Victory gardeners of (name of your town) are being urged to stay on the job in 1945, chairman of the local Victory garden committee, said today. There will be just as much need for gardens and home canning this year as in any previous year, he added.

At a meeting of garden leaders from all parts of the country in Washington, D. C. recently, Judge Marvin Jones, head of the War Food Administration, paid a high tribute to gardeners and local garden leaders. He stressed the necessity of growing all the food we can in our gardens this year. "Home gardeners produced over 40 percent of the fresh vegetable supply in 1944", he said, "and we are asking them to equal this record in 1945."

Plans for the local garden program will be made at a meeting to be held at ____________, the local chairman said. He called attention to a survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which reveals that the chief reason given for not having more gardens in towns and cities last year was lack of space. This presents a challenge which we cannot afford to ignore at a time when our country is asking us to grow all the food we can. Local garden leaders can perform no greater service than helping local gardeners find land suitable for gardening, he added.
Looks like a good Victory Garden Year

Last year, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, although small in square miles, had approximately 120,000 home gardens. This year, in spite of the removal of points on canned vegetables at planting time, there is an increase in number of gardeners as well as an increase in the size of gardens. Practically all the members of the Milwaukee County Victory Garden Committee of last year continued in the work, and I again serve as chairman.

The weatherman cooperated very poorly in the beginning of the season, giving us too much rain, making it difficult to plow the heavy clay soil, and putting us behind with our gardens; but later weather was better.

Two men from this office are spending practically all of their time answering questions over the telephone, writing letters, and working in particular with community gardeners. Twenty classes for gardeners are being conducted with an attendance of 326. The instructors met four times in the extension offices with Prof. J. G. Moore, head of the horticultural department of the University of Wisconsin. In addition, each junior and senior high school has a Victory Garden club, and a report from just the city of Milwaukee shows 15,849 pupils helping to care for 11,848 gardens.
Splendid garden plans were made available at all libraries and were furnished through the courtesy of the two leading newspapers, which are cooperating actively in the garden program. Several large retail stores cooperated in putting on special garden displays. Eight demonstration gardens are scattered throughout the cities.

Fine cooperation is being given in the rural areas, with 172 boys and girls taking the 4-H Club garden project and 6 large demonstration gardens being conducted on farms.--S. S. Mathisen, Milwaukee County Agricultural agent.

**A Victory Garden For Every Home**

Middletown, Ohio, a manufacturing town of some 30,000 inhabitants, had a Victory Garden for every home in 1944. There was some produce growing in every back yard.

The pride of Middletown Victory Gardening, however, is its community and industrial gardens - 1500 industrial gardens, 2500 community and home gardens, and an additional 1000 or more V-gardens in the immediate vicinity under guidance of the Victory Garden Committee.

Each industry appoints an industrial garden coordinator who heads up the company's garden committee. Many industries have land adjacent to their buildings for gardening. One corporation used an entire farm for community plots.

The city gardening department surveys and plots the gardens and provides the V. G. committee scale prints of each group. All garden plots are fertilized, a nominal fee covering the cost of fertilizer and land preparation.

Paul G. Swayne, Chairman of the Victory Garden Committee, attributes the success of the program to cooperation of individuals, industries, schools, Boy Scouts, garden clubs, and service clubs.
MATS OF THE 1945 VICTORY GARDEN SYMBOL

Free mats are available containing the symbol in three sizes as shown above. They can be cut apart for casting any of the three sizes for use in newspaper ads or features, publications, magazines, etc. The mats may be ordered in any quantity needed from:

Office of Information
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Tear off and use order blank below.

Please send me ________ copies of the 1945 Victory Garden symbol mat.

NAME

ADDRESS


Victory Gardening Plans Ready for Distribution

More Than 120,000 Copies of Soil Planting Guides Are Made Available at Various Centers

Your 1944 victory garden plan is ready.

More than 120,000 of the first edition of these approved plans, developed under the direction of Prof. James G. Moore, Madison, of the Wisconsin college of agriculture and director of the Wisconsin victory garden campaign, were redesignated Thursday. The printed by the Jefferson County victory committee will have plans in the more than 75,000 of sent out to gardeners outside of Madison under the direction of Howard on the 1st. The best results will be obtained by following the plan into consideration of one variety of Wisconsin, seed varieties that are tested in the state according to the 2,000 most food, says Prof. Moore.

In Milwaukee, where the garden information is collected and put into shape, the first garden weekly staff will be furnished to stores, florists and corporations sponsoring garden clubs.

Send for Plans

Plans can also be obtained from the Victory Garden department of the Public Service Bureau, Milwaukee Journal (1) also will bring you the plan requested.

The plans are designed for home gardening in site from the 12 to 15 feet size for the salad greens.

The essence of Victory gardening is contained in the various charts issued by the Oregon State college extension bulletins, which are issued through the state college in Corvallis, or through the offices of the county extension gardens.

Fall Advice Now Asked of Gardeners

By CARL MASKEY

The 1944 food requirements, Mrs. Ethel Bowen, college of agriculture, Lincoln; organization, L. C. Grove, State college, Ames; increasing production per garden, W. G. Amstein, Kansas State college, Manhattan; and the community garden group that letters from all over the state came to him, following his dis-
Here are some stories the papers used in 41

Victory Gardeners, In Plot Against Hitler

Victory gardening—break out the spade, Mister; the time is short—will be started off by a big four-state conference here tomorrow and Thursday at the St. Charles Hotel.

National, state and club leaders of the back-yard and vacant lot movement that produced an estimated 8,000,000 tons of fresh eatables last year will get together to lay out the beds, set the rows, and sharpen the tools for this year's battle.

In the course of the day-long meeting there will be a general exchange of information on every phase of the garden business.

H. C. SANDERS

Pullman Official Pleads for More Victory Gardens

The necessity for victory gardens will be even greater in 1945 than in previous years, according to Theodore J. Mohr, Chicago, gardener consultant for the Pullman Company, because liberated nations must be fed in addition to American military forces.

Speaking before an audience of Pullman Company employees over 40,000 at the First Baptist church, Mr. Mohr said that he is confident that there will be a great shortage of vegetables this year, unless some effective agricultural program is launched.

"Victory Gardens Held Ration Points Low"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Don't let the new low point in vegetable prices throw your plans for victory gardens and home canning.

These are just as important as ever. The tremendous total of 1943 never has been exceeded and the public is beginning to realize that the war effort cannot be continued with the same enthusiasm and with a shortage unless victory gardens and home canning are not used.

