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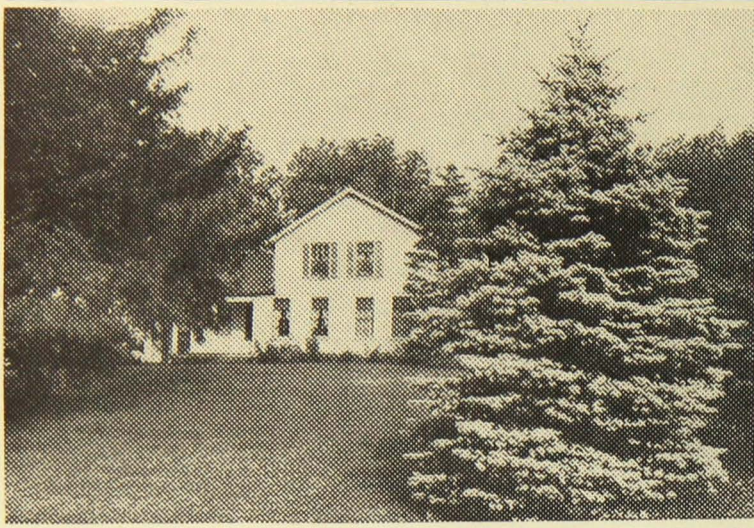
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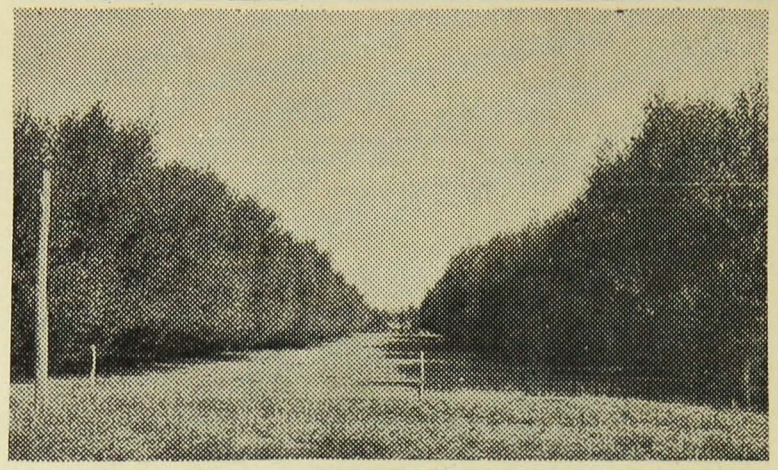
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H-1 What one Minnesota farm family has done in home beautification is shown in the above picture of the Frank Buskovich farm home near Owatonna, Steele county. The Buskovicks have provided grouped plantings which effectively frame their farm dwelling and have left broad, open vistas which slope from the house toward the road. Artificial garden equipment, isolated flower beds and other oddities which too often detract from the beauty of home plantings have been omitted in the Buskovicks' plan. Simple directions for laying out home beautification plans may be found in Special Bulletin 193, "Landscape Planning—the First Step in Home Beautification," by E. M. Hunt.

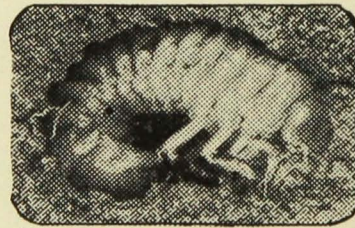


H-2 How home plantings may combine beauty and utility is illustrated on the Frank Buskovich farm near Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota. The backyard, or service area of the lawn, has been provided with a useful, yet attractive entry way. The family garage lies out of sight just to the right of the bushy hedge; behind the hedge runs the driveway, with walk meeting it at the archway. The tall hedge, the arch over the walk and the cleverly placed evergreen tree frame in a pleasing fashion the view of the barnyard which may be seen from the kitchen windows. Simple directions for landscape planning in home beautification may be found in Special Bulletin 193, "Landscape Planning—the First Step in Home Beautification," by E. M. Hunt.

