March 19, 1945

Bulletin No. 24

TO: County Directors and Directors of Women's Activities

FROM: Clarence A. Jackson, Director, State Defense Council and Mrs. George W. Jaqua, Director Women’s Division

SUBJECT: Home Gardens For Food Conservation

We are sending you a kit of material for promotion and publicity of the 1945 Victory Garden campaign. We assume that your local programs are under way but consider this material to be helpful.

Great stress should be placed upon the Victory Garden program this year. The War Food Administration is calling for more home production and home preserving of food so that the public will not suffer from the larger demand made by the government for commercially processed foods.

Please use all available facilities for the promotion of this program. Assistance is also available from the Purdue University Department of Agricultural Extension.

This is an important project.
CONTENTS OF THIS KIT

1. Introduction by Marvin Jones
2. List of Suggested Appeals
3. The Facts About the Program
4. Quotable Quotes
5. Health and Contentment in Gardening (article)
6. Gardening After Victory (article)
7. Governor Cooper's telegram to Governors
8. Suggested Window Displays
9. A Practical Administrative Outline
10. Radio Suggestions
11. Sample Radio Scripts
12. A Schoolteacher's Letter
13. List of Available Motion Pictures
14. List of Available Slide Films
15. List of Available Publications
16. A Harvest Show Suggestion
17. Samples of Stories the Newspapers Used
18. Suggested Local Success Stories
19. Suggested Kick-Off Story
20. 10 Suggested Ads
21. Suggestion for a Weekly Column
22. Proof of Mat of Symbols, Available Free
23. Material Sent to Papers by Meyer Both
24. Materials Sent to Papers by Metro
TO VICTORY GARDENERS AND
VICTORY GARDEN LEADERS

In view of the fact that our food situation is good, some people have been asking whether we should continue the garden program next year. To my mind the answer to this question is very simple; the answer is yes.

 Entirely apart from the war needs for food, I realize that many of our people will want to continue gardening. Those who have good locations and who have learned the art of gardening can grow their own vegetables – in many cases cheaper than they can buy them. They have also discovered that vegetables taste better fresh from their own gardens, and because of this their families are eating more vegetables and enjoying a more healthful diet than they might otherwise have. These people have also discovered that gardening is one of the most satisfying forms of recreation.

I would like to say, at this point, that we are not concerned only with encouragement of gardening in 1945. The Department of Agriculture and the State Extension Services have been advocating more and better farm gardens for many years. I think we should continue our gardens – not only for the food, but for the deep satisfaction they yield. And for the war years the extra food produced by town and city gardeners might be looked upon as insurance – insurance that we will have enough of the health-giving fresh vegetables.

Graham Jones

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DEPT.
Victory Garden appeals in '45

Victory Gardens supplied 40% of our fresh vegetables last year. KEEP IT UP! the war isn't over yet!

PLAY SAFE
GROW YOUR OWN!

No worry about crop failures or distribution bottlenecks if you grow your own. 18½ million gardens last year sure helped

SAVE MONEY!
A garden costs little but for a few supplies and some of your time Its cash saving is amazing
BUILD HEALTH!
Gardening builds muscles and a healthy appetite - and supplies the good food to satisfy

IT TASTES BETTER!
They'll want to lick their plates clean when you serve home-grown food.

GARDENING IS FUN!
Working in the garden is surprisingly relaxing and satisfying - and it brings the family together as a happy team.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT
Victory gardens everywhere are bringing people together in a new spirit of civic pride.
The wartime Victory Garden program for 1945 calls for as many gardens as in 1944.

At a recent meeting of garden leaders from many parts of the country, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said: "Food is just as necessary as guns, tanks and planes. Home gardeners produced over 40 percent of the fresh vegetables this year and we are asking them to equal this record in 1945."

Farm goals call for continued full production in the year ahead, and the security of our food supply likewise depends on the sustained efforts of Victory Gardeners.

It is our firm national policy that there must be no let-down on the home front until the war is won. According to the War Food Administrator: "We have no grounds for believing that the Germans will stop fighting until the bitter end. This is added reason for keeping up production in our Victory Gardens."

A GARDEN WILL BENEFIT EVERY FARM FAMILY AND EVERY TOWN AND CITY FAMILY HAVING A FERTILE, SUNNY PLOT OR ACCESS TO A VACANT LOT.

A recent survey by the Department of Agriculture indicated that 18 million gardens were grown in 1944. Here are the main reasons given:

1. To help the war
2. To get better vegetables
3. To save money

APPEALS TO VICTORY GARDENERS IN 1945:

1. Garden for victory. Gardens that supply 40 percent of our fresh vegetables are essential to win the war. Appeals to patriotism should be strengthened to overcome any possible temptation to let down in expectation of an early end to the war in Europe.

