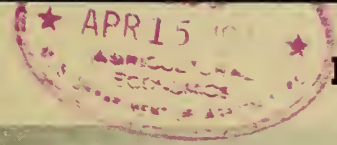


# Extension Service REVIEW

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# America Must Work

**B. H. CROCHERON, Director of Agricultural  
Extension, California**

■ Americans gathering throughout the Nation to organize their forces for the defeat of the enemy are faced with a new situation, different from anything which this Nation or this people has hitherto encountered. For the first time, peaceful America is facing attack from both oceans. Within 2 months, our enemies have advanced so that sinkings of American ships occur within sight of both coasts; and American garrisons overseas are prisoners of war or cling precariously to isolated stations.

A nation dedicated to peace and justice, a nation without ambitions of territory or power, comes to the parting of the ways when it must either abandon its traditional methods of life or go down to extinction as a free and independent people. With our implacable enemies in Europe and Asia there can be no compromise because those enemies seek all or nothing. They believe that by force of arms they can dominate continents and rule hemispheres. Those enemies will invade these shores unless our resolution and our sacrifice are greater than their own.

Against such a combination of powers America cannot stand unless Americans will rouse themselves to new heights of personal sacrifice. Neither capital, labor, nor agriculture can hope to go its accustomed way and thereby to defeat the most implacable combination of powers the world has ever seen. It will be necessary for America to work and to sacrifice as it has never done before if America is to live. America must lose its complacency and its selfishness. America must lose its belief that somehow or other we can win easily and pleasantly. The road will be hard and long. We can win through only if all of us together are willing to go the whole way.

During 1929 and 1930, in the interests of California agriculture, the Government of the United States and the University of California conducted a study of the peoples and food customs of Asia. It was not my first time in Japan, or in China, or in the Philippines; but I then had an opportunity to see those countries and their peoples from a new light. I saw the Japanese people in their homes, on the farms, and in the factories. I saw the Japanese Army on maneuvers in Manchuria and

had no doubt then or since of its power or its ambition.

It is obvious that our Military Establishment must be greatly expanded. The President has already told us of the vast number of planes, of tanks, and of ships that will be needed. Clearly, these instruments of war must be manned. It therefore requires no military expert to foresee that millions of men now in civilian life will be needed in the Military and Naval Establishments. No one of judgment can minimize the fact that wars are won by fighting men. But, in modern wars, back of the fighting lines, there must be an equal devotion and a comparable sacrifice. If America is to win this war, it must return to industry, frugality, and self-sacrifice.

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## PRESIDENT SPURS 4-H MEMBERS TO GREATER EFFORT

In an hour when our Nation needs the active support of every group of its people, it is gratifying to learn that the 4-H Clubs will hold a National Mobilization Week, to rally the million and a half members and spur them to greater efforts in the cause of freedom. It is to be hoped that the National 4-H Mobilization Week also will bring more rural young people into active participation in the useful work in which 4-H Club members engage.

Your activities in producing, preserving, and preparing food; in making clothing; and your other practical experiences in farming and homemaking have prepared you for many tasks important in peacetime and indispensable in wartime. No other group of rural young people anywhere else in the world has so much worth defending, or is better prepared to help defend what it has.

Your 4-H Club pledge embodies the obligation which rests upon every club member as a young citizen. Repeat it, study it, make it part of your very being. Let your head, heart, hands, and health truly be dedicated to your country, which needs them now as never before.

**FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**

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It must go back to some of the principles of personal probity and morality upon which Plymouth Rock was founded. We do not have manpower enough to go our accustomed ways and to defeat the most determined peoples in the world. Their genius for organization and for submission to authority must be met by a voluntary devotion which will supply willingly the resources which Germany and Japan gain only by force.

Criticism of Government methods and of governmental officials will not win this war. We have, of course, a right to criticize—it is one of the things for which we are fighting—but it may be best for us voluntarily to put aside this right for a while lest we spend our time and efforts in criticizing others rather than in building a national defense which can be achieved only by united efforts.

In this war our responsibility as individuals and as an organization is plain. Into our hands has been given a large share of leadership in the war effort of agriculture. People on farm and in town have the great problem of adjusting their homes, their farms, and their lives to the conditions of total war. Projects and activities suitable to peace must give way to helping people live through and win this war. If we are in a rut of accustomed activities, we need to get out of that rut and to work most on those things which count at this time. We should seek out people we can help and help them without being asked. Many farmers are having difficulty in obtaining labor and machinery. Many do not know what to do in a crisis. This is not a time to sit and wait for something to happen. Get out and help. If your neighbors and associates do not yet realize the critical situation in which they are involved, it is, perhaps, because they are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts or that, having the facts, they shrink from them because the facts are disagreeable.

Japan has gained, or is gaining, the cotton and ore of China, the sugar and hemp of the Philippines, the rubber and tin of Malaya, and the oil of the Dutch East Indies. But Japan has not yet gained control over the spirit of America, which in the past has shown itself able to rise above all obstacles and to surmount all discouragements.

# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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

## Calling All Youth

**APRIL 5-11 PROCLAIMED AS 4-H MOBILIZATION WEEK**

At the call of their government, more than a million and a half 4-H Club members have made their plans to enroll every rural young person of 4-H Club age in their 4-H Victory Program and to get behind their Secretary of Agriculture in making the farm war program 100 percent effective.

A national radio broadcast will set the ball rolling, with Secretary Wickard and Director Wilson giving a special message to every rural boy and girl. More than 80,000 4-H Clubs will hold their mobilization meeting and then go forth to explain their Victory Program and to enlist the help of all young people on farms. They can help on almost every sector of the home front.

In New Jersey, the 4-H Victory Corps, a crack corps, offers Jersey young farmers 35 different opportunities to help win the war. Enlistments are accepted at County Victory Corps Headquarters in the County Extension Office; and volunteers may raise chickens, hogs, dairy and beef cattle, and milk goats. They may plant a garden, learn first aid, can vegetables and fruits, repair farm machinery and engage in many other activities necessary to winning the war. Their motto is "On the Alert—Always," and each volunteer wears an official Victory Corps badge.

New Mexico's Food for Freedom Clubs are out to do a good job of increasing the foods needed to make the home folks strong and feed the United Nations. Each member is putting a sign on the gate, "A Member of a 4-H Food for Freedom Club Lives Here." Director Fite of New Mexico also writes a personal letter to everyone who enlists in the Food for Freedom Clubs, explaining the program. Every New Mexico 4-H Club member is studying personal health and giving attention to safety, first aid, and citizenship in a democracy.

Nebraska 4-H Club members have taken individual goals to produce Food for Freedom. Every member who attains four goals will be awarded a certificate of merit as a "4-H Victory and Freedom Food Producer." Here are some of the goals: Plant at least 2,000 square feet of garden and produce not less than \$25 worth of food for any part of the year-round supplies, or can 100 quarts of home-grown fruits or vegetables, or raise 2,000 pounds of pork, or produce 5,000 pounds of milk or 200 pounds butterfat per cow, or produce 400 pounds of poultry or 600 dozen eggs, and so on down the list of needed foods. A special victory 4-H pin is awarded to all who enroll and obtain a new 4-H Club member. Each club which increases its enrollment 100 percent gets a victory seal.

### *Double the Enrollment*

The Pennsylvania 4-H Victory Program calls for doubling the enrollment in some counties. One county has adopted the slogan, "Produce, Process, and Preserve Farm Products for Victory." The girls have adopted the slogan, "Service for Victory," and in their study of homemaking their victory goals are to keep strong and fit, save for freedom, produce for freedom, and aid welfare organizations. Each month is being designated as a "Stepping Stone to Victory." The program in February will "Spread the Word"; March is mobilization or "A 4-H Club in Every Community"; April is organization, "Gathering Materials, Tools, and Other Items Needed for Production"; May, "Production Gets Under Way"; and thus through the year.

Missouri is aiming for 10,000 4-H Victory Vegetable members. The boys are growing vegetables to be stored, including carrots, sweetpotatoes, potatoes, squash, and melons.

The girls will grow vegetables which they will can, such as tomatoes, greens, peas, and beans.

Caring for a dairy calf, in addition to their regular 4-H work, has been pledged by 100 club boys and girls of Nash County, N. C. The Food for Freedom goal for the Tarheel State for 1942 includes 10,000 more milk cows. If 100 boys and girls in each of North Carolina's 100 counties would make the same pledge, they could themselves increase the number of milk cows to reach the dairy goal.

Clubs in every State are buying defense stamps and bonds. The number of 100-percent clubs with every member owning stamps is increasing every day.

Young folks are taking a leading part in the Nation's salvage campaign. The Copeland Club in North Carolina has collected more than 30,000 pounds of scrap metal, realizing more than \$125 for their efforts. This money was divided among the Junior Red Cross War Fund, the President's Birthday Infantile Paralysis Fund, and the Senior Red Cross. The Franklinton Club of Kentucky collected 600 pounds of paper.

4-H Clubs and Boy Scouts of Greene County, N. Y., have been asked by the county defense council to conduct an emergency survey to determine housing facilities available for evacuees in case of an emergency exodus from New York City.

In these and dozens of other ways, 4-H Club members can and are contributing to the war effort. With all farm young people mobilized in 4-H Clubs working wholeheartedly on their Victory Program, their contribution will be invaluable, so it's an all-out mobilization for extension agents, 4-H Club leaders and 4-H Club members, April 5 to 11.

# 50 Million Pounds of Scrap

I. O. SCHAUB, Director of Extension Service, North Carolina

■ Plan your extension effort in advance, and plan it well. Prepare essential information. Then—

Pass the information and your suggestions along to the county workers for their consideration, modification, and ACTION.

That is the formula used in conducting our scrap-metal-collection and farm-machinery-repair campaigns this winter. Within a month after the programs were started, reports from 80 of our 100 counties showed 22,720,500 pounds of scrap collected, with 16,800,000 pounds more "expected to be collected." Some of the 20 other counties were delayed in starting their campaigns; others have been too busy to give us a report.

We are confident that 50 million pounds of scrap will be collected before the original drive is over. This would be an average of 250 tons per county—or an average of approximately 180 pounds of scrap from each of our 278,276 farms in the State. Already 3 of our counties have collected more than a million pounds each.

## *Manufacturers Cooperate in Repair Schools*

The farm-machinery-repair program was equally as successful. Dealers report that farmers generally are placing their orders for repair parts from 1 to 2 months ahead of the normal time for such action. We are now in the midst of the second phase of the machinery-repair program—that of repair schools being conducted through the cooperation of farm-machinery manufacturers. Eighty-two of these schools already have been held in 57 counties, and only 2 of the 5 companies which have promised to cooperate have scheduled meetings. We expect to have at least 180 of these repair schools in 70 or more counties before the planting season begins. In addition, the teachers of vocational agriculture in the rural high schools are cooperating wholeheartedly by teaching how to repair farm machinery in the local school shops.

Our scrap and farm-machinery programs were started in the counties about January 15, but 6 weeks of planning went into the preparations made for the campaigns. After conferring with two or three representatives of the State war board, we assigned our agricultural engineer, David S. Weaver, the job of working out the necessary information which it seemed the county people would need. He worked tirelessly, even to the extent of straddling a small electric heater to work in his office during Christmas week, when the steam was turned off in the buildings on our college campus.

After the information was all prepared, we called a conference to which we invited about 12 of our experienced agents, together with representatives from the Implement Dealers Association and the Scrap Iron Institute. Plans, as outlined by Mr. Weaver, were presented, and a free discussion of the problems followed. Some modifications were made in Mr. Weaver's original outline. Following this, our detailed plans were submitted to the State war board and unanimously approved.

Arrangements were then made for about 25 people, representing the different agencies with headquarters in Raleigh, to meet with County Agricultural Workers' Councils. These councils have been organized for more than 12 months and are composed of, not only United States Department of Agriculture agencies working within the county, but in addition, vocational agriculture teachers, boards of health, and in some instances, representatives from local ministerial associations.