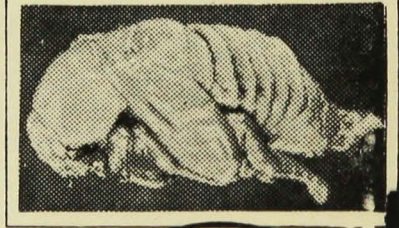


F-1 To prevent snow from drifting into his barnyard, A. J. Marsh, of near St. James, Watonwan county, has found this willow snow catch effective. Nine years ago, under the direction of the extension forester, University Farm, St. Paul, two rows of willows, set 50 feet apart, were planted outside the regular windbreak. Now, since these trees have reached considerable height, they provide an effective trap in which to catch winter snows.

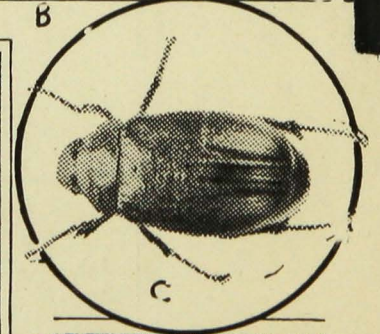
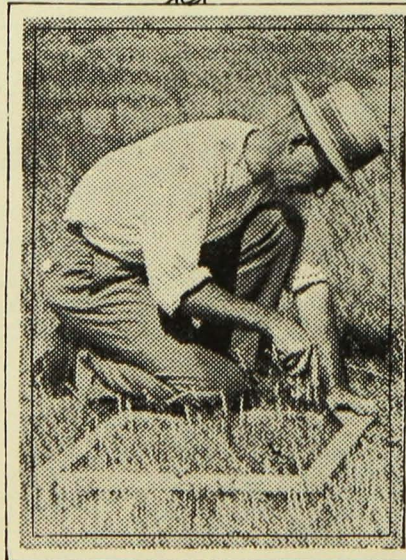
Here's Life Cycle of White Grub