"L. S. Lux, Prescott Press-Telegram"...no mention of a picture.

Why More Victory Gardens in 1945?

More vegetables for Victory gardens in 1945 appear to be much more urgent than it did in 1943. There will be much greater demand for foodstuffs this year, and consternation will be expressed if Victory gardens are not made.

By S. B. HALL

Chairman for victory garden council of Multnomah county and Portland.

The need for more victory gardens in the area is a matter of great importance for this year. The commercial vegetable production in Multnomah county is not so great as it was in 1943, and the present time conditions for production do not appear bright.

Last year was the best year for an all-season home garden that we have had in this area for many years. The commercial vegetable production in Multnomah county was not so great as it was in 1943, and the present time conditions for production do not appear bright.
GARDENERS URGED TO CARRY ON TASK

Food Demands Both During and After War Emphasized at Conference Here

There must be no letdown in the cultivation of family garden plots in this country for the next few years — the victory gardens are playing too vital a part in the nation's war effort to permit a slack in this important source of food supply.

This message — to be spread far and wide among amateur gardeners — was agreed upon yesterday as the highlight of a one-and-a-half day conference on Victory gardens held by the Federal and State Victory garden officials and representatives of garden clubs and other civic organizations which closed Sunday at the Bargehotel and the area included New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

The meeting was of particular interest to the leaders of the victory gardens, which have been increasing in size and importance the past year, and that the present goal of 22,000,000 minimum for the victory gardens this year was set at 450,000 in the city's boroughs.

AMATEURS ARE PRAISED

Program Leader Says They Grew Enough in 1943 to Fill 800 Liberty Ships

There is one wartime project whose success will draw national recognition for 800 Liberty ships.

If we are going to win the war on the food front we have to start where we left off last year in the matter of Victory Gardens.

Last year home owners and renters in the United States through volunteer gardening fed thousands upon thousands of our civilians. By some, victory gardening was taken up as a novelty; others did it because they wanted the exercise.

This year it becomes more vital than ever to have these gardens and an increase in number of them because of the lack of snow. This year we are going to have the dust to bear the soil.

Let us give you some figures in and about this city and county where hundreds of gardens, some of them of considerable size, were worked. In the majority of homes where these gardens were fostered enough vegetables including potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables, was raised to carry the family a goodly portion of this winter. We know of cases where eight and ten bushels of potatoes were raised in a garden, to say nothing of other varieties of vegetables.

If we were to cease this work or show a lack of vigilance too early now to plan your garden and commence thinking of the varieties you are going to grow. Profit by last year's experiences and raise those things which the soil is best adapted to. Where there is sandy soil potatoes thrive, and this is one of the most valuable war foods.

We must bear in mind that a great quantity of vegetables have to be shipped to distant points under the land-lend-lease program, and to feed our men in the service. That means a shortage in the "green thumb" will fill in and —...
Many victory gardeners who want to have larger gardens—as requested by the War Board Administration—may have to take on a second plot. Victory garden headquarters is urging committees to arrange early for use of land suitable for community gardens to be divided into plots of varying size to fit family needs and to include plots to supplement home gardens that are not big enough.

Such two-piece gardens would favor more efficient gardening and home production of more food crops. Many home lot gardens last season did not supply all the fresh vegetables the family could use because too much of the limited area was planted to crops such as corn, potatoes, late cabbage and vine crops. This did not leave space enough for the “much from little” crops—tomatoes, radishes, carrots, onions, lettuce, beets, beans, greens and turnips. Many will find it bet-

2-PIECE GARDENS IN STYLE
THIS YEAR

Horticulturist to Tell
Victory Garden Advantages

Rudolph J. Mohr, Chicago horticulturist and Victory Garden consultant for the Pullman Company, will speak on the advisability and advantages of victory gardens at a public garden meeting Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the First Baptist Church. A similar meeting for Negroes will be held Wednesday at 8 p.m. at the McDonald Branch YMCA.

AIM BEGINNERS TO GROW FOOD

'Share Knowledge' Is Plea At
Garden Conference

By MARY S. SMITH
Press-Scimitar Garden Editor

Emphasizing the need for more home food production, H. W. Hochbaum, chairman of the national Victory Garden Committee, Washington, D.C., told delegates at the Regional Victory Garden Conference at Hotel Peobody yesterday, “We must produce vegetables and fruits to help meet the needs of the armed forces and we must realize how vital these foods are for health.”

Mr. Hochbaum outlined a 12-point program for home and farm gardeners. He stressed the importance of advertising. He urged use of all munity garden and cellulose produced and suggested that the result of an organization. The number of clubs was increased from 1,000 to 1,200. The number of gardeners increased from 15,000 to 20,000. The number of garden plots increased from 10,000 to 15,000.

The county “Green Thumb” victory garden contest was won by C. H. Els, 73, of 3725 S. Sheridan Ave., Tuesday. He will receive $300 in war bonds and be one of 12 gardeners representing the county in the national victory garden contest.

V-Garden Expansion
Plan Told

Leaders Here Frame
Suggestions for
Home-Grown Food

The four-state Victory garden conference here split up into six busy huddles Tuesday morning as garden leaders from Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa tackled the job of molding six sets of recommendations. All recommendations, which were to be reported before the meeting adjourns Tuesday afternoon, are aimed at hoisting Victory garden output in the four states this year.

Subjects and chairman were:

- Food production, Mrs. Ethel R. Bowen, college of agriculture, Lincoln; organization, L. C. Grove, Iowa State college, Ames; increasing production per garden, W. G. Molve, Kansas State college, Manhattan; community gardens, Mrs. Fred Grouseman, Omaha; reservation and storage, Miss Florence Atwood, food security administration, Lincoln; seed and supplies, J. W. C. Anderson, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Urges Planning Now

C. H. Rhodes of Lincoln, secretary of the Nebraska advisory board committee, took time out from a committee meeting to offer bits of advice to gardeners. First plan your garden to fit your capacity and storage budget, he recommended. Then, if victory plot isn’t already set up, get it set up soon.

Victory Garden Keynote

THE opening gun in the 1944 Victory Garden campaign, touched off here in Detroit, was a Big Bertha.