On the county level, all implement dealers and licensed scrap dealers were invited to the meeting, and most of them attended. The information and suggestions as prepared by Mr. Weaver and approved by the war board were presented. As we have developed neighborhood delineation and the selection of neighborhood leaders in each community, it was suggested that these leaders "within walking distance of almost every farm family" would be glad to make the individual contacts. In order to give them the necessary information to pass on to the individual farms, 15,000 copies of the two pages of outlines for the twin programs were printed and distributed.

From the standpoint of the campaign within each county, this was left entirely to the originality of the people within that county. We think this was the most important factor in the success attained. We know that we never have put on a campaign in which we obtained greater cooperation or more enthusiasm on the part of all. The results speak for themselves.

How the campaign for scrap iron worked itself out is best indicated by brief examples of 2 counties in widely separated parts of the State. From Haywood, a mountain county which is one of those exceeding 1 million pounds of scrap collected, came this report from Farm Agent W. C. Corpening (a reserve officer who has since been called into the Army): ". . . Twelve meetings were held, with an attendance of 5,060 persons. This is by far the largest attendance of any series of community meetings which we have con-

ducted in the county. The officers of our defense planning board (another name for the Agricultural Workers Council), and the neighborhood and community leaders were charged with getting the people out to the meetings.

"It so happens that the superintendent of the county schools is also chairman of the rural section of the Red Cross, and he was present to discuss the part the Red Cross plays in the war. We also had the chairman of the County Civilian Defense Council at the meetings to discuss defense bonds and the rubber situation. The manager of the mutual cannery made a short talk at each of the meetings with reference to the importance of canned food in carrying on the war. Realizing the importance of the church in a sound agricultural program, we included on each program a preacher to discuss church life in the national emergency. The extension agents explained the scrap and farm-machinery-repair programs. We called the series 'Rally for Victory' meetings.

"The county commissioners and the mayors of Hazelwood, Clyde, and Canton (3 of the towns in the county) issued proclamations declaring Saturday, January 24, as "Scrap Day" for Haywood County. The central collecting point was Waynesville, the county seat. There were more than 100 trucks hauling materials, and some of them made as many as 8 trips. Yet, all the scrap was not collected, and the work was continued another week. At the present time, there are more than 1 million pounds of scrap material at the central collecting point."

## *Hoke Collects 300,000 Pounds*

Probably the first county in the State to start its scrap campaign was Hoke, located in the south-central part of the State where cotton and tenant farming are predominant. Prior to the campaign, posters were made and put up throughout the county. These posters asked farmers to bring their scrap to the county seat on a certain day "to be sold at 50 cents per hundredweight." They also called attention to the fact that merchants would reduce prices on various articles that farmers usually buy.

The local theater offered a free ticket to each farmer bringing in 500 pounds or more of scrap. The local weekly newspaper issued a special edition to publicize the "Scrap Day." This paper was mailed to all landlords, whether they were subscribers or not. The slogan for the Hoke campaign was "Scrap the Japs with Scrap" and "Beat the Axis with Old Axles."

There were two weighing stations—one at a cotton gin and the other at a fertilizer manufacturing plant. The goal was set at 100,000 pounds, but before the day was over, 300,000 pounds had been collected.

A. S. Knowles, the Hoke County agent, said in his report: "Farmers have continued to bring in scrap almost every day since then.

at their convenience; and now the total amount received here is more than 1 million pounds."

During the 1-day campaign, a number of farmers donated the proceeds to the local Red Cross. We set up two scrap-iron piles—one for the Red Cross and one for those who kept the money themselves. We attribute the success of the scrap-iron campaign to the full cooperation of all the people in the county.

In other counties in North Carolina, the collected scrap iron has been turned over to the Red Cross for sale. Other welfare organizations have likewise benefited from the scrap sales in a number of counties.

We plan to continue the scrap campaign,

as well as the farm-machinery and "Victory Garden" programs, for the duration, making every Saturday "Scrap Day" for the farmers of North Carolina.

The Office of Civilian Defense has organized its Salvage-for-Victory Campaign in the State, and Extension Engineer Weaver is a member of the executive committee. A number of our county agents have been named county chairmen of the salvage for victory committees.

Future programs most certainly will be developed on the basis of leaving the initiative and much of the details to be worked out on the county and community level, and the use of neighborhood leaders to reach every farm family within walking distance.

Then a surprise came in—a request to put on the exhibits for a month at the New York Defense Exposition. This was held both day and night. Agents and food leaders took turns in looking after the exhibit and scoring visitors. The interest here was even keener than at the State fair. The people were a cross section of men, women, and children from city, country, and other States. Their comments indicated a desire to know more about food values.

A factory worker scoring 40 percent and not too well, was impressed with the importance of water and vegetables. Another scoring 50 percent and under dentist's care realized the results of poor food selection for 20 years. Boys of 18 years returned the second day to report better scores and to bring their pals for scoring.

A traveling man wanted an extra score to carry in his pocket to check his eating. Another took copies to his Washington boarding house.

During the month, 3,696 people were scored. Their average was 75 percent. Eight hundred and ninety-two men averaged 75 percent; 1,921 women averaged 71 percent; 883 children averaged 82 percent, and 244 were under 50 percent. Many of the children (under 21 years) were college students and soldiers and sailors in the service.

The many stories of food habits these folks so freely told would fill a book of adventures in eating. The group from Havana who knew very little of food values—the couple from the other side of the world who were seeking substitutes because so many foods were not available—the 7-year-old boy scoring 75 percent, whose mother did not know of his daily need for milk—women who worked long hours and were too tired to provide themselves with needed foods—people with radical ideas, and those who wanted to know effect and reasons for various food needs.

Again, this was not the end of the story. The Rensselaer County Nutrition Committee was making plans for participating in a nutrition fortnight, a big event throughout New York State. The score card interested them. Forty thousand score cards were distributed early in December by some 50 different organizations. This was done in every school in the county, in clubs, organizations, restaurants, and from booths in stores and banks. There were also exhibits and posters on display.

A year ago, after 5,000 people had registered for volunteer participation, 10 nutrition classes of 10 lessons each were carried on. This year, the demands for nutrition classes will be heavier. Plans are under way to teach many Red Cross courses. The extension food leaders who have taken such an active part in the score-card activities will also teach a series of 7 lessons after a refresher course. One of the good results of our exhibit experience has been the training it gave to the food leaders and the interest it has stimulated in acting as food leader.

# What Did You Eat Yesterday?

## THOUSANDS SCORE THEIR FOOD HABITS AT NEW YORK NUTRITION EXHIBIT

MABEL A. MILHAN, Home Demonstration Agent, Rensselaer County, N. Y.










Rensselaer County started out to put on a food exhibit at the State fair in Syracuse last August, because we had not put on an exhibit for 4 years, and because food-project activity had been rather outstanding in the county; but we finished up with an interesting study of the food habits of nearly 7,000 people. That number have filled out voluntarily the food-habits score card since we put up our exhibit at the State fair. It has been our best interest arouser in nutrition work.

The exhibit concentrated on the standard food score. Two tables showed the foods which must be raised or bought to meet the score-card standards. One "It Pays to Buy Wisely" was worked out by Orleans County and the other showing beautiful cans of preserved foods, with jars and crates of stored produce, was contributed by Chemung County.

Above each table was a poster showing score-card standards, and behind was an almost life-size picture of a healthy family of four. To have an activity which aroused interest in the exhibit, the local foods leader in charge scored the habits of any passer-by who cared to fill out the score card, and, at the same time, explained the daily food needs for health. The scoring idea took the public fancy, for in the 9 days 2,845 people were scored, and the exhibit was not open evenings.

Carbon copies of all scores were kept so that we could get a picture of food habits of those attending the State fair who came to the women's building.

What Did You Eat Yesterday?

		Adequate Score	Check Your Score
	Daily Food Needs Milk 1 pint for an adult 1 quart for a child	20	—
	1 Serving of green, or yellow vegetable	15	—
	1 Serving of citrus fruit, tomato or raw cabbage	15	—
	2 Servings of other fruits or vegetables	10	—
	1 Serving of potato	5	—
	2 Servings of whole-grain or enriched bread, or whole- grain cereal	10	—
	1 Serving of meat, fish or poultry	10	—
	1 Egg	5	—
	6 to 8 Glasses of Water	10	—
Total		100	—
___ Man      ___ Woman      ___ Child			
Home: ___ City      ___ Suburb or rural non-farm			
___ Farm      ___ Village      Date: _____			
<small>Extension Service New York State College of Home Economics At Cornell University, Ithaca, New York</small>			

The general average was 76 percent, not too good, but not too bad, perhaps. Three hundred and thirty-five men averaged 71 percent; 1,932 women averaged 74 percent; 658 children averaged 80 percent.

We found that 165 people scored below 50 percent. Milk was often inadequate, and many did not drink water. Vegetables were a stickler for many.

# Make 100 Emergency Stretchers

**ESTHER WEIGHTMAN BOWER, Home Demonstration Agent,  
Wicomico County, Md.**

■ "We need 100 emergency stretchers to be placed at strategic points throughout the county. Can the homemakers' clubs make them?" asked Dr. Seth Hurdle, visiting my office on December 17, 1941. We thought we could and went to work immediately. The county clothing chairman, Mrs. R. P. Whipple, was chairman of the committee.

The stretchers, which were to be made of 3 feed bags each, were to be 6 feet long and 2 feet wide, with poles 9 feet long. The first thing to do was to get the bags. A letter was sent to 22 local and county feed dealers and merchants, asking for donations of 5 or 10 feed bags each (which would net 8½ cents if sold). Homemakers were requested by telephone and by word of mouth to donate bags also. As a result, 325 feed bags were deposited in my office by January 1. Small bundles of 2 or 3 bags up to full burlap sacks were brought in. The burlap coverings could not be used but served a useful purpose, for they were sold for 96 cents to pay for pins and thread for making the stretchers.

Some of the sacks were already opened; some were washed and opened, and others needed to be ripped apart. All kinds, conditions, and advertising marks were seen on the collection of feed bags. In passing, I might say that we had enough feed shaken out of the bags while ripping them apart to give a flock of chickens their supper.

Ryder Jones, of a local laundry, was asked to wash and iron the opened feed bags, which he willingly did. Not only the washing and ironing but an excellent job of bleaching the 325 bags was done by the employees of the laundry. It made the finished product a lovely clean, white length of material. This was a worthwhile contribution to the stretcher project by these laundry employees, because they gave so freely of their time and energy to do a fine piece of work. Another laundry also voluntarily washed and bleached some sacks and brought them to the office.

Poles were to be cut from wood lots. Wilford Twilley, another local businessman, called the committee and donated the services of two helpers for a half day to cut poles in the wood lot of Herman Hales who offered his trees. Fifty hardwood poles were cut from Mr. Hales' timber on January 14 by the two cutters.

With a need for 150 more poles, it was suggested by Joseph T. Rothrock, State forester, that we ask permission to cut them from the land about to be cleared for the

new airport. Permission was obtained immediately, and the poles were cut on January 16 by Lewis Savage, Handy Colburn, and Clifton Trader.

Actual sewing on the stretchers was done by homemakers and friends during the week of January 12 to 17 at two main centers and in many individual homes.

It was necessary to have some trimming

done to all the poles, and this job was done by the Boy Scouts. Boy Scout Executive Secretary Howard Solomon gathered his six city troops together and had the boys take the poles to their workshops to smooth down and knock off knots. The work done by these scouts made the stretchers more attractive and easier to use and handle.

The total number of stretchers turned over at the hospital to Dr. Hurdle and Brady Dayton, general defense chairman, on January 21 was 100. A committee of homemakers' club women went to the hospital during the week of January 26 to put the poles and stretchers together—ready for emergency use. The task has been a large one—but again the people of Wicomico County have responded generously and well. We hope no need will ever arise to use this "labor of love."

