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Extension Service REVIEW

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AN Editorial

Forward With Farm Youth

REUBEN BRINGHAM, Assistant Director of Extension Work

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

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

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

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

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

“Agriculture and home-economics extension is the only Nation-wide agency designed primarily to preserve the family

farm. The committee, therefore, recommends that the program of extension be *to maintain and preserve for America the family farm.*”

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

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

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

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

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

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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We Have Lengthened Our Reach

MULTIPLIED WAR RESPONSIBILITIES MET BY TRAINING LOCAL LEADERS

PAUL E. MILLER, Director of Extension, Minnesota

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

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

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

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

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

It soon became evident that the biggest job was the follow-through. Herds and flocks already producing at capacity could not be depended on to give the needed increase. The extra food had to come from those farms

where practices fell a good deal short of the ideal. And that meant a job of education, to be done quickly and thoroughly.

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

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

5,000 Neighborhood Meetings Planned

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

The training included a plan for scheduling community meetings. At least one meeting in each township for each of the three subjects was asked. More were encouraged. Prompt-

ness in carrying the information back to the home community was emphasized. Before spring, we believe that 5,000 neighborhood meetings will have been held.

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

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

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

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

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

Growing Up in a World Crisis

H. C. RAMSOWER, Director of Extension, Ohio

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and helping to establish community centers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movement from the farm, because of

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

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

For Future Democracy

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

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

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

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

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

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

This year, the school and the home demon-

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

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

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

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

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

The commodities made available through the SMA and the donations of fresh eggs,



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



A Victory Garden Program

M-Day for Gardening

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vegetables, Vitality, and Victory

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

■ Our national fate will be settled on the field of battle. But whether our brothers and sons and nephews and cousins who do the fighting are victorious depends on hard work by each of us in producing the essential goods for making war. Equipping one man for service in the modern fighting force requires the services of a score or more civilians. One in-

dispensable line of war production is food. The fighters need food, and the workers who help to equip the fighters need food to make possible the top performance which is demanded by the danger we are facing as a Nation—and the danger that many of our men are facing as individuals.

I think that the Axis powers have taught us

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

Gardening Faces War Shortage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Of Cabbages and Kings”

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

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

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

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

Nutrition Is Garden Goal

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

The national nutrition program has set out to reach every man, woman, and child in the country with information concerning the newer knowledge of nutrition. In other words, we propose to see that people have the knowledge and the means to provide for themselves the basic foods—milk and cheese; oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit; green, leafy, and yellow vegetables, as well as potatoes, apples, and other

vegetables and fruits; lean meat, poultry, or fish; eggs; bread and cereal, either “enriched” or whole grain.

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

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

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

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

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

“Of cabbages and kings” is not nonsense now.



Democracy the 4-H Way

CLARA M. OBERG

4-H Club Agent, Ramsey County, Minn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

itation extended by Mr. Perrizo, one of Minnesota's youngest legislators, to attend an evening session of the State legislature.

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

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

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

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

This interest in citizenship and democracy is not a new thing in Ramsey County. Training for citizenship and the development of boys and girls into fine men and women were the

elements of 4-H work which first won the support of parents and teachers and the general public some 25 years ago. Back in 1928, Mrs. Victor Fitch, now leader of the Shikoma 4-H Club, produced an original play called The Melting Pot in which each club member represented a nationality group. Listing contributions of each nationality group, 4-H members stressed the fact that our country was built by these contributions. As the play progressed, each country's contribution was accepted by Uncle Sam; and, as a closing feature, all groups lined up with Uncle Sam, the Statue of Liberty, and the Spirit of Democracy, giving the Pledge of Allegiance and singing the Star Spangled Banner.

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



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

Victory Assets

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

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

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

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

Through their club work, the Utopians have learned to conduct an organization, choose committees, and serve as committee members. From the ranks of Montgomery County Utopians, there are two members on the county agricultural council, six members on the county commodity committees, three AAA field supervisors, one AAA chief clerk, one of-

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

ficer of the Federal Farm Loan Association, one State road engineer, two county fair officials, two 4-H Club leaders, one Sunday school superintendent, and five church officers.

Working together cooperatively, the Montgomery County Club members have played an important part in the reorganization of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association. Montgomery County leads the State in the number of farmers voting for this reorganization, and Utopia members signed up more than 200 tobacco producers. The Utopians have been marketing about 100,000 pounds of tobacco an-

nually from 100 to 110 acres. They have increased their respective yields about 200 pounds per acre. In addition, the preliminary activities of these young farmers started the adapted hybrid-corn project in the county, which has grown to be "The corn work of the county." One of the club members has become the recognized leading seed corn producer and authority in this section.