Food shortages are of more serious nature this year than they were in 1943. “The obvious solution,” declares Prof. Bethel S. Pickett, National Victory Garden Institute director, “lies in the cultivation of small gardens by the Nation’s industrial workers, because we know we can’t increase the farm gardens.” Prof. Pickett, who is here to attend the National Victory Garden Conference, Wednesday and Thursday, declares the national goal for next summer must be 22,000,000 urban gardens, or 2,000,000 more than last season.

Prof. Pickett has sounded this keynote to a city that will heed him. Detroit’s gardening record is excellent, but it will be bettered. Detroit is honored to serve as sounding board for the 1944 gardening call that will go forth from the city.
LOCAL PROMOTION—

To All Governors...

WESTERN UNION

Send the following telegram, subject to the rates on bank orders, which are hereby specified:...

THE NATIONAL GARDEN CONFERENCE JUST CLOSING, THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMEND A NATIONAL VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM FOR 1945 AS VIGOROUS AND SUCCESSFUL AS THAT OF 1944. . . THE SUCCESS OF SUCH A PROGRAM WILL DEPEND VERY LARGELY UPON THE CONTINUANCE AND STRENGTHENING OF ALL STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICIAL COMMITTEES TO SPONSOR DIRECT AND PROMOTE IT AND TO WORK FOR ITS GREATEST EFFICIENCY.

MAY I SUGGEST THAT YOU AND ALL THOSE IN YOUR STATE INTERESTED IN THE VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM GIVE FULLEST COOPERATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE COMMITTEES AND OF THE PROGRAM AS A WHOLE.

GOVERNOR PRENTICE COOPER
CHAIRMAN NATIONAL ADVISORY GARDEN COMMITTEE

Indiana University Library
Government Publications Dept.
Some suggestions for

WINDOW DISPLAYS

GARDEN IN 1945
FOR VICTORY

GARDEN IN 1945
FOR CASH SAVINGS
* RECREATION
* HEALTH
* TASTY FOOD

CHEMICAL WARFARE ON GARDEN INVADERS
GARDEN IN 1945
TO KEEP OUR NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY STRONG

GARDEN IN 1945
FOR CASH SAVINGS & RECREATION & HEALTH & TASTY FOOD

1945 HOW TO STRETCH YOUR VICTORY GARDEN ACROSS THE WHOLE YEAR
GARDEN IN 1945
TO KEEP OUR NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY STRONG

GARDEN IN 1945
FOR CASH SAVINGS, RECREATION, HEALTH, TASTY FOOD

FOR VICTORY
Stage a Victory Garden Harvest Show

Harvest shows may be effectively used in the Victory Garden campaign to stimulate and hold interest. If announced early enough in the season, they encourage better culture and diversification in the garden. Summer shows as a rule are not as effective a stimulus as are fall shows. This is because most gardeners can make a display from their spring plantings without much effort, while a fall show encourages them to keep up succession plantings and have productive fall gardens. Home canning of both vegetables and fruits does not make a cumulative showing until early fall. For these reasons, except in the northern states, shows are most commonly held in the fall (September and October). But they should be scheduled ahead of killing frosts, or the entries of fresh vegetables and fruits will be small and discouraging.

Prizes are not necessary to the success of a show, but if a committee desires to offer them, merchants are oftentimes generous in their donations of merchandise and money. A small entry fee or admission fee, collected to cover the expenses of the show, may provide a few war stamps that serve admirably as prizes.

Most shows involve an outlay of funds and a budget should be worked out at the beginning, making allowances for all known expenses, such as signs, hauling of tables and vases, paper plates, entry blanks, decorations, award cards, etc., as well as something for contingencies. The cost of a show will vary greatly, depending upon its size, whether or not the hall is paid for, and the cost of the programs, which may be elaborately printed or simple mimeographed statements. Advertising in the schedule and rental of commercial space, are often used to bring in revenue which may cover all costs.

Having decided upon a show, appropriate committees are set up to handle the following jobs:

1. SCHEDULE: This committee should prepare the rules for the show, determine the classes (beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, etc.) for the fresh and canned vegetables and fruits likely to be entered at that time of the year; the number of pods, ears, heads, or jars that constitute an entry; and, set the hours for the time of entry, hours of judging, and the period the show will be open to the public.

The rules of the show will tell who may enter, how many entries they may make in each class (one is preferable), and who is to furnish the containers. The number of classes will depend upon the number of crops in the gardens at that time of year, and whether or not the show will be restricted to fresh and canned vegetables or perhaps flowers and fruits may be wanted. The number of pods, ears, or heads in each entry should be specified for each class, i.e., 12 bean pods, 3 ears of corn, 3 cucumbers, 1 head of cabbage, 3 summer squash, 1 winter squash, 1 pint
The time for making entries should be planned if possible, so as to permit gardeners to bring their produce to the exhibit hall on their way to work. Judging should be planned for shortly after entries close while the fresh vegetables are in their best condition. The show should be open to the public so that all may see the kind and variety of crops the Victory gardeners are growing.

2. ARRANGEMENTS: This committee plans the show, first as to the layout (arrangement of tables and location of classes), and second, securing the room, tables, and containers. The room should be large enough for an effective display and it should be as centrally located as possible. The tables should be spaced to provide access as well as to lend an attractive view to visitors. Six feet is a minimum distance between the rows of tables. Three by six foot tables are very convenient to handle but improvised tables made of planks on sawhorses work just as well and it is often possible to borrow the lumber and sawhorses. Cover them with ordinary wrapping paper to improve the appearance. A six by three foot table will hold 50 six-inch paper plates which are satisfactory for beans, but are too small for potatoes, squash, and tomatoes. This sized table will hold 26 eight-inch paper plates. However, since additional space must be allowed for cabbage, chard, celery, and other large vegetables, not over 20 entries of large-sized vegetables can be accommodated on the three by six foot tables. This committee should consider these in making the plan and estimating the number of tables needed. Group the exhibits of each kind of vegetable or fruit together for ease in judging.

3. JUDGES: A committee should be appointed to secure competent judges, preferably from outside of the area (the County Agent can often assist in obtaining them). Two or three judges for each group of exhibits, i.e., fresh vegetables, fruits, canned vegetables and fruits, and for flowers is desirable where qualified judges are available. In addition, assistants to the judges should be provided by this committee to place the ribbons, record the names of winners, and to mark the award cards. One or more people should be on hand during the period of making entries to record the exhibitors and to assign each an exhibitor’s number which is written on the slips that identify the entries.