## Extension Family Wins National Award

■ A typical American family, the Jones family of Shelton, Conn., long-time co-operators in the Extension Service, were honored in Philadelphia on January 28 for their service to their community and their country. As good patriots, they were taking part in all of the activities for winning the war which were open to them. The Gimbel National Award of \$1,000 was presented to them by Mrs. Roosevelt because they were typical of countless families in the United States who are doing their magnificent bit in their daily living and in their communities for Freedom and for Defense. The members of the family themselves told about their activities in a broadcast on the Farm and Home Hour, February 16, and promptly bought defense bonds with the award money.

Mr. Jones, a farm bureau director for the county, milks 30 cows and is increasing his milk production to provide more food for freedom. He is a local representative of the defense committee organized to deal with sabotage that might result in the contamination of streams or pastures to spread disease among cattle. He participates in the conservation program of AAA.

Mrs. Jones is a member of the local civilian defense council. She has charge of one area in case of emergency. She is chairman of the home and community committee of the State Farm Bureau, a member of the State agricultural planning committee, a member of the county nutrition committee, and a member of the local nutrition committee. She practices what she preaches by growing an adequate garden and rounding out her food budget with canning. She has organized a group of young mothers in her town to study child care and homemaking problems, has served on the local 4-H committee, and is ready to take a leading part wherever she is needed.

There are four Jones children. Newell, 23 years old, a draftee, is now a private in the Army Medical Corps. He got a good start in the 4-H Club, working successfully with bees, poultry, and turkeys. Before he was drafted, he had taken a course in welding and was teaching welding to 29 students who were training for defense industries.

Philip, Jr., 22 years old, works on the home farm with his father. In his years as a 4-H Club member, he learned a great deal about conservation and citizenship, which he is putting to good practice now. He planted 20,000 evergreens in 4-H forestry work and is now studying better preservation of fence posts and the practicability of a slow-burning wood stove. He is doing check-up work in connection with the AAA conservation program and, in his spare time, is training for an air warden.

Barbara, 20 years old, is a junior at the State university, vice president of the University 4-H Club, secretary of the home economics club, and president of the Education Club. She won a scholarship at the university and is helping to pay her own expenses by acting as student assistant in the dormitory. She also washes sweaters for the other girls—her slogan, "We work wonders washing woollens." In the summer, Barbara runs a nursery school at the home farm. In all of these ways Barbara is training herself as a competent leader on the home front.

Carol, just 16 years old, has been a good 4-H Club member ever since she was 10 years old. She now leads her own group of younger girls who call themselves "Moonbeam Sewers." Through her 4-H discussion work, Carol has a comprehension of what democracy means to every citizen, which impressed the committee selecting the family to receive the national award.

# Minnesota Farmers Are Machinery Conscious

Extension workers, shoulder to shoulder with farm-equipment dealers, and war boards have made Minnesota farm people aware of the machinery situation and started them acting to meet it. This is how it was done, as told by Paul C. Johnson, extension publicity specialist.

■ Nothing that the Minnesota Extension Service has done in a good many years has met with such complete approval and has been given such wide recognition as the recent machinery campaign. It looks as if farmers will be equipped with serviceable machinery to handle the all-important 1942 crop.

On February 13, five extension specialists and an equal number of machinery experts from the farm-equipment industry completed a circuit of farm machinery rallies that covered every county in Minnesota. These local rallies were planned by each extension agent and the farm-equipment dealers of his county. Farmers were invited to take part in an all-day program which covered such important topics as: Why order machinery repairs and parts at once; how use of farm equipment may be managed so that each machine will carry a full load; how neighbors can get together to use machinery cooperatively; what can be done in the way of preventive maintenance to get more years of service out of the farm tractor; and what measures should be taken during the coming year to insure safety in the operation of farm machinery. The county agent presided over the meeting but encouraged participation as far as possible by equipment men themselves.

Attendance at these county rallies varied from several hundred to well over a thousand very much interested farmers.

The eagerness with which equipment manufacturer and implement dealers took hold to make the program a success leads to the conclusion that the plan is a "natural" for getting things done and earning goodwill. The plan was drawn up at the State level by extension people in consultation with the Northwest Farm Equipment Association and the Minnesota Implement Dealers' Association. These groups immediately volunteered to furnish machinery experts to speak at meetings and to contact their dealers through blockmen, asking wholehearted support in the communities. We were impressed by the willingness of the trade, all the way down from the manufacturer to the local distributor, to place welfare of patrons ahead of personal gain. Firms ordinarily in intensive competition were quick to see that the important thing right now is not what make of machine the farmer owns but that he shall have needed equipment to handle the victory crops.

Minnesota editors also rallied to the cause.

Campaign articles rated top front-page headlines in almost every county paper. Our publications office at the University Farm enlisted the cooperation of the Minnesota Editorial Association, with the result that every editor was urged by his association secretary to take part by helping to plan the county event and by urging equipment dealers to get in touch with their patrons through the newspaper.

The publications office made up a set of mats based on slogan and poster material furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture and distributed the mats through county agents to every newspaper in the State. They were widely used, not only in individual advertisements but in the advertising and news columns of special editions. Additional mat releases by the State office through county agents have been made to carry forward the work started by the machinery rally. One illustration and story emphasized the need for ordering parts and featured a man looking over a grain binder

and checking repair needs. The second illustrated release presented the need for preventive maintenance of the farm tractor, with emphasis on proper servicing of the air cleaner and oil filter, and caring for rubber tires.

An extension folder, "Buy Machinery Repairs Now," containing an order blank for repair parts, a check list to help the farmer with his systematic survey of repair needs, and other material on maintenance and care, was the principal piece of literature used in the campaign. This folder was made available through the county agent's office and distributed at all farm-machinery days.

The results from this State-wide campaign have been threefold: We know already that farm people are becoming aware of the situation and are acting to meet it. Early reports from dealers and equipment wholesalers indicate a doubling or tripling of the volume of repair business during the winter and early spring months. The new cooperation between the equipment people and the Extension Service in the service of agriculture can be marked down as a real gain. Having worked together, we know that we have common aims in this national effort, and one bit of cooperation is likely to lead to many others. Then, too, there have been the expressions of appreciation on the part of farm people themselves. Farmers and the equipment dealers who supply them with machinery work very closely together. Extension has helped them to work out a common problem. It is a service that will be remembered.

Tennessee farmers rush to purchase parts for machinery, lining up with their lists of needed machinery parts in an implement store, Franklin, Tenn.



# How Does Your Garden Grow?

## Maryland

■ Gardens on the small percentage of farms which have not had them, better gardens on the large number of farms that have them regularly, and gardens for as many suburban and urban people as can make a reasonable success of them is the aim of Maryland's "Victory Garden Program."

Organized under the direction of Venia M. Kellar, assistant director of extension and State leader of home demonstration work, this program was launched by 1-day garden schools in all counties of the State during February. They were sponsored by the Extension Service, and all agencies in each county interested in home-grown food and nutrition programs were urged to cooperate.

The program at each school was arranged to give local people a prominent place. Specialists in vegetable and fruit gardening and in disease and insect control spent a half day in each county, thereby reaching two counties each day. The other half day of the school was utilized by the extension workers in the county and local people.

Adding greatly to the interest were exhibits of garden equipment, canned and stored foods featuring the needs of one person for a year, and canning equipment.

Starting with an inspirational talk by a local person on "Gardens for Victory," the program included such simple, practical information as plans for various sizes and types of gardens, varieties best adapted to local conditions, dates for planting, general cultural practices, and control of pests and diseases. The county agent gave advice on selecting, preparing, fertilizing, and handling garden soils; and the home demonstration agent stressed the importance of vegetables and fruits in diets for health. Each school ended with a forum discussion by the local people on the question of "Where do we go from here," in which plans were made for carrying forward the program in each county.

## Kansas

The Victory Garden conference in Kansas was called in Topeka in the Hall of Representatives, Capitol Building, on January 12, by the Governor and the Chairman of the State Civilian Defense Committee. All State and Federal people, as well as others interested in gardens were invited. Plans were laid for a Victory Garden campaign by the four committees—one on farm gardens and subject-matter organization, one on school and community gardens, one on publicity and budget, one on seed, and one on fertilizer and insecticide supplies.

Following the State conference, nine district agents in the three extension districts

met with their county agents and worked out the details based on the committee recommendations. During February, the county campaigns got under way, with house-to-house enrollment and an attractive certificate of recognition signed by the Governor for each family who enrolled. Follow-up is being based on the information from the enrollment or commitment cards.

Vocational teachers, extension agents, FSA supervisors, and local leaders are supplied with garden literature, and seed dealers have been supplied with lists of recommended varieties.

A meeting with the workers of the WPA garden project was also held by the extension horticulturist.

Literature for the Victory Garden program is printed by the State printer and financed by the State board of agriculture and State industrial commission.

## Missouri

Missouri gives the local leaders a well-designed certificate of appointment, signed by Director Burch and the county agent, to help them realize the importance of their job. The certificate reads: "You have been selected by the people of your county to encourage among your neighbors the production and use of the kind and amount of food needed for good health. In doing this, you are making a contribution to our national welfare that is important both in time of war and in time of peace.

"We hereby confirm this selection by appointing you a leader in the Missouri Food for Home Program."

## Tennessee

A revision of the former variety and quantity vegetable list for school-lunch gardens of community type resulted when the State WPA leader of school-lunch gardens and the extension horticultural specialist got together.

A Rutherford County garden of 35 acres is being jointly sponsored by WPA and the Extension Service to supply canned foods for hot school lunches. WPA furnishes seed, labor, and cans. The county agent plans the garden and supervises the tilling and management. Surplus commodities will not be available in 1942, so the garden activity fits well into national defense plans. In this county, 51 percent of the boys selected for the Army were turned down due to physical defects which are directly caused by malnutrition.

Plans were made at group meetings of agents for 4-H Victory gardens consisting of single garden rows planned for greatest food production. A circular showing planting ar-

range for two such row gardens has been prepared. These gardens are best adapted to girls' 4-H Clubs, in which tomatoes and carrots are definitely required and strawberries highly recommended. For any kind of children's gardens in victory food programs, the use of single long rows instead of rectangles of land is being generally recommended by the extension horticulturist.

## West Virginia

"Grow a Garden" will rank with "Buy a Bond" as a part of the efforts of West Virginia farm people this year to help hasten victory in the war. This fact was assured with the setting up of a State Victory Garden Council at a meeting of representatives of all interested groups, organizations, and agencies held on January 13 in Clarksburg.

Representatives attending the conference were unanimous in advocating that every farm and rural or village family in the State with facilities for growing a garden be enlisted or enrolled in the program to grow a good garden, and be given guidance and help in making the most of the possibilities.

As an important part of the program, A. L. Keller, extension gardening specialist, announced that arrangements had been made with a reputable seed company to furnish special garden packages of seeds containing enough seeds of all the crops advocated for home gardens in West Virginia to provide an adequate supply of these vegetables for a family of five persons at a reasonable cost. Orders are being pooled.

## North Carolina

Victory Garden Week was observed in North Carolina, February 8 to 14, launching a garden campaign in each of the 100 counties. Governor Broughton talked to 900,000 school children over a State-wide radio hook-up. Garden dealers are offering a Food for Freedom garden collection containing enough seed to supply a family of 5, both for fresh consumption and canning.

## New York

A State Victory Garden Council was formed at the New York Victory Garden Conference to sponsor a State-wide program.





In the counties, the 4-H Club agents are taking the helm in putting on an intensive garden campaign. The first county "victory garden council" was organized in Liberty with representatives of eight different county organizations. The Sullivan County folks say that linking the words Victory and Liberty portends success.

### Louisiana

"Vegetables for Vitality for Victory" is the slogan in Louisiana as they set about increasing their farm gardens by 16 percent. The national goal for Louisiana is 148,200 gardens, but the farm plan sign-up indicated that 152,100 farmers are planning to grow a

garden. Seed dealers are giving a discount on seeds for Victory gardens.

### Texas

The quickest and easiest way to get into the victory garden class in Texas is to grow a frame garden, reports Jennie Camp, specialist in home production planning.

