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Keeping Oregon green

■ A campaign of public information and public sentiment is for the second year proving one of the most effective methods for

fighting the forest-fire menace in Oregon, the number one timber-producing State of the Nation.

The Extension Service has cooperated with this campaign from the start. This year it is even more closely connected because R. C. Kuehner, 4-H Club agent of Lane County, has been temporarily assigned as executive secretary to lead the movement for the forest interests. He is in charge of a volunteer army of vigilant citizens banded together under the name of "Keep Oregon Green" association.

Its purpose is the prevention of man-caused fires, which bring destructive losses not only in forests but to farms and fields as well. The principal weapon used against the common enemy, fire, is public education by means of the spoken word, the press, radio, exhibits, posters, bulletins, and direct mail.

The Keep Oregon Green Association was organized at the call of Gov. Charles A. Sprague in the spring of 1941. It was and is financed largely by the forest industry, the banks, and the railroads, although it is backed by the loyal support of public-spirited citizens.

Last year, field men hired on a short-time basis obtained the cooperation of service clubs and other groups in sponsoring fire-prevention meetings. Regular news releases issued through the office of the State forester, together with independently written copy, had resulted in more than 12,000 column inches of space by the end of the fire season. Radio speeches and public addresses, as well as advertising, posters, bulletins and fair exhibits, kept the campaign constantly before the public.

When fall rains came in September last year, it was evident that Oregon had indeed been kept green. Man-caused forest fires were reduced from a 20-year annual average of 1,300 to a record low of 492. From a fire-prevention standpoint, the program was certainly successful.

This year, with the personalized slogan, "It's up to you in '42," the executive committee named a chairman in each of the State's 18 counties where farms and forests met. This chairman in turn named a county committee.

As a means of enlisting Oregon's boys and girls in the protection of fields, farms, and forests from fire, the Oregon Green Guard was organized. This was designed as an activity for 4-H Clubbers, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other youth organizations or individuals. Each green guard, upon taking a fire-prevention pledge, was to receive a badge, a membership card, and a fire manual.

This plan was heartily endorsed by H. C. Seymour, 4-H Club leader and chairman of the Governor's committee on youth war activities. He gave the movement official recognition when he placed the activity on the program of the annual 4-H summer school held at Oregon State College.

A dramatic occasion in the session came when the 2,000 boys and girls were "sworn in" as members of the Green Guard at one of the assembly meetings. They saluted the State flag and pledged themselves to "protect the heritage of my State, her farms, her fields, her forests." With their motto, "Keep Oregon Green," their creed was "Think protection, talk protection, and practice protection against fire."

In Benton County, according to County Agent S. A. Jackson, 25 teams of 350 4-H Club members are checking fire hazards around farm buildings and on the farm; checking the amount of fire equipment available for building, field, and brush fires; providing place for storage of equipment; eliminating such fire hazards as weeds around buildings; digging fire trails; cleaning out chimneys, and removing trash piles. The size of the teams ranges from 5 to 25 members with an older boy or girl acting as captain. Being fairly well scattered over the county the teams are giving a thorough coverage of all rural areas.

The campaign in 1942 was aided by a continuation of late spring rains, which gave plenty of time for widespread organization but, at the same time, delayed the opportunity for the Green Guard to get in much defi-

nite action. They were ready, however, with the opening of the really dry season and made a valuable contribution to the entire campaign.

Meanwhile, the adult interest in the Keep Oregon Green campaign reached a new high this year through the working of the county chairman system. Use of Extension Service methods served to show the public that Oregon's fire problem is the problem of every individual and that "fires which do not start need not be fought."

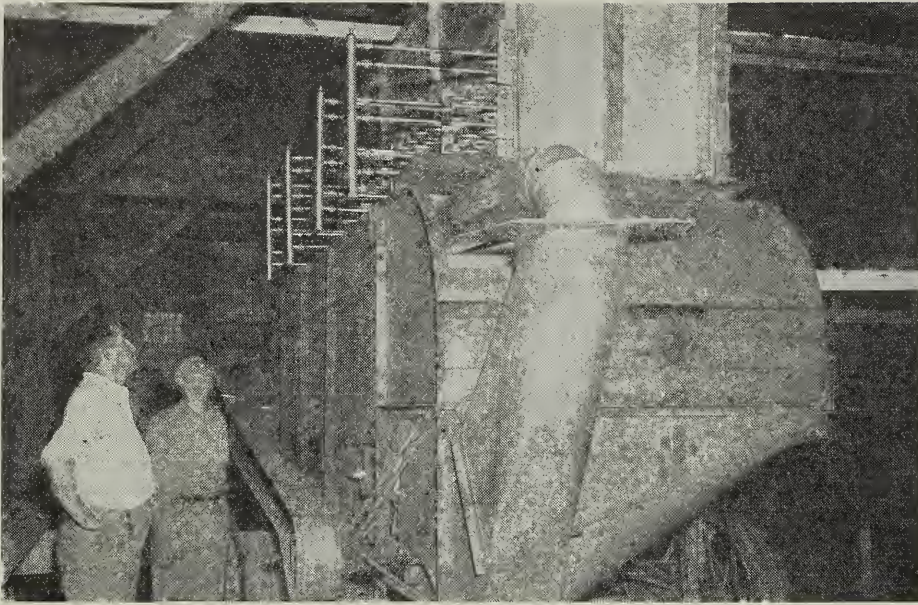
At the close of the summer school, this 4-H army of Green Guards took steps to carry out their fire-prevention pledge. Fire-prevention squads were organized under definite leaders; homes were checked and made more safe against fire, and then other boys and girls in the various communities were enlisted in the constant watch to prevent fire.

By July 1, some 4,500 Oregon boys and girls of the teen age had volunteered. These rural youths, and particularly those who are organized in 4-H Clubs, have proved most active in watching for fires and reporting to the farmer chiefs of rural fire-fighting units which have been organized throughout the State by the Extension Service. The Green Guards also report any forest fires that are observed, as farms and forests are so intermingled in many parts of the State that danger to one means danger to both.

Spotlight rural fire hazards

Fire Prevention Week has been proclaimed by President Roosevelt for the week of October 4. The proclamation reads "Nothing less than the united vigilance and effort of all the people will suffice to break the grip of this menace."

The educational responsibility in rural areas rests with extension workers who will not be found wanting in transmitting to rural people this call of the President: "I earnestly request the people of the country to give special heed to the importance of taking active measures during that week, and throughout the year, to conserve our human and material resources from the destructive toll of fire."



County Agent McVean and local builder Baldwin survey the completed drier.

Rain or shine—wheat goes to market

Wheat in Kent County, Md., is saved for future war needs. A drier which may prove useful in all humid climates where wheat is combined is tried out. Necessity, plus the foresight and hard work of County Agent J. D. McVean, does the job.

With the children of Greece and Spain dying of starvation and the United Nations increasingly dependent upon the United States for food, it seemed criminal to let any wheat spoil or go to waste for any reason whatsoever, and yet the wheat situation in Kent County on the eastern shore of Maryland looked bad.

Not that there was anything wrong with the wheat itself, for the fields were ripening into a better than usual crop. It looked like a good half million bushels of the golden grain. But as harvest time grew steadily nearer, it became increasingly clear to "Mr. Mac," the county agent, that the usual outlets for Kent wheat would not be available.

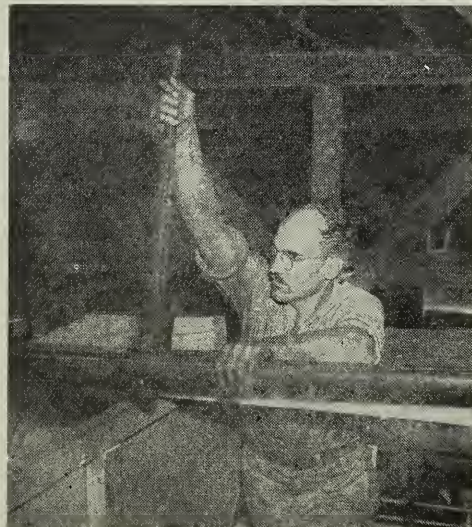
A survey of the commercial storage space showed that it was already three-quarters full. The elevators in Baltimore and Philadelphia together offered storage for less than 2 million bushels, and Kent County alone had about a half million bushels to offer. There was no farmer-loan-storage plan to use what little storage there was. It looked as if wheat would have to be stored on the farm; but this, too, offered problems. Bins and granaries were scarce on Kent County farms, for wheat, in the past, could always be shipped direct to the Baltimore elevators; and yet this good wheat must be saved for victory.

Even if enough bins and granaries could be provided, the wheat wouldn't keep without ar-

tificial drying. The air is just naturally damp in Kent. Even in good harvest weather it is hard to get wheat into storage with low enough moisture content (14.5 percent or less) to get a Government loan. In fact, about 75 percent of Kent wheat was always dried by the terminal elevators before storing.

The trend of the times toward the use of combines instead of threshing machines made the situation worse. The number of combines had more than doubled in the last 2 years. With farm boys serving their country at the ends of the earth, a big munition factory recently established at the county seat employing 1,000 people, threshing crews couldn't be recruited; nor, indeed, was there anyone to

Engineer Burkhardt worked early and late.



shock the wheat in the fields or feed the big threshing crew in the farm kitchens. Threshing machines were on the way out; and, in their place, 100 combines served more than 575 wheat farms. A combine is an expensive piece of equipment and must be kept busy during harvest "to make wages." As a consequence, much wheat is harvested "tough" or damp.

All of these things worried Mr. Mac. He persuaded a local dealer to bring in some metal storage bins. A special 10-ton truck went west to Mansfield, Ohio, and brought back 18 or 20 metal bins. He talked over the drying problem with the engineers at the University of Maryland. He looked over a portable drying outfit, worked out by an experiment station engineer, George J. Burkhardt, using a new and revolutionary drying principle, and successfully operated at the experiment station for several years. Mr. Burkhardt offered to lend the drier, but Mr. Mac knew that it wouldn't handle enough wheat to solve Kent problems. However, it gave him an idea. He thought of George Baldwin, a public-spirited mechanical genius of the town who had worked on farm equipment for years. Baldwin was willing to try to build such a drier large enough to handle some of the wheat, but he needed capital.

Two banks rejected the loan. The Farm Security Administration was interested, but it would take too long to get a loan through. Mr. Mac took the phone in hand and got the ear of the Production Credit Association and next day drove his car to Denton to fetch the check to help finance a local wheat drier.

He found a location in an old basket factory on the shores of the Chester River. It had stood idle for 20 years but still was in good enough repair to house the drier. Baldwin bought a threshing machine unused for lack of power and lack of demand for threshing service. This furnished a ready source of belts, elevators, fans and shafts. Engineer Burkhardt came down to Chestertown in person, bringing his blueprints. They went into a huddle, Burkhardt sketching important parts of the machine and making patterns so that the mechanics would not go astray. He worked with them until the work was well under way.