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

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

Better Housing for Illinois Poultry

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

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

Farms on which a straw-loft type of poultry house had been built were visited. The owners were interviewed. Pictures were taken of their houses and flocks. Human in-

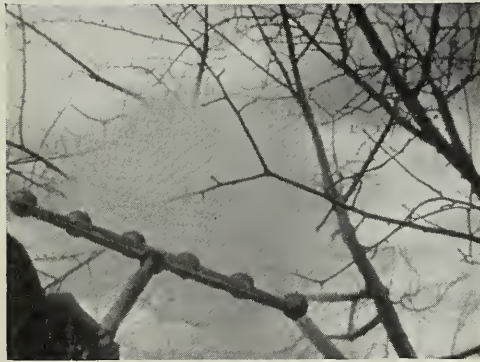
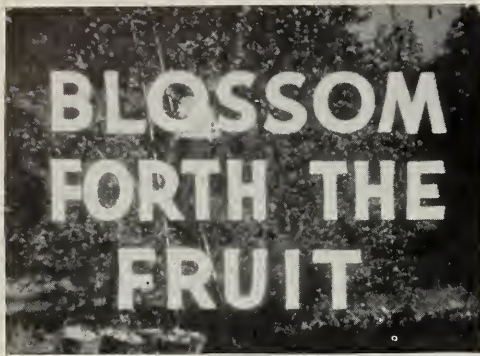
terest stories with mats of the farm pictures were sent to all the leading daily and weekly Illinois newspapers, as well as to the farm bureau publications. Short radio programs were arranged to supplement the press publicity.

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

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

They Can Take It With Them

J. A. EVANS, Extension Entomologist, New York



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

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

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

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

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

An idea of the wide usage to which the film has been put can be gleaned from a survey of the different types of meetings at which the film has been shown during the past year, such as: State horticultural society sessions, Farm Bureau fruit growers' meetings, county

agent training schools, conferences of insecticide and fungicide manufacturers, classes and seminars at the college of agriculture, Grange meetings, women's garden club groups, high-school classes, and national scientific society meetings.

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

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

4-H Fair Superintendents

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

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

Iowa Holds Farm Youth School

ROBERT C. CLARK, Extension Rural Youth Specialist, Iowa

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

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

Practice Democratic Living

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

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

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

the entire group by a student serving as chairman of the brief after-dinner program.

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

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

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

Recreation Has a Place

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

uled for one afternoon each week also being popular.

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

Opens New Vistas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Steering Toward Freedom's Food Goals

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

A Dairy County Takes Stock

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

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

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

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

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

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

A further procedure suggested by the small dairy committee is an intensive pasture campaign next spring. They are taking an inventory of all farms that have followed improvement practices on their pastures.

Next spring local publicity will be given these farms through newspapers, radio and circular letters. Result demonstrations are being planned on at least one farm in every township.

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

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

With All Shoulders to the Wheel

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

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

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

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

The Granges, rural churches, school board, and ACP committeemen made arrangements for buildings and agreed to assist with parts of the program. The dairy company sent letters to all their shippers and urged their drivers to explain the purpose and time of the meetings to as many individuals as possible

on their routes. The field men of the dairy organization also spent several days in making individual contacts among their shippers.

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

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

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

Planning Committees and Rural Youth

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

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

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

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

Find 2,000 Out-of-School Youth

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

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

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

Agricultural planning committees in Massachusetts undertook to learn about the resources, opportunities, and desires of rural

youth in order to formulate programs to make best use of youth resources in the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congressman Ketcham Dies

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

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

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

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

Eisenhower Appointed Associate Director



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

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

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

When, in 1928, Mr. Eisenhower was selected to unify and direct all informational activities of the Department, he found that public interest in agricultural questions had been growing at a tremendous pace—particularly in the economic and social aspects of the farmers' problems. Realizing that the communication to the public of reliable information developed by the technical and economic research work in the Department was an important

To All Extension Workers

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

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

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

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

Yours very truly,

M. L. WILSON,
Director of Extension Work.

complement to the direct teaching work carried on by extension workers, he focused the activities of the various divisions engaged in the dissemination of information through publications, the radio, and news on a common, unified program of information. He established new policies designed to provide information in a more simplified form.

At that time he established a basic principle for agricultural information workers which still guides the work, namely, "that information workers of the Department of Agriculture are not interested in gaining prestige for themselves, for administrators, or for the institution as such; they are interested in helping to meet the needs of a democratic people in ways charted by the Congress. . . . The forces and circumstances that shape the character of American farming are on the

move, and information workers must be alert to reflect that movement. . . . Information people must take part in policy formation, in program development, in program coordination, in program effectuation. . . . Only then can they really meet the responsibility of serving the general welfare in hundreds of ways and fashions, as the Congress, the Secretary, and the public expect."

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

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

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

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

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

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

To provide a means for translating the plans

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

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

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

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

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

operator and who takes the responsibility of seeing that the ring operates smoothly, seems essential. Pennsylvania rings have been run on a commercial basis with the operator purchasing and owning all equipment. The farmers in the rings take no responsibility for it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Spray Ring Does the Job

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

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

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

Four communities were selected and or-

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

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

Three years of experience with the commercial-type spray ring leads to a number of conclusions on successful organization. A closely knit organization, with directors and a president who has the power to hire the

Measuring 4-H Home Management

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

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

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

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

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

Are Farm People Raising An Adequate Diet?