2. Grow your own and play safe. If you have your own fruits and vegetables, you don't have to worry about crop failures in other parts of the country, bottlenecks in transportation or distribution, or anything else that might otherwise keep you from getting what you want when you want it. We had enough fresh vegetables in 1944 only because of 18 million Victory Gardens added to the largest commercial crops in our history, with growing weather exception-ally favorable.

3. Save money. You can supply your family with fresh vegetables for a whole season at very little cost except the work you put in (and that's good for you too). Even a small garden, if well planned and tended, will yield $25 to $60 worth of vegetables.
4. Build your health. There's nothing like exercise and better meals to improve your health, which is doubly important in wartime. Vegetables right out of the garden have the most food value—because for most vegetables there is a rapid loss in certain vitamins after vegetables are taken from the soil. For an adequate diet, the average American needs about 50% more green and yellow vegetables and about 20% more tomatoes and citrus fruits than were available in 1944, according to nutritionists in the Department of Agriculture.

5. Home grown food is tastier. It's not only because you raised it yourself, with sweat and care. Vegetables and fruits do have a better flavor when they are really fresh, as they are when they come right from the garden. If people get to like fruits and vegetables better, they eat more—not only of what they grow but also of what they buy in the store—and that's usually good for them too.

6. Gardening is fun. There isn't a better hobby for lots of people. It makes you feel good. It relaxes your nerves. It's a family enterprise that brings together father and mother, son and daughter. Of course, gardening is hard work, takes care and patience, gives you trouble with bugs and what not—but that's where a sense of humor comes in. And, incidentally, humor is one appeal that can work wonders.

7. Gardens help the community. Individual gardens—and more especially community gardens—promote neighborliness, sociability, cooperation. They stimulate a creative spirit that influences other community activities as well. They develop the kind of civic pride which spurs on the best in local enterprise.

THE ABOVE APPEALS ARE DESIGNED TO AROUSE AND MAINTAIN INTEREST. IN ADDITION, HERE ARE SOME PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS TO EMPHASIZE:

1. Plan your garden for a long season—something fresh coming up from early until late in the fall.
2. Home canning plans should be included in garden plans.
3. Succession crops and intensive gardening are the answer if your plot is small.
4. Vacant lots may be obtained for neighborhood and community gardens.
5. Fruit growing has great possibilities along with vegetables.
6. School gardens are particularly desirable in connection with school lunch programs.
7. Industrial gardens sponsored by workers and management are excellent to build morale and boost production through better diets.

PLANS FOR THE 1945 VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM ARE WELL ALONG IN NATIONAL MEDIA—INCLUDING PRESS, RADIO, MAGAZINES. THE SAME IS TRUE OF PLANS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND BY MANY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. EYES ARE NOW TURNING TO THE LOCAL VICTORY GARDEN LEADERS AND COMMITTEES IN EVERY COMMUNITY...THE FRONT LINE FORCES IN THE VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM.

Gardeners can obtain local advice and assistance from their V-G leaders, including county agents, garden clubs and committees, etc. State information is available from the State Agricultural Colleges and Extension Services.
History shows that nations with ample food supplies are 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. Food is just as necessary as guns, tanks and planes. Home gardeners produced over 40 percent of the fresh vegetable supply in 1944 and we are asking them to equal that record in 1945.

Marvin Jones

Victory Gardens are going to be just as important this year as they were last year. Victory gardening is more than a patriotic hobby; it is a wartime necessity and a vital part of our food program. We should not forget that food is still a vital war weapon and a powerful peace force. That is why farm and city people alike are being asked to grow victory gardens again this year.

Claude P. Wickard

The Victory Gardeners of America are facing another big wartime responsibility this summer. If our families are going to be as well fed this coming year as they have been this past year, we are again going to need record Victory Garden crops. This will not only insure our full larders but will make more of our war-short commercially canned goods available to our many war workers and others who are not in a position to grow their own food.

Clinten Brooks
Health and Contentment
In Gardening

By FREDERICK P. MOERSCH, M.D., Section on Neurology,
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota

There are four horsemen of the Apocalypse: War, plague, famine, and death. Yet, over the earth, fear, pain, and depression haunt us as evil spirits. Little wonder that we worry and have nervous fatigue and sleepless nights. How could it be otherwise? Such is the world in which we find ourselves today and in which we must make our emotional adjustments to gain some peace of mind.