### Oregon

Victory gardens in Oregon must be well-balanced gardens to provide the best nutrition for the family, reported the State garden conference, as plans were made to get 16,000 more gardens planted in the State.

## Teaching Emergency Nutrition

■ Fifteen extension women and one extension method are giving every rural homemaker in Maine an opportunity to learn how to feed her family more wisely and thus do her part in maintaining the health and morale of a nation at war.

The extension women are Kathryn Briwa, foods specialist, and the 14 home demonstration agents who serve every county in the State. The extension method is the long-established training class which multiplies the effectiveness of extension workers manyfold. Other organizations and other persons have helped tremendously, but these 15 women have held the key positions in carrying the latest knowledge of nutrition to every nook and corner of rural Maine.

This is how it came about: Hundreds of women in Waldo County told their local committees on Civilian Defense that they wanted to take courses in nutrition. Not enough trained workers were available to give the courses, so the chairman of the women's division of the County Civilian Defense Council asked Barbara Higgins, the home demonstration agent, for help.

Miss Higgins, like all other home demonstration agents in Maine, already had well-organized food and nutrition programs with local extension groups covering the county. So similar were the extension courses to those requested by the Civilian Defense Council that it was evident that they could be expanded and combined without too great difficulty—not only for Waldo County but for the State as a whole.

Next step was to call a conference of representatives of State-wide organizations that might be concerned—the Extension Service, Civilian Defense Council, State Nutrition Committee, Home Economics Department of the State College of Agriculture, Maine De-

partment of Health and Welfare, Maine Department of Education, and the Red Cross—to discuss the problem, iron out difficulties in fields that might possibly overlap, and agree upon a plan of united action.

The Extension Service became responsible for the subject matter taught, for training leaders, and for conducting meetings where there are local extension organizations, as there are in nearly all the rural areas and smaller villages. Civilian Defense committees advise persons enrolled with them for nutrition courses to attend the extension courses, arrange for courses in larger villages and cities, and award certificates to women who complete an entire course. The Extension Service and the State Department of Health and Welfare shared the cost of printing subject matter. The other organizations are fully informed and ready to help.

Miss Briwa prepared two courses in nutrition. The first, on food for health, instructs homemakers in feeding their own families properly; the second, on emergency feeding, trains workers in methods of feeding large groups in possible disaster areas.

The course on food for health includes six lessons: building health with the right foods; fruit and vegetable sources of vitamin C; how milk helps to build good health; vegetables, how to choose and how to use them; bread and other cereal products, how to increase their contribution to health; eggs, meat, and meat substitutes, how to make them pay their way.

The course on emergency feeding of large groups also has six lessons: building health with the right foods, how to get ready, how to plan meals, how to buy the food, how to prepare and serve good meals, and how the school lunch can build better health for children.

Now for the training-class method: Miss Briwa first instructed all home demonstration agents in presenting the subject matter in each course. Home agents then held training classes for community delegates and instructed them both in subject matter and in methods of presentation. Each community was asked to send two delegates to the training class. The delegates were usually the foods leader in the local extension organization and another woman, either from the extension organization or from civilian defense, who had had some experience in foods work. By this method, a group of trained local workers was quickly developed.

Classes are then formed to which all homemakers are invited. Miss Briwa assists the home agent with the first meeting in each county, and the home agent teaches the first one or two lessons in each community. The trained leaders teach the other lessons in the course.

Nutrition courses began in January in some counties and will continue until June in others. Hundreds of capable farm and village women will receive definite training, both in nutrition and in leadership. They can be depended upon to teach the principles of good nutrition to their neighbors and will be prepared to assume leadership in other emergencies that may arise.

Attendance at the nutrition courses is unusually large, and the lessons taught are being put into practice in thousands and thousands of Maine homes.

### *Thousands Study Emergency Feeding*

Says Mrs. Donald Payson, chairman of the women's division of the Maine Civilian Defense Council: "The Maine Civilian Defense Council gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of the Extension Service of the University of Maine in developing and conducting Food for Health and Emergency Feeding courses. Through these courses, thousands of Maine women are receiving excellent instruction in nutrition and are being prepared to serve in emergency group feeding."

And from Mrs. Marion D. Sweetman, chairman of the Maine Nutrition Committee, comes this statement: "During the past year, people everywhere have become so impressed with the contribution that the right foods can make to health that the popular demand for more knowledge has overwhelmed existing agencies for adult education. In Maine, the Extension Service courses in food for health and emergency feeding have made it possible to utilize this interest at its peak and at the same time get the essential information directly to the homes and communities where it will be put into practice."

■ Nebraska held a 1-day school of nutrition for feed dealers and manufacturers at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture on January 22.

# Food for the Supply Lines

## NEWS NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM

### Arkansas

■ The timetable for the Arkansas food for victory campaign set January 12 as the dead-line date for delivering all certificates of appointment to the 10,000 minutemen selected to serve as the spearhead of the campaign.

January 12 to 17 was a period during which county-wide meetings were held to acquaint minutemen with the details and procedures of the campaign.

January 12 was enlistment day for Arkansas agriculture. On this date, Arkansas farm families went to designated meeting centers throughout the State and enlisted in the greatest food-production effort in Arkansas history.

January 23 was the date for turning in the enlistment-day data by the minutemen. This information was summarized by neighborhoods and delivered to the county office.

January 31 was enlistment dead line.

### Tennessee

The extension dairy department got out a letter to all Dairy Herd Improvement Association field men, asking them to assist dairymen in reaching production goals. The letter summarized the situation and pointed out many ways in which field men could be of assistance in the all-out war effort, such as giving advice on feeding and management, purchasing and repairing machinery and labor-saving equipment and supplies.

Four communities in Washington County have set for themselves this goal: Seventy-five percent of farm families to produce 75 percent of their home food supply; every family to be visited by a community committee member to help families get seed, meet problems of production, and the committee member to be helpful in any way he can. Each family is urged to grow a surplus to be sold, given to relief agencies, or used to feed people evacuated from bombed areas or for other war purposes. Every man, woman, boy, girl, and baby is asked to buy at least one defense stamp or bond; and every farm to increase its 1942 milk production 40 percent and egg production 15 percent.

Four copies of a set of 36 2- by 2-inch Kodachrome natural color transparencies on food production have been prepared and appropriate lines written for use with these slides. They are usable in the combination film strip—slide projectors now available in more than half of the county agents' offices. In addition, five projectors are kept at headquarters for use by extension workers.

One hundred thousand copies of a two-

color 4- by 5-inch sticker are being distributed for use on cars and in farm home windows. "Food for Victory—I Will Produce My Part—Remember Pearl Harbor" is printed in blue on the sticker over a large "V" printed in red.

O. R. Long of Dyer County reports a poultry plan for adults whereby they may obtain an electric brooder, 100 baby chicks, and 100 pounds of feed through the REA Cooperative and local banks. It is hoped that this will place 20,000 chicks on Dyer County farms in addition to the 12,000 which will be taken care of by a similar 4-H baby chick program.

Margaret F. Morton of Monroe County reports: "We now have 31 Victory committees set up for the county, and I believe they are grouped in such a way as to make it possible to reach everyone in the community promptly."

### Wisconsin

Farm and Home Week, February 2 to 6, included Food for Freedom Day, Dairy and Nutrition Day, Livestock and Pasture Day, Cooperative and Rural Organization Day, and Rural Young People's Day.

Follow-up in the increased production campaign is in full swing. One farmer leader who helped out with a schoolhouse meeting in Green Lake County reported writing out 17 dairy rations at his home the following Sunday.

### West Virginia

To coordinate the war efforts of all rural people, West Virginia is setting up agricultural war planning committees in every county of the State. These committees will supplement the county USDA war boards in pursuing a unified wartime agricultural policy that will insure the most effective use of all resources in winning victory.

The committees will be composed of persons from all agencies and organizations working with farm people in addition to representative farm men and women from every natural community in the county.

The objectives will include encouraging and assisting farm people in increasing production to meet the goals set up for the State, helping the agricultural population to maintain high morale, guiding them in the maintenance of proper health through adequate diets, and planning for post-war adjustment and rehabilitation.

To accomplish these objectives, a well-organized group will have to plan and coordinate the various phases. The committees are expected to take an active part in facilitating cooperative action on local problems, assuring the success of the Victory Garden Program, relaying information and recommendations to

farm families, formulating working plans for special programs such as machinery repair, purchase of defense bonds and stamps, and collecting scrap metal and paper.

Fourteen counties have had agricultural or land use planning committees working for some time. These committees will serve in the same capacity as the newly organized committees in the other counties.

### Nebraska

An all-out Nebraska Victory Home and Garden Program will carry to all farm and town people experimental data from the Nebraska Experiment Station and encourage the growing of new varieties of vegetables and fruits. Use and conservation of the products by the farm family will also be stressed.

The pasture-forage-livestock program will be revised to meet the needs of the situation. Effort will be made to help every farmer "plan before planting," so that the county may be surer of meeting its production goals. One of the measuring devices for recognition in this program next fall will be that of seeing how each farmer does the production job he sets out to do this spring.

Closely tied in with the raising of gardens will be the aim of better nutrition on the farm for the family. Information on healthful eating habits will be made available through demonstrations, circulars, women's home demonstration project clubs, and other means.

The 4-H program will be stepped up, with greater enrollment sought through the recently announced Victory pin and seal awards. More emphasis will be placed on the production of foodstuffs and on better citizenship on the part of rural boys and girls.

### New Jersey

A Food for Freedom edition of the Hunterdon County Democrat at Flemington, N. J., on March 5, developed a great deal of interest in the county.

### Indiana

A special farm edition of the Chronicle Tribune, Marion, Ind., on Sunday, January 25, carried 2 special supplements on Food for Freedom, plentifully sprinkled with the fine pictures for which Indiana is well known and with a full page in color, red, white, and blue, graphically showing the Counties' Food for Freedom goals.

A page was devoted to each of the major products in which an increase was asked.

Machinery repair, soil conservation, the contribution of commercial dealers in agricultural commodities, and the extension educational campaign were all featured in the 28-page supplement.

Defense Dairy Days emphasized the national defense program, recognized the achievement of the 4-H dairy club members, and made Whitley County, Ind., more dairy conscious, according to B. V. Widney, county agricultural agent of that county.

Grade school children made more than 400 posters on the themes, Dairy for Health and Dairy and Defense, and took part in a slogan contest based on the same themes and a contest for the best letter on The Attributes of a Master Dairyman. Defense stamps were awarded as prizes to winners in a third- to fifth-grade and a sixth- to eighth-grade section.

Seven "dairymaids" from the 7 high schools competed for queen of the dairymaids; a master dairyman for 1941 was selected by a committee of 3 dairy farmers; dodgers were distributed to all patrons of Columbia City's 2 largest grocery stores, and all the milk patrons received them with their milk deliveries; and a large jamboree meeting attended by more than 800 persons, at which the winners were announced and prizes awarded, was a part of the program for the period.

Motion pictures were taken of the dairymaids and will be shown at community meetings. News stories with photographs of the dairymaids and the master dairyman publicized the drive.

Agent Widney points out that the man elected master dairyman was a former 4-H dairy club member, had attended two dairy short courses at Purdue, is one of the more successful men in the farm-accounting project, belongs to the DHIA, and married a former secretary to the county agent.

### Kentucky

Asked for an increase of 36,000 gallons of milk, Menifee County farmers plan to produce at least 100,000 gallons more. Likewise, an increase of 37,487 dozen eggs is indicated where only 10,000 additional dozens were asked.

Possibilities in growing soybeans are being considered by farmers in Hickman County, where much fertile land is available. An oil mill at Cairo, Ill., would furnish a market.

### Colorado

Colorado's Food for Freedom demonstration train toured the State from January 23 to the middle of March. Each of the seven cars of the demonstration train held attractive exhibits showing specifically what farm people can do to help increase production of the foods needed in the present war emergency.

