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Looking toward the crucial labor period

With half a million placements made, agents enter the busy season to recruit seven times that number

■ The peak harvest for the United States as a whole began in July and will continue through October. Extension agents have been getting ready for the big push. Labor files have been set up and labor assistants hired. The best plans possible in the short time available have been made. By July 1, the farm labor program was established and ready for business in 2,871 of the Nation's 3,075 counties which included all the agricultural counties in which a large number of seasonal harvest laborers are needed.

More than 6,000 county and community placement centers have been set up to assist local farmers in getting their help, and nearly a half million farm placements had been made up to July 1. Before the harvest season is over, about 3,500,000 workers will be needed.

Boys and girls, Victory Farm Volunteers between 14 and 18 years of age, are doing a fine job. During May and June, 138,000 of these young people had been placed on farms. Boy Scouts have done an excellent job in organizing groups to work on farms and conducting camps to house workers. Scout councils are on the alert everywhere to be ready for the emergency call from the county agent. Private schools, public schools, American Legion, and public-spirited persons are sponsoring groups of young workers.

Women from towns and cities are volunteering their services to help grow food to win the war. More than 60,000 women have been placed by county agents. North Dakota, for example has placed 1,770 seasonal women workers and 506 year-round workers. A high percentage of the town and city women

in that State have farm background, and it does not take them long to get their hand in again.

Some of these workers will become members of the Women's Land Army, which is now laying the ground work for an organization that will train and place capable women who want to serve their country on the farm front. An excellent start has been made in training city girls by the Agricultural Institute of Farmingdale, N. Y., where the fifth training course of 4 weeks each began early in July. The spirit of patriotic service instilled into these women is producing workers with the will to

succeed. Forty-five "graduates" are now working on farms in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The University of Illinois and Virginia Polytechnic Institute also completed training courses in June.

Camps for women workers and youth are being established to harvest beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables in Maryland, New Jersey, California, and other States. Apples, grapes, and other fruit will soon have to be harvested; and some of the pickers will live in Scout camps, country clubs, schoolhouses, or summer camps vacant "for the duration," which are managed by the Extension Service. The patriotic spirit of service runs high at these camps. It is worth a trip to hear the singing in some of them.

Of the half-million placements made up to July 1, 400,000 persons were placed in their home States, and 90,000 were listed as interstate workers. The latter number includes foreigners brought into the country such as Jamaicans, Bahamians, and Mexicans, also migrants who normally follow the harvest season northward.

War calls for fall vegetables

H. W. HOCHBAUM, Chairman, Victory Garden Committee
United States Department of Agriculture

■ Now is the time to consider fall vegetables—green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, vitamin-rich vegetables. Extension workers are putting extra push on Victory Gardens to encourage all gardeners to keep their gardens producing.

Nutrition leaders feel that it may be difficult for some war workers to get their full quota of protective foods. A study conducted by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council showed that approximately 2 percent of the people working in one of the larger airplane plants of California showed a lack of niacin, 25.7 percent showed a lack of thiamin, 32.5 percent had less

ascorbic acid in their blood than is safe, and 42.5 percent showed some evidences of riboflavin deficiencies. Such vitamin deficiencies may result in loss of efficiency in war work.

The food-production goals, recently announced by the War Food Administration after a meeting with representatives of various agencies interested in food production, including State extension directors, to analyze war food needs for 1944, have called for an increase in sweet-potatoes, white potatoes, and certain vegetables.

No garden should be idle during the fall and early winter. Vacant garden space is slacker space.

Leaders share the work

■ None of the Victory Leaders in Johnson County, Nebr., carries a multitude of duties, but the necessary jobs are completed. Division of the responsibility to help neighbors meet wartime problems is the answer.

One set of Victory Leaders is selected for a particular job, and these leaders complete their task of getting vital information to their neighbors. When another important wartime problem develops, another set of Victory Leaders is chosen. No one has to spend much time away from farm and home work.

Johnson County folks really had their first experience in tackling problems on a neighborhood basis back in 1939 when a land use survey of the county was made. One man from each 3-mile-square area in the county was invited to appear before the county land use committee, of which County Agent Lewis Boyden was a member, to give his ideas about land use problems in his particular area.

One result of the survey was a set of recommendations on crops and livestock, for areas of good, medium, and poor land in the county. Proof of the value of opinions expressed by the neighborhood representatives was shown when the committee's recommendations for wheat acreage were almost the same as those made later by the county's agricultural conservation committee.

The land use survey also gave an estimate of 2,000 acres of bindweed-infested land in Johnson County. This estimate brought home to many, for the first time, the seriousness of the bindweed problem in the county.

When work looking toward organization of a bindweed control district was started, the system of neighborhood representatives was used to inform people of the need for a district and the work of the proposed organization. These representatives were selected by a temporary committee and County Extension Agent Boyden. The district was organized in 1941, the vote showing approval of more than 90 percent of the landowners.

The land use survey also pointed to the need for soil conservation measures, and work for a soil conservation district was started. Again neighborhood representatives, or leaders, helped out and arranged for local meetings at which soil conservation men explained the operation of a district. When the referendum was held, 96 percent of the landowners voted for organization of a soil conservation district in the county.

Early in February 1942, Boyden called a meeting, with the endorsement of the

county's Civilian Defense organization. The meeting was attended by representatives of 27 organizations in the county, including school officials, church groups, Farm Security, the county 4-H Club committee, vocational agriculture and home economics, rural women's organizations, American Legion, Triple-A, and others. This meeting was organized as a result of requests made by the many State organizations that mutual organization problems of the various groups be discussed in the counties so that each might work along the same line of thought as the other groups.

The organizations gave their approval of the Victory Leader system then being launched on a Nation-wide scale, and soon afterward Victory Leaders for each 3-miles-square area were named by Civilian Defense, the county war bond sales chairman, and the extension service. Each leader was asked to work with approximately 25 families. A Victory captain was named for each of the 11 townships in the county.

An extensive survey, covering use of improved production practices, such as sanitation for poultry and hogs, use of balanced rations, measures for preventing odors in milk, also the amount of machinery repair work done, and other matters closely connected with the war effort, was the first piece of work completed by the Victory Leaders. This survey was, and is, the basis for distributing much of the information sent out from

the extension office, and also serves as a guide for discussion at meetings. As an example of the findings—balanced rations were used less in the central part of the county than elsewhere, indicating need for getting more information about such rations to the people in that locality.

Two of the Victory Leaders, Ralph Sugden of Sterling and Leon Hunt of Crab Orchard, covered a part of their respective territories by horseback when the weather became bad and the roads were very difficult to travel.

Victory Leaders arranged for meeting on the antiinflation program. Eleven businessmen of the county were trained by Boyden and A. H. Maunder of the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service, and led the discussion at the various meetings.

Still another group of Victory Leaders tackled poultry problems. Each of them attended one of five meetings in which County Agent Boyden and Extension Poultryman Jack Redditt showed how to build 4-foot poultry feeders. Each leader built one of the feeders and took another home in knock-down form, assembling it later at a meeting held for his neighbors. At least 400 more feeders were built and used in the county as a result of this work.

Victory Leaders obtained pledges for \$75,000 worth of war bonds.

Victory Leaders also worked on the Nebraska Victory Home and Garden program in the county, obtaining a total of 960 pledges. Although enrollments are not being taken in Johnson and other counties this year, the list from 1942 is

Horseback was the only way Ralph Sugden could get around to see all his neighbors on his wartime assignment as a Victory Leader.



the basis for sending out much garden information during 1943.

Fire-prevention cards were distributed by Victory Leaders in June. The survey to discover fire hazards quite possibly eliminated a number of potential fires, and the few blazes that did break out were quickly extinguished.

The important wartime problem of maintaining good health was attacked through a county committeeman who was appointed at the time the organizations attended the meeting called in February 1942. He was Rev. Louis Bittner. Largely through his efforts and those of County Superintendent of Schools Alton

Wagner; Miss Eloise Fisher, who is Johnson County home demonstration agent; and Mrs. Willis Roberts, an immunization program for school children was started. A total of 1,700 children received immunization for common childhood diseases at five clinics held during May and the fall months. Members of women's project clubs helped at these clinics.

Backed by experience gained in a number of useful jobs, the Victory Leaders in Johnson County are today ready to work on any wartime problem that develops. *Published in the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service News.*

Green help as the farmer sees it

■ Inexperienced boy workers constitute a problem which can be successfully solved by farmers. Such stories as these used in New Jersey and Nebraska given wide publicity will give many a farmer a good idea.

Need Patience and Understanding

Meet Charlie Davis. He's a 50-cow dairy farmer, he lives in New Center, and he's president of the Somerset County, N. J., Board of Agriculture. Charlie has had a lot of experience with "green help," particularly with boys from the cities. He says he's had good luck with these lads and believes farmers can train them to be very useful, particularly in times like these when there's a scarcity of experienced labor.

Now and then, like other farmers, Davis has had a boy who just wasn't cut out for farm work and who was so temperamentally unsuited to it that he couldn't be trained to do the job in a month of Sundays. But that's not usually the case. He says most of these boys can be trained and trained rather easily, particularly if they are youngsters with imagination (and most boys are), curious and eager to know what makes the machinery go around.

Charlie knows a few farmers who have tried "green help" and failed, but he thinks the fault has been with the farmers rather than the boys. It has been his observation that failure 9 times out of 10 resulted because the farmer lacked patience and expected too much of the boys. Furthermore any farmer who can't get along with the adults he hires is more than likely to have trouble with young boys, dairyman Davis adds.

As far as he's concerned, the key to the whole situation is patience. Don't expect too much of these youngsters.

Don't ask them to do a man's job. Treat them as you'd treat your own son and as you'd like anyone else to treat him. Take time to learn the child and his make-up, for no two boys are exactly the same; and don't forget that it wasn't such a long time ago that you were a boy yourself! The farmer must be the boss, but he doesn't have to be bossy. There's a difference between the two.