From a study of the food habits of 260 farm families in Preble and Harrison Counties, Ohio, it was found that during the week before the survey was made, the families had eaten sufficient butter and eggs to meet nutritional requirements; barely sufficient whole-grain cereals or breads; and not enough milk, raw fruits or vitamin-C rich foods, and green- or yellow-colored vegetables. Less than half of the adults and two-thirds of the children drank

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

enough milk to meet the nutritional requirement for the week. Less than half the adults and children consumed some raw fruit, or some vitamin-C rich food, on 5 to 7 days of the week. Approximately one-half of the children and adults ate one or more daily servings of whole-grain, lightly milled cereal, or bread made from enriched flour. Only slightly more than one-third of the adults and children ate one green- or yellow-colored vegetable daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In three-fourths of all the farm families, all members disliked an average of four different kinds of green, leafy, and yellow vegetables; in two-thirds of the families all family mem-

bers disliked an average of three other vegetables. Some vegetables disliked were: Turnip and mustard greens, asparagus, spinach, carrots, summer squash, cauliflower, parsnips, and turnips. A large proportion of families were not familiar with such vegetables as kale, Swiss chard, broccoli, eggplant and kohlrabi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Relieve an Egg Shortage

■ Small farmers of virtually every State in the Union are beating a path to the door of the extension poultry department of Louisiana State University. They are seeking not a better mouse trap, but plans for a simple home-made lamp brooder that can be constructed on any farm from scrap material. The device is not an experiment but one that has been used on thousands of farms throughout the South where expensive brooder equipment is out of the question. It is counted

of Agriculture, the home-made lamp brooder makes an ideal device for starting the small farmer in the poultry business. A farmer in a position to purchase 100 baby chicks and spend \$5 for a few essential pieces of hardware and lamp for the brooder can start raising poultry. He should be certain that he buys only chicks of standard breeds and of assured egg-production breeding. A number of Louisiana hatcheries are now producing United States approved chicks to meet this demand.



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

on to fend off the threatened egg famine growing out of the Government's program of buying up huge supplies for shipment of 100 million pounds of dried eggs to England.

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

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

Because it is so simple to construct, easy to clean, and adaptable to the rearing methods used, in the view of H. L. Shrader, extension poultryman of the United States Department

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

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

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

4-H Defense Work

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

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

Snow for Gardens

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

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

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

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

Gives Wider Acquaintance

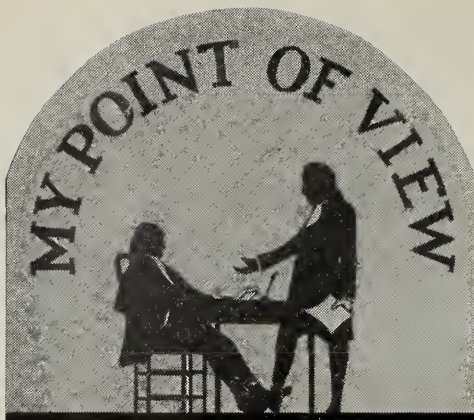
Probably the most important result of 2 years' work with an older-youth organization has been a wider acquaintanceship among those who attended. In some cases these meetings provided social contact and recreation that would not otherwise have been available to some of the members. However, I doubt that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

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

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

Function of an Up-to-date Mailing List

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



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



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

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

Personal Impressions

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

It gives them a goal to attain, an interest to occupy their time, and the satisfaction of working together on a job and putting it across as a group. They need guidance but not too much of it. They are anxious and willing to "carry the ball" but also want and are entitled to some good coaching. This

movement should be given every encouragement. The returns will be much greater than the time and work involved. I wish it could expand to every county and community.—*L. V. Ausman, county agricultural agent, Union County, S. Dak.*

How Effective?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reid Made Director of Personnel

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

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

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

ON THE CALENDAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMONG OURSELVES

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

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

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

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

They were: A. V. Lough and A. H. Tedmon of Colorado; C. B. Culpepper, Felix Jenkins, J. K. Luck, and B. M. Drake of Georgia; John Allison, C. A. Hughes, and Melvin P. Roske of Illinois; W. K. Delaplane, C. B. Riggs, and B. V. Widney of Indiana; V. M. Anderson,

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

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

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**FIVE
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Hotbeds and Coldframes	Farmers' Bulletin 1743
Vegetable Seed Treatments	Farmers' Bulletin 1862
Home Storage of Vegetables	Farmers' Bulletin 879
Home Canning of Fruits, Vegetables, and Meats	Farmers' Bulletin 1762
Home-Made Jellies, Jams, and Preserves	Farmers' Bulletin 1800
Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables	Farmers' Bulletin 984
Community Food Preservation Centers	Miscellaneous Publication 472
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