An interesting sound motion picture, The Farm Front, was shown in the first car, with



livestock exhibits in car No. 2; dairy, poultry, and nutrition exhibits in the third car; fruits, vegetables, farm gardens, and potatoes in the fourth car; sugar beets, pastures, irrigation, and farm management in the fifth car; soil fertility in the sixth car; and the marketing of perishable products in the seventh.

More cattle were on feed in Weld County on January 1, 1942, than ever before, recent reports show. There were 130,486 cattle and 491,709 sheep in feed lots at that time. The number of farmers feeding cattle or sheep this year is more than 300 greater than last year, when 129,499 cattle were fed—a record until this year.

Canners and others interested in the processing of fruits and vegetables from Colorado farms, gardens, and orchards spent 2 days in January at Colorado State College discussing their common problems and getting latest reports on production methods from experiment station and extension workers at the college.

"I think Colorado growers will be able to produce a tremendous quantity of food this coming season, especially truck and canning crops," said A. M. Binkley, professor of horticulture at the college, after the canner's conference, "and these men in the canning industry will be able to take care of a large part of that increase."

### Mississippi

Series of community meetings to reach all farm families in Quitman County, Miss., with an organized production and marketing program are being called by D. L. Edson, county agent, assisted by leading farmers and other businessmen of the county.

Products selected around which the program is being organized in Quitman County are seed such as clovers, grasses, and vetch; small grains, particularly oats; and cotton. Farmers are requested at the community meetings to fill out cards showing intended marketings under the program. These are in no sense binding, but provide informa-

tion necessary in estimating needs and surpluses and facilitate bulk sales and sales of products in uniform lots.

The farmers of Quitman County had been especially successful in their cooperative seed-marketing program, and County Agent Edson predicts that they will produce enough vetch seed in 1942 to supply local needs instead of having to buy thousands of dollars worth as they have had to do in the past. In this they may be particularly fortunate in view of possible wartime difficulties in obtaining seed from other sections.

Quitman County is one of eight counties in Mississippi which are organizing similar definite production and marketing programs—the others being Forrest, Rankin, Leake, Noxubee, Madison, Grenada, and Alcorn.

### Buy a Share in the U. S.

"Patriotic citizens don't all go to war," say home demonstration club members of Cleveland County, Ark.

Kedron Home Demonstration Club, Cleveland County, composed of 11 members, voted to buy an \$18.75 defense bond. In 3 weeks, they had made the money.

The Kedron Club members, in addition to wanting the defense bond, wanted a \$5 tuberculosis bond; so the club members pooled their extra Red Cross donations and purchased the bond for the club.

Herbine Home Demonstration Club, which is composed of 38 members, decided to buy a defense bond by each member buying 6 10-cent defense stamps and sticking them in the club stamp book. The book was exchanged for a bond at the February club meeting.

Y Home Demonstration Club, which is composed of 36 members, had a fishpond at its December community night. Four dollars was made at the pond, and a dollar which the trio from the home demonstration glee club won in a county trio contest was added to make \$5, with which the club purchased a \$5 tuberculosis bond.

Twenty-one community and 1 county Red Cross workrooms are being sponsored by the 21 home demonstration clubs and the county home demonstration club council. Some of the rooms are in homes, 1 in a home demonstration club community house, and some in vacant rooms. The county workroom is in the county home demonstration clubroom, located in the Federal Building at Rison, the county seat.—*Harriet Patterson, home demonstration agent, Cleveland County, Ark.*

■ In the No. 1 Cooperative Breeding Association, headquarters at Clinton, N. J., there are now 10 4-H dairy club members. These boys and girls are having their animals bred artificially to the good bulls in that association.

# Farmers Build a Market

**GEORGE J. FUNKE, County Agricultural Agent, Boundary County, Idaho**

Few indeed are the farmers who can always find a ready market for all the miscellaneous products they raise which are not available in sufficient quantity to market through the major market channels; and many are like the farmers in Boundary County, Idaho, who have had trouble for years in exchanging their produce for the good hard cash a farmer always requires.

With the establishment of a community auction market last spring, however, the farmers in Boundary County have begun solving this hoary problem and perhaps are showing the way for other communities to solve their own.

The Boundary County solution calls for holding community auction sales on alternate Saturdays. On sales day, farmers and townspeople from Boundary and neighboring counties assemble at Bonners Ferry to bid upon produce and other articles offered for sale. This is the place where Farmer Jones may find the feeder pigs he wants to buy to make use of the extra skim milk from his Guernsey herd, or where Farmer Smith can find the walking plow he has been seeking. City Housewife Clark can buy here the fat hen she needs for Sunday dinner, and Farmer Housewife Brown can sell here the culled hens from her flock without peddling them from door to door in the towns. In short, the sales at Bonners Ferry are doing all right for themselves and for the community as a whole.

This community enterprise was initiated through the activities of the agricultural planning committees of the county. The county has 4 community committees, each of 10 to 12 farm men and farm women. Every part of the county is represented on these groups. The county committee includes the chairman, vice chairman, and secretary of each community committee and a representative of each governmental agency that works with agriculture.

When these committees organized in January 1941, one of the first problems attacked was the need for exchange of produce and articles needed on the farm. Investigation showed that people who had things to sell often had a hard time finding a buyer, and buyers had the same difficulty in finding a seller. Posting notices on public bulletin boards helped some but did not do the job needed.

At this point, J. R. Andrews, chairman of the county committee, designated John Vandenberg, O. W. Chandler, and Don Hoagland as a subcommittee to investigate marketing methods used in other communities. Each community committee was also asked to contact their farmers to discuss the marketing situation and get suggestions for their solu-

tion. Facts were obtained from community auction managers in southern Idaho, eastern Washington, Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado. Several sales yards were visited to obtain first-hand information.

At the next meeting, the county committee reviewed the information thus obtained. The community committees reported that most of the farmers seemed to favor setting up a public market where articles could be bought or sold on a competitive bidding basis.

On this basis, the county committee then drew up definite plans, rules, and regulations for a community auction sale and instructed the committeemen to present the plans to their neighbors for their suggestions. A very favorable response was received, and the committee decided to arrange for the public market.

Donald Hoagland, a farmer with auctioneering experience, was selected to manage and operate the sales on a private basis, with the understanding that he would follow the suggestions of a supervisory board selected by the county planning committee. The board included John Vandenberg and Roy Glauner, representing the farmers, and Harold McNally, representing the town of Bonners Ferry, Mr. McNally, cashier of the First National Bank of Bonners Ferry, was chosen sales clerk. McNally also knew most of the people in the county and knew the credit ratings of most of the prospective buyers.

The planning committee outlined several policies to be followed by the sales manager. These were: First, that the sale was established to develop a market for local produce and that import of articles for sale was not to be encouraged unless there was definite need for the introduction of some commodity, for example, dairy calves; second, that the seller should have the right to place one reserve bid on any article for which a value can be established; and third, that precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of disease in livestock and poultry.

From experiences in other communities, it appeared essential to hold the sales close to the business district of Bonners Ferry. The city council granted permission to use a vacant lot near the post office, and a barn next to the lot was rented for housing livestock. Sales were held outdoors all summer. Large crowds came, and the prices received for listed articles were good. The farmers thus had created a market and exchange place for their goods.

Last fall the rains and an increasing volume of business made it necessary to acquire a sales building. After investigation, a large barn, corrals, and parking lot at the edge of town were rented; and adequate facilities

for selling, storing articles, and caring for livestock are now being prepared. To finance the expansion, the Bonners Ferry Commission Co., Inc., was formed, enabling the farmers to have a financial interest in the community market.

## Committee on Wartime Extension Meets

The Committee on Wartime Extension Work asked for by the Secretary in his memorandum of February 11, which was printed in full in last month's REVIEW, was appointed and met in Washington to start work February 28. The directors serving on this committee are: J. E. Carrigan, Vermont, and L. R. Simons, New York, representing the Northeast; H. C. Ramsower, Ohio, H. P. Rusk, Illinois, and Paul E. Miller of Minnesota, representing the North Central States; J. R. Hutcheson, Virginia, D. W. Watkins of South Carolina, and H. H. Williamson of Texas representing the South; and C. W. Creel of Nevada and William Peterson of Utah representing the West.

Director Ramsower is also chairman of the Land-Grant College Association Committee on Extension Organization and Policy, insuring a close articulation between the work of the two committees. Three other directors, J. E. Carrigan, William Peterson, and D. W. Watkins, serve on both committees.

The membership of the Committee on Wartime Extension Work will be varied from time to time in order that other directors will have the opportunity to serve as representatives of the extension thinking in their regions and to eliminate as much as possible any undue sacrifice of expense and time on the part of any one director.

The first meeting of the Extension Liaison Board included the eight administrators and the Director of Information and was given over to a discussion of the Secretary's memorandum.

Farm women of Lake County, Ill., are keeping the soldiers' cooky jar filled at the new USO building in Waukegan, reports Mrs. Helen Johnson Volk, home demonstration agent. The Gurnee unit started by supplying 50 dozen cookies the week between Christmas and New Year's Day. Now each week another unit or 4-H Club takes the responsibility of supplying the cookies in "Mother's Cooky Jar," bringing cheer to the soldier boys away from home.

Negro home demonstration agents in Texas conducted a home health and sanitation program in 402 communities in 29 counties, assisted by 577 local leaders. Sanitary toilets were installed by 543 families; 1,413 homes were screened, and 2,361 families followed recommendations on insect control.

# Connecticut Youth Lead in Recreation

By learning how to lead square dances in their home town, young people in Connecticut are building community solidarity for work as well as for play.

■ Sixteen hundred people doing the old square dances last summer under flood lights on the athletic field of the University of Connecticut has been the outgrowth of an activity started by a little 4-H Club at Danbury, Conn., back in 1935.

This club—The King Street Pioneers—lived up to its name through the help of the local leader who had a musical background. Members of this club had a variety of projects but developed an orchestra as a club activity. To provide additional opportunities to perform and to supply much-needed recreation in the local community, the club carried on occasional square dances which later became regular weekly events. As the club members developed in ability, they had an occasional “pay job” in nearby communities.

The State 4-H Club leaders, observing this development and realizing that the supply of qualified square-dance prompters was the “bottle neck” limiting the expansion to other areas, in 1937 instituted a course for prompters at the Rural Youth Conference held each summer at the University of Connecticut.

The course has been repeated each year, training more than 75 young people. “Alf” Brundage of the King Street Pioneers has been the instructor.

In addition to those trained in the prompters’ course, hundreds of rural youth have learned the old dances while at the Rural Youth Conference. These youngsters have taken the idea back home, and now no senior 4-H party or county meeting of rural youth is complete without some square dancing.

The response of rural youth to the old square dances stimulated the idea of an outdoor State dance festival. The first of these festivals was held at the University of Connecticut in the summer of 1938, as a part of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Extension Service. More than 1,500 dancers, old and young, participated. This festival provided the stimulus to limelight the old square dances, which are again in the center of the stage in rural Connecticut’s recreational life.

The festival has continued with increased interest and participation and has helped to raise the status of the old square dances to a pinnacle of popularity not experienced within the past half century.

In 1941 the festival program was broadened and enriched by adding as special features folk dances of other national groups resident

in Connecticut. This is especially characteristic of the Polish and Czech groups.

Popular acceptance in Connecticut of square dancing has come much faster through the help of the granges of the State which have cooperated in establishing and continuing the State festival.

The original King Street Pioneers disbanded as the boys went away to school and jobs, but their spirit lives on through the five dance

prompters and three orchestras which developed out of the club.

Here is a good example of how a sound idea developed locally can be raised to the “nth degree” when routed through the channels of the Extension Service. The rural recreation pattern in Connecticut is different today because the King Street Pioneers lived up to their name and helped to rediscover part of our rural heritage which was almost lost.

This low-cost type of group recreation may again fill a larger need in our social life than we realize today.