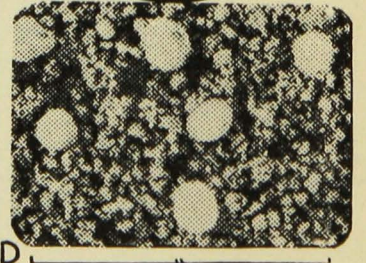
A



B

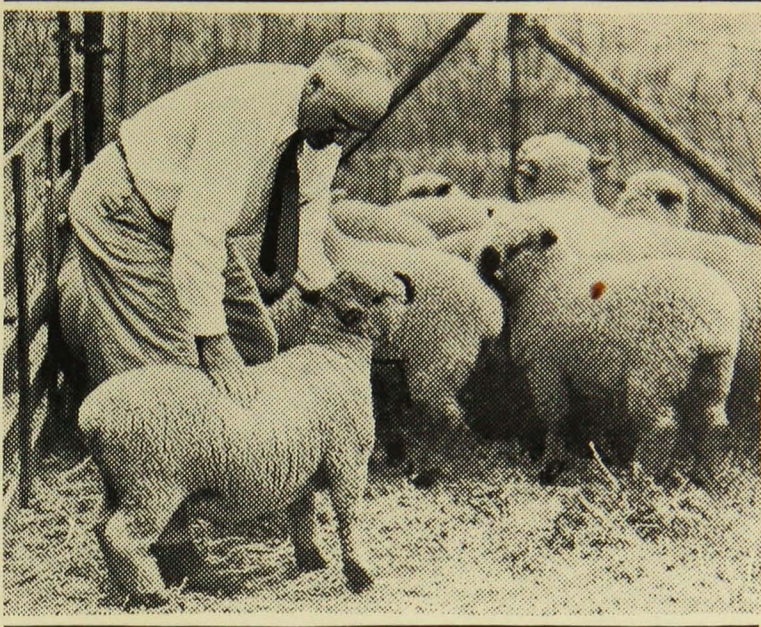


C

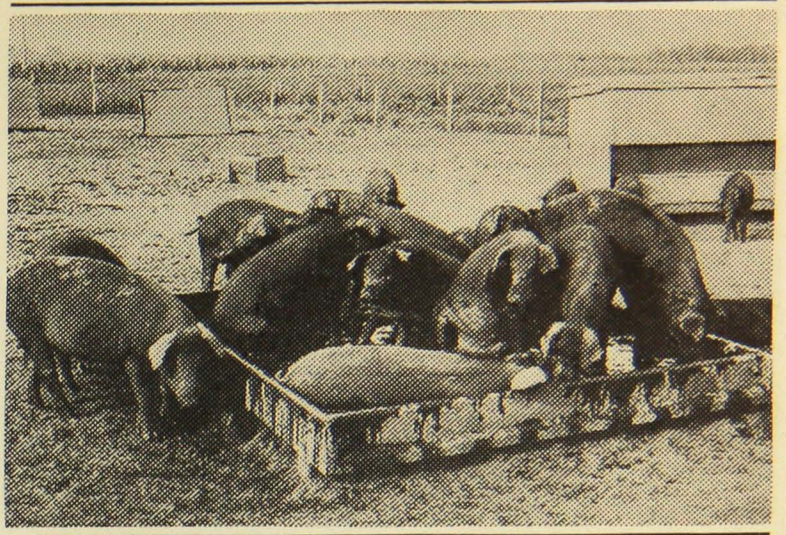


D

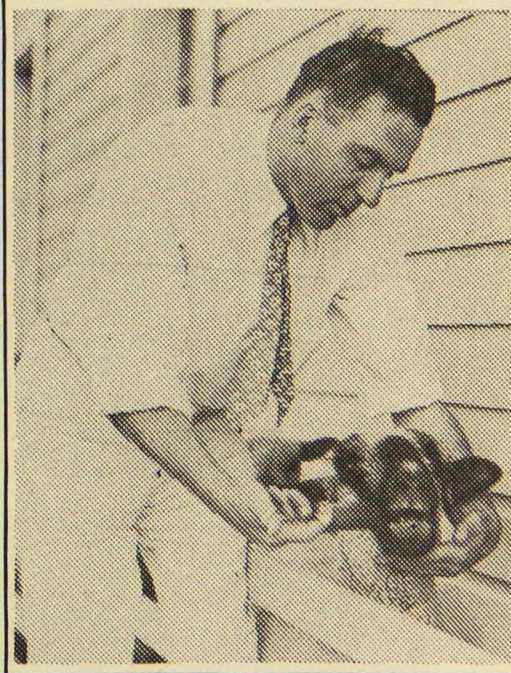
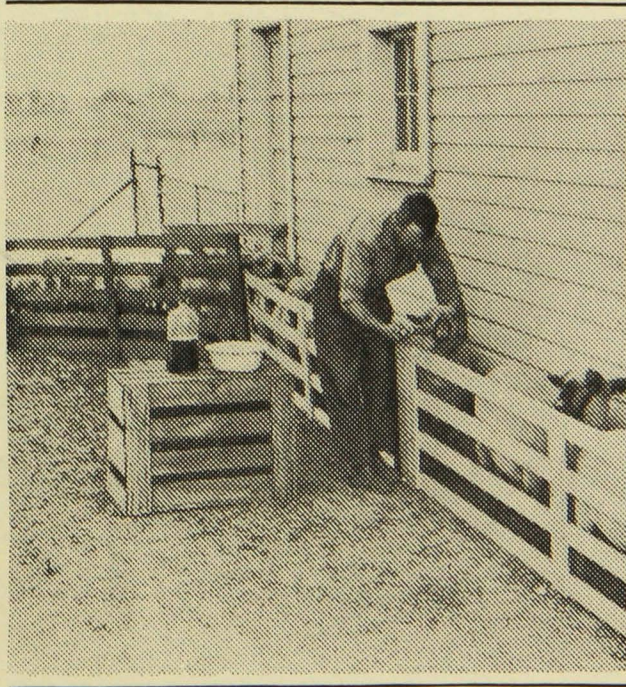
EY-1 Localities subject to damage from white grubs usually have severe trouble only every third year, owing to the 3-year life cycle of these insects. Here are shown the various stages in the life of this pest. A is the larva which damages crops; B is the pupa or resting stage during which the insect finally matures and becomes the June beetle pictured in C; D shows June beetle eggs that will hatch into tiny grubs, thereby starting the trouble all over again. The man with the marker is taking a white grub count, digging up a square foot of soil at various places in a field to count the grubs present and forecast the probable damage. University Farm entomologists say that farmers who understand the life cycle of the white grub usually can arrange their crop plans to avoid severe damage, since the grubs do not move far from their hatching grounds.



