension workers serving in the armed forces. Next month will be listed additional names received since the first list was made up.

From a Paratrooper

Well, at last I made it, 2 weeks longer than it was supposed to have taken me; but that was due to a little leg injury I acquired early in the game, which caused me to lose some time. Despite the fact that the magazines and papers all say we're different and, presumably, much tougher than the rest of the Army, I don't as yet feel much different than I did when Gould and I were stabled in 210 together. It wasn't much harder to jump out of that plane than it would have been to ask Mr. Fite for a raise.

Monday of our third week in training was the big day for the first jump; and, although we had been anticipating it for months, there wasn't one of us who didn't "sweat it out" over the week end. What we were most afraid of was being afraid. We knew that not only were we on test as individuals but also as a caste. In the history of the school there has been no case in which an officer has refused to jump, and it would be a shame to break that record. When I first woke Monday morning, I heard those big transports down on the field warming up. They do that every day, but Monday I heard with a new appreciation. Everybody was attempting to build up our morale by singing to us snatches of "Happy Malfunctions to You," which is sung to the tune of the birthday song. It was a "malfunction" that the paratrooper of the song fame had. As we assembled, we joshed each other about imagined errors made in packing the chutes. For example, not tying one cord might result in a delayed opening. The apprehensive type could really torture himself by wondering if he had actually tied that blamed cord. Down at the hangars we were lined up, with an officer leading each group of eight men. We marched in and got the chutes which had been packed over the week end, and with none too steady fingers strapped them on. As we loaded into the planes we were a grim-looking bunch. Our safety belts were fastened, and before we knew it we were off. The jump master told us again what we were supposed to do; and then, while the plane was gaining altitude, somebody started the paratrooper's song. To the question, "Is everybody happy?" we answered with a thunderous "Yes," but the jump master just grinned and said, "Liars!"

In what seemed like an incredibly short time, the jump master said, "First group, stand up; hook up." (That was my group.)

Hooking up involves the attachment of the static line on the chute to a cable running the length of the plane. When the jumper leaves the plane, the static line yanks the cover off the chute and pulls out the folded canopy. The canopy is attached to the static line by that break cord I mentioned earlier. If the cord should not be tied, there would be nothing but the slip stream of the falling body to force that silk out into the breeze where it can fill with air and slow down the rate of descent.

We hooked up, making darn sure we were properly hooked; and in what seemed like just a second the command was "Stand in the door." As I stood there, with my nose sniffing the cold morning air, I had the feeling that there was something damn foolish about the whole thing, I reminded myself of the cartoon of the man in the same position who said, "There's been some horrible mistake. I only signed up to be an air-raid warden."

Regardless of my feelings, the jump

master tapped me on the leg as we reached the proper spot, and I was out in that cold prop blast. When I felt that tap I could no more have remained in the plane than I could have stopped its motors by looking at them. Before I could utter "One thousand, two thousand, three thousand," the thing opened up with a bang. Opening shock is certainly well named, for I felt it to the nails of my toes. I glanced up, and there was that beautiful silk canopy blossomed out over my head. I immediately experienced a feeling of real joy, as I felt myself floating effortlessly, silently, down. The ground looked far away but not at all uninviting.

In fact, it looked rather soft. I experimented with the methods we had been taught of controlling the chute. Sure enough, by pulling on certain risers, I could influence not only the direction of drift but also the rate of descent. Playing like this, I was down almost before I realized it. As the ground came up, I prepared to land and, luckily, got in a good downward pull just at the right time and landed no harder than if I had jumped off my desk. A tumble completed my first jump; and as soon as I had collapsed the chute, got out of my harness, and rolled up the silk, I too had become convinced that there was nothing else like it. From the field, we rode back to the hangars in trucks, and every man in that group was telling everybody else all about HIS jump.

Nobody heard him, of course, but everybody felt good about it.—*Paul McGuire, formerly associate extension editor, New Mexico.*

VERMONT

Cpl. Edward J. Cook, Jr., Windsor County agent, Army.

Maj. Warren A. Dodge, land use planning specialist, Army.

Pfc. Leroy J. Dopp, Jr., office manager, Army.

Pvt. Glenn F. McPhee, Orleans County club agent, Army.

Cpl. Robert Turcot, clerk, Army.

WASHINGTON

Lt. (j. g.) Cal Anderson, extension editor, Navy.

Lt. Sylvia E. Antilla, Skagit County home demonstration agent, WAC.

Maj. H. L. Axling, Spokane County club agent, Army.

Helmer W. Basso, R. T. 2/c, Wahkiakum County agent, Army.

Ens. Mary Ann Faletto, Thurston County home demonstration agent, Navy.

Cadet Gale Gurtle, Whatcom County assistant agent, Navy.

Candidate Donald J. Haibach, forestry specialist, Army.

Lt. David D. Jackson, Chelan County assistant agent, Army.

Vincent E. Johnson, Clark County assistant agent, Navy.

Pvt. Alton N. Lorang, Thurston County assistant agent, Army.

Lt. E. C. Reif, Spokane County assistant agent, Army.

Cadet N. E. (Ned) Shorey, Kittitas County assistant agent, Army.

Orlie Smith, Pierce County assistant agent.

Shirley Stewart, Skagit County assistant home demonstration agent, WAVE.

2d Lt. Carl Stock, Whatcom County assistant agent, Army.

Capt. James W. Stubbs, forestry specialist, Army.

Lt. Col. Henry M. Walker, 4–H Club agent, Army.

Ruth Wallace, secretary to subject-matter specialists, WAVE.

WEST VIRGINIA

2d Lt. E. W. Beatty, extension forester, Army.

1st Lt. Jack Beyers, assistant county agent in forestry, Preston, Tucker, and Grant Counties, Army.

Ens. Victor E. Bird, formerly assistant county agent in forestry, Logan and Boone Counties, Navy.

Lt. H. S. Cassell, assistant county agent in forestry, Monroe County, Army.

Ens. R. Lee Chambliss, Jr., assistant extension economist in land use planning, Navy.

Lt. James H. Clarke, assistant extension economist, Army.

Lt. (j. g.) James A. Corrick, Jr., county agricultural agent in Mercer County, Navy.

Ens. John R. Dolly, county 4–H Club agent in Harrison County, Navy.

D. M. Foley, county agricultural agent in Ritchie County.

1st Lt. John W. Hammer, assistant county agricultural agent, Barbour County, Army.

Lt. Robert L. Hammer, county agricultural agent, Randolph County, Army.

Capt. T. R. Hash, county agricultural agent in Hancock County, Army.

Ens. H. E. Helnick, assistant county agent in forestry in Mingo County, Navy.

1st Lt. Arnold Hutson, county 4–H Club agent in Wood County, Army.

Ens. Walter E. Jett, county agricultural agent in Pocahontas County, Army.

Frances E. Lafferty, home demonstration agent, Jefferson County, WAC.

Abe S. Margolin, extension assistant in visual aids, Army.

Aviation Cadet Paul A. Miller, county 4–H Club agent, Nicholas County, Army.

Lt. Robert E. Reno, extension assistant in radio, Army.

Aviation Cadet William D. Scott, county 4–H Club agent in Raleigh County, Navy.

Corp. John L. Scranage, county 4–H Club agent in Kanawha County, Army.

Charles T. Shackleford, county 4–H Club agent in Fayette County, Army.

Capt. Harold H. Smith, assistant county agricultural agent in Greenbrier County, Army.

Ralph Edwin Spears, Jr., extension assistant in radio, Navy.

Lynn Spiker, county agricultural agent in Lewis County.

Pvt. Ernest C. VanMetre, county 4–H Club agent in Berkeley County, Army.

Lt. John R. Vaughn, extension plant pathologist, Army.

Corp. Werner Wegman, county 4–H Club agent, Randolph County, Army.

Capt. A. F. Wilson, county agricultural agent, Mason County, Army.

Ens. Werneth L. Wilson, home demonstration agent in Morgan County, WAVE.

WISCONSIN

Maurice Haag, extension editor, Army.

Milton E. Bliss, director of farm radio programs.

One Way

Texas community centers active

A survey in 186 Texas counties revealed that 543 community food-preservation centers are aiding Texans in stocking their wartime pantries.

These centers have been available both to rural and urban people. County home demonstration agents have given aid to 479 of them, or about 88 percent of those reported. This assistance may have been in planning or arranging the center, in training supervisors, in giving demonstrations on preservation, or in meeting other problems of the center.

Two hundred and fifty-seven home demonstration clubwomen trained under the agents' direction were reported to be supervising food conservation centers in the State. Their years of practical experience in food preservation have enabled them to render a great patriotic service to their neighbors, many of whom had no previous experience in canning and other conservation methods.

4–H campers study tractor

South Carolina 4–H Club members old enough to drive tractors received special training in tractor care and operation this summer at Camp Long.

Heretofore, 4–H camp activities have been largely recreational, but this year the older club boys were given training and instructions on how to operate farm tractors and other types of farm machinery.

This training enabled many of these boys to operate and care for machinery in their communities. In addition to tractor driving, care, and operation, the boys were also given training in the repair of such machinery as plows, mowers, and other types of machinery. Special work was also given in the farm shop, including blacksmithing, tool grinding, and sharpening.

Telephone mart

The new Victory Garden Telephone Mart, organized by Mary Lenore Moore, home demonstration agent in De Kalb County, Ind., proved successful in keeping surplus Victory Garden crops from going to waste. Telephone Mart committees were organized in each of the county's four largest towns—Auburn, Butler, Garrett, and Waterloo. Persons interested in buying vegetables and fruits for canning called a committee member and gave their name, telephone number, and information regarding the kind and amount of produce they wished to buy. When a gardener had enough surplus produce for canning, he notified a committee member, who checked the list of prospective customers for someone interested in that particular crop. Committee members also took over the job of helping gardeners to find help to harvest excess crops. Miss Moore feels that both gardeners and consumers must cooperate to see that crops are actually used when they are in the best condition for canning. Thorough newspaper and radio publicity was given within the county to make sure all interested persons knew about the market.

Farm-labor club

The need for emergency farm labor hasn't bothered the residents of the little community of Porters Falls in Wetzel County, W. Va. They have their own way of solving the problem. Employees of the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. and of the United Gas & Oil Corporation who live in Porters Falls have organized a farm-labor club. On their days off from their regular work, these employees of the two companies spend the time aiding the farmers in the neighborhood in any particular seasonal activity.

Some of the club members have farms or large gardens of their own, so they spend their time off engaging in their own food-production activities.

4–H Family Day

More than 500 Negro farmers attended the seventh annual 4–H Family Day Program of Halifax County, N. C., held at Mack Faulcon's fishpond near Littleton.

R. E. Jones, State Negro leader, stressed the need for clearing farms of mortgages, the building of better health, and the purchase of war bonds and stamps. Mrs. Fannie T. Newsome, Negro district agent, discussed the mother's part in the 4–H Club work and urged parents to cooperate in the club work by furnishing the necessary money and materials for the projects.

A dress parade was held, showing uniforms made from fertilizer and feed bags.

4–H Club promotes bond drive

The 4–H community club of Eden Valley, Sweetwater County, Wyo., took charge of the June bond drive for the entire community. The club of 26 members was divided into small groups in order that travel would be reduced to a minimum. Every farm in the valley was visited, and bonds totaling $1,850 were sold. As a further contribution, the club held an ice cream social in the evening following the drive, which netted $50; and the money was used to purchase a bond for the club, and thus the total purchase of bonds for the day's work reached $1,900. Neighborhood leaders gave some assistance in their immediate neighborhoods.

Missouri leaders

Neighborhood leaders of Polk County, Mo., recently raised $9,725 for the Red Cross, which was 61 percent more than the quota for this strictly rural county. They also took part in a county health campaign in which 4,727 persons, or 28 percent of the county's entire population, were immunized within a 3-week period. Another of their achievements is the organization of 28 community 4–H Clubs with 425 members carrying more than 500 war production projects.

In Osage County, Mo., leaders listed all boys and girls of 4–H Club age in every school district and also listed potential farm workers. They carried to each of their neighbors information on regulations for slaughtering meat. They were the leading spirits in farmer-discussion meetings attended by 750 local farmers. They talked about feed conservation, construction of self-feeders, stretching the protein supplements, and other livestock problems. Fertilizer dealers of the county met with these leaders to talk about the uses of fertilizer to get greater production of needed food and feed. They are playing an important part in seeing that every farmer in the county understands the war program and takes his place in an effective functioning of the program.

Missouri neighborhood leaders also looked for available black walnut trees and found them on 13,743 farms. Follow-up cards were then mailed to owners. More than 750 leaders in 97 counties took part in this survey.

to Do It

Ohio soil districts make progress

Ohio has 12 soil-conservation districts organized and working. Some of them have been in operation a year.

In Morrow County, 25 pasture-improvement demonstrations have been established, and farmers are invited to visit these fields between 1 and 5 p. m. any Sunday. The average number of visitors has been 75, and they have been able to observe for themselves the increase in yields of feed on the treated pastures and also the condition of the livestock harvesting the feed.

Soil-saving plans have been put into operation on 65 Coshocton County farms in the past 4 months. The Highland County district is cooperating with the Hillsboro High School class in vocational agriculture to establish a series of test plots to show the amount of soil removed from fields by run-off water.

All the Ohio districts are working on projects to maintain or increase war food production without damaging the soils which produce the crops.

Feed company launches wartime service program

County agents in many sections are making use of a service program for helping farmers to improve poultry and livestock production.

This is a Food for Victory Crusade launched by Purina Mills and featuring service work by their sales and service force and 7,000 local dealers and their trained employees. As the demand for their feed exceeds the supply, the efforts of salesmen and dealers have been diverted from the promotion of sales to helping food production by farm service calls. The company has set a goal of 500,000 calls completed by the end of this year.

The purpose of the calls is to help locate and check production leaks caused by faulty management, poor sanitation, and other practices that can be corrected by the farmer. In doing this work, the service men will be guided by a series of five "action" sheets which list recommended practices on egg, milk, pork, broiler, and turkey production.

The recommendations are directed toward counteracting faulty farm practices, found through a survey of approximately 10,000 farms by the company's field force. All action sheets have been submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture and extension chiefs of 40 colleges, and have their approval. The sheets are strictly service in nature and do not mention any brand names or products.

Field men have been asked to submit plans for local calls and operations to county agents in their areas so that these plans may be coordinated with the program being carried out by each agent.