## Agent’s Prize Picture



■ County Agent K. C. Fouts of Seward County, Nebr., won a prize for the news picture shown above. Although the actual exposure was made by a commercial photographer, Mr. Fouts directed the picture, an operation of equal, if not greater, importance. It is interesting to note that not one of the 23 boys in the picture is looking at the camera. That, in itself, is a feat! Seriously though, notice how the emphasis has been placed on the group watching the operation, not the instructor, not the sheep, but every eye and every face is focused on the shears. Your eye settles immediately on the most important thing in the picture.

This emphasis could have been spoiled by one boy looking at the camera, by massing the boys on the side toward the camera, by having them posed in stiff attitudes. Practically every one of the boys is relaxed, in a normally boyish position. Look at the one

on the end of the front row, left, the boy on the rail of the pen, the lad just back of the leader with hands on hips. These all contribute to the realism of this posed but not *posy* picture.

Good photographs are not only good technically but are arranged in an interesting manner. Another way of saying this is “good photographs are usually made, not taken.”

Photo contests for extension workers are becoming the usual thing rather than a rarity. Latest contest was held in New York with Bristow Adams, C. E. Palm, and E. S. Phillips judging the contest in which Walter Mason came off with top honors. Mr. Mason is associate county agent in Albany County. Runner-up was Agent Ray Bender of Essex County. Thirty-six prints were entered in the black-and-white classes and 44 slides in the Kodachrome groups.

# Indian Homemakers Make Mattresses



■ Arizona Indians taking part in the extension mattress program turned out more than a thousand mattresses and almost an equal number of comforters last year. On the comforts, the Indian women made quilting designs similar to those used on their pottery—designs usually significant of their respective tribes—the Hopi, Navaho, Maricopa, Apache, Papago, or Yuma tribes. Most of the bedding was made by the Navahos and the Hopis.

The Hopi women, who speak English and have adopted the dress of white women, made most of their mattresses in the schools in their vicinities. As most of the Hopi Indians live in villages near the schools, their mattresses were kept there until they were thoroughly sunned. Each morning, the women brought the completed mattresses outside and placed them on boards to sun.

As a general rule, the Hopi Indians have beds to put their mattresses on; but the Navaho Indians, being a nomadic people living in small hogans, have few beds. At first, the Navahos wanted thin mattresses which could be rolled up and carried easily as they followed their sheep; but eventually they made the regulation size. The mattresses were tufted and had four to six handles on a side which would allow them to be hung on a rod during the day on the wall of the hogan. The suggestion of a hinged bed which could be pushed up on the wall during the day was also given the Navahos.

Cotton for the extension mattress program was furnished by the Surplus Marketing Administration. The work was carried on in cooperation with the AAA, with the assistance of 32 local leaders—men and women who were taught the art of making mattresses and quilts at leader training meetings conducted

in various counties by home demonstration agents. Leader training meetings were held on the Hopi and Navaho reservations for the home economics teachers; Papago Indian Service workers attended demonstrations in Tucson, and a method demonstration was given to the Yuma Indians by the Yuma home agent; and the Apache Indians were given demonstrations on the San Carlos Reservation. Before the cotton-mattress project got under way, Lorene Dryden, Arizona clothing specialist, gave a demonstration to Farm Security Administration supervisors. The Indian Service worker on the Maricopa Indian Reservation attended this meeting, and approximately 400 mattresses resulted.

## Factories Call Farmers

Factory whistles that now sound far out over the countryside in northwestern New York State reveal a situation far different from that in World War I. Each change in shifts at the factories calls hundreds of cars filled with workmen toward the city from the farms.

Many of these workmen are farmers or farm workers. The factory wages are tempting full-time farmers into the ranks of part-time farmers, reports Max Myers of the agricultural economics department at Cornell.

This commuting to factories by farmers had no parallel in World War I, he says. Some farm operators did outside work at that time, but it was mostly teamsterning and farm work, and seldom for more than 60 days a year.

Niagara County farms were studied, and it was found that on one-half of the farms the operator or some other working member of the

family living at home holds a full-time job off the farm. On about one-third of the farms, the farm operator is now working in a factory.

Farms included in the study have been in business since 1913. For the most part, they are full-time businesses devoted to fruit growing and cash crops and include the intensive Newfane fruit-growing belt. Part-time farms and rural residences were not included.

Mr. Myers concludes: "Most of the farms are being operated, but at lower efficiency, and readied for use when factory jobs will be less attractive."

## A Letter From Hawaii

These are days for acting, and I am proud to say that every member of our staff is doing his or her part in the emergency. Quite naturally, as our whole effort for years has been directed toward the increased production of food, our workers fitted immediately into the pattern. They are doing a grand job on all the islands and have risen to the occasion in a way that is a real credit to the Extension Service. Never was it clearer that Extension is the friend of the rural people than in the past 5 weeks. The Japanese people, bewildered by many military orders, losing their radios and language newspapers, and prohibited from gathering together in groups, have depended upon the county agents in a more personal way than ever before.

Here at headquarters, we are under military control, and Specialists Gantt, Hanson, and Browne are spending all their time assisting in the work of the Food Administration. Long hours and constant blackouts create new conditions, to which we become quickly adjusted. Some nights I reach home before dark in time to inspect progress on our air-raid shelter. Last Sunday afternoon, however, I introduced Macdonald and McKenzie (FSCC representatives) to Waikiki where we relaxed in the same sun and swam in the same water that was there before December 7. It's hard to believe that this country will ever again regain its former charm. Actually to see the beginning of a war is a rather rare experience, but I have no desire to repeat it.—*H. H. Warner, in charge, Import Control Division of the Director of Food Control.*

■ THE NATIONAL 4-H FELLOWSHIPS, beginning with the 1942-43 awards, have been discontinued for the duration of the war. One of the current fellows, J. W. Pou of North Carolina, a second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps, was called for active service beginning February 19, when he entered Camp Joe T. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark. Erna Ruth Wildermuth from New Mexico, the other fellow, will continue her studies in Washington until July 1.

# A Market Builds Morale

ELIZABETH B. MELVIN, Farm Credit Administration

In making a study of farm women's cooperative markets, Mrs. Melvin has written to extension workers in every State. Returns from all but 7 show approximately 179 such markets, most of them in the South but some in every part of the country. She has selected 6 of the markets for personal study.

■ They are all early birds at the Staunton Home Demonstration Club Market, Staunton, Va. When we arrived a little after 6 a. m. at the white brick building which houses the market, cars were driving up spilling out women with baskets of eggs, bunches of flowers, and boxes of vegetables. Husbands and sons were carrying in blocks of ice for the showcases, baskets of poultry and apples, and other heavy products.

The first customer, a man with an old-fashioned money bag, arrived on the dot of 6:30 a. m. Others followed him in quick succession. One woman had a uniformed chauffeur carrying her basket. However, most of them took their own baskets to their cars across the street in the city parking lot.

Everything from bittersweet to fresh lima beans could be found on the stalls. "We've been trying to improve the fall gardens this year," Mrs. Louise Cooley, Augusta County home demonstration agent, told us. Last summer L. C. Beamer, assistant garden specialist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, spoke to the women. He suggested varieties of lima beans to plant and types of fertilizer to use on them.

One of the women, Mrs. C. A. Harris, followed his advice. On the third Saturday in October, she sold more than 8 gallons of fresh lima beans in about an hour and a half.

Fresh pork is another good seller in October. In fact, it was responsible for 2 of the 3 largest sales days in 1940. The largest sales day was, as may be expected, just before Christmas when the market has special sales on turkeys, Christmas cookies, jellies, fruit cake, and other holiday foods.

On April 19, 1941, the market had a very special sales day to celebrate its eleventh birthday anniversary. "Tables and showcases displayed in tempting array all kinds of tasty products," according to Mrs. Cooley. Dressed poultry, eggs, cottage cheese, and country butter made an attractive display in their glass cases. Lovely flowers gave the market a festive air; and at the front of the

market room in a large glass showcase was a huge birthday cake.

In the 11 years of operation, Augusta County farm women have built up a marketing organization that does an annual business of well over \$50,000. This market, the oldest and largest in the State, opened for business under a tree across from the present market building. A group of 20 women sold from card tables placed on the sidewalk. In the fall, cold weather forced them to find inside quarters, and in the 11 years of operation they have moved five times.

Each one of the 38 stalls in the market is triple inspected—once before the market opens, by the manager, Mrs. Charles Blackburn; again by Mrs. Cooley; and some time during every market day by an inspector from the city health department. The inspector also checks the members' health certificates.

Mrs. Cooley and the manager, Mrs. Blackburn, are constantly striving to improve the quantity and quality of products. They judge and grade each seller's products and score their kitchens for cleanliness and sanitation.

Many of the women specialize in certain products. Mrs. C. D. Whitesell concentrates on poultry, eggs, and butter. She sometimes sells as much as 30 pounds of butter on a market day and 25 to 35 dozen eggs.

The whole family cooperates in getting the produce ready for market, just as the family shares in the proceeds in one way or another. Letters in the home demonstration agent's office tell of improving farm homes, sending children to college, and buying machinery for use on the farm. But one of the ways in which it has helped the members most is in the association with other farm women and with customers.

"We notice the biggest change in the women themselves," says the manager, Mrs. Blackburn. "They can afford permanent waves and new clothes. It's just as if they had a new lease on life."

## Trees Protect Missouri Farm Lands

When Joe Martin went to Pineville, Mo., 4 years ago to serve as county agent for McDonald County, he immediately initiated tree planting as a phase of his extension program and was greeted with a caustic editorial in the local newspaper denouncing the idea.

The attitude of the county residents was to get rid of trees—make way for annual crops and grazing land—certainly not to plant trees. But Joe Martin knew that trees protected watersheds and that they were the only crop for the steep slopes, that the gravel deposits

covering good soil in the lowlands resulted from denuded watersheds, and that only damage resulted from burning the woods. Mr. Martin figured that by planting trees the farmers would have a greater interest in tree growth, so he set out to change the psychology of the people. In the last 4 years, he has increased his tree planting from 500 to 20,000 trees per year, and the change in attitude toward tree growth is amazing.

Last spring, some bad floods swept over portions of his county, washed out roads and bridges, and left new and larger gravel deposits on good agricultural land in the valleys. While the excitement of the floods was still fresh in everyone's mind, he conducted two tours for school children and teachers, lecturing on conservation and showing first hand the damage. He explained the part that trees and the watersheds play in the county's agricultural program. He drove home an excellent object lesson on watershed protection, and his people are seeing trees in a different light.

## 4-H Clubs in England

Donald Neville-Willing, chairman of American Seeds for British Soil, visited the New York State Fair at Syracuse last fall and became especially interested in the work of the 4-H Clubs. He writes: "After having visited the New York State Fair and realizing the splendid work of the 4-H Clubs, of which I saw a sample, I have decided that something similar should be started immediately in England. We also hope that soon correspondence will start with the young farm boys and girls of England and 4-H Club members of the United States. I personally hope, when the war is over, to be able to finance visits between the two countries of these boys and girls." Anyone interested can write to Albert Hoefer, assistant 4-H Club leader, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, New York.

## For English Children

The Senior 4-H Club members of Placer County, Calif., voted to send \$25 for the relief of farm children in England who are suffering from this war. The check was forwarded to the British Ambassador who will route it to the place where it will do the most good.

Secretary-Treasurer Eva Mae Facha in forwarding the money to Director Crocheron wrote for the club:

"We feel that to help win a war a nation must produce to its utmost. Therefore, the 4-H Clubs are stressing home gardens as their projects and that with unity, work, and patriotic devotion, we of the 4-H Clubs will try to do our part in helping England win this war."

■ **EXTENSION RESEARCH**—a page devoted to the science of extension teaching—was inaugurated by the REVIEW a year ago. Significant findings of studies relating to the organization and conduct of Extension have been briefly reported to stimulate greater use of the scientific approach in extension education.