That's the pattern Charlie Davis follows, and he's found that it works. You can't train a boy or a colt unless you're with him, Davis says. It pays dividends to stay with the boys you hire, work with them, talk with them.

Another thing Charlie stresses is this: A boy gets tired, and the best of jobs can become monotonous. It's a good idea to have the boys change jobs every 2 or 3 hours. It's the difference between happy, well-adjusted farm help willing to do and to learn, and dissatisfied, mal-adjusted lads who don't know how to make good.

Any boy likes companionship. Treat the lad you hire like a member of your own family. Have him sit at your table, share your food. Let him join your family circle in the evening, and talk with him. Let him listen to the radio, just like any other member of the family.—(Volunteer Digest, a publication for New Jersey neighborhood leaders, May 1943.)

How Our Boy Worked Out

Jack Parker, age 15, came to work for us about July 1, 1942. He was entirely inexperienced as to farm work. A hay stacker, a grain binder, or a corn cultivator was just so much metal and wood to him.

He was afraid of horses and cows and

knew very little about them. For the first few days and weeks, he was not expected to do much except help the men repair fences and buildings or do chores. He learned by observing and then doing under supervision.

Because he was large and strong (180 pounds in weight, 5 feet 9 inches in height), he could help scoop grain at threshingtime and do many other jobs of like nature. He was eager to learn, and it was not long before he could harness a team of horses. It took him about 6 weeks to learn to milk a cow with ease; and our cows are Holsteins, giving on an average a pail of milk at a milking, so we thought he had done well.

At hayingtime, he learned to drive the "stacker team" and became a very good stacker team driver.

By September 1, he had harnessed a team of horses, hitched them to a hay mower, and mowed a field of alfalfa entirely by himself. He could chore—feed horses, hogs, and cattle, and could milk as well and as quickly as any man on the place.

During the school year, we have had him week ends and vacations. The transportation problem has been our biggest difficulty. One trip, either getting him to the farm or returning him must be a special trip of more than 20 miles. We have had no problems with the boy. He has conducted himself very well, being very obedient, very eager to learn and to help.

I think the main reason for our mutual understanding is his great "love" for the farm.

We have had no set arrangements. We pay what he is worth in comparison to our other hired man, and many times it is the same. We feel this coming summer will really tell us whether or not he will make good farm help. He has yet to master the tractor, but that will be his first assignment in his farm education this summer.

We feel that the most important thing is to be patient. The second important thing is to completely explain and then let them try it under your supervision. If they don't first succeed, let them try, try again. (Agricultural Extension Service News, May 1943)—Mrs. Wayne Foster, a Nebraska farm woman.

■ For achievement day, the Greybull North Side Club of Big Horn County, Wyo., prepared an exhibit of food canned by its members. The total of 6,020 quarts canned by the club to date would, the members figured out, fill approximately one-fourth of a regular freight car. Their conclusion, reports Home Demonstration Agent Alice Johannesen, was that this amount of space could now be used to ship other needed materials.

More eggs produced in south Mississippi

Help with the egg-marketing problem has increased the egg output in seven south Mississippi counties. The success of the cooperative association, described in this article by Associate Extension Editor Jack Flowers, has helped to bring into existence three similar associations, all flourishing.

■ A quarter of a million dollar supplementary income for farmers in 15 south Mississippi counties has been made possible by the organized production and cooperative egg-marketing program developed by the Extension Service; and today the Army, which is buying most of these eggs, considers them "better than the average quality received through commercial channels."

Approximately 500 producers who are cooperating with the program and selling their eggs through the Forrest County Cooperative at Hattiesburg are not only well pleased with the good price for their product based upon the grade of eggs delivered, but they are helping to feed more soldiers in Mississippi camps by increasing the quality and number of eggs.

Three years ago, neither the Army nor large commercial buyers were interested in Mississippi eggs. But today, the Army is not only "perfectly satisfied with the way the program is being handled," but Capt. W. M. Ferguson, officer in charge of the quartermaster marketing center at Hattiesburg, said: "We have never had any complaints at any time of the year on the quality of eggs which we purchased through this cooperative program."

Cooperative Started in 1940

Before this program was begun in south Mississippi, a survey made by extension specialists disclosed that in several counties people didn't even have eggs to eat, to say nothing of marketing. Eggs were actually shipped from the Midwest to feed people on relief.

The cooperative marketing program which had its inception in April 1940 started with 7 counties participating. Thirty-four cases of eggs were received by the cooperative from 62 producers during the first week the program was launched in April 1941. One year later, the cooperative was getting 186 cases a week from 220 members. And in April 1943, the cooperative was receiving 463 cases of eggs from 461 members. During the peak month of March this year, an average of 625 cases a week were marketed through the cooperative.

Although the program got under way

in April 1941, the real work started in the summer of 1940 when extension specialists of State College began an intensive survey of egg production in this section.

S. W. Box, extension economist in marketing, and F. Z. Beanblossom, extension poultryman, both of State College, are the real "daddies" of this program. These specialists held an average of nine meetings in each of the participating counties during the first year of the program.

A meeting held in Hattiesburg in December 1940 was attended by district, county, and home demonstration agents. Meetings were held in each county with the coordinating committee, the agricultural policy and planning committee, and the producers; and then county poultry associations were organized.

The purpose of the program, according to Mr. Box, is to increase production and add to the farmer's sources of income. The program has not hurt private dealers. As the result of increased production which has been successfully accomplished by the extension poultry department, the private dealers are handling more eggs today than ever before. Noncooperators have also benefited from the program as the result of higher prices on the local market and because the Forrest County Cooperative does not sell any eggs locally.

Before the program started, the larger producer had a special market for his eggs, but the little fellow had to depend on the country store or the filling station to take his eggs at a ridiculously low price. However, it was not a money-making proposition for the country store operator—but a real headache. He had to do the best he could to create a market for a tub of "eggs as is."

One of the program's best backers today is R. H. Walley, grocer at Sandhill. Before the program started, Mr. Walley was buying eggs in zinc-tub lots at 8 cents a dozen and "taking them where I could sell them at 10 cents a dozen, and I was losing lots of eggs."

"I wouldn't take anything for the privilege of helping the people in my community with marketing their eggs under this new program which I became interested in from the start," Mr. Walley said.

Before the cooperative designated Mr. Walley's store as a regular pick-up point, the grocer would load 2 or 3 cases of eggs into his own car and take them to Richton. Mr. Walley and his wife are now packing the eggs brought in from producers in their community; and, instead of 3 cases which they started with, they are now averaging 20 cases a week.

In Wayne County, Mrs. C. T. Tiner, who has 100 hens and averages selling 30 dozen eggs a week to the cooperative, said: "I surely do like this marketing program because I don't have to trade my eggs any more at the grocery store as I used to; and I know when my eggs are graded I will get paid in cash, and the amount will depend on the number of eggs and the grade delivered."

Mrs. C. P. Hegwood, Richton, Route 3, said: "We just couldn't sell as many eggs as we have now if it wasn't for the marketing program." Mrs. Hegwood, who is increasing her flock by 25 percent, averages more than \$12 a week net from her eggs. She has 175 layers and 200 pullets and sells about 70 dozen a week. She picks up eggs from 4 other producers in her community and brings in about 5 cases each Wednesday to Richton.

Better Prices Obtained

The truck route operated by J. E. Pearcey is what appeals to all the producers, especially to T. E. Beard of Simpson County who said: "If it wasn't for the truck route, I wouldn't fool with them at all." Mr. Beard, who has 100 layers and has recently received 150 chicks, said that he was paid \$435 for his eggs in the past 8 months and cleared about \$1.75 a bird.

A. J. Pope of Mount Olive, who has been in the program a little more than a year, also likes the grading and declared that the cooperative has raised the price level for other local buyers. Mr. Pope got 80-percent production for 4 months, and in 6 months sold 21,000 eggs.

One of the largest producers in the program, C. V. Bryant of Mount Olive says: "I get more for my eggs than if I sell to a local market. I like the grading because I get better prices." Mr. Bryant, who has been in the program since October, has 700 layers and 400 chicks, and sells about 300 dozen eggs a week. He said that he nets from \$40 to \$45 a week from his eggs.

The cooperative egg-marketing program was begun in Forrest, Perry, Greene, Jones, Jasper, Covington, Smith, and Lamar Counties. Other counties in the program now include Wayne, Clarke, Simpson, Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, Marion, Stone, and the town of Lauderdale.

In addition to Mr. Box and Mr. Bean-

blossom, Claude Smith, who has been manager of the Forrest Cooperative for 5 years, and E. E. Deen, county agent, have played an important part in developing the program.

As the result of better chicks, better management, and better breeding, the average production per hen in the Hattiesburg area has more than doubled. The average in Mississippi is 66 eggs per hen a year. The average of the cooperative members in the Hattiesburg sector is 140 eggs per hen a year.

Breeding is one of the first considerations when buying chicks. Egg production of the poultry flock is influenced by inheritance, housing, feeding, management, and health of the birds. Regardless of the factors other than inheritance, the production is limited to the level of their inherited possibilities.

Many hatcherymen operating under the national and Mississippi poultry improvement plans, which are assisted by Extension, in an effort to give their customers a chick that has greater possibilities in egg production, are purchasing cockerels from United States Record of Performance breeders. These cockerels are mated with the flocks that supply them hatching eggs which practice increases the inherited ability of the chick for greater egg production. There-

fore, more eggs can be produced without increasing the number of hens housed when all other factors are the same. This is one of the best means of conservation during this period when feed, chicks, and housing facilities are limited.

When the organized production and marketing program was started, the problem of obtaining chicks with inherited ability for high egg yields was acute. This was especially true for those who wanted the medium-weight breeds, such as the Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, and white or barred Plymouth Rock.

The hatcherymen operating under the national and Mississippi poultry improvement plans were urged to introduce males from United States Record of Performance stock, a practice now common among a number of the hatcherymen. Some have developed special breeding flocks, and others are operating as United States Record of Performance breeders.