Several county agents and club leaders have given their 4-H Club boys an opportunity to help in this farm check-up work by giving them the action sheets to fill out at home and with their neighbors. Already, many thousands of these sheets and more than 60,000 service circulars have been ordered for the use of county agents and vocational agricultural teachers, either directly or through field men, according to Purina Mills officials.

4-H Club members save beans

Members of the Ranger 4-H Club, Tiverton, R. I., by volunteering for farm labor, saved more than 2 acres of beans. The beans were about to be plowed under for lack of help to harvest them when a group of 4-H members was organized by R. B. Wilson of the farm-labor office and 4-H Club Agent Carl B. Garey. They picked more than 75 bushels of beans in their first 2 days of work. Some of the beans were sold to the Fall River Canning Center, and others went to the wholesale market.

Meeting the poultry goal

Replacing all mongrel birds with good chickens was the war goal that Evangeline Parish, La., poultry producers set for themselves at a meeting in Ville Platte.

The program was designed and set up by all agricultural agencies in the parish who will cooperate to build up the poultry industry. Extension agents, farm security workers, Triple A parish committeemen, vocational agriculture teachers, and representatives of hatcheries have all pledged themselves to participate in flock-selecting and blood-testing work, prerequisites to achieving the goal.

Evangeline Parish now has more than 100 flocks in the parish to be culled and blood-tested, as compared with five approved flocks 3 years ago. This selection of flocks is of significant importance this year because there is a shortage of feed; and poor layers can be eliminated, which will result in much feed saved.

The two approved hatcheries in Evangeline Parish provided a steady market for hatching eggs. One of the hatcheries sold more than 200,000 baby chicks in the first 6 months of 1943, and all the birds were hatched from eggs produced in the parish. The market for all poultry and poultry products has been greatly improved.

Tribute to farm workers

A crowd of Goshen County, Wyo., people estimated at 1,000 persons attended a ceremonial to pay tribute to farmers and ranchmen for their supreme efforts in the War Food Production Program and to the nonfarm women, boys, and girls who worked in beet, bean, and potato fields in response to the extreme need for agricultural workers.

A fair exchange

River-bottom farmers of Crittenden County, Ky., have done a good job of swapping work and power machinery to make up for the labor shortage, relates County Agent O. M. Shelby.

Farmers who were behind with their breaking or disking were assisted by men with tractors, with the understanding that they would later repay in work as needed. As a result, tractors have been in operation day and night.

■ In recognition of the excellent job they are doing in producing milk, meat, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and other farm products, approximately 10,000 New Hampshire farmers were awarded Certificates of Farm War Service by USDA War Boards.

■ To introduce edible soybeans in Brown County, Tex., the county extension agents, Maysie Malone and C. W. Lehmberg, bought 24 pounds and distributed them to good gardeners over the county. Each demonstrator was asked to return this fall twice as much seed as he received, for the use of other gardeners.

4-H sets record in scrap drive

■ The Bond County, Ill., Salvage Committee held a scrap-iron drive to obtain the quota of 1,200 tons for the county as set up by the War Production Board. In 1942, 1,200 tons were obtained in the county; and since January 1, 1943, 1,900 tons have been collected and sold.

A nonprofit corporation, called the Bond County Scrap Drive Association, was set up for the purpose of buying and selling the scrap metal. The Bond County Farm Bureau set up and sponsored a contest for 4-H Club members. The rewards of this contest consisted of a trip on the *S. S. Admiral* on the Mississippi River to the club that collected the most scrap per member, a 4-H automatic magazine pencil to every member who collected 4,000 pounds of scrap or more, and an appearance on the radio program for the three club members highest in individual collections.

Bond County 4-H Club enrollment is 252, of which number 170 members took an active part in this program. They solicited, collected, and sold 322 tons during July, the period of the contest. One hundred and two members won pencils, which meant that they collected 4,000 pounds or more of scrap each. The three highest club members, of which two were girls, collected as follows: First, 38,400; second, 31,365; and third, 22,406 pounds.

Each member had a supply of contest cards. They first solicited the iron in their communities by seeing their neighbors and getting them to sign a card. When the member had a load or more solicited, he got a truck from a volunteer father or neighbor, and they picked up the iron and took it to a Scrap Drive Association receiving station. There it was weighed, and the receiver signed the card, putting down the weight.

An official weight ticket was filled out by the seller to the Scrap Drive Association and given to their treasurer, who would issue a check to the owner.—*W. H. Tammeus, county agent, Bond County, Ill.*

Texas lays in a food supply

Cooperation is the spark plug of the home food-conservation programs of the home demonstration club women of Montgomery and Fort Bend Counties. The bursting pantries of these practical women are big success stories. "If interest in saving crops continues," says Mrs. Grace M. Martin, Montgomery County home demonstration agent, "the greatest supply of canned products in the history of home demonstration work in the county is in prospect." Twenty women have asked for plans for making ventilated pantries.

Town and country women alike are busy saving food, Mrs. Martin adds. There is a long waiting list for the five cookers and sealers owned by the county. One day a week is given to canning meat and poultry. An average of 50 families attend the community canning center weekly, with an output of about 3,500 cans. With the help of the canning-center supervisor, women have taken charge of preparing and processing vegetables for neighboring families handicapped by illness.

After a check-up in June, Wanda Kimbrell, Lipscomb County home demonstration agent, reported she could not find a family in the county without a Victory Garden.

■ MARTHA IRVINE McALPINE has been appointed parent education and child development specialist in Georgia. For the past 5 years, she has served as associate home management specialist in the regional office of the Farm Security Administration in Montgomery, Ala. She is a graduate of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., and did undergraduate and graduate study at the University of Georgia. She was awarded a year's fellowship for study at Columbia University, the New School for Social Research, the Child Study Association of America, and the University of Iowa. She served for 2 years as a member of the University of Georgia staff as the first social director and instructor in physical education for women, and later as field worker in parent education.

■ ELOISE JONES, associate 4-H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., has been requested by the women's personnel director of Grumman's Aircraft Plant to help set up a program among the children of the employees to stimulate them to take over more of the household duties. Miss Jones says: "I feel that the war jobs or projects of a similar nature will be of value. The biggest problems involved, among 8,000 women employees, are to find those who have children that would be interested and to get these children located, as the employees live in widely scattered areas covering the west end of Suffolk County and Nassau. We are making arrangements to work first with a group of employees in one plant which draws from a slightly smaller area, and thus try to find a system which will work for the larger group."

■ MARY LOUISE COLLINGS, Louisiana home management specialist, and J. P. LEAGANS, North Carolina program planning specialist, on leave of absence from their State extension jobs, will be on the research staff of the Division of Field Studies and Training of the Federal Extension Service for the coming year.

In her new assignment Miss Collings is planning to study the job of the home demonstration agent. During her extension career she has served for 5 years as home demonstration agent, 1 year as district agent, and for the past 7 years has been home management specialist.

Mr. Leagans will devote his time to administrative studies and to the Latin-American Program. He will have charge of the Latin-American students who are coming to the United States to study extension work. It is expected that students will come from Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Mexico, and Haiti.

Mr. Leagans has been associated with the North Carolina Extension Service since 1936, first as assistant county agent and county agent, and since 1941 as program planning specialist.

NEW EMERGENCY LABOR PERSONNEL for the Federal office include Constance Roach, formerly of the Office of Civilian Defense, who assists Florence Hall in the Women's Land Army; Irvin H. Schmitt, formerly a vocational agriculture teacher in Iowa, who is now in charge of the Victory Farm Volunteers. Mr. Schmitt is assisted by Kenneth Ingwalson, formerly 4-H Club leader in New Jersey, and Anne Blaine, who did good work last year placing New York City boys and girls on Vermont farms. C. Herman Welch, Jr., of Minnesota, assists in the Labor Utilization Section. R. W. Oberlin, formerly with the Soil Conservation Service in Iowa; C. W. E. Pitman, from the War Manpower Commission; C. C. Randall, formerly with the Arkansas Extension Service; and John J. McElroy, formerly with the Wyoming Extension Service are assisting in the Recruitment and Placement Division.

■ The Ozark, Ala., Kiwanis Club of 32 members each shelled 1 bushel of seed peanuts for farmers. This not only helped to get the peanuts shelled but to give the townfolk a better idea of the local farm problem, reports the county agent.

Do you know . . .

E. R. Hancock

A Michigan County Agent Who Uses a Well-Equipped Shop In His Extension Program

■ A top-notch workshop is given the credit by E. R. Hancock for much of his success as a county agent. After 11 years in Shiawassee County, Agent Hancock works in and out of an office that is one of the best equipped and most attractive in any county in the State. When he was first appointed, some local prophets gave him 6 months; but he is still there, and his work has become increasingly indispensable in the county. Best proof of the county's confidence in the Extension Service was the appointment of a full-time home demonstration agent last spring.

The workshop is filled with power and hand tools that many a farmer has used to fashion a gadget. At this shop farmers have also learned how to fix up equipment at home. The power saws, power lathe, power and hand drills in the 20-foot-square model farm shop are adjacent to the county agent's office.

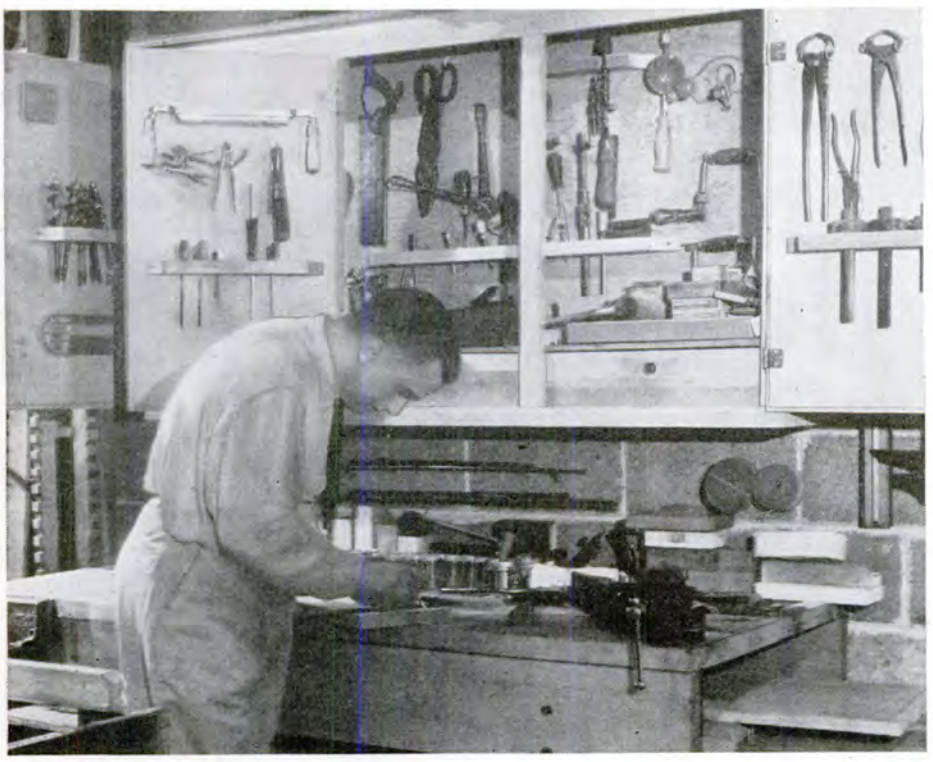
Plywood paneling in doors, walls, and cupboards in the office reflect the handicraft Hancock has made available to hundreds of farm families in the county.

In the basement of the community building is an attractive meeting room used by county extension groups. Communicating with the meeting room is a kitchen containing all the dishes and silverware necessary to serve a sizable number of people. With these facilities and services, Mr. Hancock has built a permanent understanding by Shiawassee County farm families of the service Michigan State College and the Federal-State Extension Services represent.

Five demonstration kitchens remodeled in as many townships bear witness to Mr. Hancock's handicraft and to his useful imagination in converting farm homes from old style to new.

The agent's genius for making things has been useful in many ways. He has taught farmers to make concrete sheep-dipping tanks; and one day a few years ago, a community tank took care of 2,380 sheep—a record, according to the State livestock specialist. There are 14 such dipping tanks in the county.

"Shiawassee has its share of insects and diseases and an occasional local flood, as in 1943," declares Mr. Hancock, "but the county is one of the most diversified and productive in the State, and its farmers are solidly back of farm war-production efforts."



Have you read?

Field Crops and Land Use. Joseph F. Cox and Lyman E. Jackson. 473 pp. New York, N. Y. 1942.

■ Extension workers are always looking for sources of information that will be helpful to them in giving farmers technical assistance on their farm problems.

A book recently published by John Wiley & Sons, which was written by Joseph F. Cox and Lyman E. Jackson, is probably one of the most timely texts available. The title is "Field Crops and Land Use." The authors have done one of the best jobs I have seen in treating crop and soil management so as to show the relationships that exist between crops and soils, and the points that must be forever kept in mind if the productive resource in land is to be perpetuated and conserved. It will be most helpful to extension workers in assisting farmers to plan efficient production programs on their farms and in conserving soil at the same time.

You will find practices such as contour farming, strip cropping, and many others which are well illustrated with pictures. It also contains factual material on crops and soils which makes it an excellent reference handbook for county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, and others needing scientific information on agricultural production.—*J. L. Boatman, Chief, Division of Subject Matter, Federal Extension Service.*

Successful Poultry Management. Morley A. Jull. 467 pp. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. 1943.

■ The author, while covering the subject-matter field of poultry husbandry, has presented these success factors in management in a plain and logical manner. Technical terms are used and explained, and there is a noted absence of high-sounding "5-dollar words." The author apparently believes in encouraging the enthusiasm and ambitions of young poultry raisers. The introduction states that "more farm youth are interested in poultry raising and egg production than any other single agricultural enterprise." 4-H poultry club members and vocational agriculture classes will find many useful helps on how to make their poultry project more successful.

Dr. Jull was formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is now head of the poultry department at the University of Maryland. He has been in close touch with the Extension Service of that State.—*H. L. Shrader, extension poultry specialist.*

AMONG OURSELVES

■ EARL A. FLANSBURGH, pioneer, champion, and able leader in the field of both State and national agriculture, New York State leader of county agricultural agents since 1932, died August 30.

Mr. Flansburgh was recognized as a pioneer in county agricultural agent work. He had been in extension work since 1917 when he was engaged in county farm bureau work in New Hampshire. Prior to this, he had taught vocational agriculture in Castile in Wyoming County and accepted the county agricultural agent position in Livingston County in 1919. Thus coming up through the ranks, he became an assistant leader of county agricultural agents in 1921 and the State leader in 1932.