The old basket factory once again hummed with activity—the sound of hammer and saw and the clink of wrenches on metal filled the busy daylight hours. The question of priorities once loomed on the horizon; but Mr. Mac went to work, and soon clearance for the necessary metal for radiators was obtained. A boiler was bought from a closed-down cannery. Wooden hoppers were built to distribute the grain evenly in thin layers down through the hot-water radiators. The fans, salvaged from the old thresher, drove unheated air up through the wheat to remove the moisture-laden air. The principle of the Burkhardt drier is the result of years of study on wheat drying.

Mr. Mac utilized all his avenues of reaching Kent County farmers, including circular let-

ters, office visits, farm visits, committee meetings, and such, to call the attention of the wheat farmers to the facts of storage capacity and to the need for drying if the wheat were to be kept on the farm.

The farmers listened and saw the advantage of a local drier, not only this year but as insurance in other years. During the first few

weeks, 1,000 bushels were dried and calls for service were being received from nearby counties. Much of the wheat is finding its way into commercial storage but the drier is proving its worth in making part of the crop safe to store on the farm and in drying the wheat so that it is acceptable to local buyers.—CLARA L. BAILEY, associate editor.

Texas Victory Council functions on four wartime activities

D. F. EATON, County Agent, Wise County, Texas

■ During the month of May, we set up here in Wise County a Victory Agricultural Council.

In order to set up this council the Wise County land use planning committee called in its members and other agricultural leaders from over the county. This meeting was attended by some 45 individuals, men and women.

This group then divided the county into 18 community centers and suggested 2 leaders for each of these centers, a man and a woman. Then, surrounding each of these centers, 113 neighborhood groups were set up, each with 2 neighborhood leaders, a man and a woman.

Immediately following this meeting, the personnel of the Extension Service, assisted by representatives from the Vocational Teachers Service and other Federal agencies, contacted these community and neighborhood leaders and made up a list of the group of farmers near each neighborhood leader. This leader assumed the responsibility of keeping this group informed on important emergency information.

Thus we completed a human chain from the U. S. Department of Agriculture through the State, county, community, and neighborhood directly down to the individual rural home.

This completed and the organization set up, the next question was, "Would it work?" So, at the suggestion of agricultural leaders, we set about getting it to function. At the request of the Wise County War Board, it was suggested that a labor census be taken to determine the labor needs of the county and the available labor supply. This was one of our first tasks.

The second thing requiring action was a rat-killing campaign, which was requested by the Public Health authorities; so it was decided to handle this campaign through this organization also.

The third thing of an emergency nature was the moving of scrap iron, rubber, and other junk to the centers. This was also handled through the organization.

The fourth and last problem was an effort

to stimulate planting sorghum for making sirup and to check up on the number of sirup mills in the county.

In order to get all this done, we decided it would be well to hold a leadership training school in each of these 18 centers. A schedule of meetings was made out, and the community and neighborhood leaders were called together by the community leaders themselves in the respective community centers.

These meetings were well attended, and we have never seen a more enthusiastic or willing group than these leaders. There were 15 meetings with an attendance of 172 persons.

The labor survey has been completed, and the reports from a majority of the farmers of the county have been tabulated and analyzed. This report gives definite information as to the labor needs and supply.

The rat campaign resulted in applications from approximately 650 homes, and a total of 700 pounds of poison bait was mixed and distributed. The Fish and Wildlife Service, under the Department of the Interior, supervised the purchasing of material and the mixing and distribution of the poison bait. The county commissioners distributed the poison bait to the 16 bait-distributing stations.

The neighborhood and community leaders were successful in arranging for the delivery of 120,000 pounds of scrap rubber.

One other use that is being made of these leaders is the obtaining and distribution of some pure small-grain seed. As the green bug completely ruined our small grain crop, all farmers in the county have had to start from scratch for next year's planting seed.

So we have arranged to get wheat, oats, and barley seed direct from the State certified growers and distribute the seed to the farmers themselves. All this seed was inspected in the field by the superintendent of the Denton Experiment Station for purity, absence of noxious weed seed, and freedom from smut and other diseases. Already 8,000 bushels of seed oats have been delivered to the farmers.

So there is no question about the practicability of our Wise County Victory Agricultural Council. It really functions as a war emergency proposition.

Wartime Extension Training

Extension's wartime responsibility was the keynote of the 1942 summer schools arranged for extension workers at Colorado and Washington State Colleges. Despite the uncertainty of planning 3-week leave periods in advance, 65 men and women agents from 12 States were able to enroll.

Attending Colorado's sixth annual extension school were 42 agents from 9 States. Courses of particular value in connection with war problems were studied, including extension organization and emergency program development, given by Karl Knaus of the Federal Extension Service. Special features were afternoon discussion sessions for the entire student group and evening lectures by the summer school staff.

Washington State summer school, organized on a workshop basis, had an enrollment of 23 extension workers from 3 States. Time-ly courses in extension methods, and county extension administration, involving adjustments in organization and program planning to meet war requirements were given by Gladys Gallup and Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension Service staff. Nutrition courses relating to food and nutrition in the defense program and food preservation were also offered.

Stepping Up Food Production

Tennessee has a record enrollment of 77,000 4-H boys and girls, who are working hard to produce more food for victory. Vegetables of every variety are being raised in the 26,157 4-H Club gardens. Nearly 41,000 boys are working to produce better crops and livestock. More than 36,000 girls are skillfully carrying on their poultry, gardening, canning, and homemaking activities.

The greatest increases have shown up in poultry work with this year's membership of 24,027 boys and girls, nearly 10,000 more than the previous year. More than a million chicks of the best strains were placed with poultry club members in the spring.

Some 3,900 local voluntary neighborhood leaders are playing an important part in the 4-H Victory program. These leaders are aiding the club members in collecting rubber and scrap metal, buying war stamps and bonds, in the production of food for home use and marketing, and in citizenship training.

■ Wisconsin 4-H Club members involving approximately 5,000 farm families in 17 counties have been taking part in a fire-prevention campaign. The club members participating are required to inspect their home buildings or some neighbor's buildings, search for fire hazards, call the farmer's attention to them, and help to remove the hazards if the owner is willing. Last year some club members inspected farm buildings on 10 or more farms.

Labor aids in crop crisis

Railway shopmen and WPA workers save crops in Pettis County, Mo., when shown the emergency by County Agent J. U. Morris

The oats crop stands safely in shock in Pettis County, Mo., thanks in large measure to the help of railroad shop workers of Sedalia and men of the Works Progress Administration in the county.

Following 15 consecutive days of rainfall and a longer period of wet fields, Pettis County farmers on June 26 faced a triple crop emergency. Oats were ready to cut, hay should go into stack or barn, and corn badly needed plowing, some of it being knee-high without having been plowed more than once.

Realizing this situation, the labor subcommittee of the county rural planning committee went into action. This subcommittee, headed by a farmer, Roy Taylor, includes a dozen other farmers and representatives of Federal and State agencies. They saw that there was practically no spare labor available in Sedalia and very little in the county. So the committee selected County Agent J. U. Morris, with Edward Heffernan and Bruce C. Claycomb, to contact the biggest user of labor in the vicinity, the Missouri Pacific Locomotive and Car Shops, which regularly employ 950 men.

The superintendent of the shops, G. T. Calender, presented the labor shortage situation to these men and asked them to volunteer for farm work after their regular work hours. The men signed up for such work 100 percent, and their names and telephone numbers were printed in the local newspaper so that farmers could contact them directly.

From that time until Friday, July 10, some 400 men had gone out to aid in the farm work, and they spent more than 1,500 hours in the harvest fields.

The labor committee also received help from James I. Collins, county superintendent of the Work Projects Administration, whose dwindling rolls still contained the names of 60 men.

Mr. Collins ordered all rock-quarry and road work stopped as long as there was such a demand for farm labor, and he and his men immediately started to organize work groups. Since June 26, not less than 25—and sometimes as many as 60—of these men have aided farmers in their work. They and the men from the railway shops disregarded the July 4 holiday and Sundays if their services were wanted.

On the farm of Fred Nusum, 6 shop workers came out after work about 6 o'clock one evening, and 8 came out the following evening to shock 25 acres of oats. He estimated that these men saved him 3 days of labor, and he used this time to put up hay and to cultivate corn which had been plowed once before but was almost too tall to plow again.

Mrs. H. R. Boulding, who lives about 25 miles from Sedalia and who farms with the

help of a young son and a hired man, also is grateful to these shop workers. One evening, 10 men came out to help in harvesting her oats, and the following day 15 others reported. They helped 45 acres of oats.

Herman Brandt, of Sweet Springs, was in a critical spot with his farm labor because of the weather situation. He asked for help, and 10 men from the railway shops showed up that evening at 6:30; and by 9:15 that night they had practically finished shocking 30 acres of oats—a total, probably, of 1,600 bushels of essential feed.

Emmett Bohon, of near Sedalia, was greatly relieved one morning when 11 shop workers, off the night shift but a short time, came to his farm at 8 o'clock and shocked his wheat and oats.

James A. Harvey and his brother Thomas, who live near Hughesville, had 40 acres of oats cut and lying on the ground with 40 more acres to harvest. They felt that they could not possibly have time to shock the oats because they had to get into their weedy cornfields immediately or the corn would be too tall to plow. They reported their situation, and six men from the WPA rolls came the following day and soon had the oats safely in shock.

Another farmer receiving help from the WPA was R. H. Sevier of near Houstonia. After eight men, working 5 hours, had saved 70 acres of oats, he said: "I've heard a lot of wisecracks about WPA labor, but these men were as good a bunch of workers as I ever saw."

Commenting further, County Agent Morris said that the extra labor contributed by both groups of workmen had a far-reaching effect on the Pettis County corn crop, as well as on the oats and hay, for it released regular farm labor several days earlier for plowing cornfields green with weeds and almost too tall to plow.

Telephone saves travel



Director Henry Bailey Stevens, with the extension staff gathered about him, takes part in the telephone conference to formulate plans for a drive on rubber salvage.

Organization of the scrap rubber drive in rural areas of New Hampshire through neighborhood leaders was outlined Monday evening, June 15, in a 10-office telephone conference that included all the county agricultural extension agents and their county war boards, at a cost equivalent to the price of 1 trip from the State headquarters to but 2 of the counties.

At 8 o'clock sharp, the 10 county agents, secretaries of their county agricultural war boards, picked up their telephones to discuss with Director of Extension Henry B. Stevens the plan for the rubber drive to be carried to every family in the New Hampshire country-

side, through 5,000 neighborhood leaders. Within 15 minutes, the message that had first winged its way by wire from the Federal Director of Extension Work in Washington, M. L. Wilson, had been carried to the county centers of action. The job was accomplished without wearing out a cent's worth of rubber tires in travel and was done more quickly than any other plan of operation would have permitted. The 10-office hook-up allowed all the agents to speak with each other in informal style, much as if they had all been seated around the conference table in the office of the director.

