

Entered as second class matter at the post-office at St. Paul, Minn., under the act of August 24, 1912.

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WAR SERVICE ROLL

Minnesota teachers of agriculture who are engaged in war service. If you know of others, kindly inform us. This roll is to have a permanent place in the Visitor. Will you help us to keep it accurate and up-to-date?

J. Charles Bowe, 239 Airplane Squadron, Kelley Field No. 1, San Antonio, Texas.

P. W. Chase, Aviation School, San Diego, California.

G. N. Danfort, Third Officers' Training Camp, Yaphank, N. Y.

R. R. Johnson (awaiting call, Ransomville, N. Y.).

Charles Kelehan, First Lieutenant, Co. K, 136th Infantry, Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.

Archie Lang, 337th Field Artillery, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

R. J. Lewis, Lieutenant, Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

Fred F. Moore, Co. 2, Officers' Training Camp, Camp Funston, Kansas.

Ernest G. Roth, Officers' Training School, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan.

C. J. Skrivseth, Co. F, Second Battalion, 163d Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Arthur J. Souba, Navy Instructor in Food Chemistry, Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Otto A. Stangel, 36th Co., C. A. C. N. A., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Arthur V. Storm, U. S. A. Ambulance Service, Section 568, American Expeditionary Forces, Overseas.

H. B. Swanson, Co. B, 207th Engineers Corps, Camp Gordon, Ga.

E. M. Thorson, 3 L Barracks, M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kansas.

T. W. Thorson, Musician, U. S. N., Battleship New Jersey.

H. G. Zavoral, Veterinary Corps, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.

AIDS FOR TEACHERS

Leaflets and Bulletins Issued by States Relations Service

The states relations service of the United States department of agriculture issues from time to time bulletins and leaflets prepared by specialists in agricultural education. These give suggestions for teaching agriculture. The following is a list of those that have reached the Visitor recently:

- Leaflets:
 - How teachers in rural elementary schools may use a soil survey.
 - How teachers of rural elementary schools may use farmers' bulletins:
 - 660, Weeds: How to Control Them.
 - 771, Home Made Fireless Cookers and Their Use.
 - 711, The Care and Improvement of the Wood Lot.
 - 868, How to Increase the Potato Crops by Spraying.
 - 937, The Farm Garden in the North.
 - How teachers in elementary schools may use farmers' bulletins:
 - 889, Backyard Poultry Keeping.
 - 936, The City and Suburban Vegetable Garden.
 - How teachers may use farmers' bulletin:
 - 687, Eradication of Ferns from Pasture Lands.
 - 743, The Feeding of Dairy Cows.
- Bulletins:
 - Suggestions for teaching the subject in secondary schools.
 - S. R. S. Doc. 38 A. I.—1 Farm Records and Accounts.
 - S. R. S. Doc. 42 A. I.—2 Agricultural Exhibits and Contests.
 - S. R. S. Doc. 57 A. I.—4 Raising Ducks, Geese, and Turkeys.
 - S. R. S. Doc. 62 A. I.—6 Home Floriculture and Home Ground Improvement.
 - S. R. S. Doc. 63 A. I.—7 Propagation and Pruning of Plants.
 - S. R. S. Doc. 72 A. I.—Marketing Farm Products.
 - S. R. S. Doc. 73 A. I.—9 Increasing Production on the Farm.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS MAY ENTER THE ARMY AND COLLEGE AS WELL

New Plan of War Department Discussed in Letter from Commissioner of Education

The following letter was recently sent out from the office of P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education of the United States:

"Many a 1918 high-school graduate is debating with himself this year: 'Shall I go to college? or shall I enlist at once for military service?'"

"The War Department has just made it possible to do both. It says, in effect, to the ambitious young American: 'You serve your country by going to college. To make sure that you do not lose thereby the opportunity of serving your country in a direct military capacity, you will be asked to join the special United States Army college training units that are to be formed. You will be liable for service at a moment's notice, but because you are worth more to the nation with your college training than without it, you will be expected to stay in college until called by the government.'"