He had a capacity for perfect and wise counsel. He attacked the problems aggressively and brought to them cool judgment and decisive action. Yet no matter what the depth of the problem or the concern for the welfare of the State's agriculture, his sympathies were always broad and his attitude always friendly. His passing is a distinct loss to the work he so ably pioneered and developed and to the agriculture of the State and the Nation.

■ RUTH FAIRBAIRN, home demonstration agent in north Sebastian County, Ark., since 1929, died August 15.

Miss Fairbairn is especially mourned by the home demonstration club members of north Sebastian County, with and for whom she worked for the past 15 years, and by the rural women of Carroll County, with whom she worked from 1925 to 1929. Miss Fairbairn was a native of Nebraska and a graduate of the University of Kansas and of Colorado State College. She taught in the Kansas public schools before joining the Arkansas Extension Service.

■ JOHN HALL BARRON, extension professor of field crops, New York State College of Agriculture, died August 10. He was one of the first county agents, having completed 32 years of service last March. His retirement from active service was reported in the June issue of the REVIEW, but he did not live long to enjoy his well-deserved leisure. As one of the first cooperatively employed county agricultural agents, he saw the Extension Service develop from its small beginning to the present organization working in every agricultural county. With the passing of Mr. Barron, the Extension Service loses another of its loyal pioneer workers.

■ MRS. SARAH PORTER ELLIS resigned as assistant director for home economics in Iowa September 1 to accept a position as director of farm-home service for the Southern States Cooperative of Richmond, Va. She served as State home demonstration leader in Iowa for the past 9 years and has been recognized throughout the United States as an outstanding leader.

■ LOUISE M. ROSENFELD has been named to succeed Mrs. Ellis in the capacity of acting assistant director for home economics. For the past 8 years, she has been associate State director for the Farm Security Administration in Iowa.

Miss Rosenfeld is a graduate of Iowa State College. Before entering the Farm Security Administration, she was home economics instructor in the De Soto and Randall consolidated schools, and for 3 years was home demonstration agent in Shelby and Pottawattamie Counties.

From 4-H Club girls to home demonstration agents

■ On July 1, Missouri added to its staff six county home demonstration agents or assistants. They are Missouri girls who bring to their new work a background of years of 4–H Club experience. All but one of them also had the benefit of serving as junior assistant home demonstration agents during the summer prior to their graduation.

The girls are, from left to right: Vernie Backhaus, now home demonstration agent of De Kalb County; Mary Lou Welschmeyer, assistant home demonstration agent of Douglas and Ozark Counties; Marjorie Habluetzel, assistant home demonstration agent of Vernon and Barton Counties; Irma Nelle Evans, home demonstration agent of Atchison County; Maxine Henderson, assistant home demonstration agent of Pettis County; and Martha Jane Hodge, assistant home demonstration agent at large.

All the girls have a good 4–H Club record. Miss Backhaus organized a club in her own community and was assistant leader 1 year and a full-fledged leader 4 years. Miss Habluetzel was a club member 10 years. She has been president of her home club and was president of the University 4–H Club. In 1941 she was the national 4–H leadership winner.

Miss Henderson was State home economics record winner in 1939, and Miss Welschmeyer had the same honor in 1940. Miss Henderson has an 8-year 4–H record. Last year she served as University 4–H Club secretary.

Irma Nelle Evans was a 4–H Club member for 5 years, during 3 of which she served as an officer. Miss Hodge was a 4–H Club member for 5 years. Such experience should serve to help these six girls develop outstanding records as county home demonstration agents.

Block leadership studied

"Duty, to win the war," was the most frequent reason given for taking up block-leader work, by the "best" group of leaders interviewed in a recent survey. In all, 61 block leaders in low-income groups of a large city were studied. To compare the methods used by the leaders in getting information across to the housewives, the leaders studied were divided into four groups—good, medium, poor, and zero.

The best leaders—the 23 block leaders in the "good" group—were also the busiest people. Some of them carried on full-time jobs in addition to their housework. Even so, many of them found time to attend training meetings. In carrying out their activities, they distributed the leaflets to their neighbors and explained the contents to them. The leaders encouraged the families to cooperate in the war programs. All the "best" leaders had volunteered. None of them felt that the block-leader work took too much time.

The 21 block leaders in the "medium" group also distributed the leaflets in person but did not explain them. The leaders felt that the housewives they visited knew just as much as they did about war activities and therefore it was unnecessary to give them further instructions.

The 10 block leaders in the "poor" group left the pamphlets in the mail boxes or under the doorsteps of neighbors or, more frequently, hired children to distribute the literature. The "poor" leaders had no face-to-face contact with their neighbors.

The "zero" group took no part in the block-leader work.

Based on information obtained in the survey, the authors of the study make the following recommendations on selecting block leaders:

1. Choose leaders from volunteers or women who are elected by neighbors.

2. Before enrolling the prospective leader, carefully explain the meaning of the program and the difficulties and time-consuming factors involved.

3. Consider the leader's age (younger women are probably better prospects), the number and age of her children (women with young children have difficulty in getting away from home) and her attitude toward work and people.

4. Do not choose a block leader who considers herself superior to her neighbors, or who has any race prejudices.—A STUDY OF SOME PERSONALITY FACTORS IN BLOCK LEADERS IN LOW-INCOME GROUPS, by Mrs. Eva Shippee, Committee on Food Habits, National Research Council, Washington, D. C. Copies available.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Nebraska farmers mobilize for war

Anton H. Anderson, social science analyst of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, made a study of the neighborhood leader work in Buffalo County, Nebr. Based on first-hand information, Mr. Anderson makes the following observations and recommendations.

■ Buffalo County, Nebr., is a good example of effective organization to mobilize the resources of agriculture for war. Planning, education, and action are fused in this wartime program which is being carried on successfully by neighborhood and community leaders with the assistance of county extension agents.

Buffalo County neighborhood leaders have served as local sources of reliable information to the farm people on many wartime programs; they have furnished factual information to extension workers; they have acted as leaders in cooperative neighborhood action; and they have helped to coordinate various wartime activities of neighborhood and community organizations. The community leaders have served as a vital link between neighborhood leaders and community organizations, and between the communities and extension agents, as well as between neighborhood leaders and extension agents.

To get the neighborhood-leader work under way, especially prepared material was passed out to the leaders for their own information as well as for distribution in their neighborhoods: Informational letters were sent to the leaders interpreting rationing and other wartime programs in terms of farm people and encouraging local efforts related to war work. Training meetings were held to make sure that the leaders understood the broad purposes of the work and to check the neighborhood groups which leaders should serve. The initial training meetings were in reality mobilization meetings. The neighborhood and community map of the county was critically examined at these meetings, and minor corrections were made.

Based on the information obtained on the war activities of the Buffalo County farmers, Mr. Anderson draws the following conclusions:

A. Neighborhood leaders can carry on a broad mobilization program effectively, provided:

1. Activities are well planned and well organized.

2. Activities are so well planned and interpreted as to appear significant to the leaders and to the farm people generally.

3. The neighborhood areas within which the leaders function represent natural neighborhood association groups, making leadership effective with a minimum of effort.

4. Neighborhood leaders selected are natural leaders in their respective neighborhood groups.

5. The neighborhood-leader system is itself well organized, with interested, skillful, and dynamic community leaders.

6. That leaders are given training and encouragement in groups, by individual contact or other means, and that strong personal relationship between individual leaders and extension agents are developed.

B. Extension workers can most effectively service the program if:

1. Neighborhood-leader activities are integrated with the broad wartime objectives of agriculture and other extension and community plans and programs.

2. The neighborhood-leader program is used as an approach to the wartime tasks of the Extension Service and is not viewed as another job. This requires careful planning, but it can greatly strengthen the wartime work of Extension and will increase the participation of farm people throughout the county.

C. The neighborhood-leader program can be of value in rural communities after the war, for the following reasons:

1. The local leadership discovered and developed in this program will remain as a socially valuable resource in the rural communities after the war.

2. The neighborhood participation developed through this program will give opportunities for expanding important extension activities in many localities.

3. The systematic organization of neighborhoods and communities holds possibilities for a new community integration, which has significance for the economic, social, cultural, and institutional life of the rural community. Community councils, with neighborhood representatives, can accomplish much in the way of coordination of community plans and activities.—FARMERS IN BUFFALO COUNTY, NEBR., MOBILIZE FOR WAR, *by Anton H. Anderson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

The once over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS for agriculture was studied by more than 100 extension and experiment-station economists, editors, and administrators, meeting with Department specialists and national authorities on economics in the twenty-first annual agricultural outlook conference, Ocober 18–23. Such factors as "hold the line" policies, food production goals, the international set-up on food and post-war adjustment came in for scrutiny. The last 2 days were spent taking stock of extension war activities.

FARM-LABOR PROBLEMS are still occupying a great deal of time in many States. In the country as a whole, October represents one of the peak months in farm labor. A fine spirit of cooperation has been shown by States in recruiting seasonal labor to emergency needs in other States. October records showed that 14 States had recruited workers whose transportation was paid by the WFA Office of Labor. More than 1,000 Kentucky workers were taken to the Aroostook County, Maine, potato fields and made a fine record for themselves with the Maine farmers. Tribute was paid to this group for their good-neighbor deed by Congressmen from both States when the group returned to their homes by way of Washington, D. C.

ONE AMONG MANY good examples of effective cooperation in harvest-labor emergencies comes from King County, Wash., where 40,003 farm-labor placements had been made up to September 1, with 95 percent of them boys and girls. Three days of rain matured hundreds of acres of beans rapidly; and yet it was so wet that no picking could be done, and the situation was serious. An intensive "save the bean crop" campaign was launched by farm labor committees, civic and service organizations, newspapers, and radio stations. Four thousand bean pickers were recruited. They cleaned up the fields in 3 days, saving virtually all of this essential food crop.

YOUNG AMERICA, the 4–H Club motion picture produced by Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation with Jane Withers in the leading role, has played in more than 11,000 theaters, according to word just received from their exploitation manager. While there is no exact count of the audiences attending the showings of this movie, the fact that it played in more than 11,000 theaters will give some idea of the vast number of people who saw this 4–H film.

A STREAMLINED FIRE TRUCK was rigged up by Idaho's extension forester, Vernon Ravenscroft, and driven through the State as a demonstration of what communities can acquire in the way of fire-fighting equipment. The truck, when on tour, proved its worth in two actual fires.

REPLACING THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE with four district meetings, the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs reports successful meetings built around the theme, The Rural Woman's Part in the War and Post-War Activities. Delegates came from 76 of the 78 county home demonstration councils, and nearly 1,400 women attended. Among the resolutions passed was the following from the citizenship committee: "Believing that the young men who have received agricultural deferments and who are doing their share by producing food and feed are soldiers of the land and, therefore, are entitled to a fitting insigne, we, the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, resolve to do our part in furthering this plan."

CANNING EQUIPMENT sent to England through the generosity of American home demonstration agents and members of home demonstration clubs is getting full-time use in 3,244 food-preservation centers in England and Wales. In 1942, more than 1,100 tons of food was preserved. A recent letter from the National Federation of Women's Institutes expresses gratitude "to the people of America for their generous gift of seeds and canning machines" and the desire to tell them of their experiences in food production and fruit preservation.

AMERICAN SEEDS IN RUSSIA have been doing good work in making it possible to restore the normal life of hundreds of Russian families after the Germans left, reports a high ranking government official of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a cable of thanks to those who contributed. Much of the credit is due to extension workers, seed-improvement associations, and individual farmers, who gave money, time, and seed for the cause.

A SCOTTISH VISITOR, A. R. Wannop, director of county agent work for the north of Scotland, is studying extension work here in the United States for the next few months.

VEGETABLES CANNED in Kansas kitchens reached the amazing total of more than 72 million quarts for the 1943 season. In addition, approximately 5 million pounds of vegetables were dried, brined, or frozen. This food came from 150,000 farm and 700,000 town gardens—an impressive dose of statistics, even from Kansas.

ELEVEN GOOD-NEIGHBOR STUDENTS from the other American republics to the south of us will spend a year studying the Extension Service and then will return to work with rural families in their own countries. They all will spend some time in Washington, D. C., studying the Extension organization and also will visit several State extension offices; but each will spend 5 or 6 months as apprentice to a county agent, actually working with the agent. Fellowships are being awarded to one qualified man and one qualified woman from Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Peru, and to one qualified man from Nicaragua. Colombia and Peru are expected to pay for an additional person each.

A FARM WORK SIMPLIFICATION course of 2 weeks, especially designed for extension men, is being offered at Purdue University. If enough States are interested, the course will be given December 6 to 17 and will include instruction and practice in the techniques of motion and time study, discussion of results of studies from all parts of the United States, and a seminar on extension experiences in working with farmers on better utilization of labor.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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154480—43 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 14 DECEMBER 1943 NO. 12

4-H food V-mail to war front

MARVIN JONES, War Food Administrator

■ With another record harvest now in sight I want to congratulate every 4–H member for your part in this national achievement. You and your club leaders have not failed those on the fighting front.

Today food is in the war. Every cow you milk is war work. Every weed you pull is war work. All of you are in the war from the youngest 4–H'er to the oldest. Many of you have not only met but exceeded your goal of Feeding a Fighter as well as yourselves. Food you raise is your V-mail to the fighting fronts.

Sometimes you may feel that what you individually accomplish is small compared to what needs to be done. Maybe it is. One drop of water won't generate much power. But the combined millions of drops flowing through the generators at Grand Coulee or Boulder Dam sends power surging to airplane factories and shipyards. Similarly, I like to think of your combined energy helping to keep that steady flow of food energy going to all parts of this Nation and to the many fighting fronts.

In November, we embarked on a Food Fights for Freedom educational campaign. Its main points are: *"Produce* and *Conserve, Share* and *Play Square."*

You in 4–H are already producing food. You are conserving food. There is no more active group of young people in the whole country when it comes to canning and storing the surplus from your Victory Gardens.

But conserving food means more than that. It means the prevention of avoidable waste as well. When I remind you how much food is wasted I'm sure you'll be on the alert to prevent it. Did you know that if we could just cut out half of our yearly food waste, that saving would be more than all the food we are sending to our allies this year? If we waste just one slice of bread in every American home for 1 week, the total would be 2 million loaves of bread a week.

Now for the "Share and Play Square" part of this Food Fights for Freedom Campaign. Sharing and playing square has always been ingrained in your 4–H Club work.