As a result of the telephone conference, in

which the Governor of the State, Robert O. Blood, joined the extension workers, every rural New Hampshire family was reached by a neighborhood leader by Wednesday or Thursday, June 17 and 18. Like modern Paul Reveres, taking their cue from a signal flashed from a tower in a tidewater town, they urged their neighbors to pull forth every bit of usable old rubber for the big collection drive.

Use of the telephone to inaugurate the rubber drive in New Hampshire was no accident, as the extension staff had been planning the use of such telephone conferences for several months, as one of many means of reducing travel and still accomplishing their work. Other plans put into action this spring and

summer include the scheduling of travel by extension specialists to the counties in teams, so that all could go in one car, or by train or bus. These plans were prepared in advance so that the county extension workers could plan meetings, walk-in conferences, or trips to reach the greatest number of persons possible while the specialists were with them.

In the counties, revised travel plans have also been set up, so that bicycles owned by the staff members, busses, and trains supplement the use of the automobiles of the agents. The thoroughness of the neighborhood leadership organization is also enabling agents to do much less travel to keep information going out to their rural people.

Training Minutemen in Arkansas

This newspaper article on neighborhood leader training tells how the program is being carried on in all of the 75 counties in Arkansas.

A series of successful training meetings for the 208 voluntary agricultural Minutemen in Searcy County terminated June 6 at a county-wide meeting held in Marshall. These Minutemen are rallying to the call of their country by keeping their neighbors informed on current war issues affecting agriculture and the farm home.

The training meetings were conducted by Alva M. Askew, county home demonstration agent, and C. W. Bedell, county agricultural agent. Every Minuteman present at the meetings participated in the discussions and helped make plans to meet the vital needs of Searcy County farm families. A complete detailed discussion was made on pooling farm trucks and cars to transport farm products to market. Plans were made to assist the farmers with this problem.

In a number of instances, according to Ernest Bowden, of the Union "Y" neighborhood, and O. D. Wasson, of Eula, farmers have already worked out plans to get farm products to market by pooling transportation facilities.

Minutemen, both men and women, were instructed to encourage their neighbors to provide adequate food and feed supplies for home use and to continue their plans for a well-managed farm. The exchange of surplus farm products among neighbors was encouraged as a marketing practice.

Plans were made for the Minutemen to encourage farm families to build adequate storage for home-produced foods. Extension Service plans are available for storage houses and built-in storage. It was decided that the health of the family is the Nation's second line of defense, and minutemen resolved to

aid farm families in every way possible to enjoy better health through the use of more and better home-produced and home-processed foods.

Small canning centers are being arranged for in several places. Mrs. Maude Hudspeth of Leslie and Mrs. Junior McElroy of Silver Hill reported that they have already made plans to assist families who do not have pressure cookers with their canning this summer.

Other vital topics which were discussed were price fixing, rationing, tick eradication, marketing, and health of the family.

Farmers are concerned about the excess travel involved in signing up for sugar rationing and other government forms that could be handled locally. The local rationing board has offered to cooperate with rural people by making sugar rationing forms available in rural communities. Steps are being taken now to get local committees set up in order that applications for canning sugar can be taken in the local communities.

The Minutemen reported that farm families in all neighborhoods are doing their best to help win the war by producing more food and feed, pooling transportation, buying war stamps and war bonds, and collecting scrap materials.—*Article appearing in Searcy County paper, June 1942.*

FIRE-RESISTANT CLOTHING is featured in a new California circular written by Ethelwyn Dodson, clothing specialist.

PROMOTIONS to counties with broader extension opportunities were received by two of the agents who attended the class in organization and program development at Colorado State College summer school. Rhea Hurst has moved from Morgan to Utah County, Utah, and Max McMillin from Pine County to Fillmore County, Minn. Commenting on Mr. McMillin's promotion, Director Miller said "His interest in his own professional improvement was one of the big factors in relocating him in one of our better counties."

Fun While You Learn

A brand new show featuring wildlife and conservation had its premiere June 9 during the annual Indiana 4-H Club round-up at Purdue University. Entitled "Forests—Furs—Feathers—Food for Freedom—Farm Facts—Foiling Foliage Feeders—and Fun," the show ran 2 hours in units of 15 minutes. This kept up fast action and entertainment, with good, solid visual education given enjoyably.

Starting at 9 a. m. with W. Robert (Bob) Amick, assistant State club leader, as ringmaster, the audience heard three Purdue coeds in close vocal harmony. Gordon Fredine, Purdue wildlife conservationist, then showed two fine color movies on upland game birds and fish propagation, lent by the Minnesota Conservation Department. Other shows in order were color slides on soil conservation by R. O. Cole, extension soil conservationist; a "lightning artist" chalk talk on insects by Glen Lehker, extension entomologist; and "Sammy Spud," 4-H Club potato champion; color slides by W. B. "Pappy" Ward and Karl Smith of the horticulture department. Lehker's amusing chalk talk was especially clever in relating all conservation programs and showing natural resources as our backlog in the war effort.

Before each of the departmental picture features, 4-H Club performers from various counties put on their acts of singing and playing. The Purdue coed trio, the Newton County boys' quartet, and the piano accordionist of Tipton County all got a big hand.

The forestry part of the show was a film, Plywood Boats, featuring new uses for wood. This color film on Douglas fir plywood was used to conclude the program, stressing wood for marine uses, especially for wartime coastal patrol work. The audience saw displays of forestry and wildlife bulletins and posters in the exit lobby, and all department laboratories and offices were open to the 4-H members and their leaders.

Although this show was packed with entertainment, it was designed to give up-to-date conservation teaching. Boys and girls enrolled in wildlife, forestry, entomology, or other conservation projects will have new incentives to improve the natural resources of their home areas for winning the war and the peace to follow.—*J. L. Van Camp, assistant extension forester for Indiana.*

They Dug Potatoes

Lee County, Fla., solved a serious labor problem through their county agricultural planning committee which was organized late in 1941. They tackled the shortage of labor for harvesting potatoes, then ready to dig. The WPA lent 50 workers from its defense projects; Fort Myers police rounded up vagrants; and Negroes were told of the need for labor by their local preachers, doctors, and others of their own race. The resultant outpouring of labor more than met the requirements.

To keep dry prairies from burning

C. A. GRIMES, County Agent, Quay County, New Mexico

■ With a record rainfall in 1941, native grasses made an abundant growth over more than 1 million acres of range land in Quay County, N. Mex. The protection of range land from destructive prairie fires became a major problem to cattlemen, particularly during the fall and winter months of 1941 and the spring of 1942.

Prairie fires are destructive and hazardous. Old-timers recall the disastrous fire of 1906 which originated in the southwestern part of the county. This fire burned an area 10 to 40 miles wide and east 125 miles to a point near Canyon, Tex., before a developing blizzard brought the fire under control.

Conditions last year somewhat paralleled conditions of 1906, with the difference that more fire hazards existed. There is a network of Federal, State, and county roads where bar ditches are a veritable mat of dry vegetative covering. To toss a cigarette or a cigar from a speeding car could easily start a prairie fire. Tourist campfires along the roadside were a continuous source of danger. The hunting season caused further anxiety among the cattlemen. Some hunter, unaware of the dangerous conditions, might build a campfire or toss a cigarette or cigar where fires might be started. Burning cinders from locomotive engines were another source of danger.

If range areas were to be protected, it became obvious that some method of organized control was necessary. Cattlemen in a joint meeting with the Quay County Game Protective Association and representatives of governmental agencies outlined the following control program:

1. That ranchers would be encouraged to construct firebreaks—such breaks to be 150 to 200 feet wide and the area between plowed or graded strips to be burned off.

2. Post signs and billboards throughout the county cautioning the public of fire hazards.

3. Conduct an active publicity program having as its objective educating the public on how to prevent prairie fires and at the same time give detailed instructions on methods of fire fighting and what to do should fires break out.

4. To request the State game department to advise all license venders, at the time licenses are purchased, to caution sportsmen of the fire hazard and ask their cooperation in keeping down prairie fires.

5. To request the State highway department to mow and burn off rights-of-way.

6. To organize a fire-fighting brigade, establish substations, and assemble fire-fighting equipment.

With all groups cooperating, plans moved forward rapidly in getting the program into operation. A fire-fighting brigade of more than

50 men was organized at Tucumcari. A committeeman or director was appointed in each of the rural districts. Detailed plans for the control program were made available to all volunteers and local committeemen. A system of sounding alarms was worked out where all alarms would be reported to Herman Moneus, president of the Quay County Game Protective Association, or to the county sheriff. An investigation, when needed, would be made; and a general alarm would be sounded.

Equipment assembled included 200 brooms which were collected by high-school students, also a quantity of barrels and sacks. Five oil companies agreed to use tank trucks as water carriers in emergency cases. Drags were constructed by using pipes 8 feet long, spaced 5 feet apart, and making a chain network to which was attached roofing tin. This made an excellent drag that old-timers reported to be effective in fighting prairie fires. All equipment was stored at the city water plant and was ready for immediate use.

The highway department cooperated by clearing rights-of-way insofar as their funds would permit. No fires were reported as originating along rights-of-way of public roads.

Through the efforts of the State game and the county game protective association no fires were reported as originating from carelessness on the part of hunting parties.

The old adage that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" was never more true than in the case of preventing prairie fires. More can be accomplished in preventing fires than in attempts to control them after they are under way. The publicity program on controlling fires soon had the public conscious of the destructiveness of prairie fires and probably resulted in the prevention of many fires in the county. The Quay County Game Protective Association distributed 1,200 posters,

6 by 12 inches, containing the following warning: "Prevent Grass Fires; Watch Matches, Cigarettes, and Fires. Exhaust Pipes May Start Fires! Report Any Fires Noticed at Once!" These posters were placed at post offices, local stores, along the highways, and at the entrances to all ranches. The State highway department placed 20 original signs along the major highways calling motorists' attention to the fire hazard and asking for cooperation in preventing prairie fires.

During the year, 32 fire alarms were sounded. In all cases fires were investigated and volunteer fire fighters and equipment were brought into action as promptly as a city fire department would function. The effectiveness of being prepared for emergency control work is evident when it is considered that the largest fire burned off only 400 acres of range land. The second-largest fire burned only 200 acres. A fire in an adjoining county burned off 11,000 acres of grassland and destroyed highway and railroad bridges.

Experience during the past year has tended to emphasize several precautionary measures which might be followed. Never attempt to burn off weeded areas, fence rows, or an accumulation of weeds anywhere unless adequate help is on hand to keep fires under control. Have a well-organized method of sounding alarms and for marshaling help. Investigate all fires promptly. Many fires were put out by investigators who had fire-fighting equipment in their car. Usually three or four made investigation trips and were able to put out fires before they were under way. Get to the scene quickly! The more publicity you can give on control measures, the more successful the program will be. Keep adequate fire-fighting equipment assembled at a point where it may be moved to any area on very short notice.

Farmers and ranchers, as well as representatives of the Quay County Protective Association, the Canadian River Soil Conservation District, the sheriff's posse, the State highway department, the State game department and the Extension Service, are all to be commended for the good work done last year.