For the soldier there are work, excitement, and discipline. His lot is a hard one and he must steel himself to the task. His burden makes ours none the lighter, for we lack the purpose and determination that carry "Fresh Fields," referred to newspapers and experts on gardening.

We may rest assured that he will be given ample help by his neighbors, his newspapers, journals and experts on gardening. How could it be otherwise? Such is the world in which we find ourselves today and in which we must make our emotional adjustments to gain some peace of mind.

In this turmoil of unrest we, the people, must find ways and means of maintaining our mental stability so as to serve well and not hinder the war effort by avoidable illness. Some of us engaged in the daily routine of work have acquired hobbies to meet our needs in the role of health. Many of us are struggling aimlessly in search of health and peace of mind. We can do without happiness but we do crave contentment.

Worries Dissolve

What avenue of escape from worries and fears is more wholesome and healthful than gardening? We frequently hear of "rest cures" for weary nerves. There is no question that the "rest cure" has its place. Here we are more concerned with general rules of health intended to prevent nervousness. The guide for gardening we must leave to the expert. For the person who is on edge, anxious and sleepless, and has a heavy heart, there is no more hope-inspiring restful, healthful recreation than gardening. One might speak properly of gardening as a "work cure." Physical health and mental health go hand in hand, and with our physical program of gardening we should be in a better position to maintain or gain mental health. This year, especially with all the enthusiasm regarding victory gardens, every beginner should have an added incentive in gardening. He may rest assured that he will be given ample help by his neighbors, his newspapers, journals and experts on gardening.

Rich and Poor Alike

Of all hobbies gardening is one of the simplest, most satisfying and most salutary. Nature has a way of beckoning us but its simplicity may fail to impress us in our haste and superficial search for happiness. The very simplicity of gardening is one of its chief assets. Burroughs in "Fresh Fields," referred to gardening as a means of play for both the rich and the poor. The expert gardener can never explore the wonders of nature completely. The novice is rewarded speedily for his mundane efforts. With the growth that he fosters there develops within himself a mental growth, a feeling of power and satisfaction. Certainly we should hardly expect to discover that very fountain of health in our own backyard. Gardening, like any constructive hobby, tends to grow and new interests are added rapidly. What was at first a mere means of occupying a few spare hours gradually unfolds into a world of new wonders. As Cabot has so well stated, play should serve as recreation and re-creation. This above all is true of gardening. Some hobbies demand much time, special training and financial outlay, all of which tend to strengthen and discourage the beginner. Start the garden with simple plans and modest tastes. A single season should demonstrate one's love for gardening and the wisdom of expansion. The real purpose of gardening is not to be measured in the abundance of the flowers or of the fruits but rather in one's own efforts and in the execution of one's own plans. The very growth of the hobby fulfills the requirements for good mental health.

Gardening offers one a delightful method of daily exercise. The muscles are made firm, the digestion improves and the nervous system is relaxed. In this new and expanding world of fresh air and sunshine, one's entire outlook on life seems to broaden. One gradually develops a philosophy of tranquility. For a vicious life cycle one substitutes a healthy pattern of life. Work becomes a pleasure and the resulting wholesome fatigue serves as a tonic to body and soul.

As the gardener's interests take root the leisure moments of the day and the troubled hours of the night are turned to constructive thinking. Healthy thoughts gradually replace melancholy thoughts. The evil spirits of anxiety, worry and fear find it more and more difficult to intrude themselves on us. In place of wakeful nights spent in worrying about things we cannot help, it becomes possible to plan the work for the morrow enjoyably and fall asleep dreaming of roses rather than stubborn sheep.

There is something seductive about the attachment one develops for the soil. There are so much to see, so much to learn and so many little things to do. There is no time for boredom or unhealthy thinking. There are flowers and vegetables to plant, the soil to turn, new shrubs, or a new ground cover to try on some barren slope. There are books and also "The Minnesota Horticulturist" to read, the "Garden Club" to attend and the neighbor's garden to visit. One accomplishment leads to another victory, not to mention victory over self.

New Adventures

There is an endless chain of adventure in gardening. From the early spring seedling until the late fall harvest we delight in the pleasing intoxication that comes from close communion with nature. The early morning with its peace and quiet becomes a treasured hour. Even the birds take on a new significance and perhaps this will be the first summer that we really come to know the habits of the wren, the grosbeak and possibly the bluebird. We may even learn the song of the oriole and the call of the cardinal, that wonderful bird that is so readily encouraged to spend the winter with us and add a bit of sunshine to each winter's day. What gardener does not soon learn to rec-
ognize the humming-bird moth, that ethereal creature that delights to hover over a bed of petunias at dusk! It is indeed difficult to remain morose in the garden.