"The War Department's announcement provides that beginning with September, 1918, military instruction, under officers and non-commissioned officers of the army, will be provided in every institution of college grade enrolling for the instruction one hundred or more able-bodied students over the age of eighteen. The necessary military equipment will be provided by the government. A military training unit will be created in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students over eighteen will be encouraged to enlist. Enlistment will constitute the student a member of the army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of twenty-one, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under eighteen, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provision will be made for co-ordinating the Reserve Officers' Training Corps system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions, with this broader plan.

"This new policy aims to accomplish a two-fold object," the War Department announces, "first, to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges; and second, to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status."

"No nation has made such generous provision for combined military and college education as has the United States in this new plan. The youth who avail themselves of the privilege will be serving their country's immediate as well as future needs."

The Federal Farm Loan Board announces 40,451 loans to May 1, totaling \$91,951,886.

HOGS VERY HEALTHY

The Death Rate from Disease Is Lowest in 35 Years

The death rate in swine from all diseases for the year ending March, 1918, announced by the United States department of agriculture as 42.1 per 1,000, is the lowest in 35 years, according to the records kept during that period.

This unprecedentedly low rate of mortality presents a great contrast with those of earlier periods, particularly with the losses of 133.8 per 1,000 in 1887, 144 per 1,000 in 1897, and 118.9 per 1,000 in 1914, years marked by severe outbreaks of hog cholera. This is even a remarkable reduction from the normal low rate of losses which has remained slightly above 50 per 1,000 when the disease was least prevalent.

The approximate number of hogs on hand January 1, 1918, was 71,374,000. The loss of 42.1 per 1,000 for the year ending March, 1918, therefore represented approximately 3,000,000 of these animals, equivalent to the consumption of pork and pork products by the entire population of the United States for 1917, for 25 days.

These recent losses should be compared with that of 7,000,000 hogs in 1914, which curtailed production to the extent of the national consumption for that year for 37 days.

The marked reduction in the losses of swine in 1918 over preceding periods, in view of the fact that 90 per cent of these losses are due to hog cholera, indicates clearly the benefit from the combined efforts of state and federal agencies in protecting the farmers against the ravages of this exceedingly fatal disease.—U. S. D. A. Weekly News Letter.

WHY WE MAKE GARDENS

It Is to Release Foods for Others and Save Transportation

The agricultural department of the Rochester high school has issued a garden booster leaflet, a part of which is reproduced here:

"There is no money in gardening. You are not gardening to make money or to save money, but that you and I may eat. Every bit of garden stuff raised releases so much other foodstuffs, releases so much farm labor otherwise required to help feed us, and reduces so much of other foodstuffs having to be shipped. Last year garden products saved the use of at least 100,000 freight cars.

"With last year's corn crop below the five-year average and the big shortage of wheat and cereals for our allies and our own use, there is a tremendous need for war gardens. Meatless, wheatless and porkless days should bring home these facts to those whose minds can not digest figures.

"Grow productive and practical crops or those crops that will give food next winter as well as this summer. In order of food value the vegetables rank as follows and should be given preference in this order: Beans, peas, corn, potatoes, parsnips, onions, beets, carrots, squash, turnips, cabbage, radishes, tomatoes, celery.

"Beans—One pound of beans equals 2 pounds beefsteak in food value, therefore this crop is to be classed with potatoes and wheat as one of the three chief foods. Raise war beans, the navy beans are best.

"Potatoes—Four bushels potatoes equal one bushel wheat, therefore we must increase our use of potatoes and save wheat. Eat more potatoes, raise more potatoes, it will make a tremendous difference in the amounts of wheat and other cereals used.

"Sugar Beets—Should yield at least one gallon of good syrup per rod of beets. It can be easily made in the home kitchen and sugar beets are easily grown and the syrup can be used in cooking, canning or for table use.