They report that the response to this program is quite noticeable and that customers are calling for the better-bred chick in preference to that of the ordinary breeding. This is also in keeping with the better-males campaign which is being launched throughout the United States at this time.

line. The next day the radio station called and told him to bring a wheelbarrow for his mail. Some 1,500 Trailhitters, all eager to help, mailed in the missing line. Teachers sent in copies of old schoolbooks containing the complete poem.

Most of his time is devoted to Wisconsin 4-H Clubs. He travels all over the State encouraging conservation work and nature studies. Reforestation is one of his projects, and during the past year he has helped to supervise the planting of more than 1,500,000 trees. He has been working with boys and girls for the past 22 years, starting in Marathon County, where he had 1,200 boys and girls in his clubs.

Devotes Hours to Research

Sunday "Ranger Mac" usually devotes to preparing his Monday talk, and in his 10 years of broadcasting he has yet to duplicate a program. He often has spent hours of study and research that he might present the most interesting and useful facts about nature to his young listeners. "I try to frame my programs so they won't invite too much mail, because I just can't take care of it," he says. "Last November I had a program called 'What Is Your Favorite Tree?' Result, 1,500 letters to answer."

The titles of some of Ranger Mac's programs indicate why his homespun nature talks appeal to young and old: Earthworm Farming; Whither Go the Animals? Birds of the Snow; Br'er Rabbit and His Kin; and, perhaps best of all, a program devoted to spring flowers called "Love 'em and Leave 'em."

"I like kids," he often says, and this is perhaps the key to his success. He loves youngsters, he loves nature; and when he can combine the two he is in his glory. His aim is to teach the common things in nature to boys and girls. "Statistics are dull," he says, "kids prefer down-to-earth realism. Every creature has some place in the scheme of nature, from the angleworm that burrows in the ground to the hawk that swings at anchor in the sky."

Wakelin McNeel feels that children are the greatest sufferers from a war; not because of the curtailment of physical things, but because of the uncertainty and instability in their thinking, due to war conditions. "Ranger Mac," with his sane, calm, nature talks, makes children feel the stability and certainty of nature, even in a world at war. The Extension Service is proud that one of its number has been honored for putting on one of the best educational programs of the year, and of the contribution Ranger Mac is making to the future of the country in his work with Wisconsin boys and girls.

Do You Know . . .

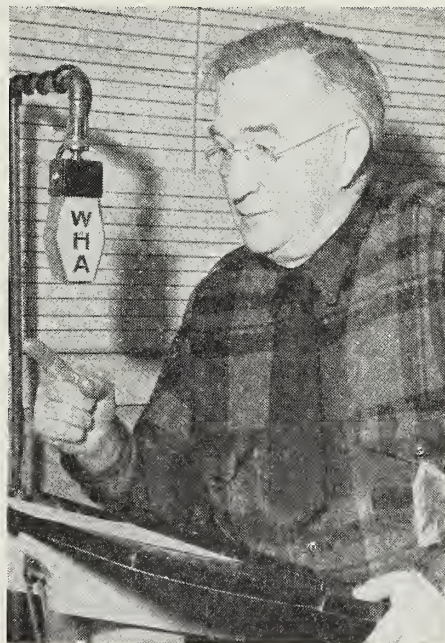
Wisconsin's "Ranger Mac"

Who Recently Won the George Foster Peabody Award for the Best Educational Radio Program of 1942?

■ A friend to boys and girls is "Ranger Mac," Wisconsin's assistant State 4-H Club leader, who for the last 10 years has "hit the trail" to talk about nature and trees and animals with his young friends every Monday morning at 9:30 over WHA on the Wisconsin School of the Air. On the extension pay roll, he has been Wakelin McNeel for the past 22 years; but to 40,000 school children who have enrolled to listen regularly to his weekly broadcast, Afield With "Ranger Mac," he is their friend—"Ranger Mac."

One school has published a monthly nature magazine called *The Trailhitter*. Others have planted school forests, established school museums, made vivariums, built birdhouses and feeding stations, and in a variety of ways carried on the explorations of nature begun for them by "Ranger Mac" by radio.

He sometimes likes to find out who is listening to his broadcast, so once he read a little poem and "forgot" the last



A brisk recruiting pace is set by Missouri agents for strawberry pickers



■ Every acre of a \$1,000,000 strawberry crop was picked in southwest Missouri this spring; and the growers there gave credit for the completeness of the harvest to the volunteer workers recruited by the Extension Service, most of them boys and girls from farms, towns, and cities in that section.

Strawberries are the first fruit crop to be harvested in Missouri, and plans for picking this crop had to be started before the President's signature to Public Law No. 45 had time to dry. The crop was representative of those that require for a short period a supply of harvest help far in excess of that ordinarily needed. The strawberry picking served as a test of methods for recruiting labor to handle such crops.

So, in southwest Missouri, with harvest less than a month away, a meeting was held, to which came representatives of the Extension Service, Employment Service, Farm Security Administration, vocational agriculture, and Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The problem was that of locating an estimated 6,500 pickers in addition to those that growers estimated they could obtain from their own families and those of neighbors.

The county agents' offices there were assigned the job of determining the needs of specific growers for pickers and the supply that could be obtained within the counties. The agents were also responsible for publicity. Placement of pickers was to be made by the agents and by the employment service office.

As soon as possible a widespread campaign was under way. County extension agents contacted civic and business organizations, civilian defense councils, the Y. M. C. A., and other groups. The Employment Service made contacts with the Boy Scouts and handled the problem of migrant labor coming in from outside the area.

Special newspaper publicity, radio announcements, and newspaper advertisements went out in connection with the program. Enlistment blanks were mimeographed and distributed to hundreds of homes in cities throughout that section. In this and other work, the new labor assistants in the counties were of great help to the agents in pushing the program.

Owing to cool weather and excessive rains, the strawberry-picking season was several days late. Growers anxiously watching their crop ripen worried about

getting enough pickers to harvest the berries. But when the crop ripened, the young people of that area, including those recruited by the Extension Service, moved into the fields and began gathering the luscious fruit.

Some of the boys and girls hiked to the fields, some rode on horseback, others came by regular bus, others by school bus, and some drove private cars. Most of them came out for a day's picking and then returned home at night. However, 180 Scouts from the MO-KAN-ARK District set up a camp near one of the school buildings, which was made available for them and started helping, although many never before had picked berries.

Novices Soon Gained Experience

Tired backs and stained and sunburned faces and arms put in their appearance as the work got fully under way. For a period of 3 weeks the pickers bent to their task. Most of the novice pickers soon learned to pick rapidly, an incentive being that they were paid on the basis of boxes picked.

However, the important thing was that the strawberry crop was saved. The boys and girls felt that they had done something toward supplying an important fruit to help fill food needs. Most of the time, the available supply of pickers ran somewhat ahead of the need. This was due to a reduced crop and to the good job done in recruiting pickers.

Some 250 carloads of the tasty fruit were sent rolling from the strawberry area, and many additional truckloads were moved to cities and army camps.

Going strong in Jackson County

The war food-production program is humming in Jackson County, Fla.

Farmers are planning to produce the biggest hog crop in the history of the county this year, and they have planted more than 1,000 extra acres of lespedeza to help feed their herds. The lespedeza seed—more than 9 tons of it—was bought cooperatively, with County Agent J. W. Malone handling the purchase.

One farmer packed and shipped 172,500 certified sweetpotato plants of the copper-skinned Puerto Rico variety to be planted elsewhere.

Many more people than ever before, in town and country, are raising gardens and chickens this season to produce food for home use and for market.

As a result of a seed-treating program begun by County Agent Malone 3 years ago, approximately 75 percent of the peanut seed to be planted in Jackson County this year has been or will be treated before being put into the ground.

"Ed" Dodd is new AAA chief

All of us are delighted to hear of the appointment of "Ed" Dodd as Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. In Oregon, Ed Dodd was highly thought of, both as a practical farmer and as a staunch supporter of extension work. His enthusiasm for extension methods in making practical the application of science to farming will be welcomed by the food producers of the Nation in the trying months that lie ahead.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

■ The appointment of Norris E. ("Ed") Dodd as chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency is another step forward in his career as a farmer and an administrator of farm programs.

Mr. Dodd, Oregon farmer and rancher, came to Washington in the fall of 1938 as assistant director of the Western Region, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and in March 1939, on the death of C. C. Conser, succeeded him as director. Prior to his appointment as assistant director, Mr. Dodd was field representative for the Western Region. He had served as chairman of the Oregon Corn-Hog State Board of Review and in 1936 was named chairman of the State Agricultural and Conservation Committee.

His 4 years of service as director of the Western Region was characterized by a philosophy that makes him eminently well qualified to head the national AAA program—the belief that farmers can build and administer their own farm programs if they are backed by adequate technical assistance. Mr. Dodd's unlimited faith in the farmer's knowledge of what is best for himself has been proved by his administration of the AAA program in the 13 Western States. In each of these States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—farmers, with the help of specialists from land-grant colleges and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, plan and develop their own programs down to the farm level.

As director of the Western Region, Mr. Dodd has had experience in administering a wide variety of commodity programs in a region that is characterized by wide differences of climate, rainfall, topography, soil types, and general farming conditions. The region, which covers more than a third of the Nation, produces great quantities of fruits, nuts, hops, commercial vegetables, hay and feed crops, livestock, and cotton (both



long and short staple), besides most of the Nation's wheat, flax, wool, and legume and vegetable seeds. Mr. Dodd has a sympathetic understanding of both dry-land and irrigation farming.

He operates a 2,000-acre ranch in the irrigated area near Haines, Oreg., where he raises wheat, barley, hay, and pastures. He has been a livestock producer for many years and runs a herd of high-grade Hereford cattle on the ranch.

Mr. Dodd was born and reared in Iowa. Prior to settling in Oregon in 1900, he lived in North and South Dakota.

He is a member of the Eastern Oregon Wheat League and the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association.