4. PUBLICITY: Newspaper and radio publicity should be arranged for, and this should begin several weeks in advance of the show if possible. Schedules of the show, listing the rules and classes, should be distributed at least a week or more in advance of the show. Signs near the exhibit hall— a few days in advance are also desirable. This same committee might also assume the responsibility of preparing the small class cards which aid the exhibitor in placing his entries in the right classes.

5. SETTING-UP SHOW: The Arrangements Committee can include this physical job in their assignment. The seamen place the tables, containers, decorations, fill the bottles or vases (if flowers are included in the show), and then, dismantle after the show is over. Usually, the setting-up is done the night before the show is scheduled to open.

6. OTHER COMMITTEES: Sometimes it is desirable to have committees to solicit advertising, to arrange for prizes, to sell refreshments, for hospitality, and general supervision of the show. These are in addition to the General Chairman and his advisory committee which should include a treasurer to receive and disburse all funds.
Gardening for Victory, part I. planning and planting the farm garden.  
No. 634. Released January 1943. (ES; BPI)

Each member of the Jones family has a part in growing their victory garden. Maples in bloom tell us when work begins. We see how Dick treats the seed to guard against plant diseases; how deep he plants and how far apart; how Jane protects seedlings from insects; how they grow more than one crop on the same plot. Slidefilm No. 635 will carry the story to its close. (42 frames; single, $0.50; double, $1.)

Gardening for Victory, Part II, the farm garden brings results.  
No. 635. Released February 1943. (ES; BPI)

The Jones family victory garden that Slidefilm No. 634 showed us how to plant now is growing fine. Dick and Jane carefully tend it. We see how they serve dust and poison to insects when they show up; how they keep their plants well; how they keep down weeds; the crops they have in the end for canning and storing. (57 frames; single, $0.55; double, $1.25.)


The slidefilm charts the beginner's course simply and in detail through the main steps in gardening. We see how to prepare the ground; how to plant various seeds, how far apart, and not too thick or deep; how and when to transplant, weed, stake, harvest. (49 frames; single, $0.50; double, $1.)

Home-grown Plants for Transplanting.

Many victory gardeners in town, city and on the farm will find it advantageous to grow their own plants for setting out. These slides show in close-up detail, step by step, the various operations and tricks of the process—preparing the soil, putting it in boxes, treating seed, planting seed, caring for the young plants, transferring them to flats, cups and pots and finally setting out. (36 frames; single, $0.40; double, $0.80.)
GARDENING. 1 reel, 16mm., sound; produced in 1940 by Erpi Classroom Films, 1841 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Follows a boy and girl through a garden-raising project from the selection of seeds to the harvesting of the crops. Radishes, carrots, lettuce, beets, beans, corn, pumpkins, onions, tomatoes, and potatoes are cultivated and harvested. Attention is directed to aspects of soils, growth, role of the sun, insect pests, and to the various parts of plants used for food—leaves, stems, buds, and roots.

GARDEN FOR VICTORY. 2 reels, 16mm., silent, in color; 1 reel, 16mm., sound, in black and white. Bell and Howell, 1301 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill. Shows practical steps in planting and care of a backyard vegetable garden. Produced in collaboration with the National Garden Bureau.

THE GARDENS OF VICTORY. 1 reel, 16mm., sound. Better Homes and Gardens, Meredith Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Designed primarily to inspire people to plant victory gardens. While placing major emphasis on the reasons why Victory Gardens are needed as part of civilian war work, it covers the main practical points to be followed in making a good food garden. Aimed directly at the urban back-yard gardener.

THE FARM GARDEN. 2 reels, 16mm., sound; in Kodachrome. Released in March 1943 by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Presents the fundamentals of garden husbandry with particular reference to the farm garden and the national food emergency: Planning a garden; preparation of the ground; when and how to plant the seeds; treating to prevent rot and blights; transplanting young plants; thinning; cultivating. Garden pests and diseases, including corn ear, ear worms, Japanese beetles, bacterial blight, potato beetles, cabbage worms, Mexican bean beetles, downy mildew, anthracnose. How to control them. The rewards of good gardening.

VICTORY GARDEN. 1 reel, 16mm., sound; in Kodachrome. Triangle Film Productions, 7936 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. Shows in detail how to plant a victory garden.

HOME VEGETABLE GARDENING. This is a sequel to "Garden for Victory" in black and white, running time 20 minutes, two reels. Detailed information on Victory Gardening. Special advice for late season gardening. Produced by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture to be released soon.

GROW YOUR OWN. (To be released early in the New Year 1943 by the Department of Agriculture). This film is designed to encourage the continuation of victory gardening among town and city folk and will suggest in a light vein some of the things that should and should not be done in amateur gardening.

GROWING THINGS. (1942) 16mm., silent; 24 min. Cleveland Heights Board of Education, 1745 Lee Blvd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio. A color film in which elementary pupils show various phases of school garden work including planning the garden, preparing the seed beds, transplanting, cultivating, removing insect pests, and harvesting.

HOW TO PLAN A VICTORY VEGETABLE GARDEN. 1 reel, 11 min., 16mm., silent, 1943. Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., Hartford, Conn. Contains specific suggestions for choosing the location of the garden, determining its size and selecting the best crops to plant. Points out that a well chosen
vegetable diet provides many essential vitamins and minerals. Explains the best source of these elements. Easy to follow guide to better gardening.

FILLING THE GAP. 1 reel, 7 min. Distributed by the Film Officer, British Information Services, 1336 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. A plea to every possible bit of land in order to leave the farms free for other crops.

PREPARING FOR A GARDEN. 2 reels, 16mm., silent. Distributed by Artin and Bagshaw, 1425 Williams St., Denver, Colorado. All the necessary steps in preparing the ground; planting the seeds, and caring for the plants as they grow. Reel 1, clearing, composting, fertilizing. Common pests. Reel 2, soils, seeding, hot beds, cold frames, shelters.

SUMMER CARE OF THE VICTORY GARDEN. 2 reels, 16mm., sound, 1943, Astor Casualty and Surety Co., Hartford, Conn. This color film is one of a series of films which Astor is producing and making available for public distribution in order that more time gardeners can get the maximum benefit from Victory Gardens. This is the second in the series, and it gives definite suggestions on plant cultivation, pest control, weeding, mulching, watering, thinning, and other phases of cultivation.

Movie Makers.

BRITISH GARDEN FILMS-16mm.