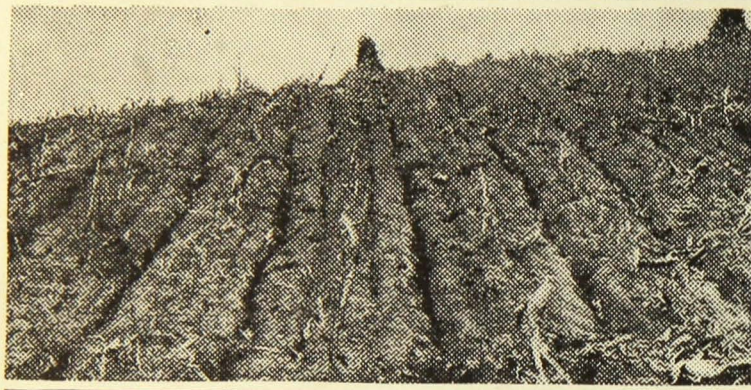
AH-1 Knowing when a lamb is fat is essential to the marketing of properly finished lambs that will bring top prices. Because of the wool, finish must be judged by the hand rather than the eye. Here is W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist, University Farm, demonstrating the right way to judge lambs. Besides finish, docking and castrating are important factors in top market lambs.



AH-2 On a farm near Hutchinson, McLeod county, a portable hog vat, 8 by 8 feet, provides a place for hogs to wallow in clean water, a piece of equipment especially important when hogs are raised on clean range at a distance from the farm buildings. The vat, made of 2-inch lumber is provided with runners so that it can be easily moved from place to place; the sides can be either 6 or 8 inches deep. By occasionally pouring a gallon of crude oil or used tractor oil on the water, lice and mange in hogs can be prevented. Used automobile oil should not be used.



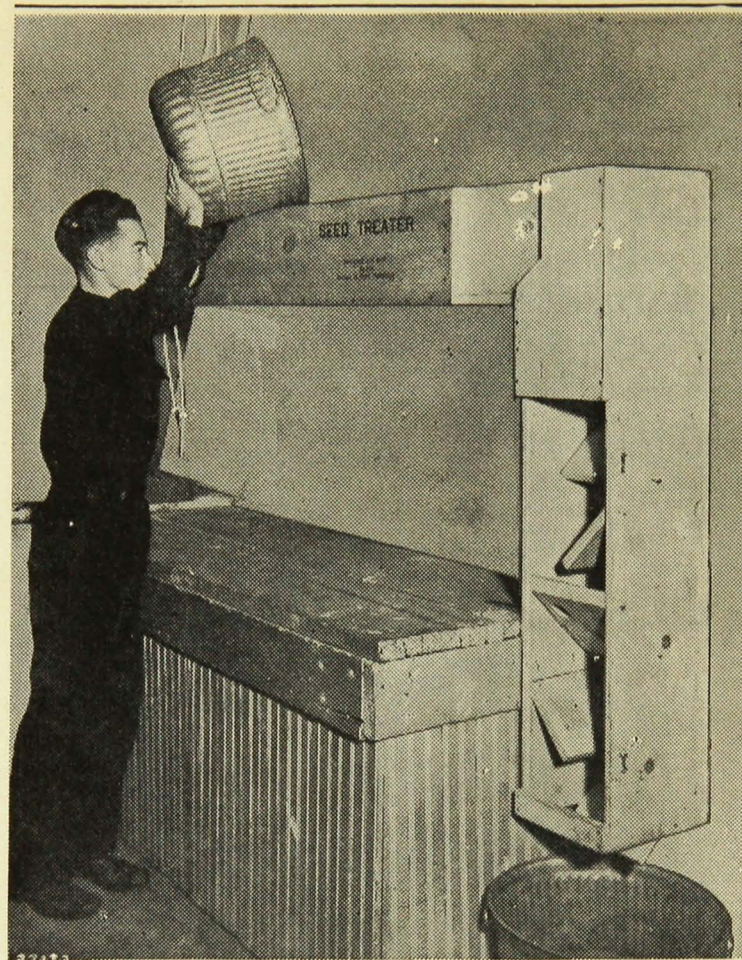
AH-3 Drenching sheep with a copper sulfate (bluestone) solution is an important step in fighting stomach worms. By using the method pictured here, the drenching can be done quickly, easily and without wrestling or choking the animals. The chute may be built alongside the barn or fence, just wide enough for one sheep, and with a gate at each end. It should be crowded full of sheep so they hold each other in place while the operator goes along the outside, giving each sheep the proper dose by means of a measuring syringe. Full instructions for making and using the copper sulfate solution are given by livestock specialists of the agricultural extension service in Folder 42. See your county agent or write to University Farm, St. Paul.