4-H Club week in print

A special 4-H Club edition of the Lincoln, Nebr., newspapers takes the place of the usual 4-H Club Round-up on the campus, which had to be canceled because of military needs. News of club members doing unusual war tasks, announcement of awards for 4-H work with stories and pictures of club activities over the State filled the 16 pages of the 4-H Club edition issued on the day club members would have been arriving in Lincoln if the Army had not needed the essential facilities at the College of Agriculture for its training and replacement program.

The plans of 4-H Clubs for war work included the Johnson County goal of 125,000 pounds of meat in 1943, or enough, at the rate of 1 pound per man a day, to supply about 300 men in the

Service with their meat requirements. Butler County 4-H Club members have resolved to fill in the gaps left vacant by older brothers; there are 75 to 100 former 4-H Club members from the county in the armed services.

As an example of how Butler County 4-H Club members are filling in the gaps, County Agent George Garrison tells of how 14-year-old Perry Vanderkolk stepped into the places left vacant by the death of his father, one of the finest Angus beef cattle breeders in Nebraska, and by the absence of his brother, a naval aviation instructor. 4-H Club training and experience with his father are helping to maintain the fine Angus herd. Dorothy Johnson was also cited, among a number of others, as one who took up farm work to replace a brother, a former club member, now in the Air Corps.

For a new club with a war name, the Farma-Troopers of Beatrice took the prize. They started with 11,500 chicks supplied by the chamber of commerce, to convert into eggs and food, and 130 boys and girls to live up to a good name.

Many other stories of progress, achievement, hopes, plans, and goals were recorded in print for all Nebraska 4-H Club members in their 1943 4-H week.

Sanitation helps to produce efficiently

Dipping and drenching, a sheep-sanitation program, is carried on each year by the best sheep breeders of Sauk County, Wis.

A portable dipping tank started making the rounds of the county in June, reports County Agent "Dave" Williams. Operated by Elmer Hehenberger, Sauk City, it followed a route worked out by the operator, the county agent, and Sauk County breeders. The outfit was on the road for 2 months and covered at least 125 farm flocks.

Five hundred head of Sauk County sheep had already had the 1943 treatment before the portable tank began its rounds. They were treated at a dipping and drenching demonstration May 25 at the Chris Gruber farm near Prairie du Sac. James Lacey of the animal husbandry staff of the University of Wisconsin was on hand, and the flocks of Gruber and several neighbors were taken care of during the day.

■ One hundred and twelve training courses in farm machinery and equipment repair were conducted in Maine last spring as part of the rural war production training program. Ninety-one other training courses in production of essential crops and food preservation were held throughout the State.



Extension agents join fighting forces

The news from Extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers in the Extension Service. Interesting letters received by REVIEW readers will be welcomed for publication.

The Extension Service Roll of Honor lists workers who are serving in the armed forces so far as we are able to get them. The next issue will continue the list by States and add any names omitted from this list which are supplied by readers.

Up to Old Tricks

Lt. John R. Vaughn, formerly extension plant pathologist in West Virginia, is now a prisoner of war in Italy. A letter received from him about the middle of April shows that he is still an extension man. He wrote: "There is a large group of officers here who are interested in agriculture and science, and I am going to give a few lectures on plant pathology and plant genetics. So even here I gain some experience." Lieutenant Vaughn took part in the landing operations at Oran and was twice cited for outstanding service as an artillery officer. At an advanced observation post in Algeria he was captured.

Life in Algeria

Lt. Alfred Gessell, formerly assistant county agent in Jennings County, Ind., reports on the agriculture of North Africa thus: "There are oranges, tangerines, limes, grapefruit, olives, dates, almonds, and fig groves, along with thousands of acres of vineyards. Grain is raised on mountain slopes, whereas grapes are raised on fertile plains. The farmhouse serves a dual purpose. The barn is on the first floor, and the residence is usually on the second floor. They have threshing machinery ages old, some farm tractors all equipped, and convert gas from burning wood and coal. Ninety-five percent of all farming is done with oxen, donkeys, and small 1,200-pound horses.

"The natives work their gardens with a two-tined hoe with a short handle. They spread their commercial fertilizer

by hand, broadcasting. Manure is carried in baskets onto the field by Arabs. They have no manure spreaders.

"Out in the desert, the Arabs live like animals. They live on tangerines and cactus, have no water, and must go long distances to a well or spring. The natives receive about 20 cents a month for their labor.

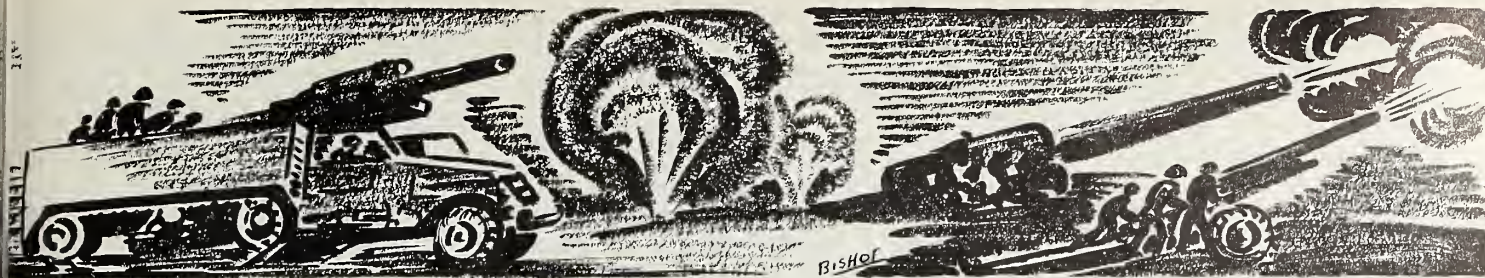
"We have received frozen beef from South America, frozen beef from the States, dehydrated eggs, potatoes, onions, cabbage, meat, and canned potatoes, both sweet and Irish. We have used powdered milk, but that isn't very palatable. We prefer condensed milk and are getting a goodly portion of all supplies except very little coffee, and that only a few days a month."

The Same Old Stuff

Capt. Fred E. Larson, formerly county agent in South Dakota, writes from Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: "There are four former county agents that I know of on duty here as officers. One of them is in my squadron. The army training work resembles county agent work in that one is on duty 24 hours per day and is subject to call at any time of the night. We also try to instruct large groups of people just as we do in extension work. However, our methods of obtaining compliance are much more effective. County agents don't have guardhouses."

Asks for Greater Food Production

Lt. Marlin Simonson, another South Dakota county agent assigned to the



Quartermaster Market Center Perishable Subsistence Program, proved his ability as a prophet and voiced a plea to his fellow workers when he wrote last winter: "It is becoming more and more obvious that the Extension Service in South Dakota, as well as in other States, has a big job ahead of it as the food situation, in my opinion, is already critical; and by July 1943 this might well be the biggest single problem facing our war effort. Personally, I hope county agents in South Dakota will put more real effort into their dairy and poultry program."

Six former South Dakota workers are assigned to this outfit, which buys all the meat, fish, dairy and poultry, and fruit and vegetable products for the Army in the United States, as well as all export orders for overseas units. South Dakota has a big poster on the wall in the main hall of the extension building, which carries all the names of the boys in the armed forces.

"Hello" to My Friends

Pvt. Olan Starkey, also of South Dakota, probably expresses the feelings of many others when he writes: "I would much rather be back in county agent work than be here, but if I can do any good here, it is where I want to be. The sooner this is over, the better I will like it. Tell all of my friends 'Hello' and that I would like to hear from them."

Speeding up Efficiency

Maj. A. C. Poley, another South Dakota worker, tells of his experience at a basic training center in Atlantic City, which should give him plenty of help in organizing his numerous extension projects when he gets back. "It is my duty to inspect all organizations, detachments, and departments on this post, with a view to determining whether or not they are following Army regulations, and whether or not each department or activity is functioning efficiently—in brief, it is my job to inspect and instruct each department on the proper methods and efficient administrative practices. It is extremely interesting work."

The Roll Call

ALABAMA

Lt. Earl E. Alldredge, Army.
 Lt. Robert C. Bamberg, Army.
 Maj. M. G. Bonner, Army.
 Lt. E. C. Bottcher, Army.
 Lt. James B. Cagle, Jr., Army.
 Capt. R. L. Carlson, Army.
 Lt. W. M. Clark, Army.
 Lt. B. E. Cowart, Army.
 Pvt. W. B. Crawley, Army.
 Lt. A. D. Curlee, Army. Killed in action, April 6, 1943.
 Capt. J. B. Deavours, Army.
 L. A. Edmondson, Jr., Army.
 Ens. H. W. Esslinger, Jr., Navy.
 Lt. Howard L. Eubanks, Army.
 Maj. J. C. Frink, Army.
 Lt. Kenneth Funchess, Army.
 Lt. Joseph P. Givhan, Army.
 S. A. Goodwin.
 Lt. J. D. Griffin, Jr., Army.
 Sgt. G. W. Hall, Army.
 Lt. J. T. Hall, Army.
 Lt. B. R. Holstun, Army.
 Lt. W. L. Holstun, Army.
 J. K. Howard.
 Lt. T. Gordon Hubbard, Army.
 Capt. M. H. Huggins, Army.
 Lt. A. D. Jackson, Army.
 Lt. Wm. Herbert Johnson, Army.
 Lt. Juanita Johnson, WAC.
 Pvt. R. S. Jones, Jr., Army.
 Lt. Elmer H. Kelly, Army.
 Capt. E. F. Kennamer, Army.
 Capt. Joseph A. Kyser, Army.
 Ens. J. W. Landford, Navy.
 John L. Liles, Jr., Navy.
 Ens. L. H. Little, Navy.
 Ens. J. H. Livingston, Navy.
 Lt. E. L. Lowder, Army.
 Dorothy Lull, WAVE.
 Ens. Ivan R. Martin, Navy.
 Maj. Tom Martin, Army.
 Capt. T. P. McCabe, Army.
 L. H. McCurdy.
 Lt. H. F. McQueen, Army.
 Lt. Paul Millsaps, Army.
 Capt. G. C. Moore, Jr., Army.
 Capt. H. W. Moss, Army.
 Pvt. Roger E. Nance, Army.
 Sgt. Robert Newman, Army.
 Lt. W. F. Nichols, Army.
 Capt. James H. Nunn, Army.