DIG FOR VICTORY. 1 reel, 7 min. An instructive appeal to everyone to get a piece of land and grow vegetables to relieve the food shortage. Gardening, from spreading the ground through planting, weeding, transplanting, and gathering the grown vegetables, is demonstrated by a master of the craft.

HOW TO DIG. 2 reels, 17 min. The first of a series of instructional films on gardening. Demonstrates the best methods of breaking up new ground and dealing with established plots. The methods shown are double digging on grassland, double digging on cultivated ground, and simple digging.

SOWING AND PLANTING. 1 reel, 13 min. Instructions for the best results in planting onions, peas, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, potatoes. A sequel to "How to Dig."

STORING VEGETABLES INDOORS. 1 reel, 13 min. How to store shallots, runner beans, onions, haricot beans, and tomatoes.

STORING VEGETABLES OUTDOORS. 1 reel, 9 min. How to store potatoes and carrots outdoors, and the technique of straw thatching.

All the British films in the above list are available from the following depositories, on giving two weeks' notice:


Chicago, Ill. (serving Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, N. Dak., and Nebraska) The Film Officer, British Information Services, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Andover 1733

San Francisco, Calif. (serving Northern Calif., Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana) The Film Officer, British Information Services, 260 California St., San Francisco, California. Tel. Sutter 6634

Los Angeles, Calif. (serving Southern Calif. and Arizona) The Film Officer, British Information Services, 400 South Hill St., Los Angeles, California. Tel. Vandyck 3171

New York, N. Y. The Film Officer, British Information Services, 65 South Hill St., Los Angeles, California. Tel. Vandyck 3171

Central Depository, Film Division, British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. Tel. Circle 5-3100

THE BRITISH GARDEN FILMS ALSO ARE OBTAINABLE, ON TWO WEEKS' NOTICE, FROM THE BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES AT: Atlanta, Ga.; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Houston, Texas; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Oregon;
This list has been prepared solely for the information of those seeking films on the subject of gardening. The Department assumes no responsibility for accuracy of the subject matter of films other than its own productions, nor for the completeness of the list.

**Film Depositories**

A library of educational pictures (16mm. and 35mm., sound and silent) on various phases of agriculture, including crops, livestock, poultry, dairying, forestry, rural economics, home economics, and related subjects is maintained by the Department. Most of these films are made for specialized use to assist the Department in its extension, regulatory, and administrative work, and available prints have been provided and are lent primarily for this purpose. However, prospective borrowers in the States named below may obtain prints of most Department films from the State institutions designated below on payment of a small service charge. Department employees and State extension workers may obtain prints free for use in their work.

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<th>State</th>
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<td>ALA.</td>
<td>Ext. Service, Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.</td>
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<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>Ext. Service, University of Alaska, College.</td>
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<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>Ext. Division, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson.</td>
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<td>ARK.</td>
<td>Dept. of Public Relations, Ark. St. Teachers College, Conway; also Ext. Service, 524 P. O. Bldg., Little Rock.</td>
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<td>CALIF.</td>
<td>Ext. Div., Univ. of California, Berkeley (serves northern Calif.); Ext. Div., U. of Calif., Los Angeles (serves southern Calif.); and YMCA, 251 Turk St., San Francisco.</td>
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<td>ILL.</td>
<td>Visual Aids Service, U. of Ill., Champaign; Ext. Service, College of Agri., Urbana; and YMCA, 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago.</td>
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<td>Bureau of Visual Instruction, Ext. Div., Indiana Univ., Bloomington; also Ext. Service, Purdue University, Lafayette.</td>
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<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>Ext. Service, College of Agri., Ithaca; also YMCA, 347 Madison Ave., New York.</td>
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<td>OR.</td>
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<td>PA.</td>
<td>PUC Film Service, Pa. College for Women, Pittsburgh.</td>
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HOW TO BUY PRINTS OF MOTION PICTURES

Prints of the Department of Agriculture’s color, and black and white motion pictures may be purchased in 16mm. size from Castle Films, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. No authorization from the Department is required to buy prints from Castle Films, Inc. Inquire direct of Castle Films, Inc., for prices and delivery arrangements.

Black and white prints in 35mm. size may be purchased from Deluxe Laboratories, Inc., upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Wash. D.C.

Federal and other government agencies may purchase both 16mm. and 35mm. black and white, prints from Deluxe Laboratories, Inc., and 16mm. color prints from the Calvin Company at the Department’s contract price, upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Inquire of the Motion Picture Service for prices and purchasing procedure.
Dear Ann,

You were right when you said I'd like it here very much. Everybody is so friendly and the civic spirit in the community is wonderfully high. For example, starting next week we're going to begin a poster and essay contest on Victory Gardens. The Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parent-Teachers' Association, several of the men's organizations all under the direction of our Victory Garden leader, are sponsoring the contest. Pen, Pencils and Stamps will be given as prizes. Separate contests will be run in each grade so that the competition will be fair. The gardeners are excited about it and so are the teachers, including myself.

At staff meeting our local newspaper editor promised to run the winning Victory Garden essays in the paper. The secretary of our Book Club asked me to give the club all of the winning posters. They want to build Victory Garden window displays around them all over town.

Your school is probably giving "all out" on Victory Gardens too, so I'm sure you're interested in all of this. Do you think you can tape me in this congenial family feeling of pulling together to win the war?

All best wishes,

Betty
SUGGESTED SCRIPT FOR VICTORY GARDEN INTERVIEW BETWEEN VICTORY GARDEN LEADER AND ANY PROGRAM DIRECTOR:

NOTE: This script is a combination of planning and "how to do it." These might be separated with each one used as basis for a radio interview localized to bring in situations and timing that should prevail locally.

---000---

PRO. DIR:

Once upon a time, last summer, many of us predicted the end of the war by Christmas. Well...our men overseas are still fighting. And we've got to keep up our part of the fight too. So today...I've asked ________ of the __________ to talk about one war job facing us. You would say gardening is a war job...wouldn't you, ________?

V.G. LEADER:

One of our most vital war jobs...________. Each garden means more food. And there's no way to say how much we need an ample food supply.

PRO. DIR:

It's an old story anyway.

V.G. LEADER:

It may be old. But it bears repeating...again and again. The war is not won. We must have plenty of food. And that means Victory Gardens will be needed again this year.

PRO. DIR:

I don't want to put you on the spot. But what about all those surpluses we had last year? They were surpluses.

V.G. LEADER:

That's not putting me on the spot. Think a minute about which foods were surpluses, as you call them.