The true gardener will even find some delight in the more unpleasant tasks that are encountered in any endeavor. There are spraying to do, fertilizer to work into the soil, weeding, and other pests to subdue. Trimming, staking, pruning, cultivating, all are conducive to backache but on the morrow the ache is forgotten. The lover of the outdoors will even find ways and means of combating cutworms, mosquitoes and the many other annoyances that are bound to present themselves in any garden from time to time.

So the months pass. Each sunrise brings fresh joys and new hopes. Each sunset comes too soon. The flowers have bloomed, the vegetables matured, the fruits ripened. The gardener, weary of limb but tranquil in spirit, sees by the advancing twilights that autumn's quieting hand is gently putting to rest in its earthly sepulcher the flowers, the plants, the shrubs and the trees that he has come to love. Winter follows quickly and with its silent requiem lays a warm mantle over the peaceful earth. The garden sleeps and the snow reflects the memories of a happy summer. But all is not left to memory. From our victory garden we should have on our shelves the fruits of our labor. Then, too, there are tools to clean, stakes to repair, bulbs to dry and perhaps a few flowers to display in a sunny window. If we have been wise we have arranged a bird-feed so we may watch the cardinals from our window. Finally, we have gained health and contentment. All these are rewards which will serve as a benediction throughout the winter for our toil and devotion.
Gardening After Victory

After three years of successful Victory gardening, we meet this year with the knowledge that the war is not over. We, on the home front, know that there will be a real, sustained interest in Victory Gardens in 1945. The first objective of Victory Gardens in 1945, as in the past 3 years, is to assure ample amounts of fresh vegetables and fruits for home use. Studies made by nutrition committees and those conducting opinion surveys show that without Victory Gardens, many people today would be living on inadequate diets.

In addition to the importance of nutrition and adequate diets, there is another health factor in Victory gardening. It is especially important during these times when sons are in battle overseas and when all of us are under the nervous tension of wartime living. In the field of spiritual nutrition, of bringing peace of mind to people troubled by an undercurrent of worry and concern, Victory gardening has done, and can continue to do much. The importance of this phase of Victory gardening was ably brought out in an article by Dr. Frederick P. Moersch, of the Section on Neurology, at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., appearing in the May 1943 issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist.

After Victory finally comes, there are many reasons why the enthusiasm for Victory Gardens, unloosed by war, should be kept alive for the days of peace. Garden clubs and horticultural societies in the last two decades have contributed much to the urban garden movement, of gardening for gardening's sake. When the country begins to speak of post-war programs, gardening should find its proper place. It should be given more consideration by those responsible for developing real estate projects; by urban and rural zoning officials; State, county, and local officials; builders, architects, and citizens. We must keep in mind the great human potential that is hidden in the mysterious power of plants to beautify our surroundings. We find proof of that power in the pleasure we derive from plantings in public parks, around business buildings, and along the streets and highways and railroad rights of way. Planting and caring for trees and shrubs and flowers around our own homes can give us an awareness of the worthwhileness of life that can be found in no other work.

An excellent article, written by Dr. Charles J. Robbins, professor of botany at Columbia University and in charge of the Botanical Gardens at the Bronx in New York, appearing in Science, November 17, 1944, emphasized the importance of professional help for urban gardeners.

It would be well for this National Victory Garden Conference of 1944 to consider what can be done in urging the employment of urban extension agents, professionally trained in gardening and horticulture, to serve urban gardeners with their many problems. Such extension agents would work with city and urban horticultural and garden groups as the county agricultural agent works with farm groups.

One of the Nation's first enthusiastic gardeners was Thomas Jefferson, whose agricultural bicentenary was commemorated during the year that closed on April 17, 1944.

Jefferson's love for gardening proceeded from an unseen faith that gardening and health were somehow linked together. His faith may have emanated from his own satisfaction derived from gardening. Today's knowledge about both physical and spiritual health verifies Jefferson's feeling about gardening and provides us with a sound scientific justification. But, in addition to having learned from science that Jefferson was right, we also stand on the fortress of practical experience. In carrying on the battle for Victory through gardening, millions of gardeners, young and old, have revived an old custom which we hope may become a vital and much practiced art in the world of better living tomorrow.

#  #  #
LOCAL PROMOTION

To All Governors...

