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Oregon FARMERS Need  
FARM VOLUNTEERS

for  
*All Summer Work*



## Oregon Farmers Need Farm Volunteers for All Summer Work

**D**URING the war period Oregon farmers have been hard pressed for help—especially man labor. If you are a boy 14 to 17 years of age and willing to work hard and take responsibility, your services as a Victory Farm Volunteer will be welcomed. You will be a great help in producing the food necessary to end the war and rehabilitate the peoples in conquered countries. You will find farm work difficult but satisfying, and like others you may say later, "It's the best summer I ever spent."

### *What Is Oregon Farming Like?*

Oregon has a great diversity in types of farming. In general it may be divided into four sections:

1. The Willamette Valley where a variety of enterprises are found—dairying, poultry, hay and grain

### *Hoeing Strawberries*



and seed crops, truck crops such as beans, small fruits such as berries, tree fruits such as prunes and nuts, and hops.

2. The Coastal area where dairying is the principal farming enterprise along with some sheep, hay, grass seed, fresh market peas, and cranberries.

3. Eastern Oregon with chiefly hay, grain, and live-stock, and such crops as canning peas, sugar beets, tree fruits, and potatoes in quantities in some areas.

4. Southern Oregon where the major labor requirement crop is potatoes in the fall. Hay, grain, live-stock, and grass seed are also important.

The greatest number of placements made during 1944 were in the Willamette Valley and Coastal areas, on general and dairy farms.

### *What Work Would You Be Expected to Do?*

Every boy will help with chores morning and evening. That means such things as bringing the cows in from the pasture for milking at perhaps 4:00 or 5:00 a.m. and again in the late afternoon. You would probably help with the feeding of cows and other stock, cleaning the stalls, milking, and cleaning milking utensils. During the day you would assist in harvesting hay and grain, perhaps mowing, shocking, loading, or mowing away hay. Sewing sacks on a combine, or driving a tractor or horses may be included.

### *How Many Hours Would You Work?*

Your working hours will usually average about ten. Three additional hours are allowed for meals. On a rainy day or in a lull between crops the working day might be shortened. During the rush season Sunday or evening work may be expected. The variety of tasks and irregular rush periods compensate somewhat for the length of the working hours. When early rising is required for milking some time off is often given during the day for rest. You should take advantage of such opportunities to rest.

### *What Would The Pay Be?*

The standard for pay is what is customary in each community for a similar kind, quality, and amount of work. The minimum received by any boy placed during 1944 was \$50.00 per month with room and board and laundry. Some received considerably more than this, especially after proving themselves worthy.

### *What Clothes Would Be Needed?*

2 or 3 pairs of overalls or old pants.	
3 to 6 cotton shirts, preferably with long sleeves (to prevent sunburn).	
4 to 6 pairs of cotton or 40 per cent wool socks.	
2 pairs work shoes (not oxfords).	
1 good suit and outfit.	
2 or 3 suits pajamas	<i>Optional</i>
3 to 5 suits of underwear.	1 slicker or raincoat.
1 heavy sweater or jacket.	1 pair high boots.
Toilet articles.	Swimming trunks.
Handkerchiefs.	
1 work hat, preferably straw.	
1 pair work gloves.	

### *Is There Insurance Coverage?*

All farmers employing boys obtained through the Agricultural Extension Service are asked to carry State Industrial Accident Insurance.

You may obtain a three-months V.F.V. or other accident policy for yourself for \$4.00.

### *Tractor-Driving Instruction*



## *What Is Expected Of Each Volunteer*

Each boy must make out an application blank stating:

- (a) His intention to do his best wherever placed.
- (b) He plans to work all summer.
- (c) That his parents approve—with his parents' signature.
- (d) That he is physically fit—with statement and signature of physician.
- (e) The signed recommendation of the County Extension Agent or his authorized representative or the school principal.
- (f) His age (at least 14) and weight (preferably 125 lb. or more)

Only emergencies should cause you to leave a job when once placed. The farmer cannot afford to spend effort breaking you in and then have you leave in a short time. If you come up against difficult problems, contact your Extension Service Supervisor, and if they cannot be adjusted and you have done your best he will try to place you on another farm.

*Assembling a Cream Separator*



Do not let homesickness or the difficulties of learning a new job discourage you. They will become less as the days go by.

Be prepared to take the undesirable with the desirable, any job assigned to you, and make the best of it. It is good preparation for later life. Work steadily, especially when by yourself—be reliable and stay with each task until it is finished. Use your head. Play safe with yourself, livestock, and machinery. If you do these things you will have a feeling of satisfaction and service well done.

## *Training*

If you feel that you can profit by a week or two of tryout and training on a good farm under trained instructors and supervisors before going on the job this may be arranged. Forty selected boys were so trained and placed during the early summer of 1944.

For further information see your County Extension Agent or write to EMERGENCY FARM LABOR OFFICE, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, OREGON STATE COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

*Learning How to Feed Cows*