I know that every one of you 1,700,000 boys and girls in 4–H will put your shoulder to the wheel and help in this Nation-wide drive. All the hard work you have done on the farm and in the home takes genuine gumption. That's what Hitler and the war lords of Japan didn't count on. Your achievement this year is another one for the historical record on how badly they guessed. And this record will be an incentive to you in spurring you on to an even greater achievement next year. All power to you in the 4–H Clubs of America.—*From a broadcast to 4–H Club members during National 4–H Achievement Week.*

A bit of food "logistics"

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

■ We have now reached a stage in the war where, if we are to meet all food needs, certain things must be done in addition to increasing food production. To understand why these things must be done, everyone should have a clear picture of our Nation's food policy. This policy is directed toward four important goals.

The first is to see that our fighting men are properly fed. We want them to have the best food and the quantity of food which nutritional science tells us a combat soldier requires for the tough jobs he has to do. That means liberal amounts of protective foods such as meat, fats and oils, milk, and canned goods.

The second goal is to make sure that the home front is supplied with an adequate diet. As the armed services get priority in the way of protective foods, and as millions of our civilians are doing much harder physical work than before the war, there has been a demand greater than the supply for some of the important foods. This has required regulations of civilian supply—such as rationing.

As a third goal we stand ready—after our armed forces and civilian population have been adequately cared for—to help our allies feed their fighters and workers so that their fighting ability and efficiency will not be impaired.

The fourth goal combines both military advantage and a responsibility we hold—as a civilized nation—to a starving world. Whatever food can be spared above goals one, two, and three will be sent to the peoples freed from the Axis yoke, until they have had a chance to reestablish their own food production.

Each of the goals I have mentioned is becoming more important as the war progresses. Increased efficiency of production methods is the most likely way of attaining all four goals. This makes careful planning, preparation, and organization of extension programs extremely important in the coming year. Careless waste of food must be avoided if we are to meet the goals set for us.

To bring these facts to the attention of each of the 125 million civilians, there was launched in November—on a Nation-wide scale—a great educational program known as Food Fights for Freedom. Each citizen is being given the opportunity to learn facts about food so he may act in accordance with national needs.

Food Fights for Freedom is a campaign for the duration. Farmers and rural people have the greatest stake in its success. Early next year, the advertising and promotional part of the campaign will stress what farmers are doing in the way of food production, will urge more and better Victory Gardens, and even more conservation through home food preservation than that of this year.

Mississippi harvests war crop of trees

■ Timber farmers of Mississippi have added thousands of dollars to their income, and at the same time have protected their valuable woodland crops for future cuttings by following organized production and marketing practices advocated by the Mississippi Extension Service.

Although trees have not been considered by many as a crop, they are Mississippi's next-best, second only to cotton; and Extension has gone all out in keeping farmers informed of market demands for forest products.

Two extension forestry marketing specialists have been employed to assist Monty Payne, extension forester, and J. S. Therrell, assistant forester, in helping farmers to market sawlogs, poles, piling, pulpwood, naval stores, and other forest products.

The United States Forest Service is cooperating with the Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service in two marketing projects in south Mississippi. County Agent G. L. Beavers, who has headquarters at Lucedale, is assisting farmers in George, Greene, Jackson, and Wayne Counties; and E. G. Roberts, marketing specialist, with headquarters at Brookhaven, is working in Lincoln, Lawrence, Walthall, and Pike.

This marketing program has proved valuable not only to farmers but to industries. A mill owner in Greene County needed some logs at once to keep his mill in operation. Mr. Beavers helped him to locate some timber on the woodland of a farmer. The lumberman offered $8 stumpage for 150,000 board feet of timber. At the suggestion of Mr. Beavers, the farmer cut and logged the timber himself and received $17 a thousand for the logs delivered at the mill.

As it cost the farmer only $6 a thousand board feet to cut and deliver the logs, he actually received $11 stumpage, or $450 more profit than if he had sold the timber on the stump. In addition, the farmer and his farm labor received $6 a thousand for their labor.

Select Trees To Be Sold

Managing timber properly to get the greatest income is accomplished by selective cutting. To make the most from a tree crop, foresters urge farmers to keep a good stand of trees on the land at all times and to select the trees to be sold, leaving the best to build up their crop just as they build up their flock of chickens or herd of cattle.

The War Production Board asked the Extension Service to help stimulate the prdouction of pulpwood. With the exception of one mill, all of the pulpwood mills buying wood in Mississippi, at the request of Mr Payne, have sent their buyers to the county agents. These buyers have left with the agents their names, addresses, the name of the company they represent, the railroad shipping points in the county at which they receive wood, the price they will pay farmers for the wood delivered at the shipping point, cut and penned in the farm woods, and per-unit stumpage.

To date, 233 farmers in the 8 south Mississippi counties have requested the assistance of foresters through the county agents. Of this number, 205 have already been given assistance with the proper harvesting and marketing of forest products on 67,866 acres; and they have sold $98,258 worth of forest products through this service during the past 5 months.

In addition to the two "4-county marketing projects," the Extension Service, through the county agents and extension foresters at State College, are assisting farmers of the other 64 counties in finding markets for their forest products and in harvesting their timber according to good forestry practices. Farmers wanting information on harvesting and marketing should make contact with their county agent.

Trees Planted on Mississippi Farms

Before farmers realized that they could grow more timber per acre and greatly increase their farm income by selective cutting of trees, they had clear-cut their woodlands annually. As a result there are more than a million acres of forest land lying idle today in Mississippi because no seed trees were left, and fire destroyed what reproduction was present when the area was cut over. This vast area of land will have to be replanted to get it back into production. The Extension Service is assisting farmers in getting this done. County agents take orders for trees, and an average of 6 million have been planted each year for the past 3 years on the farms of Mississippi. Of this number, approximately 2 million tree seedlings have been planted annually by 4-H Club boys.

More people attended demonstrations in tree planting this year than ever before. Under the supervision of the extension foresters, 145 demonstrations were held with 2,060 persons present. A total of 1,070 4-H Club boys and a few farmers planted trees donated and distributed by a Laurel corporation, in 13 south Mississippi counties.

For the past 6 years this corporation has donated pine tree seedlings to 4-H "clubbers," in cooperation with the county agents, club agents, county rangers, and corporation and extension foresters.

Logs from a farm in Greene County being scaled at the mill. Farmers having equipment are encouraged to do their own logging as they receive double the price for logs delivered at the mill.

Window exhibits teach nutrition

MRS. LAURA I. WINTER, Assistant Home Demonstration Leader, Kansas

■ Early last January the windows of a vacant store on Main Street in Ellsworth, Kans., attracted much attention. The store had twin windows. In one was displayed an exhibit of gardening and food preservation in Grandmother's time; in the other, the garden and food preservation of 1943. A large figure of Uncle Sam stood in the 1943 window, indicating the need for 20 million gardens for Victory.

A slogan, "They did it in 1889—We will do it in 1943," completed the story of the determination of women all through the years to hold and preserve the home front.

Under the leadership of the Ellsworth County home demonstration agent, Miss Helen Loofbourrow, who is also chairman of the county nutrition committee, planned window exhibits were started in December 1942 and will continue through May 1944.

Eighteen county organizations are responsible for planning and preparing these exhibits. Two committees assist, one on exhibits and the other on publicity.

Each organization was given a specific month for which to prepare an exhibit, and all have assumed their responsibility.

The publicity committee arranged with all newspapers of the county to print, once a month, an article on nutrition which would tie in with the current exhibit. These articles were prepared by home economics teachers and by the home demonstration agent.

Ellsworth, with 2,227 people, is a town typical of the Middle West. It is the county seat of Ellsworth County, which has a total population of 9,855—an average-sized county in northwest Kansas.

In December 1942, the exhibit was prepared by the home economics class under the direction of its teacher, Miss Esther Moyer. The display made a comparison of rationed foods in the United States and in Great Britain. In one window stood a large John Bull holding streamers running to the rationed foods in Great Britain. In the other window Uncle Sam held streamers leading to the foods then rationed in the United States. This part of the display attracted attention to foods not yet rationed, and showed comparative values of foods rationed in both countries. A news story entitled "Share the Meat," prepared by the home demonstration agent, supplemented the exhibit.

The exhibit in March was prepared by the Walther League of the Emanuel Lutheran Church. It compared the point value of processed foods with the no-point value of the same amount of home-canned foods.

The Rotary Club, by means of appropriate posters, pointed out the nutritive value of unrationed foods. Eggs and poultry were used in one window and cereals in the other. A news story—Conserving Food Values in Vegetables—written by Miss Esther Spenser, home economics teacher in Kanopolis, was used in connection with this exhibit.

Wheat products were featured in the June exhibit, prepared by the Lions Club. Wheat straw lined the back and one side of the window, and threshed wheat covered the floor on which sacks of enriched flour, loaves of enriched bread, and cereals, were placed.

In August, the local Red Cross chapter under the slogan, "Now is the time," emphasized the planting of fall gardens, preparation of root vegetables for storage, preservation of surplus food, and planning the school lunch. A news story, Storage of Root Vegetables, was prepared by the assistant home demonstration agent at large, Lucille Rosenberger.

Window exhibits have helped to enroll Kansas men and women in the Food for Freedom program.

The war program in Ellsworth County might well be repeated, with variations, in many counties in the West. It shows one way in which local people can cooperate with public workers on the home front in winning the war.

Iowa fire chiefs have rural tie-up

■ Iowa farms need not lack some protection against fires, according to W. H. Stacy, Iowa extension specialist in rural sociology. Cooperative action by farm folk in many Iowa communities has provided fire equipment which has saved many buildings from being added to the 1,000 or more annually that burn down on Iowa farms. Approximately four out of every five Iowa fire chiefs have reported making fire-protection arrangements with local organizations of farmers.

In one of the most effective farmers' associations, farmer members purchased $15 shares in a fire truck and pay $1 annual service fees. The town houses the rural community truck with its other fire-fighting equipment and arranges for a fire squad to go out when called. In 12 years, the truck has traveled 2,263 miles. Charges of $30 are assessed when trips are made to farms of nonmembers.

Some Iowa communities have voted township taxes for the purchase of fire-fighting equipment. Fairfield township in Buena Vista County is an example of a community where this action was taken. Farmers voted 84 to 2 to levy a 1-mill property tax for 2 years, the money to be used in purchase of a fire truck. The truck is housed and operated by the Albert City fire department.

Many Iowa fire insurance companies help to support community fire-fighting service in two ways. They usually lower their rates where the fire risk is reduced by fire-fighting equipment. They also help to maintain rural service in several Iowa communities. A charge of $25 a call is common.

"Good will service" is maintained by businessmen in many communities. Volunteer firemen in Hornick, a town of 300, go wherever called with ladders, chemicals, and pumping equipment. Where charges are made by such fire departments in small towns, they range from $5 to $25. A few charge only for chemicals used. The fire department in Laurens answers all calls and makes a charge for actual expense.

Even communities where one of the arrangements mentioned does not seem feasible the farmers can have some protection by assembling kits of fire-fighting equipment. Several families keep buckets, axes, barrels, sacks to be wet and used in fighting grass and weed fires, and even chemical extinguishers, at a farm near the center of the community. Arrangements of this kind have been furthered by neighborhood leaders in a number of Midwest communities. Some neighbors have worked out definite plans for spreading the word by telephone whenever a fire breaks out. The protection afforded by even these simpler arrangements is of great value.

■ A record number of exhibits were shown at the Fulton County, Ind., 4-H Club and Adult Fair this fall. These included 697 girls' and 421 boys' individual 4-H Club exhibits, as well as 198 adult exhibits, according to Indiana State 4-H Club officials.

Teamwork saves vital war food crop in Maine

■ Right into the heart of America's great potato land, Aroostook County, Maine, went 1,600 farm workers from Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and West Virginia to help harvest the all-time record crop of 71 million bushels of Maine potatoes.

Leaving their own farms during a slack season, these southern workers joined thousands of Maine farm and city workers, 600 Boy Scouts, a few Canadians, 300 Jamaicans, about 700 soldiers, and other helpers to save the bountiful crop of potatoes.

In the spring Maine farmers had responded to their Nation's demands for more potatoes by increasing their acreage by 23 percent to a record of 192,000 acres for the State. This large acreage, coupled with prospects for a record yield and the lateness of maturity, worried the farmers. Killing frosts were 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual, and farmers did not see how they could possibly harvest the "spuds" without more help than they could get at home.

In normal times Aroostook farmers get extra help from other sections of the State and from Canada. With several thousands of Maine workers, including farmers, in the armed services and employed in war industries, a real crisis existed. When the farm labor committee, Farm Labor Supervisor Smith C. McIntire, and the three Aroostook County agents—Verne C. Beverly, B. M. Jordan, and C. A. Worthley—knew that they had mobilized all the help available in Maine, they figured how many more workers would be needed. They gave this information to the War Food Administration in Washington. Through the Extension Service, county agents in the four southern States recruited workers who were transported to Maine by the Office of Labor of the War Food Administration and placed on Aroostook farms by the county agent's office.

When the job was done, plans were made to return the workers to their home States. About 500 of this number were scheduled to pass through Washington on the return trip. Accordingly, as an expression of gratitude, arrangements were made for them to stop over for several hours at the Nation's Capital on their return trip on October 21, where they saw Congress in session and were congratulated by more than a dozen prominent Senators, Congressmen, and War Food Administration officials.

In a short ceremony on the Capitol steps, Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Senator Wallace H. White, and Congressman Frank Fellows, of Maine, expressed to the group the profound thanks of the people of Maine for the help given in saving this vital war food crop.

Greeting the group from their home States were Senator Alben W. Barkley, Congressman A. J. May, and Congressman John M. Robsion, of Kentucky; Senator Elmer Thomas and Congressman W. E. Disney, of Oklahoma; Senator H. M. Kilgore, of West Virginia; Senator Hattie W. Caraway and Senator John L. McClellan, of Arkansas; and Senator John Thomas from Idaho.

Speaking for the group, Senator Barkley congratulated the workers for the patriotic war job they had done in Maine at a time when work on their own farms was slack.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones accepted from the group a bushel of potatoes, sent by Governor Sumner Sewall, of Maine, and presented by Mrs. Alice Davis, 71-year-old widow from Lovely, Ky. Judge Jones congratulated the farmers, including the Maine potato growers, for this year's tremendous potato production, and told the southern workers that the way they had helped harvest Maine's bumper potato crop was a splendid example of the kind of teamwork that brings victory. "Nothing is more important than food," he explained. "It is as essential as the air we breathe. Right now, it is more important than ever because it is a weapon of war."