Capt. J. D. Orr, Army.
 C. C. Owen, Navy.
 Rufus Page (PhM1c), Navy.
 Ens. P. R. Pettis, Jr., Navy.
 Lt. H. A. Ponder, Army.
 W. T. Reaves.
 Lt. Owen Reeder, Army.
 Lt. Wm. L. Richardson, Jr., Army.
 Pvt. Bela T. Richey, Army.
 Lt. D. T. Rogers, Army.
 Lt. Clark Rudder, Army.
 Capt. E. M. Rushing, Army.
 James H. Sellers, Navy.
 Pvt. L. E. Shotts, Army.
 Capt. E. G. Small, Army.
 Capt. J. C. Stewart, Army.
 Lt. Charlie M. Stokes, Army.
 Pvt. Albert M. Thompson, Army.
 Pfc. H. B. Thornhill, Army.
 Lt. D. D. Vickery, Army.
 Maj. A. B. Walton, Army.
 Pvt. T. R. Wright, Army.
 A/C H. N. Watson, Army.

ARKANSAS

W. P. Billingsley, county agent, Carroll County, Navy.
 Ruth B. Blanton, stenographer, Poinsett County, WAC.
 Jack Carter, county agent, Randolph County, Army.
 Ray P. Clement, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.
 Jack F. Coleman, assistant county agent, St. Francis County, Army Air Corps.
 Joe R. Cox, assistant county agent, Jefferson County, Army.
 Reece J. Dampf, county agent, Stone County, Army.
 Mrs. Esther A. Drake, stenographer, Washington County, WAC.
 Lowell A. Goforth, county agent, Clay County, Army.
 Edward S. Hadfield, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.
 Joe Hampel, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.
 E. A. Hansen, county agent, Yell County, Army.
 Max A. Jeter, assistant to the dean and director, Navy.
 Roy C. Keeling, county agent, South Sebastian County, Army.

Ewing E. Kinkead, assistant county agent, Polk and Scott Counties, Army Air Corps.

C. M. Lamkin, county agent, Pike County, Army.

Maynard Morris, clerk, Little Rock mailing room, Army.

R. R. Musselman, assistant county agent, Union County, Army.

Alan E. Stallings, assistant county agent, Monroe County, Marines.

Johnnie D. Vaught, stenographer, Franklin County, Army.

Lloyd E. Waters, county agent, South Sebastian County, Army.

Rose V. White, home demonstration agent, Pike County, WAVE.

Tomela Wright, stenographer, Yell County, WAVE.

Vernon O. White, Negro county agent, Chicot County, Army.

CALIFORNIA

Lt. Ivar E. Anderson, assistant county agent, Santa Cruz County, Army.

Capt. Lee C. Benson, assistant county agent at large, Army.

Capt. W. H. Brooks, county agent, Colusa County, Army.

Lt. C. Verner Carlson, assistant county agent at large, Army.

Lt. Col. Ralston L. Crew, assistant county agent, Lassen County, Army.

Corp. Arthur B. Dobbas, emergency assistant county agent, Army.

Lt. Frederick W. Dorman, assistant county agent, San Diego County, Army.

Lt. Robert T. Dubrow, assistant county agent, Merced County, Army.

Maj. Carl L. Garrison, assistant county agent, San Joaquin County, Army.

Staff Sgt. David M. Holmberg, assistant county agent, Yolo County, Army.

Maj. Ralph G. LaRue, assistant county agent, San Bernardino County, Army.

Ens. Edward C. Lydon, emergency assistant county agent, Navy.

Pvt. T. W. Merrill, emergency assistant county agent, Army.

Capt. Mary Elizabeth Mies, home demonstration agent-at-large, WAC.

Capt. Milton D. Miller, assistant county agent, Ventura County, Army.

Lt. Sedgley D. Nelson, assistant county agent, Merced County, Army.

Ens. C. L. Pelissier, assistant county agent, Tulare County, Navy.

Maj. John T. Peterson, assistant county agent, Sacramento County, Army.

Ens. E. E. Stevenson, assistant county agent, Stanislaus County, Navy.

Ens. J. P. Underhill, itinerant assistant county agent, Navy.

Ens. Garrett Van Horne, itinerant assistant county agent, Navy.

Ens. Ralph S. Waltz, assistant extension specialist in forestry, Navy.

Maj. C. E. Wurth, assistant county agent, Fresno County, Army.

FLORIDA

Maj. Wilmer W. Bassett is in North Africa, where he says the desert is very interesting. He was assistant State boys' club agent with the Extension Service. Wilmer was a Payne Fellow in the Department of Agriculture during 1939-40.

Ens. Joseph C. Bedsole is with the Service Force of the Atlantic Fleet. He was assistant in land-use planning before he entered the service.

Lt. Stuart C. Bell, county agent at Bonifay, is with the Post Ordnance Department, Camp Clairborne, La.

Lt. Francis X. Brenneis, formerly county agent at Cross City, is in the Army.

Third Officer Beulah Felts, home-demonstration agent at Green Cove Springs, is with the WAC at Fort Des Moines. She was commissioned in May.

Maj. Thomas K. McClane, county agent at Starke, is at Camp Rucker, Ala.

Lt. Phil R. McMullen, county agent at St. Augustine, is stationed at Miami.

Capt. Arthur M. McNeely, assistant county agent at Bradenton, is on duty in the Pacific.

Lt. J. Raymond Mills, county agent at Callahan, is with the 859th Guard Squadron.

Capt. Wm. J. Platt, Jr., county agent at Bushnell, is in North Africa.

Capt. Dan F. Sowell, poultry specialist, is at the Army Quartermaster Market Center in Philadelphia.

Ens. Marshall O. Watkins, county agent at Ocala, is in overseas service with the Navy.

GEORGIA

Capt. W. C. Arnold, Army.

Pvt. John T. Bailie, Jr., Army.

Lt. Paul C. Ballenger, Army.

Maj. Charles E. Bell, Jr., Army.

Maj. H. G. Bell, Army.

Capt. C. N. Bennett, Army.

Maj. Huey I. Borders, Army.

Willie E. Brigham, Army.

E. L. Brinson, Army.

Lt. James H. Brown, Army.

Maj. Charles J. Bryant, Army.

Pvt. Walter G. Burch, Army.

O. W. Burns, Army.

Pvt. J. Lloyd Burrell, Army.

1st Lt. J. L. Calhoun, Army.

Lt. H. C. Carruth, Army.

1st Lt. John D. Daniel, Army.

Mids. G. Y. Duke, Navy.

Ens. J. E. Eubank, Navy.

1st Lt. W. T. Ezzard, Army.

Lt. E. T. Evans, Jr., Army.

Ens. J. A. Freeman, Navy.

H. C. Fussell, Navy.

Pvt. George W. Gibson, Army.

1st Lt. C. B. Gladin, Army.

2d Lt. P. W. Hamil, Army.

Lt. J. S. Harden, Army.

Capt. J. M. Hulsey, Army.

Capt. Virlyn Y. Jones, Army.

1st Lt. W. A. King, Army.

Capt. F. P. Lindsey, Jr., Army.

Pvt. O. L. Lindsey, Army.

Lt. Richard E. McDonald, Army.

D. E. Medders, O/C, Army.

1st Lt. David L. Moseley, Army.

Capt. John E. Noland, Army.

Maj. C. O. Parker, Army.

Corp. W. M. Parker, Jr., Army.

Capt. R. J. Richardson, Army.

Lt. John C. Scarborough, Army.

1st Lt. A. R. Shirley, Army.

1st Lt. R. E. Smith, Army.

Corp. Wilton W. Stewart, Army.

1st Lt. Wilson E. Still, Army.

Capt. H. L. Trussell, Jr., Army.

Ens. W. A. Wagner, Navy.

Sara Weaver, S 2/C, Navy.

Capt. Milledge White, Army.

Capt. C. B. Williamson, Army.

Pvt. Olin Witherington, Army.

R. H. Barron.

Ann Bishop.

Mary Blount (col.).

C. M. Bond.

Mitchell P. Bond.

1st Lt. W. V. Chafin.

Cliff W. Collier.

C. Dorsey Dyer.

J. David Dyer.

R. C. Eberhardt.

Joe K. Hawkins.

Ned W. Shirley.

F. R. Spencer (col.).

C. S. Stripling.

ILLINOIS

J. P. Carroll, Army.

Lt. B. B. Claghorn, Army.

Capt. J. B. Corns, Army.

Lt. W. H. Eyestone, Army.

Capt. L. D. Graham, Army.

Pilot Officer J. A. Henderson, Canadian Air Force.

Capt. Orin W. Hertz, Army.

Lt. Candace Hurley, WAC.

2d Lt. Roy P. Johnson, Army.

Maj. R. R. Parks, Army.

Capt. Earl D. Peterson, Army.

Capt. Dee Small, Army.

INDIANA

Geo. S. Abshier, Navy.

Capt. E. C. Culley, Army.

Capt. R. W. Dillingham, Army.

Lt. A. H. Gesell, Army.

Pvt. A. Stanley Hurst, Army.

Edna Hutson, WAVE.

Capt. Earl Kumpf, Army.