To bring a 400-acre prairie fire under control, this graded barrier was thrown up hurriedly by CCC personnel.



Town and country leaders unite to get things done in wartime

■ When all rural people, those living in small cities and villages as well as those living in the open country, unite in organizing to get things done, something does get done. This was proved recently in Floyd County, Iowa, which was intent on getting everyone to use enriched flour as a wartime measure.

W. H. Brown and Alice Anderson, extension agents in the county, had been working since last February with wartime leaders called "educational cooperators," for each school district. These cooperators carried information necessary to the agricultural war program to each farm family in their district, as described in the May number of the *EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW*.

It became plain as the work advanced that to be truly effective as a war agency, a comparable organization was needed in Charles City with a population of 8,500 and in 5 small rural villages in the county. To see just how much could be accomplished when all rural people worked in unison on a well-thought-out plan, it was decided to try out such an organization on the problem of obtaining a wider use of enriched flour and bread.

Plans were developed cooperatively by the State and county extension services and the State and county nutrition committees during April. The Extension Service assigned Mrs. Ruth Seaton Hicks, a former home demonstration agent, to Floyd County to assist the county nutrition committee chairman, Mrs. Arthur Walde, in developing a system of ward and block hostesses in Charles City. Mrs. Hicks also assisted with such over-all management of the campaign as was necessary when the part-time home demonstration agent was absent from the county.

In addition to the support of county nutrition committee, the county extension service, the Farm Security supervisor, and the USDA county war board, the enriched flour and bread program received the active support of the wholesale and retail grocery trade, the bakers, doctors, and dentists, school officials and teachers, civic clubs, theater operators, and all others in any way concerned with health problems of the county.

The program was launched at a county-wide meeting held in the Charles City High School auditorium May 11 and attended by some 600 people, including the neighborhood leaders from Charles City, the rural villages, and the open country school districts throughout Floyd County. The story of enriched flour and bread and of the Floyd County plan was told by Dr. Russell M. Wilder, head of the department of medicine of the Mayo Foundation, representing the National Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services; Alonzo

Taylor of General Mills; Dr. Hazel Nelson, chairman of the Iowa State Nutrition Committee; and Mrs. Sarah Porter Ellis, State home demonstration leader.

At the close of the meeting, the "educational cooperators" from the rural school districts and "block hostesses" in town were provided with sets of instructions and copies of literature to distribute to their neighbors. Leaders not able to attend the Charles City meeting were personally visited by one of the county extension agents or by the nutrition chairman. Allowing 3 weeks for the leader to make personal contacts with neighbors, a check-up was made the week of June 1 when 274 typical city, village, and farm families were interviewed. This number included 70 families in the adjoining county of Mitchell where no enriched flour and bread program was conducted.

It was found that 77 percent of the city families had heard about enriched flour and bread from their block hostess, 67 percent of the village families reported some conversation on the subject with their neighborhood leaders, and 63 percent of the farm families had been interviewed by their educational cooperator.

When all the ways in which facts about enriched flour and bread were carried, such as the newspaper, radio, or magazines, were considered, along with the leader contact, the families who had been reached were 87 percent in the city, 89 percent in the villages, and 86 percent in the open country.

The families who had not been using whole-wheat or enriched flour or bread who were influenced to change the kind of bread they used were 54 percent in Charles City, 56 percent in the five villages, and 46 percent on the farms.

Margaret Ambrose, Pioneer Extension Leader, Dies

Margaret A. Ambrose, assistant extension director, in charge of home demonstration work in Tennessee since 1920, died at St. Mary's Hospital in Knoxville Friday, July 17, following a prolonged illness.

She was a pioneer extension worker, having started as girls' club agent in Knox County in 1912. From 1915 until she was named assistant director in 1920, she was district home demonstration agent in east Tennessee.

During her 30 years of service to Tennessee homemakers and 4-H Club girls, she had endeared herself to the rural folk of Tennessee because of her enthusiasm, friendliness, and unselfish service.



Margaret A. Ambrose.

Her influence spread to farm families in every county and community in the State; and to the many hundred women attending Farm Women's Week, held for the past 13 years at the University of Tennessee, she had become a vital personality affecting their thinking and living for better rural life. Some 40,000 4-H Club girls and 30,000 rural homemakers in home demonstration clubs came under her inspirational guidance each year.

A city-bred girl, she was for many years a teacher in the Knoxville city schools before beginning her pioneer career in extension work, 2 years before the Smith-Lever (Extension) bill was enacted.

Traveling in the old days by hack, buggy, and sometimes on horseback, Miss Ambrose, as State home demonstration director had at one time or another visited probably every one of the State's thousands of rural communities. She never hesitated on occasion to roll up her sleeves, pitch in, and literally demonstrate some improved practice in home-making. Many of her former 4-H Club girls are now county home agents in Tennessee and a number of other States.

In 1940 she was named the "Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the Progressive Farmer. In 1941 she was awarded a certificate of recognition by the Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary society of extension workers who had been engaged in work 10 or more years. Last February she was awarded a plaque by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers in recognition of her contribution to rural-life improvement in the South.

Maine leaders find "It's the neighborly thing to do"

As a part of their bit they carry messages for their Government

■ When we speak of our "Good Neighbors" we think of the friendly countries to the north and to the south of us. We also have good neighbors back on the country roads, where they are doing their part for their country by being willing messengers for Uncle Sam. Such neighborhood leaders are those who are working with their extension agents of Waldo County, Maine.

When the Waldo County extension agents began to develop the neighborhood leadership plan in the spring they met with local project leaders and committee chairmen of the farm bureau, who suggested men as neighborhood leaders for the rubber salvage programs and women for the garden and enriched-flour and bread programs. When asked to serve, people said that they would be glad to do anything they could in the war effort.

How effective are these neighborhood leaders? To get an idea of how the system is working, a test area in Waldo County where there are neighborhood leaders was compared with a control area where no neighborhood leaders had been appointed. Two townships with 21 women leaders were selected; each leader having 10 or 12 of her neighbors whom she will keep informed on certain wartime emergency matters.

Early in May Mrs. Ruth Grady, a former home demonstration agent, was employed to help Barbara Higgins, Waldo County home demonstration agent, to train neighborhood leaders.

Mrs. Grady trained the leaders for the vegetable garden and enriched flour programs, which were developed in the spring. She did this either at meetings or by home visits. She asked them to take the responsibility for contacting their neighbors on the two programs and explained the literature to them.

After this training neighborhood leaders visited their neighbors. They talked with them about increasing the size of their vegetable gardens and gave reasons for including more tomatoes, winter squash, cabbage, and kale and other greens. They also gave them a bulletin on the Home Garden in Maine and leaflets on each of the vegetables which were being especially urged. The leaflets on vegetables discussed such matters as how the vitamins contained in vegetables would improve health, how to grow the vegetables, and what kind of land was suitable for growing them, as well as other pertinent facts.

Among other facts brought out in a study made a year ago of 181 farm homes in this same area was that more vegetables should be grown in their gardens, especially more to-

matatoes, winter squash, cabbage, kale, and other greens.

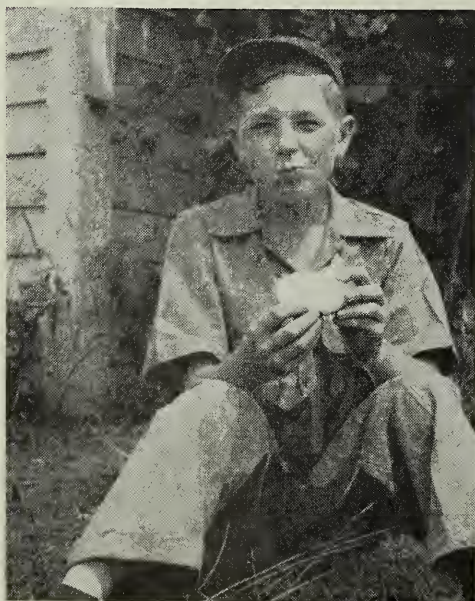
The agents found that Maine people realize, now that we supply our armed forces and the United Nations with meat, dairy and poultry products, and canned vegetables and fruits, it is more important than ever before for all rural people to grow as much of their own food as possible and to preserve for winter use any surplus.

Some Waldo County farmers were amazed at the idea of planting kale in their gardens as in Maine the word "kale" means a weed that they have struggled for years to eradicate. One woman said that her husband told her that if she planted kale she would do so over his dead body. But neighborhood leaders went right ahead urging that it be planted because edible kale is a green that will live in the ground long after freezing weather strikes this coastal county.

One reason for including kale as one of the vegetables neighbors were asked to plant was that it was not habitually grown in Maine and would serve as a test of how much influence the neighborhood leaders had with their neighbors. On our visit late in June we found that 33 percent of the families in the test area had planted kale, whereas in the control area only 4 percent had planted it, and this was in spite of a decided prejudice against the word "kale."

The neighborhood leaders worked in June

This 4-H Club boy of Waldo County, Maine, gets plenty of enriched bread every day.



on a second program—the one on enriched flour and bread. This meant a second visit to their neighbors. This time they took with them a small leaflet on What We Need to Know and Do About Enriched Flour and Bread. To be sure that enriched flour would be available to consumers Mrs. Grady visited the stores and asked them to have enriched flour in their stock. Those who did not already have it agreed to get some.

It is already evident that neighborhood leaders may play an important part in the lives of farm people. During one month Extension had reached more than twice as many families on the vegetable garden and enriched flour and bread programs with the inauguration of the neighborhood leadership system in the test area than had been reached in the control area.

A little doubtful about influencing her neighbors to make any changes either in increasing the size of their gardens or changing to enriched flour, Mrs. Norman Gowdy said, "Did you ever try to teach people what to eat?" By the last of June she was enthusiastic about the way her neighbors had responded to her efforts.

Mrs. Gowdy was energetic in her work, and when Mrs. Grady told her that there would be a training meeting for leaders, Mrs. Gowdy cleaned the schoolhouse where the meeting would be held and set the table for the picnic luncheon.

Soon after the training meeting Mrs. Gowdy visited every neighbor on her list to explain to them the need for raising more vegetables and the value of enriched flour. She also gave them the leaflets on these subjects. She later checked with them to see how their gardens were growing and how they were getting along using enriched flour.

Among Mrs. Gowdy's neighbors are two older bachelors who do their own cooking and canning. They both have been asking her for information on the best way to can their vegetables, how she keeps her canned strawberries from floating to the top, and about sugar rationing for canning.

"Looking ahead," said Mrs. Grace Leonard, another neighborhood leader, "I can see that much of the extension work may have to be carried on through this system of neighborhood leadership if the gasoline and tire shortage should become acute."

There are many leaders like Mrs. Gowdy and Mrs. Leonard who are enthusiastic about what neighborhood leadership can mean in the country.

One leader said, "I am used to gardening, but this year I have made a special effort to follow the recommendations of the extension agents on what and how much to plant because I did not want to ask my neighbors to do anything that I was not doing myself." She pointed with pride to her row of kale and said, "I have never planted kale before."