With the Nation at war, it is necessary to reexamine every effort, old or new, public or private, to determine in each separate instance:

1. If the fundamental nature of the effort justifies continuance during the war period;
2. Whether modification of the activity would make a larger direct contribution to the war effort; or
3. If the effort should be replaced temporarily with activities of an emergency nature.

Basically, extension research makes it possible to do a more effective extension teaching job with a given personnel. Discovering ways and means of increasing or maintaining efficiency in the organization and conduct of extension education under war conditions presents a real challenge. Modification of the extension research program to reduce the emphasis on long-time studies and experiments, and to devote major attention to small, quick studies of immediate significance appears highly desirable.

During the months ahead, we must constantly evaluate the progress of the food-production and other war programs of the Extension Service. Small, quick studies made by field workers to help determine the success of an undertaking in the early stages will be welcomed for possible review on this page: If indicated readjustments in plans and procedures can be made early, desired objectives are more likely to be attained without loss of valuable time.

## Maine Surveys Rural Gardens

Of the 181 rural families visited in a recent study in Waldo County, Maine, there was little difference in the amounts of fruits and vegetables raised, canned, and stored by the families who lived on the better land and those who lived on the poorer land. Practically all the families had gardens, and although they raised and preserved more fruits and vegetables than has been shown in previous studies in other States, the amount was insufficient for the average family, from a nutritional standpoint.

On the average, the families raised at least 15 different kinds of vegetables during the year, including 10 varieties of green, leafy and yellow vegetables which were raised by a slightly higher percentage of the families on better land. A slightly higher percentage of the poorer-land families raised apples, and raised or picked small fruits such as raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, and blueberries. The families who lived on the better land supplemented their home-produced food

# EXTENSION RESEARCH

## Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

with more purchases of fruit and vegetables than did the families on poorer land.

The families doing any canning averaged 112 quarts of vegetables per family. Although 80 percent of all families grew tomatoes, only half of them canned them, and averaged only 21 quarts per family. Wild greens were eaten by three-fifths of the rural people and were canned by one-third of them. Fifty to 65 percent of the families raised cabbage and winter squash. Only half of these families stored cabbage and less than half, stored squash.

While, in general, the poorer-land families raised and preserved as large a supply of vegetables and fruit as the families on the better land, their yards and homes were more poorly equipped and kept. It is interesting to note in this connection that radios were being used in a majority of homes on both better and poorer land.

As would be expected, the families on better land had a higher estimated cash income for family living, they had more acres of cropland, many more of them lived on improved roads, more of them had automobiles, and slightly more of the homemakers drove automobiles. Participation in Home-Economics Extension and Effectiveness of the Program; A Study of 181 Rural Families in Waldo County, Maine, by Estelle Nason, Maine Extension Service, and Gladys Gallup, Federal Extension Service. Maine Extension Service Publication, 1942.

## What Attitude Do Rural Youth Have Toward Their Jobs?

Of 652 employed young men, 18 to 27 years of age, living in rural parts of Ross County, Ohio, 78 were farm operators, 101 were helping with farm work at home, 118 were working as farm laborers away from home, and 355 were engaged in nonagricultural occupations. The opinions which the young men had of their jobs were as follows:

Percentage considering their jobs as "dead-end" were:

- 4 percent of the farm operators
- 11 percent of those helping on home farm
- 58 percent of farm laborers working out for wages
- 25 percent of those engaged in nonagricultural occupations.

Percentage who felt their jobs offered only limited opportunities were:

- 58 percent of the farm operators
- 75 percent of those helping on the home farm
- 25 percent of the farm laborers working out for wages
- 49 percent engaged in nonagricultural occupations.

Percentage who felt their jobs offered great opportunities were:

- 29 percent of the farm operators
- 2 percent of those helping on the home farm
- 3 percent of the farm laborers working out for wages
- 16 percent of those in nonagricultural occupations.

In each group, from 9 to 14 percent did not express their opinion in regard to the opportunity offered by their job.—The Rural Youth of Ross County, Ohio—Part III, Their Employment and Occupations. Mimeo. Bul. 142, Ohio Extension Service. (Parts I and II, Mimeo. Bul. Nos. 140 and 141, deal with Their Education and Training; and Their Home, Family, and Community Life.)

## What Gets Farmers Out to Meetings?

Circular letters and post cards sent out by county extension agents, and notices in daily and weekly newspapers were most instrumental in bringing Hoosiers to extension meetings, according to a survey of 2,892 Indiana farm people attending 71 winter meetings in 1940-41. On special "record of attendance" cards the farmers reported how they had been informed of these meetings or "schools" conducted by the poultry, agronomy, agricultural engineering, and farm management specialists. More than half of the farmers said they learned of the meetings through circular letters sent by county agents. A third or more said they were informed by the daily newspapers or by post cards from the county agent. Nearly 22 percent reported reading notices of the meetings in their weekly newspapers.

The more news stories used in publicizing meetings, the greater the attendance. Likewise, attendance increased where a variety of circular letters or post cards were used, or where mailing lists were larger. Where county agents had used four or more newspaper stories, three or more different circular letters or post cards, mailing lists of 600 or more names, and had sent out no less than 1,400 copies of circular material, attendance, averaged 114 persons. On the contrary, where not more than two newspaper stories were used, where only one circular letter or post card was written, where there were less than 300 names on the mailing list, and where an average of only 256 pieces of mail were sent out, attendance averaged only 35 people.

Study of Attendance at Extension Schools, 1940-1941, L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service, and others. Purdue Univ. Pub., Extension Studies, Cir. 5, 1941.



# Translating Promise into Production

H. L. HILDWEIN, Assistant Director, New Mexico

■ When 92 percent of the farmers and ranchers of New Mexico enrolled in the Food for Freedom Program, they were not merely signing a scrap of paper. On the contrary, they were enrolling in a program of patriotic production for our greatest national emergency.

And that program is definitely under way—supported by a united front composed of producers, planning committees, and war boards. Representatives of all agencies dealing with agriculture have cooperated in educational activities designed to inform the public as to the need of the Food for Freedom Program. The 92-percent sign-up indicates the effectiveness of this educational work.

But a 92-percent sign-up is only a promise. Before it becomes effective, this promise must be transformed into production; and as producers began thinking about that transformation, they began to ask questions—questions about feeding of livestock and poultry, of expansion in numbers, of housing problems—questions that prompted one county war board chairman to say: "The Food for Freedom Program in 1942 is not a program in which you are asked for an increase in numbers, except in the case of home gardens. With livestock and poultry, it means doing better with what we have. That means better feeding and better housing, and we are going to call on the Extension Service for a lot of help with these problems."

In response to this and similar requests, extension agents in the main dairy and poultry-producing area of the State outlined a series of county-wide meetings utilizing subject-matter extension specialists in dairying, poultry, nutrition, home gardens, and livestock. The plan was presented to county war boards and county planning committees who not only endorsed it but began working out details of organization and advertising.

Meetings were to be called Food for Freedom rallies; and cooperation of chambers of commerce, schools, and community groups was solicited. In Curry and Roosevelt Counties, the chamber of commerce and business firms gave a free dinner to farmers. In Harding County, a rancher donated a beef for a noontime barbecue. In Union County, women's extension clubs sponsored a covered-dish luncheon. In Quay County, a noontime luncheon featured essential foods, and the people came—came to discuss the how of getting more eggs, more milk, more pork, and more home gardens. In Roosevelt County, the courthouse was filled to overflowing, and the meeting had to adjourn to more commodious quarters. In Harding County, a crowd estimated at more than 1,000 people partook of the barbecue and listened

to the program. Local people were participants at all places. In Harding County, the high-school band and in Quay County representatives of women's extension groups and older 4-H Club members appeared on the program.

Speakers included Albert K. Mitchell in Harding County and Raymond Huff, superintendent of schools in Union County, Director A. B. Fite who served in the joint capacity of director of extension and vice chairman of the State War Board, Dr. H. L. Kent of Texas Technological Institute, and subject-matter specialists from the State Extension Service.

In the majority of places, the meeting divided into groups after lunch for group discussions led by extension subject-matter specialists in the various fields.

A total of more than 2,000 people attended the 5 days' meetings, but that is only a starter in the educational program, according to county extension agents. Community educational meetings have already been scheduled in which the assistance of vocational agriculture teachers will be utilized. As an incentive to home-garden production, teachers in vocational agriculture are carrying the construction of hotbeds as a class project. Adapted varieties of tomatoes, cabbage, and other garden crops will be planted and the plants made available at cost to the people of the communities.

Other counties are setting up intensive organization to meet the Food for Freedom goals—through community victory councils that are being established down in the communities. Members of these councils will serve in an advisory capacity, assisting their neighbors with their problems of production. In one county, 52 victory councilmen selected jointly by the county planning committee and the county war board met recently with extension specialists to discuss problems in dairy and poultry production, and all agreed to carry the information back to their communities. In another county, a councilman will be appointed to assist each 10 families with their production problems.

It is anticipated that intensive organization will be carried out in other counties as rapidly as possible. Victory councilmen recommended jointly by county war boards and county planning committees will be appointed by the State War Board to assist in an advisory and service capacity. These councilmen will receive a special folder of instructions and will be given special training in production problems. During Nutrition and Plant for Victory Week, it is contemplated that a special certificate of appointment signed by the chairman and vice chairman of the USDA War Board will be issued to the

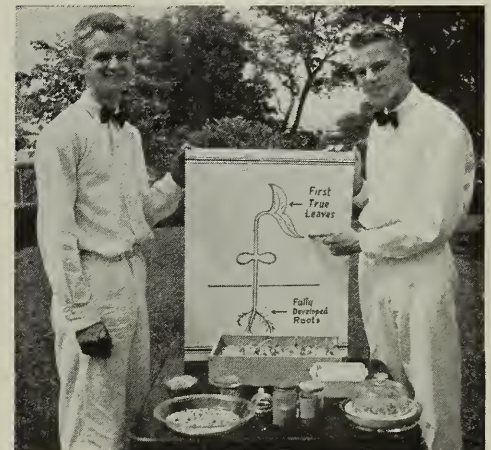
councilmen who have agreed to serve in such capacity.

New Mexico farmers and ranchers agree with Secretary Wickard's statement that food will win the war and write the peace, and they expect to have a hand in the winning and the writing.

## Brothers and Sisters Win

Cooperation begins at home, so they tell us. That must be true because out of nine teams competing in the Massachusetts 4-H demonstration contests this summer four were brother-and-sister combinations, and three out of the four won first place in the State contests and the right to represent Massachusetts at the national contests.

These are John and Francis Stavaski of Cheshire, demonstrating seed germination in the vegetable contest; Merrill and James Shepard of Alford, demonstrating production of quality milk in the dairy-consumption contest; and Beatrice and Ruth Brayton of North Dartmouth, demonstrating How Do You Use Your Quart of Milk? The fourth family combination was Edward and Ernest Jensen of Granville who demonstrated the preparation and display of vegetables on a roadside stand.



John and Francis Stavaski, Massachusetts brothers who put on an excellent demonstration.

■ To help Illinois farmers make the best use of their midwinter repair time, a corps of about 100 repair men—vocational agriculture teachers—attended a 3-day short course in machinery maintenance and repair at the College of Agriculture, January 15 to 17. These teachers, together with agricultural engineers of the agricultural engineering department, county agents, and county war boards, held machinery-maintenance-and-repair schools throughout the State.

Nine of the vocational agriculture teachers, because of their previous experience and training in farm machines, acted as instructors, with agricultural engineers of the college assisting.

## Building a Lunchroom

A school lunchroom—providing hot school lunches for all, free for those who can't pay—has been built at the Balkan school in Bell County, Ky.

The homemakers' club had had "better nutrition for all" as a major study program for a year or more. The members wanted to reach the whole community, and also felt that a hot lunch was needed at noon for the school children. A women's committee decided that a separate building was needed for the lunchroom. By invitation of the miners, the home agent and her club members attended a session at Union Hall one night, speaking on "better food for health and defense." A pamphlet, *Eat Home-Grown Food for Health and Economy* was given to everyone present. It was pointed out that every child should get one-third of his daily food requirement at noon, which was difficult to do with a cold, packed lunch. It would cost no more in the long run to pay 10 to 15 cents for a hot, adequate lunch, and children who couldn't pay should be served free. The men were asked to consider the matter and report later.