WESTERN UNION

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
IN RECREATION
HEALTH
TASTY FOOD

GARDEN Y IN 1945
VICTORY

1945

HOW TO STRETCH YOUR VICTORY GARDEN ACROSS THE WHOLE YEAR

JANUARY 1945

FEBRUARY 1945

MARCH 1945

APRIL 1945

MAY 1945

JUNE 1945

JULY 1945

AUGUST 1945

SEPTEMBER 1945

OCTOBER 1945

NOVEMBER 1945

DECEMBER 1945
GARDEN IN 1945 TO KEEP OUR NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY STRONG

FOR

GARDEN VICTORY

IN 1945

FERTILIZER

FOR

CASH SAVINGS RECREATION HEALTH TASTY FOOD

FERTILIZER
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**

**LOCAL DEFENSE COUNCILS**

**STATE USDA WAR BOARD**

**COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS**

**SUBJECT MATTER INFORMATION**

**LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES**

**CITY COUNCIL, CITY COMMISSION, OR BOARD OF VILLAGE TRUSTERS**

**VICTORY GARDEN LEADERS**

**NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS**

**LOCAL BUSINESSMEN**

**IMPLEMENT DEALERS, 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.
B. 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 responsibility shall be:
   a. Taking the lead in any community Victory Garden Program. (M.B. 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 clearing house 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. FSA Supervisors shall continue to give assistance for farm security families.

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

C. A supply of Special Circular 4-1 "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 4-1 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, creameries, county rationing offices, County AAA 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. Brining 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 municipalities and outline part they can contribute to a Community Victory Garden for their city.

B. 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
   5. Tractor or horse power for plowing, discing, and harrowing.
   6. Size of plots
      a. Two sizes are popular
         (1) 50x70 for small families
         (2) 50x140 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 50x140 dry land
      b. To $10.00 for irrigated plots
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 Vic-
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, pos-
ters, 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 par-
ticularly 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 care-
fully 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
organised 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 spark-plug these civic proj-
ects. 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.

...
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. Homeowners 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 bulletins can put into twenty pages. 4-H Club boys and girls who have had home gardens for projects often have a food 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 built around the beginner who does everything wrong—like planting the lima beans and plowing 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 own 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 and 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 don'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.
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 lotta stuff!"

The fellow he was with sort of questioned him, so he went on. "They talked about grow more in '44...grow more in '45. Well...I grew more in '44. 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 hafta 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 man 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 and 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 that fist 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 up 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.

##########
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:

Right.

PRO.DIR:

But I remember a whale of a lot of potatoes and onions too. Some Eastern markets were flooded with snap beans. It seems to me that in Virginia the War Food Administration had to buy spinach once to support the price.

(other local abundances may be substituted)

VG LEADER:

Is that all you can remember?

PRO.DIR:

Aren't those enough to prove my point?

VG LEADER:

Not for me. You're right about the potatoes. But not many gardeners raised potatoes. That was a commercial crop. As for the onions...they matured in several different crop areas at the same time. And for a while...we did have too many to handle easily...but not more than we needed. The beans and spinach...as you said yourself...were only local abundances. They were soon used up. What's more...it's better to have plenty than not enough.

PRO.DIR:

Wait a minute. I give up. Anyway...leaving out the potatoes...fresh vegetables never got down to what we'd call a cheap price last year.

VG LEADER:

We can't estimate the value of home gardens in previous years. We do know they've saved thousands of tons of fresh and canned fruit and vegetables for the armed forces. They saved transport services. Processing equipment and labor....
To say nothing of the good food folks get from their gardens. Better quality for less money.

VG LEADER:

But the gardens we've had are past history. We want to concentrate on gardens for the coming season now.

PRO.DIR:

Does the government want us to have Victory Gardens again?

VG LEADER:

Yes indeed. War Food Administrator Jones said not long ago that home gardeners produced over 40 percent of the fresh vegetable supply last year. He asked us to equal that record in 1945.

PRO.DIR:

Then it's about time for me to write around for a collection of seed catalogs and stuff.

VG LEADER:

Past time...___________. We really should be well along with our garden plans now.

PRO.DIR:

Tell me...___________, how's the best way to make garden plans?

VG LEADER:

It's a little like planning a bridge. You've got to figure out where you want the garden to begin...and where you want it to end. You've got to estimate the traffic load you want it to carry and the best way to accommodate that load.

PRO.DIR:

So step one would be deciding on the things I want to plant in an early garden and those that'd come in the late garden.
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....mh?

VG LEADER:

Exactly.

PRO.DIR:

But that's taking us away from planning and preparing for the garden.
It's more telling now.
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

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.
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.

PRO.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.
Dear Ann —

You were right when you said I’d like it here very much. Everyone 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. Ribbons and Stamps will be given as prizes. Separate contests will be run in each grade so that the competition will be fair. The youngsters 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 essay in the paper. The secretary of our Civic 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 going “all out” on Victory Gardens too, so I’m sure you’re interested in all of this. Do you think you can tape us in this congenial family feeling I’m putting together to win the war?