Another leader said, "I welcome this opportunity to help. I have always felt that there ought to be some way for the extension pro-

gram to get to people who were not ordinarily reached."

Already, even with the neighborhood leader idea so new, people are beginning to realize that there is a reliable source of information in the neighborhood to which they may turn for help on war matters. People are asking about getting sugar for their canning and how they may be sure that their canned fruit will keep by using less sugar than they usu-

ally do. One leader helped her neighbors fill out their applications for sugar for canning. Leaders are glad to tell their neighbors about the canning demonstrations being given in each neighborhood by Miss Higgins and another agent appointed especially for the work. These agents are showing Waldo County women how to can, dry, and store fruits and vegetables.—DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, editorial assistant.

States have already gone to work on the problem. North Dakota reports many more community gardens this year, many of them new gardens but some of them old gardens expanded and improved. Ohio is giving special attention to adequately supervised school gardens, around which an instructional program in school is centered, and community gardens for producing foods for district nursing services, neighborhood houses, school-lunch projects, and WPA projects.

Best results came when there was a working cooperation with other agencies and organizations. Minnesota felt that contacts through rural schools were especially effective; 4,113 rural school teachers presented a series of 3 lessons on school gardens built around the victory-garden program. Kansas cooperated closely with the Office of Civilian Defense. Mrs. Hunter was detailed from the Industrial Commission to organize the program in all cities having a population of more than 5,000. School county superintendents, teachers and rural school boards helped to sign up victory gardeners. Boy Scouts in cities organized to take a census of vacant lots. WPA garden and school-lunch groups got extension training for supervisors to further the garden program, resulting in 70,000 more Kansas gardens this year than last.

Autumn brings Victory Garden plans

■ Along with the victory harvest garden shows in many rural communities, often of the walk-in variety, come fall planting, storage, and preservation activities plus plans for an even more vigorous Victory Garden campaign in 1943.

The National Advisory Garden Committee met to review the national situation. They found that all States had increased greatly their garden activities. Preliminary figures looked as if the goal of 5 million farm gardens and 10 million town and suburban gardens were planted, but there is a need for even more activity in 1943. Both in the country and in towns, gardens need a greater variety of both fruits and vegetables of the green leafy kind, yellow vegetables, and tomatoes. War needs demand an even greater emphasis on fruits and vegetables to safeguard adequate home-produced food.

Looking over the State report, the National Advisory Garden Committee found Mississippi gardens jammed full of green leafy and yellow vegetables. These gardens were almost 28 percent larger than the year before. Three county-wide nutrition institutes were held in 82 counties in the spring. They kindled an enthusiasm for gardens fostered by a practically perfect growing season. Spring and summer gardens were excellent, and fall gardens are being grown as they never before were grown in Mississippi. October and November are the months to apply manure down there, and they say the garden should be plowed before the end of December for an early and good garden. Mississippi agents are also handling cooperative orders for fruit trees, with 20 percent more trees already ordered.

More and More Tomatoes Grown

Tomatoes, so valuable as a source of vitamin C, are receiving special attention in several States. Montana reports that this is the one vegetable that most rural and urban families are including in their victory gardens. Tomatoes can be grown throughout the State at all altitudes under 5,000 feet by starting fair-sized plants. Canning bees are popular for laying away a supply for the winter months. South Dakota reported a 300 percent increase in tomato plants.

Having planted tomatoes of the best va-

riety for the State—disease-free, sturdy, locally grown plants—Missouri is enjoying an increased supply of tomatoes from early July up to frost.

In Tennessee, the nutrition committee sponsored the garden movement. In Wisconsin, also, the gardens were based on the nutritional needs of the family. The garden and food-preservation program went hand in hand, and never was so much effort put on the promotion of winter farm storage. Approximately 3,600 victory-garden leaders in Wisconsin worked to improve gardens for family needs. Next year it is planned to work more intensively with some of the stragglers to bring them up to the excellent record of some of the leading counties, where many county leader-training meetings were attended by well over 100 persons. Plenty of improved literature for leaders and a better system of checking results are two of their 1942 objectives.

Louisiana Plants Fruit Trees

In Louisiana, where the garden goal was exceeded by 20,000, at least 25,000 fruit trees and approximately 500,000 plants of small fruit have also been added to the gardens. In addition, many gardeners are adding wild fruits which grow in abundance there. Such fruits as figs, pineapples, pears, and grapes grow readily from cuttings and add interest and nutrition value to the garden. A total of 20,000 home demonstration club women pledged themselves to reach 5 others with garden information, making personal visits, sending garden literature, and holding small group meetings. These women represented every parish in the State. The Louisiana results were in spite of a late spring, too much rain at one time and not enough at another, with the insect problem acute, and a shortage of insecticides. This is the spirit which shows a multitude of flourishing gardens in spite of handicaps. Suggested plans for a summer and fall garden were prepared at the request of the Farm Credit Office in New Orleans area. These were distributed to the 150,000 borrowers there.

The National Advisory Committee suggests greater emphasis this coming year on community gardens and school gardens. Many

Garden Clubs Cooperate

Garden clubs of West Virginia, both State and county, have 100 percent cooperation on victory gardens, and the garden goal was exceeded by more than 2,000. All agencies, both public and private, report more gardens, larger gardens, better gardens. Merchants report large increases in sales of seed, fertilizer, garden tools, and pest-control materials.

Pennsylvania reports 92-94 percent of the farms with gardens as compared to a former 87 percent, and these gardens include a wider variety—sufficient quantity for 12 months' supply. South Carolina reports an increase of 30 percent, and a road check shows 9 out of 10 of good quality this year. New York reports a 65 percent increase in 4-H gardens. Arkansas reports 210,000 farm gardens and 212,000 farms, an increase of 25 percent, with an average acreage increase of 20 percent. Arkansas gardens classed as adequate have climbed from 48 percent to 70 percent in the last year.

Surveys of Nebraska seed stores indicate a great increase in sales of seed potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots, and other staples. Many seedmen report a 100 percent increase in sales of some of these seeds. Although successful in reaching 91,000 Nebraska families, extension workers feel that with a more complete organization even better results will be obtained next year.

Rhode Island gardeners claim to have extended the growing period from April to late December. They specialize in gardens large enough not only for the family but for the married children and their families.

Hawaii grows food

LOUISE S. JESSEN, Assistant Extension Editor, Hawaii

■ Faces of the extension workers gathered in the office of Director H. H. Warner on the morning of December 8 were tense, their voices somewhat nervously strident. Like everyone else in Honolulu, they had slept but little the night before.

"We don't know yet how much food there is on the island," Mr. Warner was saying. "We won't know until the inventory ordered by the military governor is completed. All food stores are closed today. You all know as well as I do what we're up against. Military supplies and food can't occupy the same cargo space at the same time. War supplies *must* be brought in. Hawaii *must* produce more food than ever before. We must help the people to do it. It is our challenge."

The 15 University of Hawaii extension workers left the office, rolled up their sleeves, and went to work.

Before December 7, the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, imported 70 percent of its food from the mainland and a large part of the other 30 percent from the outlying islands of the Hawaiian group. During the first 6 weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, only one convoy arrived from the mainland. Interisland shipping also was practically at a standstill. In peacetime, at least two ships per week had brought in food and other commodities. The food merchants of Oahu had operated on the basis of a 30-day stock turn-over.

The results of Hawaii's all-out effort to produce food and feed are set forth succinctly in the Agricultural Outlook issued by the Extension Service June 1. Here are some of the facts:

More than six times as many acres in the Territory are now planted in sweetpotatoes as were at this time last year. The acreage has jumped from 156 in 1941 to 1,050 in 1942. About four-fifths of the total, or 874 acres, have been planted by the sugar and pineapple plantations. The acreage of 24 important vegetable and fruit crops is 52 percent greater than it was last year. The hundreds of small commercial farmers in the Territory raise 64 percent of the important truck crops and continue to be the most important factor in emergency food production. The community, school, and back-yard gardens of Honolulu comprise an estimated total of 213 acres—community, 20 acres; school, 16; home, 175. About 7 tons of vegetables have been harvested from the community gardens and 15 from the school gardens. Thousands of families are finding the back-yard vegetable plot an important supplement to their food supply.

County and home demonstration agents have added a variety of new duties to their already crowded schedules. They issue gasoline- and feed-rationing coupons and instruct

housewives in the use of substitute foods to take the place of those unavailable because of shipping-space limitations. They encourage the sale of war bonds and stamps. They make suggestions about blacking out rooms to comply with military orders. Often they must interpret these orders to many of the foreign-born who do not read English well enough to understand instructions printed in the newspapers.

During an acute butter shortage, Mrs. Alice Trimble, specialist in home management, taught the housewives to make butter from coconuts. The coconut butter had a good taste but was very white. The women discovered that they could color it with the beans of the lipstick plant which grows abundantly in Hawaii and on occasion has pinch-hit for commercial lipstick.

For several weeks there was no meat in the markets of Oahu. The home demonstration agents taught housewives to use beans and peas in various ways as meat substitutes.

Because imported poultry feed is rationed, B. A. Tower, poultry husbandman, is urging the raising of Muscovy ducks and rabbits for the home meat supply as they thrive on a diet of locally grown feed.

Morale building, especially among the non-English-speaking population, is an important extension activity. Extension agents make living under martial law more bearable by explaining the reasons for the many restrictions to which everyone in Hawaii must submit. County and home demonstration agents have encouraged people to volunteer for civilian defense work, to organize volunteer labor battalions for land clearing and road building on Sundays and after farm work for the day is done, and to donate blood to the blood bank which is being built up for another emergency.

Living is more comfortable for thousands in Hawaii now, due to the labors of the agricultural extension staff. If still greater difficulties and dangers come to this American outpost, extension workers will carry on.

■ Women in Oceana County, Mich., home demonstration clubs assembled an exhibit in sugar substitutes as a part of their achievement day program. The women enjoyed getting it together, though they had difficulty in getting sorghum in the county.

Farm woman gives 12-point program

■ Mrs. Don Hickmott of Oakland County, Mich., thus outlined her family 12-point war program at a recent township meeting:

"1. Donald, my husband, helped by spending a day in getting pledges for war bonds and stamps from our neighbors. This, we feel, was worth the time and effort, because from 18 farm families he received pledges amounting to \$2,000.

"2. We made our own war-bond pledge which we sincerely hope to be able to carry out. Part of a small savings I had had in the bank since before I was married was converted into a bond.

"3. We have donated to the USO, the Red Cross, and several relief organizations.

"4. I have a brother in the armed forces who, I have found, deeply appreciates frequent letters and packages. There is a real deep satisfaction in using part of our sugar for some cookies or cakes for him.

"5. Along this idea of food, I try to camouflage the lack of fancy dessert by serving two cooked vegetables instead of one, as health authorities have been recommending.

"6. We have an extra large victory garden. This will save buying vegetables in tin cans.