PRO. DIR:

Well...eggs...for one thing.
VG LEADER:

__________, you talk like you've had a lot of experience.

PRO.DIR:

A little.

VG LEADER:

You're right about that first step. Plan your crops. The next thing is getting all your equipment in order... your seed bought, your fertilizer and insecticides ready.

PRO.DIR:

Even before the first seed goes in the ground.

VG LEADER:

The advantage in getting your things early is that you have 'em when you need 'em. I know some gardeners last year who waited until they actually needed rotenone before they tried to get it. By then... there wasn't any more.

PRO.DIR:

I'm going to get fertilizer... but soon. I've seen some people trying to garden on land that doesn't even grow healthy-looking weeds.

VG LEADER:

A hopeless job... isn't it. But use the fertilizer lightly. It's easy to burn up plants with the stuff.

PRO.DIR:

One time it's easy to get too much of a good thing.... huh?

VG LEADER:

Exactly.

PRO.DIR:

But that's taking us away from planning and preparing for the garden.

It's more telling how.
VG LEADER:

Well...there's one thing I want to say about preparing the land for a
garden. It pays to be ready for drought.

PRO.DIR:

Be sure the hose is mended....

VG LEADER:

Unfortunately...a lot of gardens can't be reached with hose.

PRO.DIR:

You can't do much in that case but hope...can you?

VG LEADER:

You can hope as you spade under a large amount of compost.

PRO.DIR:

Compost being rotted leaves...straw...manure...weeds that haven't gone
to seed.

VG LEADER:

Any organic material is good. Just have lots of it.

PRO.DIR:

Because it's one thing that'll help hold moisture come summer and dry
weather.

VG LEADER:

Well....that's about all there is to planning and preparing. But we ought
to get an early start.

PRO.DIR:

You mean we ought to get out and dig right now?

VG LEADER:

It's a good idea to space the ground soon as you can. Then the first good
weekend that comes up this spring...you'll be ready to start planting the early
crops, like peas and turnip greens.
PRO.DIR:

Then let's see. We should plan our gardens now. Get our supplies ready. Spade up the land and use plenty of good compost as we're doing it.

VG LEADER:

Letter perfect, ____________.

PRO.DIR:

About those supplies...__________? Will we be able to get them all right?

VG LEADER:

I think so. The latest word of the Department of Agriculture is that we shouldn't have too much trouble getting the seed, fertilizer, insecticides and tools we have to have. But buy only what you need.

PRO.DIR:

Don't worry. I'm not one to squander my money on extra garden supplies. But there's one thing that bothers me a little bit.

VG LEADER:

What's that?

PRO.DIR:

I'd have a better garden if I had more land.

VG LEADER:

Aren't you confusing quality with quantity there, ____________?

PRO.DIR:

Maybe so. But it seems like I'm not adding much to the national food supply with the vegetables from such a little plot. A man I know raised enough on his land to furnish his family with vegetables for the whole year.
VG LEADER:

Not bad. But you don't have to have a large plot to garden successfully. Some of the prettiest gardens I've seen have been small. Perfect little gems.

PROD, DIR:

But you don't get much from them. Do they make it worth while?

VG LEADER:

You bet your boots they do! In a small plot...say fifty by thirty,... or even less...you can grow a lot of food if you really try -- and the country needs all the food we can grow.

############
And now let's talk about gardens. Not long ago, War Food Administrator Jones said that everyone who grows a garden serves his country as well as himself. That means home gardens will be as important this year in providing food to win the war as they've been since we got into the fight.

I heard a man griping the other day. "Why," he said..."this business about us needing more food is a lot of stuff!"

The fellow he was with sort of questioned him, so he went on. "They talked about grow more in 1/4. Grow more in 1/4. Well... I grew more in 1/4. I had a garden. Then what happened? They took the points off most canned vegetables about the time my wife started thinking about putting up what I'd grown. She didn't like it a bit. She told me we don't have to grow our own food. There's plenty of it for sale."

That's what he said. And it sounds almost reasonable... doesn't it? But it's not. Not by a long shot.

I wonder why the men supposed point values could be taken off most canned vegetables. Guess he didn't realize that he was partly responsible. The amount of home gardening and home canning done last year and the year before helped make it possible to let everybody get all the canned vegetables they wanted during this past fall and up to now.

We don't like rationing our food. We'd rather not do it. And canned vegetables were rationed in the first place because they were scarce. We've got to keep our supply of them up if we're going to get our vegetable supplies ration free.
Another thing. A recent survey made by the Department of Agriculture shows that tomatoes were the most popular vegetable with home gardeners last year. They were found in almost every garden in the country. Naturally a whale of a lot of 'em were canned at home. And I'll bet not a woman who put up tomatoes last season is sorry she did it. Because I know you know that canned tomatoes are one of our scarcest and most vital foods now.

But enough about canned home grown vegetables. Let's look at gardening from the fresh food angle.

Did you know that last year...over forty percent of our national fresh vegetable supply came from home gardens? It did. Victory gardeners produced over forty percent of the fresh vegetables we ate last year. But can you remember any time when the nation as a whole had too much of those fresh market truck crops? Of course you can't. We didn't have too much. We needed all the fresh vegetables grown in 1944. And we're going to need as much and more this coming year too.

You've heard General Forrest's explanation of his winning tactics. "You've gotta get ther first with the most men." In modern warfare...the wording has been changed a little to getting there first with the most men and supplies...but the principle still holds. It's still good tactics to get there first with the most. It'll win the battle.

As for winning the war....well....to do that....we've got to hang on the longest. The side that can last fifteen minutes after the other side gives in comes out the winner. So we must not only get there first...we've got to hang on. Keep producing. Once we slacken...we may be putting off V-Day.
Victory garden leaders from every part of the United States met in Washington back a couple of months ago. Here's what the War Food Administrator told them. "We can't afford to slow down now when Victory is almost within our grasp," he said. "History shows that nations with ample food supplies are the ones that win victories. We cannot afford to gamble. We must do everything we can to make certain that every one of our fighting men has all the food he needs."

That puts us on the spot...doesn't it? The garden spot.

Leaving out the fact that gardening is pleasant...that it's healthful...that it saves us money...that it enhances the land...(and all of those are good reasons for having a garden)...we're still facing a war. And as long as we are...we must do everything possible to speed the victory. From our past years' experience...we've learned that growing home gardens helps. So let's plan bigger and better gardens for 1945 right now.
Get on the Air!