"There is no law against hoarding canned goods, preserves, home-grown food or usual stocks of provisions bought and kept in pantry or cellar for family use, in fact it is urged by the Food Administration that we provide thus for months ahead.

"The High School Agricultural Department is ready to help you obtain the proper information on raising any of the chief food crops and in suggesting methods of combating insects and diseases. If we can be of any assistance to you, call on us."

The high school authorities at Rochester also arranged to give full credit for class work missed during May by boys who wished to leave school early for farm work provided the boy worked through May, June, July and August, kept a record of work done each week, and submitted a signed statement from his employer or employers that his work has been satisfactory.

LIVESTOCK SHOW

Third Annual Event of the Kind at University Proves a Success

On the morning of May 4, a large crowd assembled at the Livestock Pavilion, University Farm, for the third annual livestock show. This show gives students interested in livestock practice in the fitting and showing of the various farm animals of University farm. The animals were all arrayed in their Sunday-best and made a beautiful showing—a credit to the efforts of the young men and women who exhibited them. The judging took place in the afternoon, each exhibitor being judged on his ability to prepare and show an animal properly. In the evening an informal program was given in the hollow in front of the Home Economics building.

Preserve Eggs Now

Now is the time to preserve eggs for winter. A bulletin giving full directions may be obtained by addressing the Poultry Extension Department, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Threshing to Be Watched

It is said that three bushels out of every hundred of the wheat crop are lost each year because of inefficient threshing. The federal food administration has already taken steps to reduce this 20,000,000-bushel loss so far as possible. Captain Kenneth Haguembourg, an Oklahoma wheat producer, has been given charge of this work.

TEACHERS' NATIONAL SERVICE BULLETIN IS SOON TO BE PUBLISHED

Publication Is the Outcome of Resolution Passed by the National Educational Association

It will be of interest to the agricultural men of the state all of whom are actively interested in helping our country at this time, to know that the division of civic and educational publications of the committee of public information will shortly begin the publication of a free teachers' national service bulletin.

This bulletin is the outcome of a resolution passed by the N. E. A. at its recent meeting asking that "On account of the great variety of propagandas and activities federal agencies are requesting the schools to encourage and teach, the commission feels that the schools are not being used as economically, wisely, and efficiently as possible. The commission, therefore, requests that the National Council of Defense, the various federal departments, divisions, bureaus, commissions, and committees, provide at once a clearing house and co-ordinating agency for those propagandas and activities that they wish the schools to present; that this agency be empowered and directed to prepare this matter in a form suitable for use in the schools; that this agency be authorized to arrange these materials in the order of their priority; and further, that the materials whose priority is thus determined be sent to the proper educational authorities of each state for final distribution.

The aim of this publication is given as follows:

1. To interpret to the teachers of America and through them to the children under their charge high ideals of American patriotism and the privileges and obligations of American citizenship.
2. To facilitate the study of the causes and course of the war and of the various problems connected therewith.
3. To present, as far as practicable, with some reference to their order of priority, the propagandas and activities of the various federal agencies seeking access to the schools.
4. To serve as a clearing house for the interchange of plans, suggestions and successful experiences relating to war service work in the schools.
5. To direct attention to some of the more important articles, pamphlets and other publications which deal with war activities in relation to the schools.

ILLITERATES IN AMERICA

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 illiterates were brought into the army in the first draft. They can not read their orders posted daily on bulletin boards in camp. They can not read their manual of arms. They can not read their letters or write home. They can not understand the signals or follow the signal corps in time of battle. There were (1910) in the United States 5,516,163 persons over ten years of age who were unable to read and write. There are now nearly 700,000 men of draft age in the United States who can not read or write in English or in any other language."—Secretary Lane.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- Field Lore for Young Farmers, Katherine Atherton Grimes, The Southern Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas, 1917.
- Equipment for Farm and Farmstead, Ramsower, Ginn and Company, 1917. Price, \$2.00.
- School and Home Gardening, K. C. Davis, J. B. Lippincott, 1918. Price, \$1.28.
- Vegetable Gardening, R. W. Watts, Orange Judd Company, 1912. Price, \$1.75.
- The Rural Teacher and His Work, H. W. Foght, The Macmillan Company, 1917. Price, \$1.40.