"7. Donald and I have tried to make our garden serve as a large part of our recreation. Spending an hour or so in the garden discussing the day's happenings and problems can really be fun.

"8. We try to make only one trip to town a week.

"9. In planning our crops, we have tried to raise more of the crops that are vitally needed and are not planning on so much wheat—only what we shall use on the farm. We are raising more pigs and chickens and trying to boost our milk production by keeping only our best cows and feeding them well.

"10. Donald has tried to save time, labor, and machinery through getting a larger yield per acre by improved farming methods, including the use of more commercial fertilizers and lime.

"11. He has also tried to help in the labor and machine shortage by trading work with the neighbors and lending and borrowing machinery. He is preserving the life of that machinery by using the oilcan and grease gun more often and keeping tools not being used under cover. I am also trying to conserve things about the house, such as not overloading the washer, defrosting the refrigerator at proper intervals, and emptying the vacuum cleaner each time I use it.

"12. Donald and I have gathered up our scrap iron and rubber, even picking up old bolts, washers, and small pieces of broken machinery. We also have made up our minds to accept in good faith and cheerfully whatever our Government feels we should do or do without."

Preacher leads labor gang

MRS. BESS FOSTER SMITH, Weiser, Idaho

The beet growers of Washington County, Idaho, sent out an S O S. The county planning committee, working with County Agent J. T. Pierson, heard the call and went to work on a study of the needs and the available labor in the county. The report paved the way for action on several fronts. One venture under local leadership is here described as it looked to a farm woman who lives in Weiser, county seat of Washington County, Idaho.

■ Before the close of school, many high-school boys and girls signed up to help the farmers when labor was scarce. Most of them thought it would be a picnic or a lark to go out to the country and spend their vacation. They were not acquainted with hard labor! Consequently, when the S O S for beet thinners went out, swarms of these

are satisfied that no one else but Preacher Ed could get so much work out of a "bunch of kids." One prominent Manns Creek farmer was so gratified with their efforts that he treated the entire gang to an ice-cream feast and free show tickets.

They have had bookings ahead now for 5 weeks and are still going strong. Their blis-



youngsters went to work to do their bit to save the sugar beets, but the mortality rate of such projects was very high.

In our town, the most effective, hard-working, and stick-to-it crew is one organized and personally conducted by Volunteer Preacher Ed Cunningham—minister of the Congregational Church of Weiser. Preacher Ed, as he is called, takes his crew of 30 to 35 youngsters out to the fields each morning at 7 a. m., mountain wartime, with their hoes and lunches, and they work until 5 p. m. They do contract jobs by the acre, and each worker is paid according to the number of rows he finishes.

Preacher Ed works with them, plays with them, jokes with them, mothers them, and encourages them, shames, races, and cajoles them; but he gets the work done.

The farmers, a bit skeptical at first, say now that they don't see how it's done—but they

ters are turned to callouses and their sunburns to tan. They have made a reputation for themselves and a little spending money. At first, some made only 26 cents a day but now are earning more than \$2, and, "believe you me," I mean earning it. Cunningham earned \$7 himself the first week.

They are planning to stick, if possible, through haying, apple thinning, and later work in the potatoes. These seasoned little veterans take their job seriously. More power to them and their understanding leader—Preacher Ed.

Conference by Wire

In its effort to supply south Jersey farmers with workers to harvest their asparagus crop, the U. S. Employment Service turned to the New Jersey Extension Service to find the best and quickest way to determine the number of workers necessary. Director Laurence A.

Bevan called a telephone conference. Four men in New Brunswick started conferring with 6 county agents at about 11:15 a. m.—all 10 of them on the wire at once—and the question was settled by 11:30.

No tires, no gasoline, no time out to do a lot of traveling, no time lost waiting for letters—that is what the telephone conference service offers State extension services throughout the country when an exchange of emergency information is required.

New Jersey has used the service twice since last December. When the information arising over the labor situation was concerned, the telephone conference saved 900 miles of travel, the total number of miles the six county agents would have had to travel if they had been asked to go to New Brunswick. Even if the meeting had been held in Woodbury, which would have been a more convenient location for the agents, it would have called for at least 335 miles of travel by county and State staff members. The bill for the telephone conference—seven telephones in various parts of the State, one with four extensions in operation, all hooked up together—was under \$15.

Offering tips to extension workers using this device for the first time, Director Bevan says it pays to make an outline of the conference beforehand, to list matters to be considered. That way, you don't get off the track and run up the bill. And, of course, he recommends the telephone only for such conferences where matters can be settled immediately.

Although it is possible to pick up a telephone and ask the company operator in charge of conferences to get a specific list of persons immediately while you hold the wire, Director Bevan says that he finds it better to notify the operator several hours in advance. The campus switchboard operator rounds up the specialists. Then, at the specified hour, the phone rings and the conference begins. It's something like a two-way broadcast, with a hand-picked audience and a Crosley rating of 100 percent.

Club 4-H de Québec

The idea is just the same in French, and so the 4-H Clubs of the United States welcome into the 4-H fellowship the newly organized clubs in Quebec. The organization is announced in the May issue of *La Forêt Québécoise* by the general secretary of 4-H Clubs, A. R. Gobeil, manager, Association Forestière Québécoise. Forest conservation will be the principal activity.

■ Community canning activities of home demonstration club members in Guilford County, N. C., have made it possible to serve school lunches to underprivileged children. More than 400 quarts of home-produced foods were canned by the homemakers of one club and 350 quarts by another group for this purpose.

Home Agent Studies County

In order to become better acquainted with the people in Essex County, Mass., when she started her duties as home demonstration agent, Miss Katherine M. Lawler visited 34 rural families, two-thirds of whom were non-farm. She asked questions on the family food habits, on the amount of food produced and consumed, and in this way gathered some pertinent information for her homemaking program.

On the whole, she found the food-consumption habits were good. Nearly 70 percent of the families raised an average of 5 kinds of green, leafy, or yellow vegetables; 45 percent of the families canned about 32 quarts of these vegetables a family; and 34 percent of them stored carrots, cabbage, and yellow squash, which averaged about 11 bushels a family. The families disliked an average of 4 kinds of green, leafy or yellow vegetables.

More than 85 percent of the families used milk in their daily diet, and 19 percent owned cows. Ninety percent of the families used an average of 25 eggs a week, and 38 percent of the families had laying flocks averaging 277 hens each.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, ESSEX COUNTY, MASS., 1941. Mass. Ext. Service Publication.

Surveying Down the Road

To get a line on the dairy problems of the farm people of Boone County, Ind., for use in planning the county extension program, County Agent W. W. Whitehead had a survey made. Individual interviews were held with 241 rural families to get first-hand information on their farming, particularly their dairying. Mr. Whitehead and members of the State extension staff were assisted in the 2 days of interviewing by agricultural agents from counties adjoining Boone County.

Seventeen percent of the 241 rural families visited were nonfarm or did no farming. All but 19 of the families had milk cows and 145 of them had 4 or more cows. All of the 145 families consumed adequate amounts of milk in their daily diets. They used no canned milk and very few butter substitutes. A high percentage of the farms had electricity, but practically no electric labor-saving devices had been installed.

About half of the male heads of families and 3 out of 10 homemakers had participated in extension work. Two of each 5 homes with children of 4-H Club age were represented in 4-H Club work.

The comments of the county agents made after they completed the 2 days of interviewing indicate that they had gained a better knowledge of the farm people and a new insight into the dairy farming situation. These comments bring out some of the advantages of such studies, merely in the process of mak-

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

ing them, regardless of the findings, the authors of the study point out.—THE FARM DAIRY SITUATION IN BOONE COUNTY, IND., by E. A. Gannon and L. M. Busche, *Indiana Extension Service. Extension Studies, Circular 8, Purdue University.*

4-H Leadership Problems Studied

In developing their 4-H Club programs, more than half of the 168 local 4-H leaders surveyed in 34 Oklahoma counties found difficulty in obtaining community and parental cooperation, in training club officers and other leaders, in learning the interest and needs of boys and girls, in distributing responsibility among others, and in helping members to select projects.

Fifty-two of the leaders interviewed were men and 116 were women. More than half of the men and more than one-third of the women leaders were former 4-H Club members. Ninety percent of all the leaders had taught school; 75 percent were teaching at the time the survey was made.

In helping to carry out the programs, more than half of these leaders reported difficulty with: Giving instruction on demonstrations for members and other groups; training members in judging and demonstrating; and arranging details in connection with tours and exhibits, and district and State events. Helping members complete their project records and summarizing their accomplishments were the leaders' chief difficulties in measuring results.

More than half of the leaders reported a need for additional training in psychology, extension methods, and teaching material; agricultural and home economics subject matter; demonstration and judging; public speaking, recreation and music; and projects, records, and reports.

To make club work more effective, the leaders suggested closer cooperation from and interest among parents, extension agents, and in the community; better methods, organization and project material; finances for project equipment; better school cooperation; more time for club work on the part of the agent; and more interest and cooperation among the children and local leaders.—A STUDY OF 4-H CLUB LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN OKLAHOMA. ER-

win H. Shinn, Federal Extension Service, and Paul G. Adams, and Alice Carlson of the Oklahoma Extension Service. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 383, 1942.

Indiana Poultry Study

In studying the factors influencing the adoption of poultry practices on 219 farms in 10 Indiana counties, it was found that 43 percent of the practices adopted were attributed to Extension. Articles by extension workers in newspapers and farm magazines, poultry bulletins, and general meetings were the most effective sources of extension influence. Hatcherymen and feed dealers headed the list of nonextension or indirect sources of influence which were credited with 57 percent of the practices adopted.

Where more recommended practices had been adopted, egg production was higher. The relationship between the number of recommended practices adopted by the poultrymen and the estimated egg production per bird per year was as follows:

Number of practices adopted	Farmers adopting practices	Estimated egg production per hen
0-2	10	74
3-4	27	84
5-6	34	87
7-8	44	103
9-10	41	115
11-12	31	137
13-15	18	143

Several factors seemed to influence the adoption of the recommended poultry practices, among them: Number of years of formal education, number of different kinds of contacts made with extension work, size of flock, and size of farm.

To reach a larger proportion of Indiana poultrymen, attention should be given to the development of projects which will appeal to poultrymen having flocks of less than 100 hens, the authors of the study point out. Other recommendations include: Advisability of extension workers giving more attention to news publicity and to the writing and distribution of attractive and effective poultry bulletins.—Factors Influencing the Adoption of Poultry Practices in Indiana, by Scott W. Hinners and L. M. Busche, *Indiana Extension Service. Purdue University, Extension Studies, Circular 4. Dec. 1941.*

■ "If at first you don't succeed"—with this eye-catching beginning, James W. Dayton, Massachusetts agricultural agent at large, opens a recent circular letter made up in the form of a graph and sent to extension workers of the State. He attributes the clever idea to the graph, "Number of different kinds of contacts," appearing on Extension Research page 110 of the July REVIEW.

Have You Read?

Agricultural Finance. William G. Murray. 328 pp. The Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa. 1941.