Col. Philip G. Bruton, Director of Labor in the War Food Administration, likened the returning workers' stop-over at the Capital to a celebration of a victory.

In paying tribute to Mrs. Davis and other southern workers, Senator Brewster said:

"Mrs. Davis truly typifies the spirit of American womanhood in demonstrating her prowess by picking 63 barrels of potatoes in a single day. This was her record. She averaged 55 barrels for every day that she labored to help win the war through a more ample food supply. Mrs. Davis went to Maine with three nephews and three cousins and there found the happy association of service in Maine farm homes.

"Mrs. Davis herself is a farmer and owns and operates a 10-acre farm in the mountains of Kentucky. She is now going back home to dig her own patch of potatoes and harvest her corn and then to plant her winter crop of vetch and clover, which she will have plowed under in the spring as a foundation for another crop.

"America may well pause to pay tribute to this personification of American womanhood, as we renew our faith in the ability of our women to carry on for a total victory and a lasting peace."

Mrs. Alice Davis, Lovely, Ky., presented a bushel of choice Maine potatoes sent by Governor Sumner Sewall, of Maine, to Judge Marvin Jones, Administrator of the War Food Administration. (Left to right) Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky; Mrs. Davis; Judge Jones; Senator Wallace H. White and Senator Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine.

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, thanked the 500 people from Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, who attended a ceremonial of appreciation on the Capitol steps, for helping to harvest the potatoes in Maine. Seated at the left of Judge Jones with Congressman Frank Fellows, of Maine, are Roy Garrett, Pine Ridge, Ark.; William Newman, Ceredo, W. Va.; Mrs. Alice Davis, Lovely, Ky.; and Christopher Wiese, Spavinaw, Okla. who were selected as leaders for their States for the return trip.

Not only did the southerners pick potatoes, but some loaded barrels of potatoes onto the trucks in the field. Clifford Shotwell, Versailles, Ky., who loaded potatoes picked up by other workers, loaded 20,800 barrels during his month's work in Maine.

Many entire families were in the group. Among them were Sam Hensley, Warfield, Ky., his wife, and two sons, 14- and 15-year-old 4–H Club boys. During the month they picked enough potatoes to take home $400 above board and other expenses. Christopher Wiese, Spavinaw, Okla., saved more than 2,000 barrels of potatoes and headed home with $228 clear.

Some of the men were carpenters and helped build or repair potato storage houses. Potatoes are stored in just about every available place. Lack of storage made it necessary for potatoes to be shipped in bulk to other potato areas for grading. A few potatoes were stored temporarily in pits which were dug in the side of hills through the cooperation of the State Highway Department.

Eager to get back home to do work waiting for them, and tired from their back-bending job of picking up potatoes, the southern workers had the satisfaction of having helped do a vital war job. They had picked many thousands of barrels of potatoes and earned good wages while doing the neighborly thing of helping farmers through a crisis.

Since the Arkansas workers returned, County Agent Kenneth S. Bates, Mena, Ark., has written to Verne C. Beverly, county agent of Aroostook County, as follows:

"All of the workers from Polk County have returned from your State by now. Without an exception they were all well pleased with the potato-harvest work in your State.

"I have asked a number of the workers as to the amount of money they were able to make in this harvest. They have given me a report ranging from $150 to $335 with an average of about $200 for each individual.

"The workers said that you folks really treated them swell and they were well pleased with the living conditions while in your State."

Among the workers from Canada were 64 students of the Oka Agricultural School and the Oka Veterinary College at Oka, Quebec, who went to Maine under the direction of Dr. Francois Levesque. These boys, between the ages of 19 and 28, are allowed by the Canadian Selective Service to get their military training at college. The boys were excused from their schools for 2 weeks to help their American neighbors harvest their potato crop.

Of the 620 Boy Scouts who worked in Aroostook the 60 who were housed in the high school building at Fort Fairfield were typical. Their directors, Harold Marland, of a Massachusetts council, and Bertrand Wood of two Connecticut councils, said that they believed that Scouting had "grown up" and that this mass movement of potato picking was one of the biggest things that had happened in scouting. The boys worked well in Aroostook, picking potatoes. They also joined in such community activities as putting on skits and singing at community sings, singing in the churches, and serving as altar boys. They were invited to a Rotary Club meeting where they talked about Scouting. The Rotarians became "Boy Scouts" for one meeting and learned knot tying and other craftsmanship practiced by the Scouts.

The 620 Boy Scouts worked 19 days in Aroostook and picked 306,459 barrels of potatoes. The high individual record was 1,045 barrels by Fay Fong Yee, a Chinese boy of Gloucester, Mass.

The appreciation that Maine feels for the splendid assistance given is expressed in statements by Extension Director Arthur L. Deering of Maine, and from farmers of Aroostook.

Director Deering said: "Every potato gathered on an Aroostook farm by our neighbors from the Southern States is a potato saved from freezing. Aroostook farmers went ahead and raised the largest potato crop in history as a patriotic duty and then found it impossible to harvest the crop with the depleted local labor supply. This movement of farm labor from one part of the country to another to save a food crop proves what teamwork can do in a great emergency."

Milton Smith, Mapleton, Maine, chairman, Aroostook County U. S. D. A. War Board, and grower-shipper of certified seed potatoes, commented: "I had 10 men from Arkansas and 10 New England Boy Scouts in my picking crew. They did a wonderful job. Help this year from other States saved our potato crop. I believe that we will need pickers from other States next year and would like to speak for workers from Arkansas now."

And, Frank W. Hussey, Presque Isle, president, Aroostook County Farm Bureau, said, "Aroostook farmers are deeply appreciative for the assistance given by our friends from Kentucky, Arkansas, and other Southern States. We planted the largest acreage and have had the largest yield of potatoes in history. Digging was delayed for 2 weeks because the plants were not ripe. Without southern help, we could not have harvested the crop."

By *Dorothy L. Bigelow, editorial assistant.*

■ North Dakota hatcheries have approved a plan to encourage poultry production by 4–H Club members and other youth organizations by making it easier to buy high-quality chicks. Baby chicks will be supplied at wholesale prices to members of youth organizations.

Farmer delivers surplus to canner

Organized home canners utilize surplus perishable crops that the farmer is unable to sell

ELIZABETH M. BERDAN, Home Demonstration Agent, Bergen County, N. J.

The inspiration for the farmer-to-canner sale plan in this county came one afternoon when I was making a home visit at a farmhouse and watched the farmer return from his wholesale market with a truckload of spinach which he proceeded to dump into the refuse pile in his barnyard and then give orders to plow under several acres of the most luscious green spinach I have ever seen. He reported that the price he could get for the spinach would not pay for the actual expense incurred in raising it; hence his orders for plowing under.

Many home canners had complained to me that they could not buy at their local markets vegetables picked within the time limit recommended by good canning practices, as much of this produce was delivered through wholesale markets in New York City, Newark, and Paterson.

After talking over this matter with our county agricultural agents, W. Raymond Stone and Roy Bossolt, a "steering committee" was formed consisting of the chairman of the Bergen County Women's Advisory Committee, a farmer representative from the county farm board, a representative of the State Victory Garden Committee, and the extension agents. After several meetings of this committee, a workable plan was evolved. Special credit for the plan that was finally adopted should go to the farmer representative.

Communities within easy driving distance of each producing area were listed and a volunteer leader asked to take charge of the project in each of these communities. The county agents contacted the growers, giving them the details of the plan and asking them to telephone the county office immediately if they found themselves with a surplus, and to advise the agent how much of each product they had to sell, its quality and price. Immediately upon receipt of this information, my office telephoned the volunteer leaders in the communities nearest the reporting farmer, telling them the amount of the product available, the variety, and the price. Our responsibility ended with this exchange of information.

In selecting volunteer leaders, no one pattern was followed. In some of the smaller communities, the local nutrition chairman assumed this responsibility; in some of the others, the chairman of the local parent-teacher association served. In several communities, the consumer information chairman of the Defense Council handled the job. One community had a very active AWVS office manned by volunteers, accessible to the telephone at all times; and home canners in this community were asked to register. Only those who registered were notified of the supply of these available surplus commodities.

When the volunteer leader received the information from my office, she called her home canners and determined how many bushels of these products were wanted. She then got in touch with the farmer who had reported the products and made definite arrangements for delivery and prices to be charged. Because many of the farmers so reporting such crops lacked the facilities for carrying on a retail business, it was necessary to pool the community orders. The leader placed the pooled order, the farmer made delivery at a designated place in each community, received his money, and went on his way rejoicing, with little loss of time.

One community leader was furnished with funds with which to pay the farmer immediately upon delivery. It was arranged that home canners cooperating in the plan would pay for their produce in advance and then be permitted to call for their order at any time during the day that was convenient for them. In some communities, local Boy and Girl Scouts were called upon to send out notices, stating when such produce was to be delivered and also to help in unloading and loading, as well as in delivery to individual homes.

One large producer growing beets for a dehydrating plant found himself with a large quantity of smaller beets not usable at the plant. After we had notified the volunteer leaders in the surrounding communities, so many orders poured in for these beets that he had to apportion the amounts among the communities asking for them. He sold more than 1,000 bushels at better than wholesale prices.

In Hackensack, the county seat, the plan bogged down a bit, due to the number of requests for large quantities of produce that could not be filled by individual growers. Next year, the chairman in this community is planning to district the town and assign a chairman to each district. Thus it will be possible to handle the orders more satisfactorily.

Although the plan as first set up was meant to take care of the problem of surplus commodities that could not be sold readily, it was soon put into reverse. Home canners demanded an opportunity to buy absolutely fresh produce, surplus or no, with the result that there seemed to be no unsalable surplus commodities, and the crops were picked according to orders of home canners.

Several growers found themselves unable to pick and prepare the vegetables for sale. The local volunteer leader thereupon assembled a group of home canners in her community, and they went into the fields and picked their own vegetables.

The whole program has been considered one of our successful efforts in bringing together producers and consumers without benefit of many intermediate agencies. The farmer was able to sell his product at better than wholesale price without the additional loss of long-haulage cost and market fees. At the same time, the consumer-canner was able to buy absolutely fresh quality products at much less than average retail prices. Consumer buyers who have cooperated in the program have achieved a better understanding of the producing and marketing problems of farmers. The farmers have a better understanding of the requirements and needs of consumers. Next year, some of these farmers have decided to plan their production on the basis of advance orders received from their consumer friends.

All reports are not in, so it is impossible to give a complete account of the accomplishments of the families that participated in this cooperative program. However, those that have been received tell a thrilling story. One small community reported that 300 bushels of tomatoes, 48 bushels of snap beans, 60 bushels of carrots, and 2,000 ears of corn were received from nearby farmers and distributed to local home canners. An estimate of the amount of food canned through this project in this one small community was 5,600 quarts.

The whole program, of necessity, was an emergency one; many changes might be made if a similar plan is developed next year. For example, in communities where only a restricted list of home canners was serviced in 1943, many women outside the group insist upon being included in next year's planning. This year's experience is considered only a feeler for a much larger organization

and a closer tie-up between farmers and home canners.

As soon as the canning season is over, we are planning a meeting of the volunteer leaders who have functioned as local chairmen in this project in order to receive reports and make more definite plans for operating the program in 1944.

Town folks can on shares food grown by farm families

■ Town families have teamed with farm families in Florida to fill the pantries of both with canned foods in an arrangement that has proved highly satisfactory to both groups. In most cases, the farm families have produced the food, and town families have canned it, each taking half for its share. Arrangements have been made through the offices of home demonstration agents, and equipment, in canning centers or owned by the agents, has been used.

In a number of counties, thousands of cans of fruits, vegetables, and meats are now supplementing the food supplies of the industrious and cooperative families. Twelve canning centers have operated in Duval County, in which is located Jacksonville, the State's largest city. Others have operated successfully in both highly urbanized and largely rural counties.

In Madison County, a general farming and tobacco area, 65 town residents canned a good part of the total of 15,000 pints of products preserved at canning centers in Madison and Greenville.

At the request of the home demonstration agent, Bennie Frank Wilder, county commissioners agreed to have a canning center erected in Madison. The work was completed in May and the center opened June 1.

But before it opened, teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics met with the agent and the county home demonstration council and drew up rules regulating the use of the center. Miss Wilder held a canning school in Madison and invited women from town who planned to can, either for themselves or on a share basis.

The local weekly paper carried announcements of the plan and printed Miss Wilder's request that housewives who planned to can at the center register at the home demonstration office. Registrants listed their products for canning. Farm families registered products they were growing and wished to have canned.

Evalina Raider, vocational home economics teacher, instructed and supervised at the canning center. After the first month a second center was opened in Greenville for 2 days each week, and Miss Wilder supervised in Madison on those days, while Miss Raider was in Greenville.

The county commissioners had purchased five large pressure cookers and four tin-can sealers in 1942. Some of this equipment, together with one cooker borrowed from the State home demonstration office and three owned by the county home agent, was used in the center. Most of the movable equipment was used in homes at night and on days when the center was not in operation, with the result that another 15,000 pints of food were canned outside the center.

A somewhat similar plan was followed at Boynton, a small beach town in Palm Beach County. Beginning on a 50–50 basis 2 years ago with a small group, the plan grew in 1943 until 53 town families and 40 country families were cooperating. Home demonstration clubs, women's clubs, and garden clubs combined to make the plans and acquired a building near the local farmers' market. Town officials installed sinks (improvised from washtubs) and furnished tables and benches.

As no one woman could give her entire time to supervision, several volunteers were trained and served on alternate days. One person was assigned to contact farmers and arrange for products. A secretary-treasurer kept books for the center and checked the amount paid by each. The center charged 1 cent a can for fuel, water, and other things used.

At the beginning of this canning season, each of the 53 families gave 50 cents to a fund for the purchase of a small reserve of supplies. The town families furnished cans for their half of the products, the country families for theirs. Volunteer supervisors met frequently with the home agent, Mrs. Edith Y. Barrus, to check the quality of their products and to learn improved methods and procedures. Rules followed were clear but simple.

So successful was the plan that many other communities will follow it during the next canning season.

And wherever town families canned on shares with rural families they contributed to the farm-labor situation by releasing farm families to do other farm work which they knew better than anyone else how to do.

■ At a special ceremony during their recent 4–H achievement days, Dickey County, N. Dak., 4–H Club members dedicated a service flag to the 77 former 4–H Club members from the county now in the United States armed services. The flag contains 1 large blue star on a white background with the number "77" in blue below to indicate the number of boys honored.

School and civic leaders and representatives of the Boy and Girl Scouts assisted the 4–H members and their county and State representatives with the dedication service.