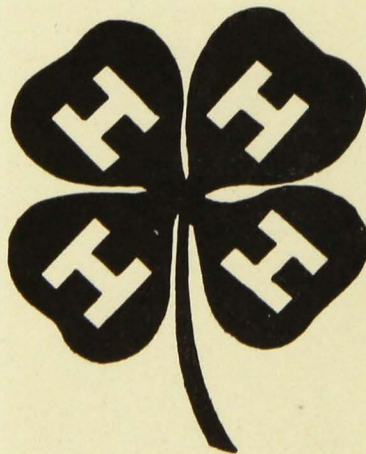
A-1 Farming land around the slopes, as shown in the upper picture, is the way to avoid the soil-robbing effects of erosion seen in the lower photo. Besides saving the priceless topsoil, this new-way farming is actually easier because it eliminates the uphill pull with implements and the inconvenience of straddling and crossing those unsightly ditches.



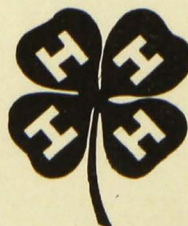
A-2 These two pictures tell a convincing story of how reed canary grass converts useless, unsightly bogs into wonderfully productive meadows or pastures. Two years before the upper picture was taken, this field was the bog seen in the foreground of the lower photo. University Farm authorities describe fully the planting, care, and utilization of reed canary grass in Special Bulletin 137, "Reed Canary Grass for Meadows and Pastures." Copies are free from county agents or the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.



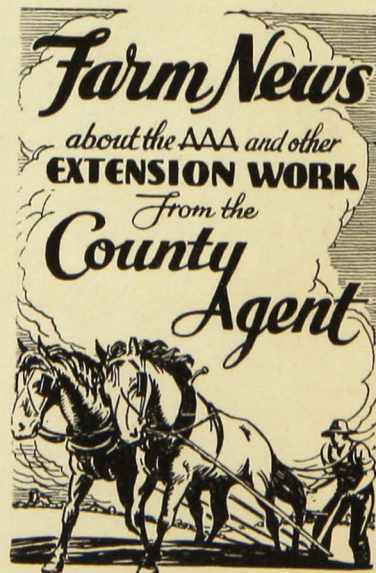
PP-1 Invented at University Farm, the Minnesota seed treater can be made at home for a cash outlay of about three dollars and will last a lifetime. Grain to be treated is spread out in the horizontal trough, the chemical sprinkled evenly over it, and then both dumped through the mixing chute by a pull on the rope which lifts the far end of the trough. For easy operation there should be a platform near the trough, or the treater should be installed in a two-story building, with the trough on the upper floor and the mixing chute extending down through the floor to the room below. Complete directions and plans for making and using this treater are obtainable from county agents, or direct from the Division of Plant Pathology, University Farm, St. Paul.