Guide to Conservation

The food economy campaign committee of the University of Minnesota, consisting of Alfred Owre, Mildred Weigley, and A. D. Wilson, have prepared a valuable little booklet, "Pocket Guide to Food Conservation." Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the Registrar's office, University of Minnesota.

Use Potatoes; Save Wheat

"Potatoes served three times a day. Will ship the wheat across the way." The following comparison of the per capita weekly consumption of potatoes tells its own story: United States..... 2.3 quarts Austro-Hungary..... 8 quarts Germany..... 16 quarts "Eat potatoes, every bite, Help the soldiers with their fight." Write the United States Department of Agriculture for new potato recipes.

TEACHERS ARE NEEDED FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK IN MINNESOTA SCHOOLS

Efforts Are Being Made to Give Special Training for Men Seeking Positions

On account of the war there are not enough teachers of agriculture to supply the need. To meet this situation the state high school board has made the following arrangements:

1. As a temporary emergency measure, the state high school board has modified the present requirements for instructors in specially aided departments of agriculture, so that the following classes of instructors will be allowed to qualify when properly certified by the state department of education:

- (a) Graduates of state normal schools who have completed special teachers' training courses in agriculture of two or more years.
 - (b) Students who have taken at least two years of a four-year teachers' training course in an agricultural college.
 - (c) Graduates of approved colleges who have majored in science allied to agriculture, provided that such persons pursue a twelve weeks' summer course in an intensive study of agriculture.
2. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota will be asked to provide a summer course of twelve weeks for graduates of approved colleges who have majored in sciences allied to agriculture.

These modifications of requirements do not apply to schools operating under the federal law known as the Smith-Hughes act.

The University of Minnesota has arranged to give this twelve weeks' course (if enough register to warrant doing so) by adding to the regular summer session of six weeks (June 17 to July 26) an additional six weeks. The plans for the second six weeks (July 29 to September 6) will be perfected during the first six weeks and will be adapted to the needs of the students enrolled.

If you have had proper preparation in the sciences and wish to enter this attractive and remunerative field and also to render a distinct war service by promoting food production, accept this opportunity. Another may not come again soon. If you are interested, write to the secretary, University Farm, St. Paul, for a bulletin of the summer session. Should you decide to come, enter the regular summer session, June 17, carry full regular work in agriculture for the six weeks and then remain for the special work of the second six weeks. Inquiries regarding information not contained in the summer session bulletin may be addressed to Mr. Storm, L. D. Coffman, Director of University of Minnesota Summer Session, A. V. Storm, Director of Short Courses in Charge of Summer Session Work at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Men Who Can Help Farmers

The following paragraph, written by Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, is taken from the weekly News Letter of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Each town, under the leadership of its most active spirits, such as its chamber of commerce or county council of defense, itself should immediately make a survey of all able-bodied men who have had farm experience and obtain pledges to spend a day or two of each week, or a week, if need be out of the month, at the periods of greatest demand, in order to help the farmers. There are many men working in the towns whose places can be taken by the women. I have in mind particularly men waiters, elevator boys and clerks whose work can be well substituted, if the business sentiment of the town will act resolutely and persuade employers to use women, temporarily, in order that the men may be released for farm labor as the occasion may require."

NEWS NOTES

B. M. Gile, assistant professor of agricultural education, who was released from his duties as Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education by the University for two months last winter, in order that he might supervise the work in vocational agriculture, for the State Board of Education will again be engaged on that work during the summer months. Leslie Colby, a junior in the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will have charge of the school garden work in the South St. Paul schools during the summer.

The committee on public information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., has a division which releases photographs and stereopticon slides every week of war scenes. A list giving the titles of all slides and pictures may be had on application. The pictures may be bought for 10 cents each and the slides for 15 cents.