Extension agents join fighting forces

News from extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers. The roll call continues from last month the list of extension workers serving in the armed forces and lists additional names received since the first list was made up.

From the Aleutians

The Kiska "party" is over, and things have calmed down a little.

It's too bad that the Japs got away in the fog, because our side was ready to slaughter them. But it just goes to prove the truth of the stories about the Aleutians' weather. A man could go A. W. O. L. (if he had anywhere to go) and he wouldn't be missed in the fog, rain and mud for goodness knows how long. I tell you, not even a hardy extension worker would venture out in some of the weather we have up here.

But, back to the Kiska deal. It was mighty good to see friends and acquaintances come back unharmed after telling 'em goodbye and wondering if you would ever see them again. I'll never forget the grim look on the faces of a long line of soldiers I saw march down the road, not 100 yards from where I am now writing, as they passed by on their way to the ships that would take them out west. And the happy-go-lucky Canadians who watched our movies on Booby Traps and Kill or Be Killed seemed eager for the chance to get back at the Japs for what they did to some of their buddies at Hong Kong and Singapore. And the amphibious forces who are so tough that one of them asked me in all seriousness if it was true that they would be put in a concentration camp and taught their manners all over again before they would be allowed to return to their families and friends in the States.

I've forgotten whether I ever told you about my trip out here from Dutch Harbor on a comparatively small ship that would roll and pitch in a millpond, I believe. And, brothers and sisters, she did do some rolling and pitching in the icy waters of the Bering Sea. Fortunately, I didn't miss any meals or lose any, but one morning it was touch and go for awhile as to whether the fish would get a meal. The ship I was on was doing convoy escort duty, and the morning I almost hugged the rail a general quarters alarm was sounded. I piled out of the bunk, and by the time I could find my life jacket and get out on deck the excitement was about over. It turned out to be a report from one of the merchant ships in the convoy that she had sighted a floating mine. She was afraid we had run into a mine field. But our ship investigated and found that the object sighted was an aviation buoy which had broken loose along the shore. The general quarters alarm was to break out the gun crews and give them some practice shooting at the buoy. And the boys were good, too; but they should have been, because one of their guns had a Jap flag painted on it to show that they knocked down a Jap plane at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. After all this excitement, I forgot all about being threatened with seasickness; I guess it was scared out of me.

Our work up here is very interesting, but there's no rest for the weary. The workday starts at 8 a. m., and runs well into the night, 7 days a week—and I don't mean maybe. I don't think I've been back to my living quarters before 10 or 10:30 at night more than three or four times since I've been out here. And I haven't taken a full day off since I've been in Alaska. Nobody else does, so why should I? So far this month we've lent 587 films (and don't forget those same 587 films came back in and had to be checked and stowed away). We keep 17 movie projectors busy, using them to show films, lending them out, and servicing and repairing them when they are returned.

One night recently I showed in the crew's quarters aboard a P.C. where the men were packed in so tightly that I almost had to ask a couple of guys to hold their breath while I got my arms into position to change the reels. One kid who was actually hanging from the pipes overhead finally asked me how many more films I planned to show. He said: "I don't want you to stop because I'm enjoying them, but I don't think I can hold this position much longer." They are hungry for movies after weeks at sea. One night we showed twice aboard one ship in order that the full crew could see the pictures, and then another ship tied up alongside asked the operator if he would show for them. So he bundled up his equipment at 10:30 at night and went over to the other ship and showed until nearly midnight.—*John Fox, formerly assistant extension editor, North Carolina.*

WYOMING

Capt. George W. Boyd, extension agronomist, Army.

Capt. Wm. Chapman, county agent, Army.

Capt. Burton W. Marston, 4-H Club leader, Army.

Maj. Robert Mylroie, county agent, Army.

Lt. Col. A. W. Willis, extension economist, Army.

DELAWARE

L. A. Stearns, extension entomologist.

IDAHO

Boyd Baxter, Semhi County agent, Army.

Frances Gallatin, State clothing specialist, WAC.

Lt. C. Arthur Gustafson, assistant extension economist, Army.

Walter Schoenfeld, Bannock County club agent, Army.

IOWA

Lt. O. E. Adamson, Audubon County club agent, Army.

Pvt. Junior Earl Allen, Warren County club agent, Army.

Ensign Thomas S. Baskett, specialist in entomology, Navy.

Pfc. E. E. Behn, club agent, Clay and Buena Vista Counties, Army.

Pvt. Terese Bodensteiner (W. R.), home economist, Ringgold County, Army.

Lt. Maurice W. Boney, Wayne County club agent, Army.

Ensign Helen Bowers, U. S. C. G. R., college clerical staff, Navy.

1st Lt. Loren Brown, Poweshiek County agent, Army.

Cpl. Merritt Canaday, Page County club agent, Army.

Ensign Cecil C. Carstens, Dubuque County club agent, Navy.

Ensign Louis Champlin, information specialist, Navy.

Pfc. Charles L. Clark, Franklin County club agent, Army.

Lt. (j.g.) Robert C. Clark, specialist in rural young people's activities, Navy.

Lt. William H. Collins, specialist in horticulture, Army.

A/S Stanley V. Davidson, Lee County club agent, Air Corps.

Lt. Joseph W. Davis, Jr., Iowa County club agent, Army.

J. Harrison Donald, secondary flight instructor, Washington County club agent, Air Corps.

Pfc. J. E. Ellis, Clinton County club agent, Army.

Julia Faltinson, home economist, Pocahontas County, WAVES.

A/C Robert C. Fincham, Hamilton County club agent, Air Corps.

1st Lt. Thomas J. Gleason, county club agent, Dubuque County, Navy.

1st Lt. Grover H. Hahn, Clayton County agent, Army.

1st Lt. Ellis Hicks, specialist in entomology, Army.

Pvt. Robert J. Howard, Boone County club agent, Army.

Pvt. Richard Hull, radio specialist, WOI, Army.

Ensign Donald D. Jackson, information specialist, Navy.

Cpl. H. H. Jones, Calhoun County agent, Army.

Lt. Lyle A. Jones, Clayton County club agent, Air Corps.

Lt. Vincent F. Kelley, Wapello County club agent, Air Corps.

Lt. H. R. Koch, Mitchell County agent, Marines.

Cpl. Kenneth B. Kramer, O'Brien County agent, Army.

Lt. Norman Kulsrud, Humboldt County club agent.

Pvt. Kenneth R. Littlefield, Sac County agent, Air Corps.

Ensign Earl A. Lyon, club agent, Allamakee and Winneshiek Counties, Navy.

Ensign Robert Russell Lyon, Wapello County club agent, Army.

Pvt. Harold C. May, Ringgold County agent, Army.

Lt. James F. McKenna, Webster County club agent, Air Corps.

Pfc. Chelsea W. McKinley, college clerical staff, Army Air Ground Crew.

Sgt. Paul E. McNutt, Plymouth County agent, Army.

Ensign F. J. Meade, Jr., Kossuth County club agent, Navy.

Sgt. Arvid F. Miller, Decatur County agent, Army.

Lt. (j.g.) Alfred T. Mitchell, specialist in radio, WOI, Navy.

Capt. Edward L. Molln, Delaware County agent, Army.

Lt. Francis E. Persinger, Black Hawk County club agent, Army.

Cpl. Paul Peterson, Henry County club agent, Army.

Lt. Phil H. Poland, Shelby County club agent, Army.

Lt. William S. Roche, club agent, Benton and Tama Counties, Coast Guard.

Ivan Tyler Salmons, Q/M 3/C, Ringgold County agent, Navy.

Pfc. Lorne Sonley, specialist in economics, Army.

Capt. Lauren K. Soth, specialist in economics, Army.

A/C C. L. Strong, Jefferson County club agent, Air Corps.

Leo Sturgeon, Butler County (in training), Army.

Ensign Robert A. Thompson, Boone County agent, Navy.

Cpl. Thomas S. Warner, specialist in dairy industry, Army.

Maj. Karl Wester, specialist in dairy industry, Army.

Pfc. Robert W. Wilcox, specialist in economics, Army.

Pvt. Richard A. Williams, Keokuk County agent, Army.

Keith E. Williby, college clerical staff, Air Corps.

City and country join in food campaign

St. Louis County, Mo., has winter backlog of home-grown, home-canned foods

■ Full shelves of canned food acquired without expenditure of ration points now form a reassuring nutritional backlog for some 50,000 families in St. Louis County, Mo., as a result of this year's extension campaigns in home gardening and canning. No campaign ever had better cooperation from other agencies, business groups, and local leaders, say the county extension agents, Mary L. Summers and Paul M. Bernard.

Starting early in January, Bernard and the assistant county agricultural agent, Herbert Rolf, organized a series of garden classes and carried them to completion in cooperation with the county unit of the American Red Cross and the Federated Garden Clubs. These classes covered the large urban areas of the county and were supplemented by widespread distribution of circulars on gardening and insect control purchased from the College of Agriculture by public-spirited persons.

Full support of the gardening campaign was forthcoming also from the schools of city and county, neighborhood leaders, and the home economics extension clubs throughout rural St. Louis County.

Following close upon the heels of the winter courses in preparation for gardening, an equally ambitious program of training for home canning was organized by the county home demonstration agent with the help of the county nutrition committee, the Red Cross, the county food-preservation committee, community leaders and other interested persons.

In 107 food-preservation classes, more than 12,000 homemakers were given systematic training by Mrs. Summers, and Miss Ruth Shank, the chairman of the county food-preservation committee. Miss Shank, who is home service representative of a St. Louis County gas company, worked closely with Mrs. Summers throughout the season and lent the facilities of her office for the purposes of the campaign.

So great was the interest aroused by the food-preservation classes and the local leaders thus trained, that the offices of both Mrs. Summers and Miss Shank were besieged for weeks by calls for additional information. For many days it took 1 person's time in each of the 2 offices to answer telephone calls. A total of 3,636 telephone calls were received, and 907 women came in person to talk over canning plans and problems.

By invitation, Mrs. Summers conducted two canning classes in the auditorium of a St. Louis department store. These classes had a total attendance of 1,900 homemakers.

When the points at which canning classes were taught were marked on a spot map of St. Louis County, it was found that every homemaker in the county could have attended one of the classes without traveling more than 5 miles from home.

More than 48,000 circulars from the college of agriculture on home gardening and food preservation were purchased by cooperating agencies and individuals to speed the educational processes of the campaign.

Food-preservation classes in urban areas were set up and publicized by Red Cross, OCD block, and zone leaders. Those in the open country were arranged and announced locally by the neighborhood leaders in food preservation known as canning aides. Home economics extension clubs sponsored these classes in many instances.

Special leader-training meetings were held for some 75 representatives of the Federated Garden Clubs, who carried the newly acquired information back to meetings of their respective clubs.

Home economics teachers in the St. Louis city schools volunteered to assist in the campaign and attended a training meeting conducted especially for them by Flora L. Carl, extension nutritionist from the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Teachers so trained later conducted canning classes in the city, and one of them supervised a canning center during the summer.

An important contribution was made by the St. Louis County Farm Bureau, which assumed the responsibility of testing pressure-cooker gages at their office in Clayton. This was the only place where testing was done, and 287 pressure-cooker gages were tested. Many women bringing their cookers to be tested were also given during the same visit, instruction in safe operation of the cookers.

A cooking school was held by one of the city newspapers, the Daily Globe-Democrat. A feature of the program was a food-preservation section in which Miss Carl gave demonstrations in canning fruits and nonacid vegetables, and the processes of salting and brining.

Three St. Louis radio stations gave time for six broadcasts in which questions on canning were answered.

Recently, a cross-section survey of the county was made to check on results of the home gardening and canning campaigns. By interviews with homemakers in different sections of the county, representing typical families in both urban and rural areas, records were taken to show the results obtained by both experienced and amateur canners.

Amateur canners were found to have canned on an average: Tomatoes, 59 quarts; green beans, 33; sauerkraut, 7; vegetables other than green and yellow, 25; peas, 5; asparagus, 10; and fruit, 41. The average total was 180 quarts per family.

The experienced home canners had canned an average of—tomatoes, 71 quarts; green beans, 35; sauerkraut, 26; asparagus, 23; peas, 23; carrots, 18; other vegetables, 27; and fruit 141. The average was 364 quarts a family.

At the time these interviews were made, many homemakers were still canning, some were preserving food by drying and brining, and nearly all were busy with preparations for storing root crops and other vegetables in fresh condition. All showed a keen interest in getting more information on the care and utilization of home-grown foods for better nutrition.

Negro women study safety

A series of safety meetings emphasizing what can be done to improve conditions in Negro farm homes have been held by North Carolina Negro home demonstration agents.

Amelia S. Capehart, Negro home agent in Pitt County, N. C., stated that stove clinics were being held in the communities, and that each club member was checking and repairing her stove, with special attention being given to flues.

In a community check-up on 706 Negro farm families, she found 112 families with sufficient milk, 204 with enough hogs for meat, and 162 with sufficient poultry. The garden campaign had given good results and 448 were reported with plenty of fresh vegetables. Only 24 families had no garden, and 134 were without any canned food.

The Pitt County program for Negroes in 1944 will be based on this information.

Family testifies for 4–H Clubs

■ Let a criticism of 4–H work fall on the ears of the Maurice McCormick family of Wyoming County, N. Y., and the family is ready to "go to bat" for 4–H. Let the criticism reach them that only the more well-to-do children can get anywhere in 4–H, and they are ready to present their story refuting such an idea.

Their story goes back to 12 years ago when a fire destroyed their dairy barn, livestock, and much equipment. It left the parents with a rather small farm—not one of the best of the county, plenty of courage, and five children, two of whom were old enough for 4–H work.

The late A. A. McKenzie, at that time county 4–H Club agent, started with the children and the waste acres. The State Conservation Department offers 1,000 free trees to 4–H members, and all of the 5 children have had their trees. The 5 acres they were planted on were valued at $100. Last year, the family refused $1,000 for the plantation. They have marketed $300 worth of Christmas trees and can market double that amount without injuring the plantation. The family has bought and planted 17,000 trees, putting to productive use 22 waste acres.

When John L. Stookey became 4–H Club agent in 1935, he helped the family to take advantage of a summer colony at a nearby lake. A strawberry patch has developed into a well-cared-for bed producing 1,500 to 2,000 quarts of strawberries a year. In 1936, sweet corn for sale was tried. They now produce nearly 3,000 dozens a year to meet the summer residents' demands. Willing to try new things, their corn varieties now include the best ones of early, mid-, and late-season corn.