All best wishes,

Betty
GARDENING. 1 reel, 16mm., sound; produced in 1940 by Erpi Classroom Films, 1641 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 wells, 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, 1501 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 smut, 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 1945 by the Department of Agriculture). This film is designed to encourage the continuance 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; 28 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. Astrea 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. An appeal, in animated cartoon, to grow vegetables on every possible bit of land in order to leave the farms free for other crops.

PREPARING FOR A GARDEN. 2 reels, 16 mm., silent. Distributed by Alvin and Bagshaw, 1425 Williams St., Denver, Colorado. All the necessary steps in preparing the soil; planning for correct irrigation; planting the seed and caring for the plant as they grow. Reel 1, clearing, composing, fertilizing. Common pests. Reel 2, soils, spacing, hot beds, cold frames, shelters.

SUMMER CARE OF THE VICTORY GARDENS. 2 reels, 16 mm., sound, 1943, Astina Casualty and Surety Co., Hartford, Conn. This color film is one of a series of films which Astina is producing and making available for public distribution in order that spare 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 - 16 mm.

DIG FOR VICTORY. 1 reel, 7 minutes. An instructive appeal to everyone to get a piece of land and grow vegetables to relieve the food shortage. Gardening, from spading 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 the grassland, double digging on cultivated ground, and single digging.

SOWING AND PLANTING. 1 reel, 13 min. Instructions for the best results in planting onions, peas, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, tomatoes. 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:

Washington, D.C. (serving Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, N. Carolina, and the District of Columbia)

Chicago, Ill. (serving Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, N. Dak., and Nebraska)


Los Angeles, Calif. (serving Southern Calif. and Arizona)

New York, N. Y.

If you do not live in one of the states listed above, write to:

The Film Officer, British Information Services, 1336 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Tel. Executive 9265

The Film Officer, British Information Services, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Andover 1733

The Film Officer, British Information Services, 260 California St., San Francisco, California. Tel. Sutter 6694

The Film Officer, British Information Services, 1612 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 6-5100

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.; Boston, Mass.; 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 engineering, 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.

**AL.** Art. Service, Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

**ALASKA** Art. Service, University of Alaska, College.

**ARIZONA** Art. Division, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson.

**ARK.** Dept. of Public Relations, Ark. St. Teachers College, Conway; also Ext. Service, 524 P. O. Box, Little Rock.

**CALIF.** Art. Div., Univ. of California, Berkeley (serves Northern Calif.); Art. Div., U. of Calif., Los Angeles (serves southern Calif.); and UCIA, 251 4th St., San Francisco.


**CONN.** Audio-Visual Aids Center, U. of Conn., Storrs.

**DEL.** Art. Service, U. of Delaware, Newark.


**GA.** Div. of Gen. Ext., Univ. System of Georgia, 223 Walton St., N.W., Atlanta; also Ext. Service, College of Agriculture, Athens.


**ILL.** Visual Aids Service, U. of Ill., Champaign; Ext. Service, College of Agri., Urbana; and IMCA, 19 South Lefallie St., Chicago.

**IND.** Bureau of Visual Instruction, Ext. Div., Indiana Univ., Bloomington; also Ext. Service, Purdue University, Lafayette.


**KY.** Dept. of Visual Aids, U. of Ky., Lexington.

**LA.** Art. Service, La. State University, Baton Rouge.


**MASS.** Art. Service, College of Agri., Amherst.


**MISS.** Director of Ext., Miss. State College, State College.

**MO.** Univ. Ext., U. of Mo., Columbia.

**MONT.** Ext. Service, Montana A&M College, Bozeman.


**NEW.** Ext. Service, U. of Nevada, Reno.


**N. MEX.** Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe; also Ext. Service, A&M College, State College.

**N. Y.** Ext. Service, College of Agri., Ithaca; also IMCA, 347 Madison Ave., New York.

**N. CAR.** Bureau of Visual Instruction, U. of N. C., Chapel Hill; also Ext. Service, St. College Station, Raleigh.

**N. DAK.** Dept. of Info., Agri. College, Fargo.

**OHIO.** Ext. Service, College of Agri., Columbus.


**ORE.** Dept. of Visual Instruction, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

**PA.** FMC Film Service, Pa. College for Women, Pittsburgh.
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, Washington, 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.
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.)
VICTORY GARDEN PUBLICATIONS FOR 1945

(Single Copies Available on Request)

*AWI-58  "Victory Gardeners Can Prevent Earworms"
*AWI-93  "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables"
*AWI-95  "Victory Garden Insect Guide"
NP-525  "A Victory Gardener's Handbook on Insects and Diseases"
NP-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
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 cultivation 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
jar, etc. 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 secondly, 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 25 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. The 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 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 members 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.
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 direction of Prof. James G. Moore, Madison, of the Wisconsin college of agriculture and director of the Wisconsin victory garden campaign, were released Thursday. They are distributed by the Journal, which will have distribution of the plans in the more than 75,000 of sent out to leaders outside of Wisconsin under direction of Howitt of O.C.D. The best results will be obtained by following these plans, one by one, into consideration in the state of Wisconsin, with seed varieties that are tested in the state and approved by authorities.