Here are hints to help you:

GET BROADCAST TIME
PLAN YOUR PROGRAM
GET SPONSORS
GET NON-COMMERCIAL SUPPORT

1. Plan Ahead to Use Radio

One of the first things you tell every Victory gardener is to lay out his garden on paper first.

The same kind of advance planning is just as necessary to effective use of radio by garden leaders.

Radio won't take the place of meetings, posters, leaflets, news stories and personal visits. But you can talk to a great many people by radio. It's an effective way to publicize and round out your entire program. You can give out timely information quickly—for instance, where to get a brand-new leaflet on insect control that's particularly suited to your community. You can tell people where to go for detailed help. You can attract people to your project by human interest stories on gardening in your own community or all around the Nation. The story of what the other fellow is doing with his hoe is sure-fire to get more men (and women and children) behind their hoes.

So when you make your over-all plan, include a radio section in the first draft and keep it there. Think it through and talk it over as carefully with your key assistants as you do any other section of your plan. Here are some thoughts that may help you.

2. Get Acquainted at Radio Stations

Do you know the program directors at the radio stations that serve your area? If not, pay them a visit and get acquainted. Radio stations are organized to serve the public, and the people who run them are interested in any activity that benefits the community. They will be glad to meet the people who speak-plug these civic projects. If station program directors know what you are doing far enough in advance, they can give you practical suggestions about getting time on the air, and how to make the best use of this time after you get it.

3. Home Gardens More than Food Factories

A home garden can mean much more to a family than merely a source of food. It is also a source of healthful recreation and education for every member of the family. Working in a garden can give you as much healthy exercise as a game of tennis. It develops teamwork and fellowship between family members of all ages. It teaches youngsters an appreciation of the land and its bounties that will provide them many hours of healthful activity and skills that will enrich their lives to the end of their days. Hundreds of youngsters have been headed down a long trail of happy experiences by having their names traced in fresh-turnèd soil at the edge of the garden by an older member of the family. Then, together, they sowed tiny grass seed in the tracing. A few days of warm sunshine, and there was the name faintly green against the brown earth. The grass grew and the owner of the name watched and cared for it, with sage suggestions on weeds and watering from his older relative. He learned fascinating lessons about Nature and developed healthful ways of occupying his time that is denied kids who never had an opportunity to work and play with their elders in a family garden. The radio offers an excellent chance to bring this fact home and create interest in home gardening as a worthwhile family training ground.

4. Watch for Good Material — It's Everywhere

Keep your eyes and ears open for effective,
interesting material. It doesn't have to be spectacular or profound. A neighbor who has a "green thumb" is just as likely to be a good possibility for a radio program on how to prepare garden soil for planting as a professor from a well-known educational institution—if you have the neighbor handy and don't have the professor. Homemakers who can give dollars-and-cents information on how much they reduced their food budgets with produce eaten fresh from their gardens and canned for later use can pack more persuasion into five minutes than many bulletin boards can put into twenty pages. 4-H Club boys and girls who have had home gardens for projects often have a good production story to tell that produces an astonishing effect on grown-ups who've never raised more than a few rows of early lettuce and radishes. Programs based around the beginner who does everything wrong—like planting the lima beans and plunking the fertilizer into the hole right on top of the seed—are always sure-fire. If you can't get the beginners to tell on themselves (and you probably can), you can doubtless find an old hand who can draw many such stories from his wide experience. Indeed, experienced gardeners almost never get together without telling episodes that would make top-notch radio programs, if someone would follow through and "work them up."

5. Organizations Can Help

Garden clubs, interested chiefly in flowers and ornamentals, and other civic organizations frequently have regular time allotted them by radio stations. They may wish to join with you in promoting interest in vegetable gardens to the extent of sharing some of their radio time for a definite series of programs. Such arrangements have several advantages. The prestige support of other groups will automatically increase interest in and strengthen your program. A going program has an established audience, so you will not be working in the dark for listeners. You will have a fairly good idea who they are and how many. That will make it easier to slant your programs to your listeners and establish what public speakers call a good "sense of communication" with your audience. An established outlet is also likely to make it easier to secure effective "guest speakers," and other program cooperation. If you can adjust the schedule to your subjects, rather than your subjects to the schedule, you can greatly improve your "timing" on the seasonal phases of gardening.

6. Things to Remember about Radio

If you haven't had much experience with radio programs, here are some points to remember that will help you in handling your material. Also, they will make it easier for radio-station people to work with you—and give you the most effective assistance.

A radio station is engaged in serving the public. There is no reason to be backward about asking for time to publicize and promote home gardening. On the other hand, radio stations have standards they want their programs to measure up to. So when you ask a station to give you time to broadcast, you have a responsibility to put on a program good enough not to lose listeners for the station. Don't try to pack everything you would put in a long lecture into a ten-minute radio program. If you get across one important idea for every five minutes of time, be satisfied. The fact that a radio program gives you a chance to reach the largest number of people for your time and effort is what makes it worth doing. Work to get your listener interested and create a desire for more information. Then tell him where to go for details.

Unless you are experienced at broadcasting, you will probably not want to put on many "ad lib" (unwritten) programs. They are likely to be superficial. So you'll probably want to stick to written scripts, carefully prepared well ahead of time. Make these scripts as "conversational" as you can. Most of us have been brought up to write differently from the way we talk. As a result we may sound stiff and "formal." So you may not find it easy to write conversationally. Maybe thinking about the job this way will help. If you have only a few minutes to talk to somebody, you don't attempt to tell everything you know. You select a few facts and try to put them across to your listener simply and clearly. When necessary, you repeat. Repeating can be very important in radio because the listener has only his ears to depend on. Be careful about figures. Most people won't remember more than one or two, and then only if put forward simply. "Three gardens out of five" or a similar method of expression that the listener can catch and retain.

Rehearse your scripts aloud enough times to be thoroughly familiar with them. Many of the faults of "stiff" writing—things that look all right on paper—will show up instantly when you read the material aloud.

When you go before the microphone, be friendly and get a smile into your voice if you can do it naturally. But be sure the smile in your voice is natural—not affected. Nothing picks up and exaggerates affectations of the voice like a microphone. The most successful broadcasters are sincere and natural. They "believe it" themselves.