Agricultural Finance by Professor Murray is a very lucid picture of the farm credit situation, both as to functions and agencies, as it had developed up to 1941. Its space is divided between a discussion of the principles of farm credit and credit agencies serving agriculture. In the first part, the author analyzes the bases for the sound use of credit by farmers and the practices usually followed by lenders in making loans. The point of view in this discussion changes at will between that of the borrower and the lender. In the latter part, an accurate description is given of the more important agencies and the terms on which they grant credit to farmers. The services of both private and public institutions are carefully described, with considerably more attention being given to governmental and semigovernmental organizations.

Some effort is made to critically evaluate the functions of credit and its limitations. The final chapter on Governmental Farm Credit and Tenancy is particularly significant as to credit's limitations. Likewise, institutions are appraised as to strong and weak features which have been brought out in the history of their lending.

The book "reads easy" and probably offers extension workers the quickest means available for bringing their information on farm credit current with "Pearl Harbor."—J. L. ROBINSON, *extension economist, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Homes To Live In—A pamphlet, by Elizabeth Ogg and Harold Sandbank. 125 pp. 10 cents. The Public Affairs Committee, Inc. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

More Livable Homes—A portfolio of practical ways to improve home surroundings at moderate cost, by David Charlemagne Mobley, 40 Sutton Place, New York, N. Y.

"Homes To Live In" and "More Livable Homes" prove that we are now profiting from a better-housing program that started some years ago.

Homes To Live In is a pamphlet containing an assemblage of usable ideas for the individual family, and the portfolio on More Livable Homes contains a wealth of helpful information for home-furnishing specialists and county home demonstration agents who are helping farm or city families to make the best of their shelter resources in wartimes.

If you are in need of some clever ideas on how to make the best use of your rooms, good and bad furniture arrangement, or directions for making furniture (materials listed), you will find Homes To Live In worth the small

price of 10 cents. The pamphlet is interesting reading because it uses the case method and tells how the Browns, Smiths, and other families solved their individual housing problems at small cost. It inspires one to go and do likewise. Some information is included on home financing.

The Extension Service worker who realizes that, even under war conditions, we must keep our homes as comfortable and efficient as possible, will find the reference list helpful and the illustrations suggestive.

What has been said about the Public Affairs Committee pamphlet can be repeated for More Livable Homes, a portfolio of practical ways to improve home surroundings at moderate cost. This portfolio has been assembled with emphasis on "planning the room"—the girl's room, boy's room, or double-purpose room. Other helpful sections include color schemes, arrangement, renovation, how to make a small room look spacious and a large room look comfortable. The portfolio is profusely illustrated and includes educational devices such as check lists and a "make it yourself" reference list.

People in many areas of the United States will, during this war period, be poorly housed. These housing publications will augment an extension worker's knowledge of how to make the best use of present house furnishings under war conditions.—*Mary Rokahr, extension specialist in home management.*

What Can a Farmer Pledge?

How much can an average farmer in Sarpy County, Nebr., count on from his yet unharvested 1942 crop for the purchase of war stamps and bonds?

A committee of average farmers asked themselves that question and thoroughly discussed the pros and cons under the leadership of County Agent Gilbert Erickson. The committee met in the home of a local banker and invited the deputy administrator of war savings in Nebraska and the local newspaper editor.

After due consideration they arrived at the figure of \$200. This amount the farmers themselves admitted was more than the 10 percent quota, but the general opinion was that, with good management, the average debt-free farmer could do no less and perform his duty to the Government and the fighting forces.

Basing their figures on the average farm in the county, the farmers pictured the average farm operator to be a renter on a 140-acre place. On this basis, they simplified figuring taxes and interest on investment.

Breaking down the returns from an average farm, the committee decided that each cow on an average farm should buy \$5 worth of war savings stamps; each hog, \$2.50; each

\$10 worth of eggs should buy 75 cents worth of stamps; each bushel of wheat should finance one 10-cent stamp, and from each bushel of corn sold the farmer should earmark 7 cents toward a war bond.

According to the calculations of farmers who considered themselves to be average, this year's yield from a Sarpy County farm operated by a tenant should be \$500 greater than in 1941. As this year's income is more than last year's, the farmers suggested that means be found to divert more than the \$200 base figure into a war-stamp "pillow" to fall back upon after the war.

Under cultivation on the "average" farm, it was estimated, are 50 acres of corn, 9 acres of wheat, 10 acres of alfalfa, and 15 of barley and oats. Fifteen acres are in pasture. The remainder of the farm, it was decided, could safely be classified as waste land.

Also, on the average farm were 5 cows, 4 sows, and 125 chickens.

Gardens Win Scholarship

Wyoming University, which teaches gardening and dude ranching in addition to the other regular curricula of a western university, has this year inaugurated a garden contest for coeds, those who are now in the university and high-school senior girls who may be college freshmen next fall.

Seeing the need for more and better gardens in the State, and realizing that women might do a profitable thing for themselves and their families in the war effort, the university board of trustees voted the regular high-school scholarship award of \$52 to the coed making the best showing in gardening in 1942.

The award is based on a set of records to be kept on the summer's work; and each coed will be graded according to the yields obtained, the profits derived from products sold or used at home, and the coed's gardening ability—cultivating, irrigating, neatness, insect control and managerial prowess, and her choice of vegetables grown.

The coeds are required to grow not less than 10 varieties of vegetables, and they are urged to grow only the ones that furnish the greatest amount of real food values to the family. Suggested are at least three pod varieties, three root crops, and three of the leafy green kinds. County agricultural extension agents made two regular inspections of the gardens during the summer. These reports, together with garden record books, including stories of the project and pictures, if desired, are being submitted to the extension office at Laramie, Wyo., this fall. They serve as records for judging the winner.

"Athletic participation in normal times results in the receipt of an athletic letter, but participation in practical gardening may, at the present, be of much greater material service," said the university trustees.—*W. O. Edmondson, extension forester and horticulturist, Wyoming.*

Youth train for leadership

Leadership for Victory was the theme of the seventeenth annual 4-H Leadership Training School held at the Pennsylvania State College May 10 to 13. Sixty-nine girls from 40 counties and 58 boys from 33 counties represented Pennsylvania's 4-H Club members at the conference. Forty-six counties sent delegates, either boys or girls, or both.

The training period was closed with an impressive citizenship ceremony. Eight young people, three girls and five boys, who had reached their twenty-first birthday, took the oath of citizenship.

Six workshop groups provided an opportunity for all delegates to participate in training study of their own choosing, such as planning banquets, picnics, or publicity, and activities such as officer training, recreation, and song leading. During the conference, delegates put into practice some of the lessons learned in the workshop.

In group discussions, boys and girls partici-

pated freely in discussing topics such as planning programs for club and community, and the 1942 4-H Victory program in Pennsylvania. Interesting facts and figures were shown by these groups. The 127 young people reported having a total of \$2,200 in war bonds and stamps of different denominations. Twenty-two of the delegates reported that they had finished the first-aid training course of 20 hours, and two-thirds of them are now taking first aid. These activities are in addition to regular project work and participation in scrap-iron campaigns, Red Cross, and other community programs.

A farm-machinery laboratory under the supervision of agricultural engineers of the college gave the boys first-hand information on the care and repair of farm machinery.

While the boys were learning about machinery, the girls were studying about health and foods with Miss Lydia Tarrant, extension nutritionist of the college.

Do Farmers Read and Hear Extension News Releases?

To find out whether or not news releases sent from State and county extension offices were reaching Montana's 40,000 farms by press and radio, questionnaires were mailed to farmers and ranchers in 20 Montana counties.

All of the 1,383 farmers and ranchers who replied reported that they listened to the Farm and Home Hour and that they read their weekly newspapers, which were supplied regularly with extension information by the county agents. Half of the farmers said that they read the agricultural news in the daily newspapers and all but 133 of the farmers reported that they listened to the county agent broadcasts.

In telling of his survey in his 1941 annual report, Louis G. True, Montana extension editor, points out that Montana papers, in spite of their small size, occasionally use big spreads covering extension activities. One of the Helena dailies gets out an entire section and several weeklies do likewise. One newspaper established a precedent by printing an entire poultry bulletin with cuts.

Scrap for U. S. Tanks

Four tanks soon may be rolling for the United States with the compliments of the 4-H Club boys and girls of Washoe County, Nev.

For 3 weeks the farm youngsters, about 120 strong, scoured the farms in the Truckee meadows and Washoe Valley in a salvage campaign.

When they had finished the job, they had turned over to Reno junk dealers 78,500 pounds

of scrap, enough to fill an entire railroad car.

Shipped to west-coast steel mills, the iron and steel is destined to go into tanks and other implements of war.

A Reno farm-equipment company doing its part in the salvage campaign offered a \$25 war bond and \$15 in war stamps to stimulate the youngsters in the search for scrap.

Two Reno junk dealers offered \$2 in war stamps a week for the 4-H Club boy or girl who brought the most scrap to each of their yards.

From farm scrap piles, the rural youngsters gathered old boilers, discarded stoves, worn-out tractors, jalopies, old automobile motors, car frames, and all types of worn-out machine parts.

Visualization, Please!

A "Visual Aids Victory Contest" has been set up in Illinois for all county farm and home advisers to exhibit samples of their visual aids in competition with each other during the annual fall extension conference. Rules and classes were announced at the spring conference during June to give the advisers time to assemble their material and send it in to be judged before the "Visual Aids Victory Day."

Twelve different classes are open to all advisers, with three awards in each. They are: Single black-and-white picture to tell a story; a series of three black-and-white pictures; a set of 20 or more miniature color slides with explanatory narrative; single black-and-white picture taken with flash or floodlight; black-and-white movie, any size and length; color movie, any size and length; series of three

circular letters; best leaflet; best poster; best novel visual aid; all-around visual program.

It is required that farm and home advisers originate their own visual aids.

Sam D. Coleman, assistant extension editor, is in charge of the contest.

Don Bennett, Federal extension visual specialist, will help to judge the entries and will be one of the "board of experts" on the "Visualization, Please!" feature of the program.

Start the Request Right

The quickest and best way for an extension agent to get any Washington bulletin, either printed or mimeographed, from a Government agency is to write to the Division of Extension Information, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This is in accordance with the agreement with other agencies, and it facilitates matters to have the order start that way in the States. Recently, the Office of Price Administration has been flooded with requests, especially from home demonstration agents, for quantities of bulletins on sugar rationing. All orders for publications for extension agents are to be handled by the Extension Service. Ordering direct from other agencies causes delay. Orders involving more than 25 copies should be routed through the State extension director's office for approval.

To avoid unnecessary delays in filling requests for publications, cooperative extension employees are requested to include their full return addresses on all requests submitted on penalty post cards to the Federal Extension Service.

"Young America"

When the movie, Young America, came to Boonville, Mo., the chamber of commerce bought out an afternoon showing so that all young people in Cooper County could see it free of charge. The county superintendent of schools dismissed school that afternoon, and many schools arranged transportation for their students.