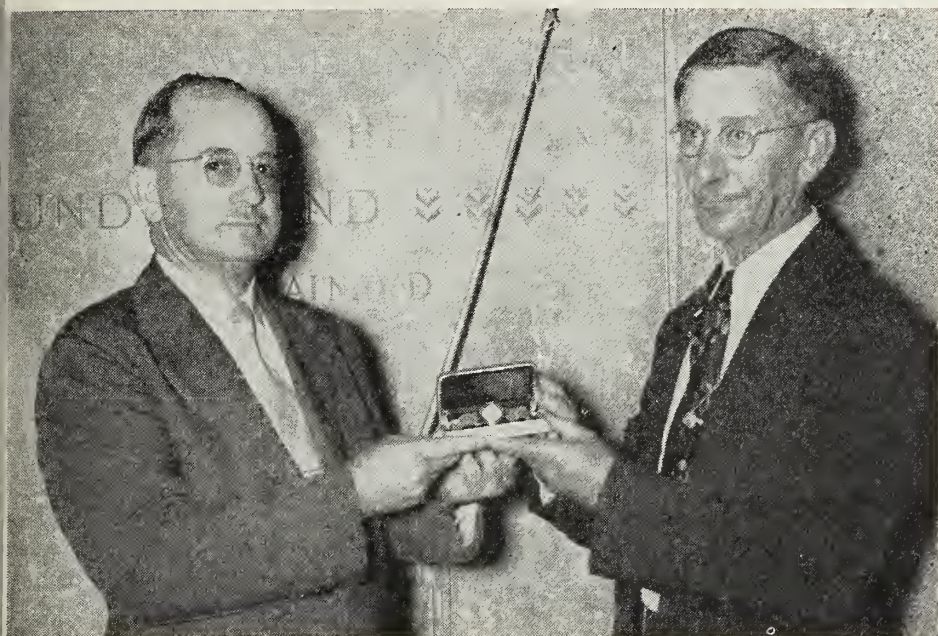
A. D. Luers, S1c., Navy.

Lt. E. C. Miller, Army.

Seaman Glenn L. Searcy, Navy.

Pvt. H. L. Whitham, Army.

Abbott celebrates his twenty-fourth anniversary



W. C. Abbott, at right, receives a gold watch from Club Agent B. W. Baker of Rapides Parish as a tribute to his 24 years of service to the 4-H Clubs of Louisiana.

W. C. Abbott, Louisiana State 4-H Club agent, was presented with a handsome gold watch and other gifts on completion of his 24 years of service, as a testimonial of the high regard in which he is held among extension workers. Club agents of the State took advantage of the recent 4-H short course at Louisiana State University to do him honor as one of the most important leaders of young people in the South.

B. W. Baker, of Alexandria, who has himself served nearly a quarter of a century in Rapides Parish club work, made the presentation and gave a feeling review of his association with the State club leader. A subtle tribute to Abbott's well-known abilities as a fisherman was that the watch when presented was attached to the end of a line of a handsome fishing rod.

"The best catch I ever made," said Abbott on receiving the gift.

Baker, in his speech, called attention to the fact that when Abbott became 4-H Club leader in 1919, Louisiana had only 4,339 4-H Club members. The total is now over 40,000. During the period, more than 500,000 boys and girls have participated in 4-H Club work in the State.

Said Baker: "Not only have you influenced the lives of more than half a

million of the finest young people in Louisiana, but you have inspired every one of their agents. I speak for all the other agents of the State when I say that we all love and appreciate you as a leader of youth without a peer in the whole United States."

One of the most recent accomplishments of 4-H Clubs in Louisiana, under direction of Abbott, was the raising of sufficient funds to contribute a Red Cross ambulance and a jeep to the military forces. The money came from the sale of eggs and other products of 4-H activities.

4-H safety program

4-H Club members this year, probably more than ever before, are giving attention to safety on the farm and in the farm home. In recent years Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Connecticut, Nebraska, Oregon, Illinois, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and other States have developed safety programs or activities for 4-H members, but 1943 finds interest becoming Nation-wide. This year recognition on the county, State, and National levels has been provided for 4-H accomplishment in farm and home safety.

The broad scope of 4-H safety activities includes safe handling of livestock, removing fire hazards from farm buildings, safe operation of farm machinery, safe handling of electrical equipment in the home, repair of ladders, steps, and stairways, care in the use of farm tools, removing accident hazards and the like from the farmyard.

4-H teams are presenting safety demonstrations at club gatherings, community meetings, and county fairs. Arrangements are being made for talks by health officers at 4-H meetings. Automobile driving instructions are being given by officers of the State highway patrols. At 4-H Club meetings, members of the fire departments from nearby towns are describing fire-prevention and fire-control methods. State extension specialists are preparing material relating to farm safety for use by 4-H members.

Members' activities will go far toward making 1943 an outstanding year in farm and home safety.

4-H Club boys demonstrate cattle grub control

4-H Club members have played a major role in the campaign to control cattle grubs in Iowa, with 952 members participating throughout the State.

One-third of the counties in Iowa reported that 21,551 head of cattle were treated with the recommended rotenone-sulfur mixture. Cooperating agencies distributed 5,165 pounds of rotenone dust for use in control of the grubs.

Hardin County

Typical of the 4-H Club cattle grub control campaign was that in Hardin County, where the subject was discussed at nine 4-H Club meetings. Four teams of two 4-H members each demonstrated grub control to approximately 200 persons. Demonstrations directed by Jack Veline, county extension associate in youth activities, were given at two sale barns, two dairy herd-improvement association banquets, one cattle feeders' banquet, and two township meetings. Except at the sale barn, where real cattle were used, the demonstrations were carried out with the use of outline placards, rotenone dust and wash, a brush, and an old coat to represent a cow.

One hundred and five vocational-agriculture students and numerous cattle raisers also participated in the campaign. More than 65 demonstrations were held by Iowa State College extension specialists and county extension directors, with a reported attendance of about 2,000 persons.

One Way

North Carolina neighbors work together

"We farm folks are just getting back to where we were a long time ago, and we like it," is a comment made to County Agent W. D. Reynolds of Robeson County by a group of neighborhood leaders who were in to discuss the local farm labor situation. "Our farmers are having to live with and for their neighbors; and by helping each other out with the various shortage problems, they are beginning to know their neighbors better," the local leaders continued. Robeson farmers are solving their labor situation by this neighborly cooperation, Mr. Reynolds reported.

Oregon has labor radio programs

Neighborhood leaders in Oregon are having a series of radio farm labor programs directed toward them this summer over the State station KOAC. The weekly program, called the "Neighborhood Leader Question Box," is devoted to farm labor matters and is being broadcast at 12:45 p. m. each Tuesday from June 29 through July and August.

Albion, N. Y., high school students to work on farms

Setting a pace for other youth, 388 boys and girls out of 450 in the Albion High School have made arrangements for summer work, largely on farms and in canneries during their summer vacation.

Many of these high school students come from farms in this rich agricultural region. The registration shows that 62 girls and 66 boys will work on their home farms.

A survey of the summer wartime work planned by Albion High students, under the direction of William Sherman, teacher of vocational agriculture, shows the following: Canning factories, 28 boys and 60 girls, total, 88; home farms, 128; other farms, 16 boys and 21 girls, total 37; unassigned farms, 41 boys and 62 girls, total, 103; defense plants, 5 boys and 13 girls, total, 18; stores and restaurants, 3 boys and 2 girls, total, 5; miscellaneous jobs, 4 boys and 5 girls, total 9.

Boys and girls not assigned to particular farms plan to work as a "flying squadron" under the direction of Mr.

Sherman, and move from farm to farm for whatever work is ready. Already, they are called "Commandos." They will account for "a powerful lot of work this summer and fall," declares Mr. Sherman, as his schedule already takes care of almost all their time.

Kentucky women help in war

How women of Christian County, Ky., are helping in different phases of the war effort is told by Home Demonstration Agent Mary Ellen Murray. In 3 months, homemakers canned 4,233 quarts of meat and made 756 garments for the Red Cross. In April, they helped the food situation in the county by selling approximately \$580 worth of home-produced foods at their own market. A nutrition center where bulletins on canning and other recent information are available, has been set up in the city library at Hopkinsville. This year, each of the 19 homemakers' clubs in the county is giving a book to the city library. A project recently undertaken is the establishment of preschool clinics in each community.

Texas farmers get help from the people of Dallas

By the middle of June, the farmers of Dallas, Tex., were getting help to save their farm crops. After a state of emergency was declared to exist in the farm labor market, the county commissioners' court granted a full-week paid holiday to road and bridge employees so that they could work on their own farms and those of their neighbors.

A commercial firm also answered the appeal from the Dallas County farm labor committee which is working with County Agent A. B. Jolley and Manager Ben Critz of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce in an effort to get contributions of farm labor from city business firms. This particular firm is furnishing 20 farm-experienced employees every Saturday on full pay to help get the job done. In June, these volunteers helped to harvest the oats crop.

Blue-denim- and khaki-clad Dallas members of the Texas State Guard invaded Dallas farms in June to prove they were ready to answer with action the appeal of farmers for labor to save their crops. Guardsmen, bankers, ac-

countants, car dealers, and attorneys detasseled corn for cross-breeding before harvesting, and chopped cotton.

County Agent Jolley said that in addition to Texas State guardsmen who volunteered for farm work, there were almost 25 high school and grade school boys from the city, along with a number of persons who worked on county farms.

Kansas needs women to help in farm homes

In Kansas an appeal has gone out for townswomen and high school girls to make that patriotic decision to help in a farm home this summer. An applicant for work in a farm home is asked to check the type of work she is willing to do—canning, gardening, laundering, mending, harvest meals, general housework, child care, or poultry.

Women and girls are asked not to forget the farm woman and her increased war responsibilities when they plan their vacation and week ends. It may mean some sacrifice for an office worker to give up her vacation and spend it helping on a farm, but wars are won through sacrifice and self-denial. Townswomen who were brought up on a farm or who have left the farm only recently are particularly urged to give their spare time at the farm front. Wives of retired farmers can easily make the transition back to the farm kitchen.

Strawberries and peas harvested in Tennessee

The farm labor-recruitment program of the Tennessee Extension Service is bringing relief to many farmers in their effort to produce another record food and feed crop.

An example of how much one farmer, John M. Carson, Tuskega Farms, Vonore, appreciated the help given to him by County Agent J. J. Parks, of Monroe County, in recruiting labor is told in a letter to Director C. E. Brehm.