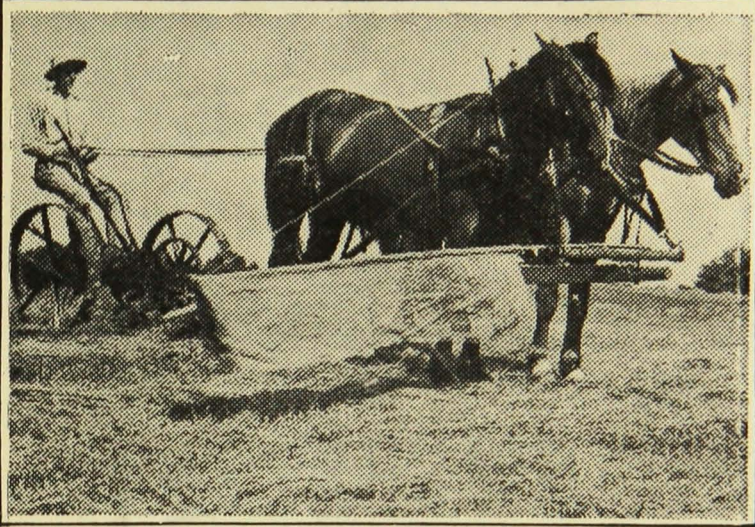
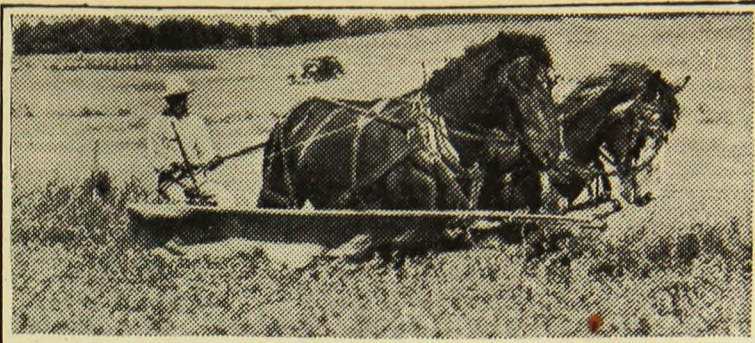
4H-1 4-H Club emblem