When the afternoon rolled around, 825 young persons, teachers, and car drivers witnessed Young America, with more than 100 turned away because there was no more room. County Agent Paul N. Doll reports that increased interest in 4-H Club work is already apparent in requests for information and assistance in organizing 4-H Clubs.

A film strip and three actually prepared lunches aided Edna Hutson, home demonstration agent, Monroe County, Ind., in presenting instruction on "Packed Lunches," to a group of leaders including one from each club in the county. The film strip and the three prepared lunches were criticized and compared, and the need for variation in the lunches for various individuals was discussed. Planning the day's meals as a unit for a balanced diet was also included in the lesson.

To Save Travel

To increase service to farm families in accordance with the extension charter and at the same time save travel, New Hampshire specialists will travel in teams of three or four, spending several days in a county. They will divide their services among neighborhood or "walk-in" meetings. Cheshire County, N. H., agents applied to the local rationing board for a staff car to be used jointly by the agents.

On the Alert

Fire hazards in Nebraska have led to a thorough organization of fire wardens, neighborhood leaders, and victory captains. The downy brome grass along the sides of the road is ripe for fire and is a serious menace when a field of ripened grain is just inside the fence. The careless toss of a lighted cigarette might destroy quantities of food needed for the war. Schools to study these fire hazards and how to meet them have been held for wardens who in turn are carrying the message to neighborhood leaders.

Slide Sets

All of the new slide films and many of the old ones issued by the Extension Service are prepared in double-frame size for the convenience of extension workers who use slide projectors. Several agents have refrained from using the double-frame films because of a restriction on the authorization blank which prohibits insertion of new material in the set. This prohibition was intended for commercial users who might insert their own material, implying the Department's approval of their product. It was never intended to restrict county workers, and the exemption will be noted on the new forms.

Double-frame slide films provide an inexpensive source of pictures that might be hard to get without considerable traveling, and all extension workers are urged to draw on them freely to complete their slide sets. The credit frame need be retained only when the bulk of the slide set is made from the Federal material.

More Milk for Victory

With the pressing need for more grade A milk, North Carolina dairymen are making every effort to meet the increasing Army and civilian demands.

Approximately 7,500 gallons of milk were delivered daily to Army camps in the State during the past winter and spring. With the

opening of new camps near Durham, Goldsboro, and Maxton, and an increased number of soldiers in the older camps, it is estimated that an additional supply of four to five thousand gallons of milk will be needed daily.

Almost surprising has been the increased milk drinking by civilians since the war started, largely because of a new consciousness of the importance of this food in the daily diet, reports John A. Arey, North Carolina dairy specialist.

Typical of the intensive campaigns to secure grade A milk is the one being conducted in Davie County where a number of dairymen who are now producing grade C milk are planning to modernize their equipment to turn out grade A milk.

Extra Profits

Egg-marketing sales of Georgia farmers and 4-H Club members from 41 counties brought \$75,000, or \$19,000 above the local market price. These marketings, dating from January of this year, include 3,400 cases belonging to 4-H Club members, 2,400 cases in county-wide sales, and 3,200 cases sold through the assistance of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Through the 4-H marketing plan, the club members grade, candle, and package eggs and are thus able to sell their product for more than the current local market price.

Eggs are collected at the farmer's door, and he is paid when they leave the farm. County extension agents help to supervise the egg marketing programs in their counties.

■ With annual short courses for both 4-H Club girls and boys canceled on account of the transportation emergency, Florida finds county camps and short courses fairly satisfactory substitutes. Training in vital wartime skills is provided the 4-H members in addition to the recreation afforded. In 2 counties, women members of the Red Cross Canteen Corps used the girls' 4-H Club short course as a practical time to get their training in food preparation for a large group. They prepared and served 555 meals under the direction of the home agents.

On the Calendar

National Recreation Congress, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28-October 2.
Society of American Foresters, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 12-14.
American Dietetic Association, Detroit, Mich., October 19-22.
Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., October 28-30.
American Society of Agronomy, St. Louis, Mo., November 11-13.
Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, Oklahoma City, Okla., November 16-18.
National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29-December 5.

■ WALTER A. LLOYD has joined the Federal Extension staff as associate information specialist working on news and feature material for extension editors and the general press.

For the past 8 years, Mr. Lloyd has been with the Soil Conservation Service in the Pacific Southwest doing informational work. As associate information specialist he was in charge of their current information section since 1940 at Berkeley, Calif. He is a native of the Midwest and a graduate of the University of Oregon.

■ MRS. F. E. BALMER, wife of Director Balmer of Washington, died recently in Spokane.

■ SHAWNEE BROWN, formerly assistant director in Oklahoma, has been appointed director of extension in that State.

■ JOE PUTNAM, county agent, Franklin Co., Mass., retired July 24 after 26 years of energetic work developing the agricultural industries of his county. He didn't really stop working, for his back-yard farm which specializes in blueberries and bantams continues to receive his attention and to carry the beloved name of "Joe Put" into agricultural circles.

On June 25, more than 300 friends and associates gave Joseph H. Putnam a testimonial dinner at Deerfield Academy. The tribute was to a man instrumental in placing the county among the top-ranking agricultural sections of New England.

Some indication of the value of his work can be seen in the fact that several years ago Mr. Putnam received special recognition from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents for his outstanding work in the development of the horticultural industry in Franklin County. This included, as well as apples, the popularizing of blueberries.

Mr. Putnam, at the time of his retirement, was dean of New England agricultural agents. He took office as Franklin County agricultural agent in January 1916. In 1941 Mr. Putnam was presented with a certificate of recognition by the Grand Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, and upon notification of this award was presented with a special key of the fraternity set with two diamonds, the latter being the gift of the Massachusetts chapter.

Mr. Putnam is past president of the Massachusetts Extension Service Organization and of the New England County Agents' Association, also past chief of the Massachusetts chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi.

Last-minute items

Reflecting current extension activities as we go to press

EASTERN EXTENSION WORKERS in home economics made plans during the Northeastern States Conference in New York City, August 11-14, for further streamlining clothing and foods programs. Clothing specialists agreed that—"The war situation expands the objective of the clothing program. To release critical materials, equipment, transportation, and labor, we must—waste nothing—buy only what we need—take care of what we have! Help in such activities as mending men's clothing and planning clothes for such acute emergencies as air raids and evacuations will be needed.

Food specialists voted "Full steam ahead in producing and conserving the home food supply—with gardens planned to provide generous supplies of protective minerals and vitamins, for the smallest amount of space, time, and effort."

SEED HEMP to the tune of 35,000 acres called for 88 county demonstrations to show farmers how the nonseed plants are removed from the hemp fields. Demonstrations in cutting and threshing hemp for seed will be held later in the season. Hemp growing in the United States was reduced to the vanishing point more than 20 years ago. The cutting off of Manila fiber emphasized the shortage of cordage for the Navy and for industrial purposes. Kentucky, the principal hemp-growing region in years gone by, is staging a revival with about 8,074 farmers in 117 counties growing 35,971 acres of seed hemp, according to the best figures available.

TRAILER-THRESHER DEMONSTRATIONS of the small machine developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, in cooperation with agricultural colleges and experiment stations, are popular in Kentucky. Twenty machines have been purchased to use in threshing small acreages of grains, grasses, and legumes. They help to stimulate home seed production, especially valuable in the saving of home-grown grass and legume seeds.

SHEARLINGS FOR ARMY PILOTS came in with a 15- to 20-percent increase in August. It takes 12 skins to make the parkahood, jacket, gloves, pants, and boots for an aviator. Kentucky set a goal of 250,000 shearlings. A poster showing an aviator saying "Sheepmen, it's cold up here!" called attention to the need. Meetings were held in 36 counties to encourage farmers to shear their late lambs so that the wool would be of proper length when the lambs are sold in the fall or early winter. They will easily meet the quota of 250,000 pelts. Other States are making equally good programs.

PIG BRISTLES have become an important product since the imports have been cut off from the Orient. A recovery program to save bristles from farm-slaughtered hogs this fall and to encourage clipping from breeding stock will be initiated to meet the need. Leading firms have agreed to buy bristles 2½ inches or more in length for from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per pound. Details of the program will be announced later. 4-H Clubs will find this a fine opportunity to serve their country and utilize a product largely wasted.

A HIDE-CONSERVATION PROGRAM is being planned to conserve much-needed leather for military purposes. There is great need for heavy leather such as sole leather. The program calls for education in control of cattle grubs which damage the hide badly. Improper and unnecessary branding sometimes destroys enough leather to make some soldier a pair of shoes. Anything which causes physical damage, such as horn injuries in shipping, deprives the Army of leather.

EMERGENCY FARM LABOR will be supplied through a plan of the War Manpower Commission. \$500,000 has been allocated to the Department of Agriculture from the President's emergency funds to make a start on the program in which FSA, State, and county war boards and the United States Employment Service cooperate.

MAINE COUNTY AGENTS are assisting both the farmers and the United States Employment Service in promoting plans for meeting

the labor shortage. Meetings have been held in three counties with representatives of the canning companies to develop plans for harvesting crops. The Smith-Hughes teachers are serving as local contact men for farmers who desire help.

HARVEST HELP problems have been heavy in the western half of Kansas; but, with wheat harvest only about 60 percent completed, more than 3,000 hands have been placed on farms. The State and local civilian defense councils cooperated in recruiting businessmen who would help for short periods during an emergency. County labor committees arranged transportation facilities with county commissioners, offering to send trucks for harvest workers outside the county. The Governor agreed to permit the use of State trucks also for this purpose when the need was great. County labor committees have done an excellent job in keeping wage rates fair and uniform and have been helpful in directing the employment service to the places where shortages were acute, obtaining the most efficient use of the men.

LOCAL EXHIBITS are taking the place of the usual 4-H Club fairs in Connecticut. War stamps and bonds are used as prizes, and ribbons are furnished by the State club office. Money for war stamps and bonds is being furnished in part by the county 4-H fair associations from accumulated funds and in part by individuals and firms that would ordinarily advertise in fair premium lists. The attorney general has ruled that money appropriated to the State Department of Agriculture for support of fairs may be used to reimburse the county fair associations for a part of the expense of these local exhibits. There will be scores of these local shows, many of them held in schools after the opening of the fall term. Others will be in conjunction with other local organizations such as garden clubs.

FIRE WARDENS in Nebraska are seeing that equipment for fighting fires is handy on every farm. They have proved their worth in accidental fires. In one 700-acre field where fire was started by exhaust from grain truck, the fire wardens, with assistance of farmers of community and men of nearby towns, extinguished the fire after burning only about 40 acres. Another similar fire caused a total loss when there was no organization for fighting fire in the community.

TRICOUNTY COLLABORATION resulted in having the first neighborhood leaders' meeting in every neighborhood on the same evening, in Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties, Ill. A well-thought-out and prepared radio program, which covered the three counties, began with Dean Rusk explaining the neighborhood-leader idea, and continued with a discussion by authorities from the University and local farm and home advisers on the anti-inflation program.

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