In 1937, I became 4–H Club agent and had the opportunity of working with this family for 6 years. The family needed more income and more living from their own farm. They were already on their way toward these goals.

One daughter had gone to work for herself, so the family garden became the main responsibility of Marguerite and Dorothy. Three years ago, Dr. A. J. Pratt, State 4–H crop specialist, ranked their garden as one of the very best in the State. From mid-June to November, it provides fresh vegetables for the family, and 200 or more quarts for canning.

Every few years, blight would hit their potato crop—then it would be a lean winter, for potatoes were their main source of income. Now Bob, the oldest boy, wanted to grow quality potatoes to win some ribbons for himself and to help win trophies for his county, but disease and insects played havoc with his plans. The suggested solution was to join the potato spray ring organized by the farm bureau. On slightest provocation, Mr. McCormick will now tell how the extra profits of 1 year of spraying will pay his farm bureau membership for many, many years—and Bob raises prize potatoes—not only prize ones but potatoes that when graded and packed in special sacks bring premium prices on city markets.

Three years ago, a poultry enterprise under Bob's and his mother's management started to bring not only more income but more and better food for the family table. A dairy herd has gradually been rebuilt, with Bob and young Gerry—now with 3 years' 4–H membership back of him—investing in some purebred heifers and a bull whose daughters should improve the herd.

They had their own small fruits, a wealth of vegetables, milk, poultry products, potatoes, and a home gradually made more attractive and with more conveniences. No wonder the family was one of the winners of the Better Living From the Farm Contest conducted by the 4–H and sponsored by the county bankers' association in 1941.

Much of the childrens' 4–H project earnings have had to go into the family financial pool, but that has not had a deterring effect upon their 4–H work. All have earned trips, won contests, and had prize exhibits. The family worked together for the welfare of all.

Working together meant working with the 4–H Club. Fertilizer and spraying demonstrations, soil-erosion control experiments, trying new varieties, and participating in contests served not only to keep up their interest in 4–H but were a source of learning. The parents' interest and cooperation in these things were not only for the children but were a sincere "thank you" for what 4–H had done for them all. They estimate that 4–H has helped add at least $600 to their yearly income, not counting extra profits from spraying.—*Wilbur F. Pease, county 4–H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., formerly in Wyoming County, N. Y.*

Club members meet in South Pacific

Capt. George Ridgeway, former Ohio 4–H Club member, returning from a 9-month tour of duty with the marines in the South Pacific, stopped at Jackson in his home county to tell Floyd Henderson, agricultural agent, that 4–H Club work is not forgotten at the fighting fronts.

He told Mr. Henderson that a group of former 4–H members serving in the South Pacific decided to hold a Club meeting on one of the islands last summer, and a general invitation to all former members in the area was sent out. British residents of the island offered facilities for the meeting.

The marine captain said there was considerable doubt about the number of club members in the area and there also were a great many difficulties in obtaining leaves and transportation. On the day of the meeting, 350 marines, sailors, and soldiers were able to lay down their fighting tools long enough to attend.

Potato interests pay tribute

Two statements proposed by the potato industry committee and approved by the Maine U. S. D. A. War Board at a meeting in Bangor, Maine, during the first week of November, commend the railroads of Maine and the Extension Service for assistance given in meeting Maine potato harvest emergencies this fall. On the aid that Extension Service gave to the farm labor needs of Maine, the statement said:

"The potato industry of Maine deeply appreciates the contribution made by the Farm Bureau and Extension Service and allied agencies toward meeting the labor situation this fall.

"Never in the history of the industry were the farmers faced with a more difficult situation in regard to labor. To the day of beginning digging, no man could be sure where his crew was coming from, or at what price.

"The Extension Service came to the rescue in a way that exceeded all expectations. We appreciate their efforts and apologize for the 'cussing' they have taken.

"This meeting wishes, therefore, to recognize their continuing efforts and extend our thanks for their contribution."—*From Fort Fairfield Review, Fort Fairfield, Maine, Nov. 10, 1943.*

On The Calendar

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Cleveland, Ohio, December 27–January 2.

National 4–H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, January 1.

National Council of Farm Cooperatives, Chicago, Ill., January 5–6.

American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colo., January 13–15.

One Way

4–H Clubs sell many bonds

F. L. NIVEN, County Agent, Powell and Deer Lodge Counties, Mont.

■ 4–H Club members of Powell and Deer Lodge Counties in western Montana have given up their junior fair and numerous other activities for "the duration" as part of their contribution to the war effort. But, in place of these interests, they have found a new, worthwhile activity that not only boosts the sale of war bonds and stamps effectively, but at the same time affords a new and enjoyable recreation in the form of community gatherings.

This new activity started last March 15, when members and leaders of the Bighole 4–H Club at Fishtrap, in a large stock-raising community, sponsored a Victory Auction Social—an old-fashioned basket supper dressed up to meet the times. The evening's events started with a brief, patriotic program, planned—and parts of it even written—by members of the club.

After the program, the gathering, which was exceptionally large for this isolated community, enjoyed an old-time dance until midnight. Then the basket suppers, prepared by the women and girls of the community, were auctioned off to the highest bidders.

Thirty-four basket suppers were sold for $1,872, the most expensive basket bringing $750. This money was all converted into stamps or bonds and then returned to the purchasers.

Later, eight clubs in the vicinity of Anaconda (Clover Club, Willing Workers, West Valley, Rocky Mountain Girls, Lost Creek Ranchers, 4–H Flash, Shorthorn, and Happy-Go-Lucky) sponsored a similar sale. However, because of rationing they auctioned off, sight unseen, "white elephant" items that no longer had a use at home. The sale was held in a community of copper-smelter workers where practically all the family wage earners were already contributing 10 percent or more through the pay-roll deduction plan. Notwithstanding this fact, the 54 sales totaled $388.55 or an average of $7.20 a package.

This same plan was again carried out by the Canning Maids and Happy Hour Clubs at Ovando, a farming and livestock community. This time 63 sales were made totaling $3,652, but in this instance the sale did not stop with the completion of the evening's program. The members have been actively selling bonds ever since and had added another $1,941 when their last report was received—a total of $5,593.

To help create more interest at the auctions, a large thermometer was constructed on which were listed, as thermometer graduations, 25 items of military equipment and the cost of each. All sales were added to the preceding total as soon as the sale was completed, and the thermometer column was raised to show total sales up to that time. The thermometer even included a boiling point near the top that served as a goal for the evening. The boiling point was exceeded by several hundred dollars.

During the annual Anaconda Victory Garden Show, the Anaconda clubs recently came back to add to their record. Club members, with the assistance of leaders, conducted a bond booth during the show and, at the show's conclusion, assisted in auctioning off first-prize vegetables and fruits to the highest bidders. Results, another $2,800 worth of bond and stamp sales recorded on the thermometer.

To date, these clubs have piled up a total of $10,653.55. To this will eventually be added the purchases made by individual club members when total sales for the year are computed.

Gardens up North

The Alaskan Extension Service sponsored a cooperative market for Fairbanks Victory gardeners. It was a nonprofit organization to benefit small gardeners and large consumers, most of whom are the large construction companies. The market was organized to encourage production, prevent waste, and conserve shipping space. A small service charge was made, and all surplus funds were returned to the producers. Mrs. Peter Grandison, leader of the first 4–H Club organized in Alaska, a garden club, was a member of the market committee.

Many Victory gardens were produced in towns along the coast in southeastern Alaska this year. At Sitka, Skagway, and Haines, gardens were seen in every back yard. Families, many of whom were natives, had excellent gardens in Craig, Klawock, Hoonah, Metlakatla, and Saxton. Many Alaskan families had plenty of fish, vegetables, and small fruits for use during the growing season and plenty to can and store for the long winter months. At Eagle River near Juneau, 50 acres of land was plowed and seeded to potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables.

Newsboys pick tomatoes

Responding to the cry of extra help wanted, seven newsboys in Frankfort, Ky., went to the rescue of Farmer John M. Jones, Franklin County. Mr. Jones had 10 acres of tomatoes ripen at the same time that all his labor was busy harvesting tobacco. Calling the office of Farm Agent R. M. Heath, he learned of the newsboys who had offered their services for such an emergency. During the next few hours, they saved a valuable food crop by picking 140 hampers of tomatoes.

Oregon finds fire-fighting profitable

Oregon farmers have joined with other citizens in thorough organization to prevent fires the past 2 years, and with marked success, reports Arthur S. King, in charge of the emergency rural fire control project for the Oregon Extension Service. Records kept by the State fire marshal's office show a distinct drop in rural insured fire losses in 1942 over 1941. The most significant reduction occurred in fires damaging farm equipment, livestock, and produce such as hay and grain. This is a strong indication that the farm fire program was effective last year, and early reports indicate an even greater reduction in losses this season.

A total of 1,011 farm fire-fighting companies were organized in the State this year. These companies enrolled 10,900 men to provide some degree of protection for approximately 90 percent of the farms in the State. Mr. King estimates that about one-third of the companies could be considered efficient fire-fighting organizations. Another third were organized to the point of being of material help in controlling fires, and the remainder gave some leadership in fire prevention.

to Do It

The farm fire crews this year have been given especially effective cooperation by town and city fire departments and regularly organized rural fire districts. This is in addition to the continued support of the Forest Service, Grazing Service, State Forestry Department, and fire protective associations.

4-H Club sponsors school lunch

"Give up our lunchroom? Never!" "But unless somebody sees that there's food" . . . "Somebody'll see that we have food all right! Plantersville girls' 4-H Club of Grimes County, Tex., will help"—so said the votes of all the 16 members, whose ages range from 9 to 12 years.

Each girl agreed to plant enough extra vegetables so she would have food to fill 100 cans for the lunchroom. Florence Sebastian and Frances Imhoff were chosen as garden demonstrators. They set to work; Florence with a half-acre garden, Frances with an acre.

Other people of the community got busy on the job, too. Before the canning season, the PTA and the school superintendent got the lunchroom ready for work, and the 4-H'ers did a good job of assisting with mops and brooms. A county sealer, canner, and retort were placed in the lunchroom. The retort was put on a wood furnace built for the purpose near the rear entrance to the building. Every Wednesday, the superintendent, the 4-H sponsor, PTA members, and 4-H Club girls gathered at the school and canned. The lunchroom pantry has 3,391 cans, plus an equal proportion of potatoes, onions, pumpkins, and cushaws. August 4 was set aside as chicken day, when every school child brought a hen from the home flock to can. The county home demonstration agent supervised the boning and canning. Plans are being made to purchase a beef for canning. The school goal is 5,000 cans.

The club girls' gardens were successful, too, as 12 of the 16 girls more than reached their goals. Helen Lowis led the list with 203 cans for the lunchroom, and Grace Greenwood, club president, is a close second with 186. The three Swonke sisters canned 104 each. The girls who failed to make the goals were prevented from doing so because of illness or some other good reason, or they had moved from the community.

The widow's hay crop

■ Biblical times gave us the story of the widow and her mite, but modern times give us the story of how the county agent's might saved the widow's hay crop.

It was out in Panguitch, Utah, that Joseph Muir, Garfield County agent, learned in September that Widow Alexander, whose husband had died suddenly, had 25 acres of alfalfa hay standing in the field and no one to harvest it. Now Joe's a good Christian as well as a good county agent, so he decided to do something about it.

First, he went to the county attorney who had previously told, in Joe's hearing, a few stories about his hay-loading prowess when he was a younger man. He challenged the attorney to make good his "crack" about his skill, and the challenge was accepted. From the attorney's office, Joe went to the superintendent of schools, the postmaster, representatives of the Farm Security and the Soil Conservation Services, and other friends in important positions, and told them of Widow Alexander's plight. Joe recruited nine hay hands. The recruits made a game of the hay harvest. The county agent helped to mow and rake the hay; then the nine white-collar boys came in and piled it, and the fun began.

Now members of the hay-pitching crew laugh when they tell of covering up the county attorney on the load and demonstrate the kind of stack Joe Muir made, and guffaw when they reenact the antics of the man who operated the Jackson fork. They all disagree on who did the most work, but agree that the end of the day brought a tired crew to supper; but Widow Alexander's hay was harvested without cost to her. In fact, the spokesman for the Christian gentlemen said to Widow Alexander when she offered to pay them for their labors: "Glad to do it . . . nothing at all . . . go buy yourself a bond."

WLA dairy workers

Members of the Women's Land Army are proving their worth, as shown by a story from a Hopkinton, Mass., farmer. The bacterial count of the milk from this farm began to drop steadily, and the milk inspector decided to see what new methods were being employed, for the change was certainly in the right direction.

Upon investigation, he found that the farmer was employing two women, members of the Land Army. These girls were taking entire charge of the dairy, milking, separating, and pasteurizing. The extremely low bacterial count was due to the scrupulously clean barn, milking equipment, and milk house. "They see dirt," says the farmer, "where a man never would."

Soldiers' wives pick cotton

In Union County, N. C., a group of 20 soldiers' wives, under the leadership of Miss Ruth Robbin, USO director in Monroe, went out to the farm of A. M. Secrest near Monroe and picked cotton. These women, 15 of whom had never seen cotton growing before, represented 17 different States. In the afternoon, they were carried to a nearby gin to observe cotton ginning. Plans were made the same day to pick more cotton the following week.—*T. M. Mayfield, assistant agent, Union County, N. C.*

Fight six fires

Rural volunteer fire fighters in Ottawa County, Mich., have extinguished six blazes that threatened wildlife and reforested areas since an organization and equipment were obtained in April.

Conservation Officer Forrest Lavoy reports the fires occurred in Grand Haven, Port Sheldon, and Spring Lake townships of the West Ottawa soil conservation district. None of the fires resulted in serious damage.

Township fire chiefs and their crews are supplied with fire-fighting equipment. This includes pumps, axes, shovels, and first-aid supplies stationed at central spots in the various townships.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ JAMES D. POND, assistant extension forester in New York State since 1935, resigned his position on October 31.

Mr. Pond's contagious enthusiasm in the 4-H and vocational agriculture forestry work has advanced the work and greatly increased its accomplishments. In his years of helping 4-H Club forestry, forest tree plantings by 4-H members have averaged nearly a million trees a year.

As chief observer of the Ithaca station of the Aircraft Warning Service, Mr. Pond has performed a useful wartime service. As an adviser to troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, he has more than done his bit. Through the years before this war, Mr. Pond was the active leader of 4-H Adirondack trips which were sponsored through the county 4-H agents. He made these trips memorable to all who participated..