If your paper has a victory garden page or a victory garden editor, they'll probably want a special edition.

Your local Editor is waiting for news--

HE KNOWS THERE IS PLENTY OF READER INTEREST IN VICTORY GARDENING.

YOU ARE HIS NEWS SOURCE.

YOU CAN DO THE EDITOR A FAVOR AND GET YOURSELF SPACE BY HELPING PROMOTE SPONSORED ADS, BY GIVING HIM FEATURES AND HUMAN INTEREST STORIES ON GARDENING.

IF YOUR PAPER HAS A VICTORY GARDEN PAGE OR A VICTORY GARDEN EDITOR, THEY'LL PROBABLY WANT A SPECIAL EDITION.

'V' Garden Crop Value: 38 Million

236-Quart Average

Big Gardens Are Needed This Season

What's Advice Given at Four-State Meet of Experts Here

It's time to get ready for the garden season, speakers before a state victory garden conference agreed here Monday.

The need of the 444 job is emphasized by many jars of last year's plantings at shelves, they recall growing demands on nation's food supplies and the need for a garden committee of every county.

C. Gardens are spot early and was the advice of the farm organization. Mrs. Ethel R. Bowden, college of agriculture, Lincoln; organization, L. C. Grove, Iowa State college, Ames; increasing production per garden, W. G. Anspach, Kansas State college, Manhattan; and Carl Maskey, community garden group that asked of gardens.

Gardening Question? Ask Central

Since Monday, February 28, real green thumb gardeners from The Little Gardens Club.

The essence of Victory gardening is contained in the various charts issued by the Oregon State college extension bulletin, which are issued through the state college in Corvallis, or through the offices of the county extension bulletin 644 vegetable garden operation. A chart, prepared in some counties and distributed by the Garden Club, gives the dates of planting and a succession planting under which the same rows are made to produce or more crops. There are the amounts of seed needed for a sized garden and the germination percentages recommended for Wisconsin conditions. Thinning schedules are included.

Follow the Plan

Plants can be purchased at the Public Service Bureau of The Journal, addressed and stamped to 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 gardens ranging in size from the 12 by 15 feet size for the salad greens plowing, the victory garden has established a 200 fee to be donated to end will be a charge of $4 per minimum area of 4,000, and if digging is desired be an additional charge.

1944 food requirements, Mrs. Ethel R. Bowden, college of agriculture, Lincoln; organization, L. C. Grove, Iowa State college, Ames; increasing production per garden, W. G. Anspach, Kansas State college, Manhattan; and Carl Maskey, community garden group that asked of gardens.

FALL ADVICE NOW ASKED OF GARDENS

By CARL MASKEY

The essence of Victory gardening is contained in the various charts issued by the Oregon State college extension bulletin, which are issued through the state college in Corvallis, or through the offices of the county extension bulletin 644 vegetable garden operation. A chart, prepared in some counties and distributed by the Garden Club, gives the dates of planting and a succession planting under which the same rows are made to produce or more crops. There are the amounts of seed needed for a sized garden and the germination percentages recommended for Wisconsin conditions. Thinning schedules are included.

Follow the Plan

Plants can be purchased at the Public Service Bureau of The Journal, addressed and stamped to 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 gardens ranging in size from the 12 by 15 feet size for the salad greens plowing, the victory garden has established a 200 fee to be donated to end will be a charge of $4 per minimum area of 4,000, and if digging is desired be an additional charge.

1944 food requirements, Mrs. Ethel R. Bowden, college of agriculture, Lincoln; organization, L. C. Grove, Iowa State college, Ames; increasing production per garden, W. G. Anspach, Kansas State college, Manhattan; and Carl Maskey, community garden group that asked of gardens.

GARDEN GARDENING QUESTION? ASK CENTER

Since Monday, February 28, real green thumb gardeners from The Little Gardens Club.
Here are some stories the papers used in 4.