At their next meeting, without prodding, they voluntarily voted a cut of \$1 or more from their pay to provide for the lunchroom. A total of \$254 was thus raised.

The company was able to get the lumber at low cost; the men worked and supervised the building of the lunchroom, and the homemakers provided the equipment.

This really is democracy at work for the benefit of the whole group in the community.—*Sunshine Colley, home demonstration agent, Bell County, Ky.*

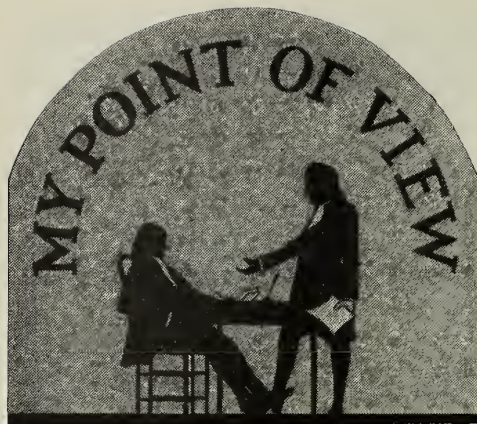
## Informing Public Opinion

"If we can but know where we are and whither we are tending, we can better judge what to do and how to do it." These were the words of Abraham Lincoln at the Republican State Convention in Springfield, Ill., June 15, 1858. Today, as then, we are confronted with grave problems calling for unity of purpose.

Words are poor substitutes for experiences in shaping the thoughts and actions of people. One could scarcely envision a more difficult task than that of broadening the horizons of people in a somewhat sheltered midwestern community to encompass the vastly complicated world economic and social crisis now upon us.

People generally respond to their own experiences and to concepts held by the people with whom they associate most closely. What is needed is a mechanism whereby the experiences, problems, and relationships between groups may be shared in understanding as a guide to united action.

The Clinton County Agricultural War Board early recognized that its problem presented no exception to the need for informed public



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

opinion. At their first meeting, the Farm Defense Board decided that no single group or agency could alone effectively challenge the specialized groups of the community to join effort in pursuit of the facts regarding the war program. The board, therefore, invited the Clinton County Correlating Council to assume major responsibility for broadening the public understanding of the Food for Freedom Program, as announced by Secretary Wickard. This council, organized in the fall of 1940, comprises the leaders of more than 30 county-wide organizations and public agencies vitally concerned with the agricultural life of the county.

The council sponsored a county-wide conference of 125 local community leaders as the next step in expanding information and consideration of the defense program. Widespread newspaper publicity and circular letters from the War Board helped to carry information about the war program to farmers.

With the aid and influence of these local leaders, the council is now offering guidance and assistance to local communities in sponsoring local defense institutes of three more sessions whereby it is hoped to reach a majority of the rural and village people with a face-to-face consideration of the important phases of the farm defense program.

The preliminary food-production survey indicated that more than 90 percent of Clinton County's farm operators gave the requested information freely as the committeemen visited individual farms. A summary of this information shows that this county, already ranking among the four leading hog-producing counties in Ohio, intends to increase pork production by 23 percent in 1942. This will doubtless be the largest contribution from Clinton County to the Food for Freedom Program. Further intentions are to

increase milk production by 10 percent and egg production by about 14 percent. Most spectacular increase is indicated in the intended acreage of soybeans for harvest as grain in which the increase is recorded as 108 percent of the 1941 acreage.

Achieving these goals certainly does not present an entirely new problem; neither does it call for an isolated plan of procedure. The quality and effectiveness of extension work in the past, as well as the present, will go a long way to determine the success of the farm defense effort. The most important jobs and the strongest functional techniques must be given priority in Extension.

Supported by informed public opinion, every agency available will be expected to contribute its maximum effort to help farmers achieve the food-production goals.

Typical of the effort of the Extension Service was a special tour for Clinton County hog and beef-cattle producers of the farms of successful stockmen to study efficient use of farm buildings and feeding equipment. After lunch, a special session for discussion of improved methods in swine feeding and management gave the producers a chance to talk over what they had seen. Mimeographed circulars including formulas for adapted rations and home-mixed protein supplements with comparative current costs were distributed to the entire group. Following the discussion, led by Howard Davison, swine specialist, the group visited two of the most successful swine farms in the county to see first hand the application of the practices recommended.

It did not take long for the 125 stockmen on the tour to catch the relationship of rotation pastures, sanitation, water supply, housing, and correct feeding methods.

Nothing is stronger and no method is quicker than the use of informed and successful people to influence other people whether it be in the production of food for freedom, agricultural adjustment, or the growing of roses. Clinton County plans to give expression to the coordinated effort of all groups in promoting the cause of food for defense and freedom.—*Walter L. Bluck, county agricultural agent, Clinton County, Ohio.*

■ In order to let the older school boys help with the thinning of sugar beets this spring, in view of the labor shortage, the District No. 3 School Board of Fort Morgan, Colo., has decided to hold school on Saturday for the next several weeks. This will permit boys to finish the term that much earlier.

■ One hundred and fifty fruit trees were ordered cooperatively and set out early in the year by the home demonstration club women of Hillsborough County, Fla., reports Allie Lee Rush, home demonstration agent.

**Better Farm Living in South Carolina**

Fifty-five hundred South Carolina farm families received public recognition on February 7 for "furthering the cause of better farm living in South Carolina by producing on the farm and conserving for home use at least 75 percent of their food and feed requirements" in 1941.

Of this number, 4,500 received certificates for qualifying in 1941 for the first time; and 1,000 who first qualified in 1940 received seals to be attached to certificates given them last year.

For presenting the certificates and seals, meetings were held at all county seats. A 15-minute radio broadcast from Columbia opened the program of each county meeting.

**Negro Ministers Help**

The Negro Rural Ministers' Study Group of Tuscaloosa County, Ala., meeting recently in the office of the Negro county agent, organized a campaign for greater food production in the county.

These ministers are of invaluable assistance

**ON THE CALENDAR**

- Association for Childhood Education, Buffalo, N. Y., April 6-11.
- American Institute of Nutrition, Boston, Mass., April 7-11.
- American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, New Orleans, La., April 15-18.
- National Congress of Parents and Teachers, San Antonio, Tex., first week of May.
- 4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, May 2.
- American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., May 1-2.
- Eighth Pan-American Child Congress, Washington, D. C., May 2-9.
- National House and Garden Exposition, Chicago, Ill., May 2-10.
- Home Demonstration Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Iowa Extension Service, May 6.
- American Home Economics Association, Boston, Mass., June 21-25.
- American Society Agricultural Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., June 22-25.
- American Dairy Science Association, East Lansing, Mich., June 23-25.
- National Editorial Association, Quebec, P. Q., June 23-25.
- National Education Association of United States, Denver, Colo., June 28-July 2.

to the extension agents in stimulating their church members to action at a time when it is needed most.

Beginning with the Tuscaloosa Farmers' Conference at the County Training School in January, these ministers assisted the extension agents in a series of educational and inspirational meetings held in the many centrally located churches in the different communities.

A monthly letter from the county agent to the ministers keeps them informed as to the program of most interest to the people of the county at a given time.

**Planning Benefits Colorado County**

Five hundred rural families in Washington County, Colo., have benefited by the activities of the county and community agricultural planning committee during the past year, estimates Charles Giles, Jr., county extension agent.

By careful planning in every community that took part in the agricultural planning work, the highway needs of each area and the entire county were mapped and studied in detail. The road needs were then presented to the county commissioners. As a result, the road program was much more satisfactory from the standpoint of the taxpayer, road user, and commissioners.

Hot lunches are being served to about 500 school children in 55 schools in the county as the result of the activity of planning committees of farm men and women, assisted by other agencies. About 750 people in the Lindon community are now enjoying a fine community hall and gymnasium for young people, which was recently completed, as a result of action by a subcommittee of the Lindon agricultural planning group.

It is also conservatively estimated that \$25,000 worth of cattle and sheep have been saved through the efforts of planning committees to reduce livestock losses caused by poisonous weeds.

**4-H Beef Club**

4-H Club members in Harney County, in the heart of the Oregon range area, have found a way to carry on beef club projects where it is not practical to feed out baby beeves as is done in most parts of the State. A group of club members at Denio held a sale at which eight yearling Hereford bulls grown by the members were sold for \$1,511, or an average of \$188.87 per head.

Under the leadership of County Agent Art Sawyer the group of boys and girls made a tour of eastern Oregon a year ago, at which time they selected and purchased purebred Hereford bull calves for their project. These calves were then cared for with the idea of making them well adapted for use on Harney County ranges.

■ G. V. CUNNINGHAM, for 32 years leader in Georgia 4-H Club activities, retired February 1. Mr. Cunningham, a native of Florida, was graduated from the State Normal School at the University of Georgia, established an industrial school in Lowndes County, and taught in the A. and M. School in Americus before being employed by the Office of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work as farm demonstration agent for Sumter County in 1909. In 1912 he became district 4-H Club agent and in 1921 was appointed State leader of Georgia 4-H Clubs. During his years of service to rural young people, 4-H Clubs in the State have grown to a membership of 84,000 boys and girls. His devotion and untiring efforts have made an important contribution to the 4-H Club movement.

W. A. Sutton, Jr., for the past 3 years assistant State 4-H leader in Georgia, succeeds Mr. Cunningham as State leader. Mr. Sutton is a native of Emanuel County and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1927. He was employed as assistant county agent in Fulton and county agent in Twiggs and Irwin Counties before joining the State staff in 1939 as assistant 4-H Club leader. L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., assistant extension forester and formerly county agent, fills the post vacated by Mr. Sutton.

■ One hundred and twenty-seven Illinois farmers who have kept farm accounts in cooperation with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for 10 or more years were honored on February 5 during annual farm and home week at the college.

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# PROTECT THE CHILDREN

*Be Wise—Immunize*

In his Child Health Day Proclamation President Roosevelt says:

"I call upon the people in each of our communities to contribute to the conservation of child health and the reduction of illness among children by exerting every effort to the end that before May Day—Child Health Day, children over 9 months of age be immunized against diphtheria and smallpox, the two diseases for which we have the surest means of prevention."



In view of the total war effort in which the Nation is engaged, every effort should be made by counties and communities to meet a 100-percent immunization goal.

Write to the Children's Bureau, Labor Department, Washington, D. C., for the Defense of Children Series: "Children Bear the Promise of a Better World"

1. What Are We Doing To Defend Them?
2. Are We Safeguarding Those Whose Mothers Work?
3. Are They Getting the Right Start in Life?
4. Have They the Protection of Proper Food?
5. Are We Defending Their Right to Health?
6. Their Defense Is the Security They Find at Home.
7. Their Education Is Democracy's Strength.
8. Through Play They Learn What Freedom Means.
9. Our Nation Does Not Need Their Toil.
10. Are We Helping Those With Special Needs?
11. Protect Them From Harmful Community Influences.

Write to the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., for the following publications:

- The Control of Communicable Diseases. Reprint No. 1697.  
The Communicable Diseases. Misc. Pub. 30.  
Diphtheria—Its Prevention and Control. Supplement No. 156.  
Questions and Answers on Smallpox and Vaccination. Reprint No. 1137.  
Scarlet Fever—Its Prevention and Control. Reprint No. 1202.  
Measles. Supplement No. 148.  
Common Colds. Supplement No. 135.  
Getting Well. Some Things Worth Knowing About Tuberculosis. Misc. Pub. 28.  
Tuberculosis—Its Nature and Prevention. Misc. Pub. 27.  
Good Teeth. Supplement No. 149.  
Personal Hygiene. Supplement No. 137.  
What Every Person Should Know About Milk. Supplement No. 150.  
Until the Doctor Comes. Misc. Pub. 21.