A native of Crown Point, N. Y., he received his bachelor of science degree in 1928 and the master of forestry degree in 1934 from Cornell University.

From 1928 to 1931 he cruised and mapped timber for the Canadian International Paper Co. and for the Empire Forestry Co. of Albany. He became Washington County 4-H Club agent in 1931, and in 1933 became instructor in forestry at Cornell. In 1935 he became extension instructor in forestry, with full charge of forestry work with 4-H Clubs and students of vocational agriculture.

■ MRS. RENA CAMPBELL BOWLES of Bangor, Maine, has been appointed assistant extension foods specialist in Maine to handle nutrition problems in urban areas and other areas where war industries have developed. Proper meals while on duty present one of the major dietary problems of war workers. Mrs. Bowles conducted a similar program for the Extension Service last winter.

This type of extension activity will be carried on in cooperation with administrators of war plants, with local organizations, and with the Citizens' Service Corps.

■ D. C. DVORACEK, on a year's leave from his position as extension economist in marketing in Minnesota, has joined the Economics Section of the Federal Extension Service. He will specialize in livestock, wool, and grain-marketing problems, with particular reference to the war effort and post-war adjustments.

Mr. Dvoracek is a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a B. S. degree in animal husbandry and an M. S. degree in agricultural economics and rural sociology. Prior to his 13 years as extension economist in marketing in Minnesota, he was a county agent for 7½ years and an instructor in high-school agriculture for 6 years.

■ KATHLEEN FLOM has been appointed State 4-H agent in Minnesota. She has progressed from national trip winner in 4-H work to county club agent, and on to her present position as club agent in the State office of the Agricultural Extension Service. She is a native of Delhi, Minn., where she started her 9-year career as a 4-H member. Later, she divided her time between her duties as 4-H Club agent in Nobles County and her scholastic work at University Farm. After receiving her B. S. degree in 1942, she returned to Nobles as home demonstration agent. After a year in that work, she received her promotion to the State 4-H Club staff.

■ ELMER M. ROWALT, a former extension worker, and more recently deputy director of the War Relocation Authority, died recently at his home in Silver Spring, Md. He was a graduate of Ohio State University and served as extension editor in New Hampshire from 1928 to 1930 and as assistant extension editor in Ohio from 1930 to 1935. In 1935, he came to the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Rowalt's bulletin, Soil Defense in the Piedmont, was the first attempt to develop a regional bulletin of this type and blazed the way for a later series of such regional publications. He also prepared the first bulletin on soil conservation districts. In 1939, he joined the Office of Land Use Coordination where his administrative ability had much to do with the successful development of that work. He was made deputy administrator of the War Relocation Authority when it was established in 1942 and was active in developing the policies in handling the difficult problem of the Japanese relocation. His ability and winning personality brought him many friends, both in Washington and throughout the country.

■ PARKER O. ANDERSON, Minnesota extension forester, has been granted a year's leave of absence to accept a wartime forestry assignment in Ecuador, South America. He reports to the Office of Economic Warfare in Washington, D. C., preparatory to leaving for South America where he will engage in supervising the cutting and handling of strategic forest products. Mr. Anderson has been extension forester for the Minnesota Extension Service since 1926.

■ MARION PARKER of Beverly, Mass., for 25 years a leader of 4-H Clubs, died in July. Her first group started in 1918 at the Beverly Health Center as an outgrowth of the children's community garden work. Miss Parker then continued as a local leader, summer and winter, contacting 200 to 300 4-H members each year. Her projects included work with boys and girls in foods, clothing, handicraft, child care, canning, and nutrition. One of her aims was to help the club member to make the most of what he had. Scores of girls and young women owe their economic level of living, even their marital happiness, to some adjustment that Miss Parker has helped them to make.

■ L. D. KELSEY, formerly of the New York State extension staff is now head of the agricultural division of the Balkan mission of Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations and is setting up headquarters in Cairo. His responsibilities cover the agricultural rehabilitation in the Balkan nations in which the first step is an estimate of agricultural resources left to these countries and of their needs to start once again.

■ WILLIAM H. ZIPF goes to the Ohio Extension Service as assistant editor. He is a graduate of Ohio State University, and has had experience as field editor for the American Fruit Grower; extension editor, Delaware; information agent for the Farm Credit Administration in Louisville, Ky.; and, until he took his present position, associate farm program director for WLW broadcasting station.

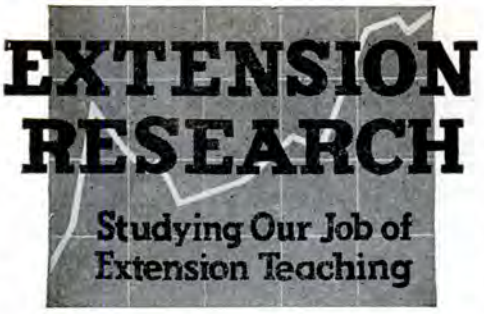
■ HELEN CHAMPNELLA was recently appointed assistant extension editor in West Virginia. Miss Champnella is a recent graduate of West Virginia University with a B. S. degree in journalism.

Farmers get building plans

That many farmers are planning to have new houses or other buildings as soon as war restrictions are removed is indicated by the number of building plans asked of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

In the first half of this year, a total of 1,240 requests for building plans were received by the department of agricultural engineering. This compares with 1,580 requests received in all of 1942 and 1,682 requests received in 1941.

Interest is high in about all kinds of new buildings on farms, the college reports. Some farmers are earmarking war bonds to pay for new buildings or for remodeling or for new equipment.



Oregon boys and girls harvest for victory

A study made in September of the Victory Farm Volunteers program in Marion County, Oreg., highlights the success of the platoon system. It is the story of a well-planned and well-supervised program for boys and girls who lived at home and worked by the day on nearby farms. Dr. Fred P. Frutchey of the Federal Extension Service, who made the study with members of the Oregon Extension Service, gives us his observations, based on interviews with 73 boys and girls, the farmers employing them and some of the parents.

■ No food went unharvested because of lack of farm labor this year in Marion County. In this fertile Willamette Valley some 8,000 Victory Farm Volunteers hired out by the day and pitched in to gather in the crops—principally strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, boysenberries, onions, beans, hops, prunes, and nuts. These young workers, half of them boys and half girls, averaged ten 8-hour days of work—in all, 80,000 days spent harvesting foods.

The results have pleased the farmers, the children, their parents, and local authorities. All want the program repeated next year.

Nearly 500 boys and girls worked in platoons averaging about 35 workers. Growers hiring platoons were better satisfied than they were with the work of the independents who did no work in platoons. Some growers felt the platoon workers were even better than the usual adult labor. One platoon harvested 35 tons of cherries and berries. One picked 9 tons of gooseberries in 2 days.

The platoon groups were supervised from the time they left town until their return. Any dissatisfaction of the growers or youth was handled by the platoon leader whose job was to see that the food was harvested and not wasted, and also that the young workers were properly taken care of. The independents had no such influence on their work, and, in some cases, dissatisfaction on the part of both grower and youth was never adjusted. Some boys and girls who worked independently for a while joined the platoon later, and liked it better. The discipline of the platoons seemed too strict at first for some, but they grew to like it.

The platoon groups, of course, had the advantage of care during transportation, in which safety practices were strictly followed. The grower paid for the transportation which included the licensed driver and liability insurance.

In the platoons, the leaders upheld the wage standards by seeing that the young workers were paid on time. In some cases trouble arose between the independents and the growers, and there was no one to mediate the differences.

The amount the boys and girls earned per day was exceptionally high in comparison with wages earned by workers in other States. One 14-year-old girl earned $11.90 in one day picking 70 boxes of prunes at 17 cents a box. This was unusual of course, but the average highest amount earned in a day by those interviewed was about $5.50. It was estimated that the average platoon member earned between $150 and $200 during the summer.

Members spent their money for school clothes, bonds, and miscellaneous things they wanted. Many put some away for expenses during the school year.

Parents interviewed were decidedly in favor of the platoon work under its good supervision. They felt that the well-organized work experience helped their children to develop good work habits.

The boys and girls seemed to appreciate the educational advantages of their farming activities: Many mentioned, "Learning to work steady," as being important. Some said they learned, "What farming is like." Others considered their work as a contribution to the war service. Many of them said they valued the new friendships made. Most of them thought the farm work was good for them; it kept them "out of trouble in town."

According to the Salem juvenile officer, juvenile delinquency in that locality was considerably reduced while the urban boys and girls had been working on the farms. His records showed that when the boys and girls were not occupied, the juvenile complaints coming to his office were five or six a day. During the summer when the boys and girls were doing VFV work, only one or two complaints a week came in.

The good cooperation of the Marion County schools in the recruitment and selection of the Victory Farm Volunteers was an asset to the program, according to J. R. Beck, Oregon farm labor supervisor. The county superintendent of schools sent questionnaires to all schools to register boys and girls for farm work during the summer. The registration lists were turned over to the VFV county assistant farm labor supervisors and the United States Employment Service which was cooperating on the farm labor program.

The platoon leaders were school teachers, who selected the workers from the registration lists and throughout the summer built up a good working platoon.

A significant part of the VFV day-haul program was given to the training of platoon leaders. Eight 2-hour meetings were held every 2 weeks to discuss their job. The first meeting was called at the request of the leaders. Vocational agriculture teachers were present and served as consultants in these discussion meetings. Growers and cannery representatives were also called into the meetings. The aim was to give the leaders a full picture of their job. Leaders were also taken into the fields and worked under the instruction of the farmer. The training given the leaders paid for itself during the summer.

The program, Food for Victory, was taught in the rural and city schools of the county as a part of the social studies or English course in grades 5 to 12. Each pupil was given a copy of the material.

Training at Schools and Farms

After the VFV's were taught in school how to do farm work, they were shown how when they arrived at the farm. The first day on the job, each boy and girl was trained in farming skills by the farmer or platoon leader. After starting work, further instructions were given them by their platoon leader.

The growers who realized that the workers were younger than formerly had more success with the youth labor. The VFV's in platoons were placed on farms where the grower acceptance was good. Those boys and girls working independently, of course, worked on farms of their own choosing.

When working on farms, the children brought their own lunches which they ate in the fields or orchards. Packing a good nutritional lunch for those youngsters was considered from the health angle. Mrs. Mabel C. Mack, of the Oregon Extension staff, prepared a special leflet for the mothers.

Russel M. Adams, State VFV assistant farm labor supervisor, is preparing a VFV handbook for Oregon from the experiences of this summer and materials used.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

PAID ADVERTISING for emergency labor help was discouraged by the extension editors attending the St. Louis, Mo., regional labor conference, November 11, 12, and 13. They felt that if the situation was critical enough for advertising, it should be a front-page story and that was the best place for it.

SWAPPING STORIES on ingenious ways of getting out farm help for emergency harvest crises was popular at the St. Louis conference where 15 States were represented. Louisiana's Ouachita Parish worked with the Negro preacher to get out 1,600 workers on short notice. Tennessee worked with one draft board on the 4–F's so effectively that 33 of the 34 who received letters were at work the next day, and 53 others, who evidently had listened in on the grapevine, applied for work. Two thousand five hundred car drivers from Detroit, Mich., deposited their A books with their ration board and got enough gas to get up to the cherry orchards. After the county agent certified that they had given 3 full days of work, they could get gas to come back.

REGIONAL LABOR CONFERENCES were also held in Denver, Colo., November 15, 16, and 17; in Berkeley, Calif., November 19, 20, and 22; and in Richmond, Va., December 2, 3, and 4.

RURAL HANDICRAFTS AND REHABILITATION.—The New England conference on rural arts and handicrafts held at Worcester, Mass., on November 19, was of Nation-wide importance because the Exhibition of Contemporary New England Handicrafts, in connection with which the conference was held, marks the first time that a leading art museum gave endorsement to rural handicrafts by including them in the exhibition.

The close link between rural handicrafts training and post-war rehabilitation was high lighted in a talk by Director M. L. Wilson in the following words:

"We are convinced that the field of rural handicrafts occupies an important place in our wartime and post-war training program. More is being done by doctors in the field of occupational therapy now than for the casualties of any previous war. Thousands of persons trained in handicrafts have become a reservoir of skilled workers from which the American Red Cross, the USO, and similar agencies are drawing volunteers . . . Beyond the immediate war need, we shall face a much greater challenge in the broader field of rehabilitation. This need will occur in the latter stages of the war, during the demobilization period, and in the critical years of transition from war to peace."

8-POINT MILK PRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR 1944 developed at regional conferences held during the first half of December, gives the "What to Do" and "Why" of the 8 points. Representatives of the War Food Administration, the Extension Service, Bureau of Dairy Industry, and the National Dairy Industry Committee took part in the conferences. Extension workers from the States included extension directors or other administrative workers, editors, dairy specialists, and farm management and agronomy specialists. A circular listing these 8 points and why each is important is being prepared and will be available for distribution by State Extension Services.

POPULATION DENSITY OF UNITED STATES MAP has been issued recently by the Bureau of the Census. This map shows the population density by minor civil divisions, 1940. It is 41 by 100 inches and is available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents each.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
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IN FARM EQUIPMENT CAMPAIGN State extension services will furnish subject matter, conduct various extension activities, and cooperate with organizations offering to coordinate their programs to help farmers utilize fully their farm machinery, equipment, and structures. On farm machinery, the Extension Service has done this work for the past 2 years extensively. The program this year not only will include farm machinery but will emphasize other farm equipment and farm buildings required in the war food program. It will also urge the full utilization of machinery as well as it maintenance as emphasized in the slogan, "Keep Your War Equipment Fit and Fighting." Conferences were held December 7–9 for extension workers who attended meetings of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and of the Farm Structures Institute at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill., December 6–10.

CONNECTICUT PLACED 14,345 WORKERS on farms from May 15 to September 25 through the extension emergency farm labor program. Included are 849 year-round workers and 13,496 seasonal workers. Of the latter group, 9,071 were boys and girls. About 900 boys and girls were housed in labor camps during summer. There has been practically no loss of any crop because of lack of labor. The biggest problem continues to be the need for full-time workers.

CONSUMERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER has a lead article explaining the Federal Milk Conservation Program more simply than anything we have seen to date. That alone makes the magazine worth while, but in addition there's a festive article on First Aid to Santa Claus, which incidentally makes use of some Extension Service material, a double-page spread of cartoons on Christmas food supplies, titled Merry Christmas Eating, and an excellent story on the first food clinic in the world. You may still get a free subscription to Consumers' Guide by writing to Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C.

559280—43 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943