Mr. Carson wrote that if it had not been for the quick action taken by the Extension Service in recruiting 17 men, he might have lost a part of the 150 acres of peas ready to harvest. He hopes to get enough men to carry out the 1943 program for the Tuskega Farms. They are growing 150 acres of lima beans and 200 acres of sweet corn for canning. Several hundred acres of field corn and small

to Do It

grains have been planted for feed. They feed all the vegetable byproducts to cattle and market about 300 head. They also have 50 brood sows which will produce between 700 and 800 pigs, which will finish to around 250 pounds each. They have a dairy herd of 75 cows and heifers.

A farm land army which reached a peak mobilization of 5,000 volunteers, saved the strawberry crop of Sumner County in May. This land army was composed largely of women and girls, who volunteered after an appeal for workers was made. Women, school pupils, family groups, and elderly men and women came from seven counties to help harvest the strawberries.

In past years, strawberry pickers in sufficient numbers meant merely a problem of recruitment by ordinary means. Usually, Sumner and adjoining counties had plenty of farm labor available to furnish the bulk of pickers. This year was different, as a shortage of pickers was obvious.

Director Brehm had already reached an agreement with the United States Employment Service, whereby the latter would set up offices in Portland and work in nearby counties. County agricultural and home demonstration agents worked with them so that early in May all preliminary plans had been made.

At first, 2,500 pickers were recruited. They were able to keep the berries picked as they ripened slowly; but when the berries began to ripen quickly, twice the 2,500, who braved a rainy day to pick the berries, were needed. Calls were sent to seven counties, and extra busses were leased. When busses and trucks arrived, totals of pickers were checked and assignments made at once.

Portland has quick-freezing plants, and these operated at capacity.

Portland berry growers have experienced one of their best years, the crop being from average to above. The State average is 60 crates to the acre, but there were plenty of patches in the Portland area yielding about 100 crates.

Director Brehm, who visited the area at the height of the picking, felt that the recruitment of labor from adjoining counties had worked out well. He said: "On women and children of older age levels will rest much of the responsibility for harvesting crops this year, and as long as the war is on. We are pleased with the way it has worked out in the Portland fields."

Labor groups come to aid of Kenosha farms

Following a pattern they set a year ago, the workers of Kenosha, Wis., will come to the aid of their rural neighbors through the whole 1943 crop season, and pledge that not a pound of food will go to waste in this important fruit- and truck-crop area.

Last year's program started when Mexican workers, who had helped with truck crops and were being depended on for apple-harvest help, left before the fruit was ripe.

W. E. Thompson, who has some good-sized commercial orchards, was one of several farmers who tried vainly to get help. Then he mentioned his predicament to a Kenosha committee, made up in part of city employees and representatives of labor organizations. He was told to get ready for pickers and was promised a crew.

"The next day, along came half a dozen city firemen and a number of workers from two of Kenosha's factories," reported Mr. Thompson. "Quite a few of these men brought their wives, and soon the fruit was rolling in faster than we could haul it."

With the apples in, the crews broke up to go on to other farm projects.

The Kenosha experience is a perfect example of the fine town-country cooperation a healthy community must display, in the opinion of Dean Chris L. Christensen of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

"Farmers and city laborers worked side by side. Workers got a better understanding of rural problems. Country people, on the other hand, found they had sincere city friends upon whom they could depend. These things are almost as important as the fact that much-needed food was saved," the Wisconsin agricultural leader explained.

Slides do best

County agents who use the popular 2- by 2-inch slides find they are by far the best means of projecting visual materials on the screen. Although the single-frame slidefilm has been with us for years, it probably has seen its best days. The end has been hastened by the advent of color film, and many agents now faithfully record all demonstrations and experimental plots in natural color.

To match the physical size and characteristics of these color slides, the Extension Service has been concentrating its slidefilm production along parallel lines. Every new slidefilm has been made in both single and double frame. Although limited to black and white, these films have proved popular. The only handicap has been that some of the older but still useful films are available only in single-frame size.

A number of agents are using our slidefilms as scenarios for the production of their own color-slide sets. The slidefilm shows the proper composition and the continuity to follow. The double-frame version is identical in shape with color camera film, and the image is large enough to be seen without a magnifying glass. It may be carried into the field in the roll for inspection before shooting the equivalent local frame in color.

Of course, the continuity need not be followed exactly. In many cases the color-slide set will contain more scenes than the original. Suggestions for making local sets are found in *Planning and Making Color Slide Sets* (Extension mimeograph No. 19-43). Copies may be obtained by writing to this office.—DON BENNETT, *In Charge, Visual Aids Section.*

Good management for the milking machine

A New York milking-machine-management program enrolled 15,000 farmers from 30 good dairy counties. Based on experimental evidence from the Geneva Experiment Station that cows milked by machine can be milked in 3 to 5 minutes instead of the usual 8 to 14, this new program is saving hours of time night and morning on thousands of New York dairy farms. Faster milking also is found to reduce occurrence of mastitis. Included in the program are simple practices that guarantee clean milkers and less "reject" milk and rules for keeping motor pulsators and pumps in good working order.

■ A training program to teach women and girls how to detect and remove potato plants with leafroll, mosaic, and blackleg was held in Maine potato-growing areas beginning late in June. This program is to help Maine's seed-potato industry to maintain present standards by assuring a supply of competent potato rogues.

Leaders functioning successfully in Butts County, Ga., war programs

Butts County is one of the smallest in Georgia, but it does things in a big way. There the neighborhood-leader system is functioning practically 100 percent effectively. They proved it in their farm labor survey which has been so useful in arranging for exchange of labor on farms. Practically every farm in the county was visited by a neighborhood leader, who talked the situation over with the family and came out with all the facts, written down, on how each member of the family was employed, how many acres were cultivated, and whether any of the family had spare time they could contribute to their neighbors on a regular or part-time basis if the emergency need arose. These facts summarized have been invaluable in planning to meet labor shortages, so that no food needed for the war shall go to waste.

Four important wartime jobs have been successfully carried on through the neighborhood-leader system in Butts County: Food for victory, scrap, share the meat, and the farm labor programs.

In the farm labor survey, the leaders called upon each of their families and discussed with them the help needed by the farmer and the help the leader could give.

The farmers cooperated wholeheartedly, and most of them filled out their own blanks. Their answers were summarized in the county agent's office, and arrangements were made for the exchange of labor on farms, based on this survey information.

Before the survey was made, County Agent M. L. Powell sent a circular letter to each family in the county listing the names of the neighborhood leaders and telling farmers that their leader would call. Newspaper publicity was also used to inform families that the survey was being taken.

A factor in their success was the special training for the farm labor survey. One of the county agents or the county farm labor assistant visited each leader individually and showed him how to fill out his own questionnaire. As the survey was taken in May, the farmers' busiest month, no meetings were called for training. Some leaders called at the county agent's office, however, for individual instruction.

In the share-the-meat campaign, county agricultural and home demonstration agents met at each community center with all the neighborhood and community leaders. There they ex-

plained the why of the program and what the neighborhood leaders were expected to do and also what the families were expected to do. These meetings were held in the evening and lasted about 1½ hours. The agents visited those neighborhood leaders who could not attend. The neighborhood leaders then communicated with their families principally by farm-home visits, and told them the reasons for the need to share the meat and how to share it. Leaflets with recipes giving meat substitutes were distributed. Information on the meat-sharing program was also given out at home demonstration club meetings, in news articles, and over the radio.

Another factor in the successful work of neighborhood leaders was the care with which neighborhood boundaries were decided upon. This was done at meetings held in each of the five communities. The county agent and the home demonstration agent both were there, together with community members of the agricultural planning committee. Community leaders were elected at these meetings, two for each community, a chairman and a cochairman; neighborhood leaders also were selected for each of the 89 neighborhoods. The 1,300 farm families are divided into groups of about 17 to each pair of leaders. The husband-and-wife combination of neighborhood leaders has worked out well in Butts County. Leaders selected by their own neighborhood groups or committeemen seem to be the ones to whom the people naturally look for guidance. They have the respect of their neighbors.

To appraise the work of these leaders on war programs, 36 neighborhood leaders and 48 farm families in the county were visited during a study planned cooperatively by the Federal office of extension studies and the Georgia State staff. These Federal and State workers talked with the leaders about their difficulties and successes; asked them what response they were getting from their neighbors, and whether they read the leaflets and used the information given to them. Among the farm families, the homemaker was usually interviewed. Half of them had participated in extension activities at some time during the year.

The survey brought out the interesting fact that one-third of the families did not take a newspaper or magazine, and one-fourth of them had no radio. Only four of them had telephones. Though



press and radio are important in giving war information to Butts County farm families, it would seem that neighborhood leaders are also needed if every family is to get the information promptly.

Of the 48 families visited in the random sample, all but 8 knew their neighborhood leader, and all but 6 had been visited by a leader. One-third of the families had been visited during the first program—share the meat; and one-fourth responded by raising more meat or by eating less and substituting other proteins. One-fourth were visited on the second program, food for victory, and the response was about the same as the first. On the third job, the farm-labor survey, two-thirds of the families were visited in their homes.

They expressed their appreciation almost unanimously of having a leader in the community. They felt the need of help especially in filling out rationing forms.

These families appreciated the leaflets received from their leaders. Suggestions for improvement of such literature were obvious and should be regarded—simpler writing, larger print, and more illustrations.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD-LEADER PLAN IN BUTTS COUNTY, GA., by Gladys Gallup, Federal Extension Service, and J. W. Fanning, Georgia Extension Service.

THE ANNUAL SLIDEFILM contract of the Department of Agriculture has been issued to Photo Lab. Inc. There have been no changes in the prices shown in the current catalog, and films may be purchased by following the instructions given in the catalog.

On the calendar

- 4-H Club radio program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, August 7.
- National Food Distributors Association, Chicago, Ill., August 18-21.
- 4-H Club radio program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, September 4.
- Southeastern Agricultural Fair, regional, Atlanta, Ga., September 24-October 2.

Who is this neighborhood leader?