Victory Gardeners Plot Against Hitler

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

Speaking before the Pullman Company Trust at the First Baptist Church, the horticulturist said that if victory is won the soil must be fit for several years of intensive cultivation.

Why More Gardens in 1945?

The need for victory gardens in 1945 appears to be much more urgent than it did in 1943. There will be much greater demand for foodstuffs than in the past, and at 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 a good many years. The commercial vegetable production in Multnomah county reached an all-time high. This was brought about by the patriotic response of the farmers to the garden club.

Pullman Official Pledges More Victory Gardens

Berries should be of interest to victory gardeners, according to Beckett, superintendent of the Beckett Bank estate, said in New York. Beckett is a member of a series of meetings of gardeners conducted several weeks by the American horticulturalists.

Plan a Victory Garden

It isn't too early to be planning that victory garden and it isn't too early to plan on entering the O. J. J. contest. This is friendly rivalry among the members of the victory club.

In the Mail

Dear O. J. J.: I am 12 years old and would like to join the Junior Garden Club. I am a member of a 12-year-old group at the Multnomah county fair.
C. H. Eis Placates Juveniles to Capture $300 War Bond Prize

GARDENERS URGE TO CARRY ON TASK

Food Demands Both During and After War Emphasized at Conference Here

GARDENING BERIES
Are Suited for Those ""They Are Told"

In particular, gardeners be
ing of this type are all garden, Eden ented a Red last night at the
Hall in the last
chips on Victory
summer.

Victory
Gardens
 Held Vital to U. S.

22,000,000 Minimum Goal Set
This Year With 450,000
in City's Boroughs

AMATEURS ARE PRaised

Program Leader Says They
Grew Enough to Fill 800 Liberty Ships

There is one wartime project
whose workers can chalk up an outstanding record of service for
the year, with no charges for
abseetions, strikes, sabotage or
excess profits to mar an enviable
record of achievement—the na-
gional victory garden committee.

Plan A Victory Garden Now

If we are going to win the war on the food front we

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
and to do their bit.

This year it becomes more vital than ever to have these
gardens and an increased number of them because of the
damage that has been done to the soil by a mild winter and
the lack of snow. This year we are going to have the dust
brows again, for already the high winds have commenced to
bear the soil.

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

If we were to cease this work or show a lack of vigilance
in this direction there would be a food shortage. It is not
too early now to plan your garden and commence thinking
of the varieties you are going to grow. Profit by last year's
experience 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 lend-lease, and
to feed our men in the service. That means a shortage in the "Green Thumb"
will fill in and make things difficult in the home.
2-PIECE GARDENS IN STYLE THIS YEAR

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 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 better after Faith, Medford, Robert N. B., is for a few vegetables, here with R. C. M. and M. E. are visiting for a week. Mrs. E. guest at M. F. A., Perth.

Leaders Here Frame Suggestion for Home-Grown Food

Horticulturist to Tell Victory Garden Advantages

Rudolph J. Mohr, Chicago horticulturist and Victory Garden consultant for the Pullman Company, will speak on the 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 Y.M.C.A.

AID BEGINNERS TO GROW FOOD

Share Knowledge Is Plea At Garden Conference

By MARY S. SMITH
Press-Scholar 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 Peabody yesterday, "We must produce vegetables and fruits to help meet the needs of our 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 the city, school and community garden, urged use of all food produced and sounded a call for leadership from garden clubs and individuals who know gardening and can help beginners.

Mrs. John Hackett, chairman of the Arkansas Victory Garden Council last year, pointed out that in club work was

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: 1944 food requirements, Mrs. Ethel R. Lewis, college of agriculture, Lincoln; organization, L. C. Grove, Iowa State college, Ames; increasing production per garden, W. G. Amstein, Kansas State college, Manhattan; community gardens, Mrs. Fred Grouseman, Omaha; preservation and storage, Miss Florence Atwood, farm security administration, Lincoln; seed and supplies, J. W. C. Anderson, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Urger Planning Now

C. H. Rhodes of Lincoln, secretary of the Nebraska advisory committee, took time out from a committee meeting to offer a bit of advice to gardeners. He urged gardeners to plan their garden now, not be limited by small space, be economical, use all food produced and sound a call for leadership from garden clubs and individuals who know gardening and can help beginners.

Victory Garden Keynote

THE opening gun in the 1944 Victory Garden campaign, struck 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.

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 conference.

The county “Green Thumb” victory garden contest will be given by C. H. Eis, 73, of 3725 W. Sheridan a.v., Tuesday. He will award $300 in war bonds and be one of 12 gardeners representing county in the national victory garden contest.
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.
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 (local town), 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.
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

__________________________________________________________________________