What these pointers on the business of radio actually boil down to is something like this. If you make your radio programs what would be considered good dinner-table conversation—pleasant, interesting, and informative—you are on the right track.
VICTORY GARDEN PUBLICATIONS FOR 1945

(Single Copies Available on Request)

*AWI-59  "Victory Gardeners Can Prevent Earworms"
*AWI-93  "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables"
*AWI-95  "Victory Garden Insect Guide"
XF-525  "A Victory Gardener's Handbook on Insects and Diseases"
MF-538  "Growing Vegetables in Town and City"
FB-1673  "The Farm Garden"
FB-1932  "Preservation of Vegetables by Salting and Brining"
FB-1939  "Home Storage of Vegetables and Fruits"
L-218  "The Home Fruit Garden in the East Central and Middle Atlantic States"
L-219  "The Home Fruit Garden in the Southeastern and Central Southern States"
L-221  "The Home Fruit Garden in the Central and Southwestern States"
L-222  "The Home Fruit Garden in the Northern Great Plains, Northern Mountain and Intermountain States"
L-224  "The Home Fruit Garden in the Pacific Coast States and Arizona"
L-227  "The Home Fruit Garden in the Northeastern and North Central States"

*Supplies available in bulk
Here is a practical administrative outline for a state Victory Garden Program that has been successful. As a result of efforts in 1944 gardens were increased by an estimated 10 percent. Taken from the report of the North Dakota Garden Committee 1944

GOVERNOR
CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAM

STATE VICTORY GARDEN COMMITTEE

Village and City Individual Gardens
Farm Gardens
Community Gardens

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL
STATE USDA WAR BOARD
LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES

LOCAL DEFENSE COUNCILS
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS
CITY COUNCIL, CITY COMMISSION, OR BOARD OF VILLAGE TRUSTEES

VICTORY GARDEN LEADERS
NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS
LOCAL BUSINESSMEN, EMPLOYEES, SERVICE CLUBS, OTHERS

THE STATE GARDEN PLAN

I. The Governor will act as Chairman and Coordinator of the state Victory Garden Program and will appoint an Executive Garden Committee of 5 people. The committee shall;

A. Draw up the proposed state Victory Garden Program for 1945.
B. Be responsible to the Governor throughout the season for the administration of the state Victory Garden Program.

II. Publicity

1. The Governor to issue a Victory Garden Proclamation (statewide broadcast).
2. Regular weekly garden broadcasts on agriculture programs.
3. Regular weekly news releases on timely garden topics to be sent to daily and weekly newspapers throughout the state.
4. Urge the use of more local news stories on gardening by local papers.
5. Obtain the widespread distribution of a state Victory Garden poster.
6. Copies of the latest state publication on Freezing Fruits and Vegetables be distributed to every locker owner.

III. Plan for Village and City Gardens

A. City gardens shall be the responsibility of Local Defense Councils where such Councils are organized and functioning.

3. In cities with populations of 1,000 or over, some members of the State Victory Garden Committee shall, as time and travel permit;

1. Meet with as many as possible of the following representatives:
   - Chairman of the Local Defense Council
   - Mayor or someone named by him
   - Representative of the Local press
   - Chamber of Commerce or Civic Club
   - Schools (including Smith-Hughes instructors wherever departments are found)
   - Service Clubs
   - Local implement dealers
   - Commercial gardeners
   - County Agents
   - County FSA Supervisors
C. At this city garden meeting, the following considerations will be discussed:
   1. Last year's garden program.
   2. Availability of suitable garden plots for 1945.
   3. Need for providing a community garden plot.
   4. Possibility of a community storage cellar.
   5. A house-to-house survey by Civilian Defense Block Leaders or schools, of garden needs.
   6. The need for local distribution of timely leaflets and bulletins on gardening.
   7. The naming of a local Victory Garden Chairman whose responsibilities shall be:
      a. Taking the lead in any Community Victory Garden Program. (M.H. Smith-Hughes Instructors are well qualified to serve as Victory Garden Chairman.)
      b. Arranging for rental of city and county owned plots.
      c. Serving as a clearinghouse for requests for plowing or other garden assistance.

IV. Plan for Farm Victory Gardens.

A. The County Extension Agent or Agents shall be responsible for educational work in connection with farm Victory Gardens.
   1. F.S.A. Supervisors shall continue to give assistance for farm security families.

B. Neighborhood Leaders shall again be Victory Garden Committees in rural farm areas.

C. A supply of Special Circular A-1 "Victory Garden" be placed (not later than March 15) in a conspicuous place everywhere that garden seeds are sold in each county.
   1. Special Circular A-1 contains a list of recommended varieties, when to plant, spacing, seed necessary, and yield that can be anticipated.

D. That copies of the State garden poster be placed in all banks, stores selling garden seeds, cooperatives, county rationing offices, County A.A. Offices, County Farm Security Offices, Smith-Hughes Departments, and County Extension Offices in each county.
   1. At least one copy of the poster should be displayed in each village and city in the county.

E. The County Extension Agent, through the medium of news stories and War Service Letters to Neighborhood Leaders shall see that timely information on gardening is disseminated throughout the farm areas.

F. The County Extension Agent shall keep a supply of timely garden leaflets for village, city and farm people on:
   1. Garden Varieties
   2. Garden Insect Control
   3. Garden Disease Control
   4. Vegetable Storage
   5. Canning Vegetables and Fruit
   6. Freezing Vegetables and Fruit
   7. Draining Vegetables and Fruit
   8. Drying Vegetables and Fruit

V. Plan for Community Victory Gardens (Chiefly in cities of 1,000 population or over).

A. The Executive Secretary for the State League Municipalities shall contact all member municipal governments and outline part they can contribute to a Community Victory Garden for their city.

3. Community Victory Gardens require consideration of:
   1. A Victory Garden Chairman or Committee.
   2. Some group as sponsor -
      a. City Government
      b. Service Club
      c. School
      d. Park Board
      e. Other
   3. Some supervision -
      a. Assignment of plots
      b. Keep down weeds on margins
      c. Help prevent vandalism
   4. Availability of water -
      a. Helpful even in limited amounts in dry seasons
      b. Larger plots for those who want to grow corn, vines and yard's supply of potatoes.
   5. Tractor or horse power for plowing, disking, and harrowing.
   6. Size of plots -
      a. Two sizes are popular
         (1) 5x70 for small families
         (2) 5x140 for family of five
      b. Larger plots for those who want to grow corn, vines and year's supply of potatoes.
   7. Typical rentals for plots:
      a. $3.00 for 5x140 dry land
      b. To $10.00 for irrigated plots