Leaders in Butts County, Ga., function efficiently as part of the Nation's war program. What kind of folks are they? A recent study gives a composite picture of these particular leaders, and a few sketches of individual leaders serve to illustrate some qualities of the successful neighborhood leader.

■ Thirty-six leaders were visited during an appraisal of the neighborhood-leader system in Butts County, Ga. Most of them had lived in the county all their lives. They knew their neighbors, in fact, were well acquainted with them. The youngest leader in the county was 26, the eldest 65. They had had an average of 7 years of formal schooling. Several had attended district school for only 5 years, and 2 others were college graduates.

They were experienced in rural leadership. All but 4 had participated in extension activities during the last 2 years. Twenty-six of the 36 had served as local leaders—19 in adult work and 7 in 4-H Club work. These leaders seemed better informed than their neighbors in regard to current happenings. Twenty-five took a daily paper; 30 subscribed to a weekly newspaper, and 33 received some magazine. All but 1 had a radio; 9 had telephones.

The morale was high. Only 2 of the 36 leaders thought the work took too much time, and all but 3 felt that their work was appreciated by their neighbors, who came to them for such help as filling out their ration forms. Individually, they differed, as the following brief sketch will show.

Working From a Country Store

Among the leaders visited was Mrs. Dean Patrick, who helps her husband with a country store. Neighbors are always dropping in for advice and help on what to do about war programs. The Patrick home adjoins the store and is a popular gathering place.

Mrs. Patrick had with her her list of 20 families who look up to her as their leader. They were notified when she was selected as neighborhood leader, and she says they cooperated "real well" after they fully understood the purpose of the program. The families have worked together on the share-the-meat, salvage, and labor programs. Mrs. Patrick said she had some difficulty with the salvage program. The labor program took the most time.

She likes her neighborhood-leader job and considers it an important responsibility. She feels that she herself has developed leadership through her ac-

tivities, which have given her a chance to know her neighbors better. She thinks the Extension Service can help her more on her job by carefully explaining each job assigned to her.

She Sets a Good Example

Mrs. R. M. White, neighborhood leader for 18 families, named them off on her hands and did not miss one. She has reached every family through her small country store each time she "had anything to give or to tell them." She has helped them to fill out the labor questionnaires, assisted with ration books, given the Food Is Ammunition leaflet to all her families, and has worked on the scrap drive: "My neighbors have really appreciated the help I have given," she said. She, herself, has set them a very good example in the production and conservation of the family's food supply. The family has an excellent garden, 30 hens, and a large beef to can. Just beginning to can now, "every prospect points to canning as much as last year—500 quarts," she said.

"All the families have cows and chickens around here," she said, "even the Negroes live at home." Six of the families are Negroes. She expressed a desire for more bulletins to distribute, also for help in giving the families canning demonstrations this year. "I have scarcely used any of my canned ration points and do not expect to." Mrs. White taught school 10 years after finishing high school. Her lifelong ambition was to have her son finish college. He is now a sergeant in the Air Corps.

The Work Makes Them Think

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harris have worked together as neighborhood leaders in Jenkinsburg. Mrs. Harris, however, has devoted more time to the job. She has told all the 25 families on their list about the share-the-meat, food, and labor programs. She has personally visited their homes, given each of them a leaflet on a particular wartime program and discussed it with them. She had the greatest difficulty with the share-the-meat program, as some of the families did not understand the need for it.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris are recog-

nized leaders in their community. Mr. Harris is a member of the county AAA committee, and Mrs. Harris is active in home demonstration clubs and the parent-teacher association. Both have been members of various extension groups. They run a 225-acre farm. Mrs. Harris does little besides keeping her home and garden. The home and grounds are particularly well kept. There are four children in the family. One son is in the armed forces.

They consider their time as neighborhood leaders well spent and feel that stimulating their neighbors' interest in wartime programs "causes them to think." The Harrises think the Extension Service can help them in their work by explaining the neighborhood-leader activities more fully to the farm families.

Soldier's Mother Wants To Help

Mrs. H. P. Ridgeway, an attractively dressed woman in her early fifties, was attending the home demonstration club meeting at the time she was interviewed. She is the leader for a rather unusual group of farm families in her neighborhood. All of them, she says, know that she is their leader, but she said: "They probably would be doing the same amount of war work if I were not." All were cooperative, and she found her work most helpful to herself in causing her to read up "a bit better" on things she was going to take up with her families. Her son, Donald, has visited all 11 families three times—on the scrap drive, on the labor questionnaire, and on gardening. Mrs. Ridgeway has not had any leaflets to give out, but expressed a wish for some. "All my families can understand the bulletins," she said. All of the 7 white families except 1 are members of the Towaliga home demonstration club. Her son has been an outstanding 4-H member in Georgia, and she, herself, has been a member of the home demonstration club since it began in 1924. Six of her families have pressure cookers. Mrs. Ridgeway has always believed in living at home. She canned 434 quarts of fruits, meats, and vegetables in 1942. She has 100 hens and has grown 200 baby chicks this year.

Three hogs provided an ample supply of meat in 1942. Nut trees furnished nut meats for home use and some for sale. She has an excellent garden. All the 11, even the 4 Negro families, have excellent gardens.

Mrs. Ridgeway, the mother of three sons in the service, wants to do everything she can to help win the war and feels that helping her neighbors is one way to do this. Her neighborhood-leader work has made her realize what we must do in the war effort.

The Once Over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

PLANS ARE BREWING to enlist all Americans as "food fighters for freedom." This campaign will gather momentum during the fall months, culminating in Food for Freedom Month in November—Thanksgiving month.

OPA HOME-FRONT PLEDGE campaign is one part of this movement. All housewives will be asked to pledge "I pay no more than top legal prices—I accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps." Neighborhood leaders in rural areas and block leaders in urban areas will take this pledge to every family. A home-front pledge committee will be organized in each community, and mass meetings will be held in the cities. OPA is anxious to have the county agent or home demonstration agent serve on the local home-front pledge committees. A Home-Front Pledge Campaign Book will be available for each county extension office.

JULY CROP REPORTS appeared to be more encouraging than those for June, stated Marvin Jones, war food administrator, in releasing the July crop report. He added: "Continuance of at least average weather is necessary if the July estimates of yields are to be realized. Even if present expectations are fully reached, the total wartime demand for our food will far exceed the supply. There still is every need to produce and conserve feed and food to the very limit of our ability."

WHERE ARE WE HEADED? is the theme of four administrative conferences of extension directors. The first was held in Memphis, July 5 to 7; the second in Chicago, July 8 to 10; the third in New York, July 22 to 24; and the last in Berkeley, August 18 to 20. In these informal conversations, the directors tried to take stock of the various new duties and influences that have fallen to the lot of the Extension Service and to figure out what adjustments need to be made for the most effective job. Many extension workers will want to follow suit—to survey the whole job in their county and consider just what has to be done to meet the need. Then they, too, may want to talk over with their co-workers just where we as extension workers are headed.

LUCILE W. REYNOLDS has come to the Federal Extension Service as field agent in home demonstration work in the Northeastern States. She succeeds Flor-

ence Hall, who is now serving as head of the Women's Land Army in the Extension emergency labor program. Miss Reynolds is a native of Wisconsin and grew up on a farm there. She received her B. S. degree in home economics from the University of Minnesota and her M. A. and Ph. D. in family economics from the University of Chicago. She has served as home demonstration agent and assistant State leader in Montana and as State leader in Massachusetts. She has also been master farm homemaker editor of *Farmer's Wife Magazine* and instructor in family economics at Oregon State College and the University of Missouri. For 2 years she was in charge of the home management program for the Farm Security Administration and for the past 6 years has been chief of the Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

A COOPERATIVE RURAL CHURCH MOVEMENT among 25 religious bodies will be studied at a convocation of churches in town and country at Columbus, Ohio, September 6 to 8. It will be under the auspices of the Committee on Town and Country, Home Missions Council of North America, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

WATCH YOUR STEP, the safety bulletin, arrived in the office of S. S. Mathisen, county agent in Eau Claire County, Wis., in the nick of time. He was planning to

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give a radio talk on safety on the farm; so, when the bulletin came in, he sat down and wrote up a 15-minute talk from the material in it, working in experiences that he had had or knew about personally, which brought the lesson more closely home. He was so pleased with the timely help that he sat down and wrote Director Wilson about it.

THREE MORE SAFETY LEAFLETS have been distributed. These will be useful to agents trying to impress new Crop Corps workers and farmers hiring them with the importance of safety precautions. One, AWI-44, is for city folks going to work on a farm for the first time, and one, AWI-45, is for farmers employing them; the third, AWI-42, is directed to instructors of U. S. Crop Corps workers. The National Safety Council, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Education cooperated in preparing these leaflets.

BOY SCOUTS SEND A BOUQUET to extension workers in a resolution passed at the thirty-third annual meeting of the National Council. It was addressed to Director Wilson and read: "As a National Council, we gratefully acknowledge this help and will appreciate it if you will convey our deep and sincere thanks to your State directors, 4-H Club leaders, county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and subject-matter specialists throughout the country who have performed outstanding services to boys in the encouragement of Scouting."

AMONG THE VISITORS to the Department recently was Dolores Morales Diaz, district home demonstration agent from Puerto Rico. She supervises the work of 12 home demonstration agents in the southeastern part of the island. Food, she says, is their No. 1 problem. To make their program more effective, each of the 5,325 4-H Club girls in Puerto Rico is now choosing another girl to help—one who will promise to do something to help win the war, even if it is just growing two or three tomato plants, raising a rabbit, collecting salvage, or buying war stamps. She calls this girl her Victory girl. The home demonstration women are doing the same thing, selecting a Victory woman. Sometimes it is the cook who promises to serve a little better meals to her own family of six or eight children. These Victory girls and women are listed with their sponsors in the agent's office, and Miss Morales feels that this idea will double the number of people who learn some way to help win the war. Miss Morales spent 3 weeks visiting State and county extension work in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.