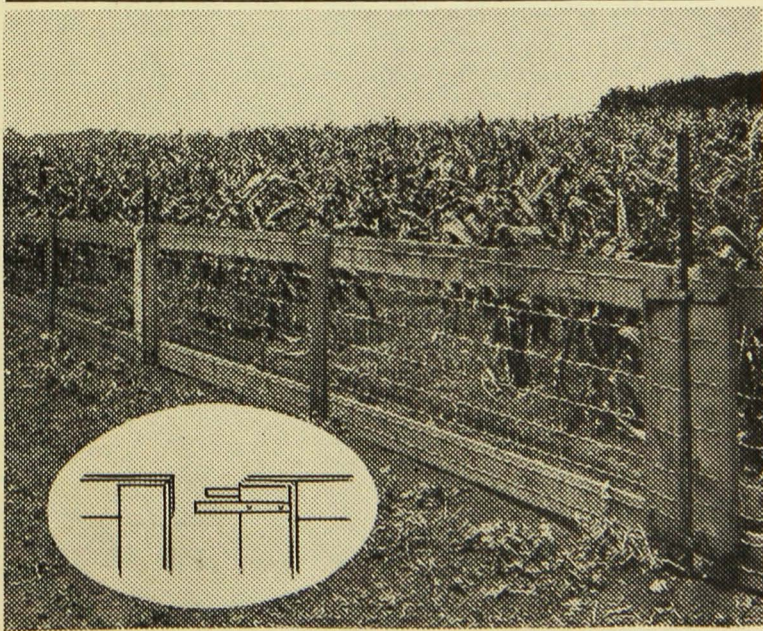
4H-2 4-H Club emblem



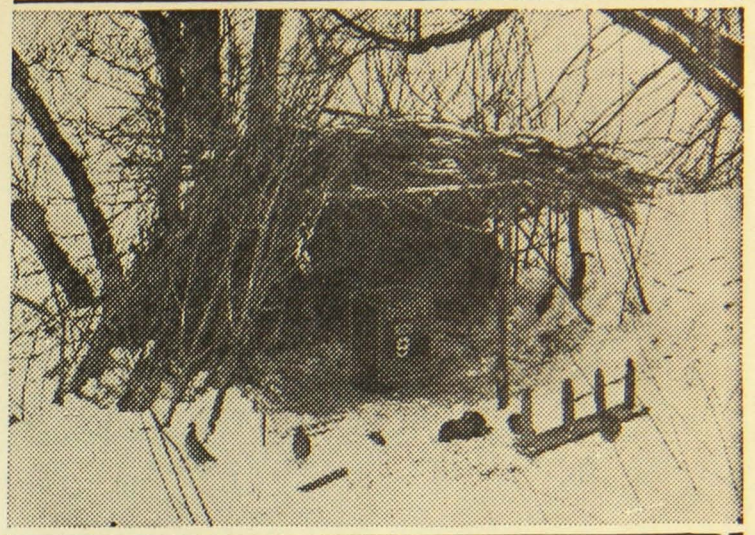
U-1 Heading cut for farm news column



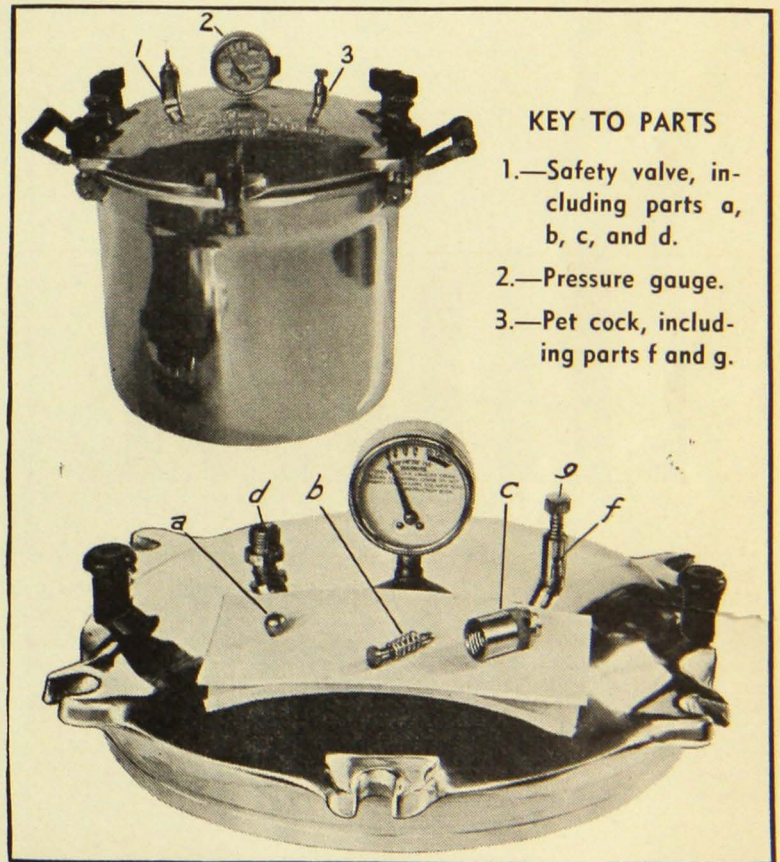
4H-3 Haymaker, spare those birds! This 4-H conservationist from Washington county demonstrates a "flushing bar" attached to the neckyoke of the mower to frighten quail, pheasants and other birds from their nests before the murderous sickle reaches them. Some old burlap bags, a fishpole, and a rope to guy the end of the pole to the hame of the right-hand horse are the chief materials needed.



E-1 When temporary fences are wanted, as when summer pastures are rotated or corn is hogged off, R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, suggests a portable fence. This fence, shown in use on the Waseca station, is made of woven wire panels 10 feet long and 3 feet wide. On one end of each panel (illustrated by the inset) are iron straps which form clamps at the top and bottom, into which the end of another panel fits. Through these joints a steel post can be pushed and driven into the ground to support the panels. The fence is easily moved by dismantling it, panel by panel, and then loading it on a truck or wagon. It is especially recommended for sheep and hogs but can be used for other classes of livestock.



4H-4 Winter feeding stations for pheasants and other game birds play a big part in bringing the birds through the winter alive and in good condition for spring breeding. As shown in this picture, some form of shelter should be provided for the feeder, but it need not be expensive or elaborate. A simple shelter such as this can be built with very little time and labor. Conservation work of this type is particularly attractive and worth while for 4-H members.



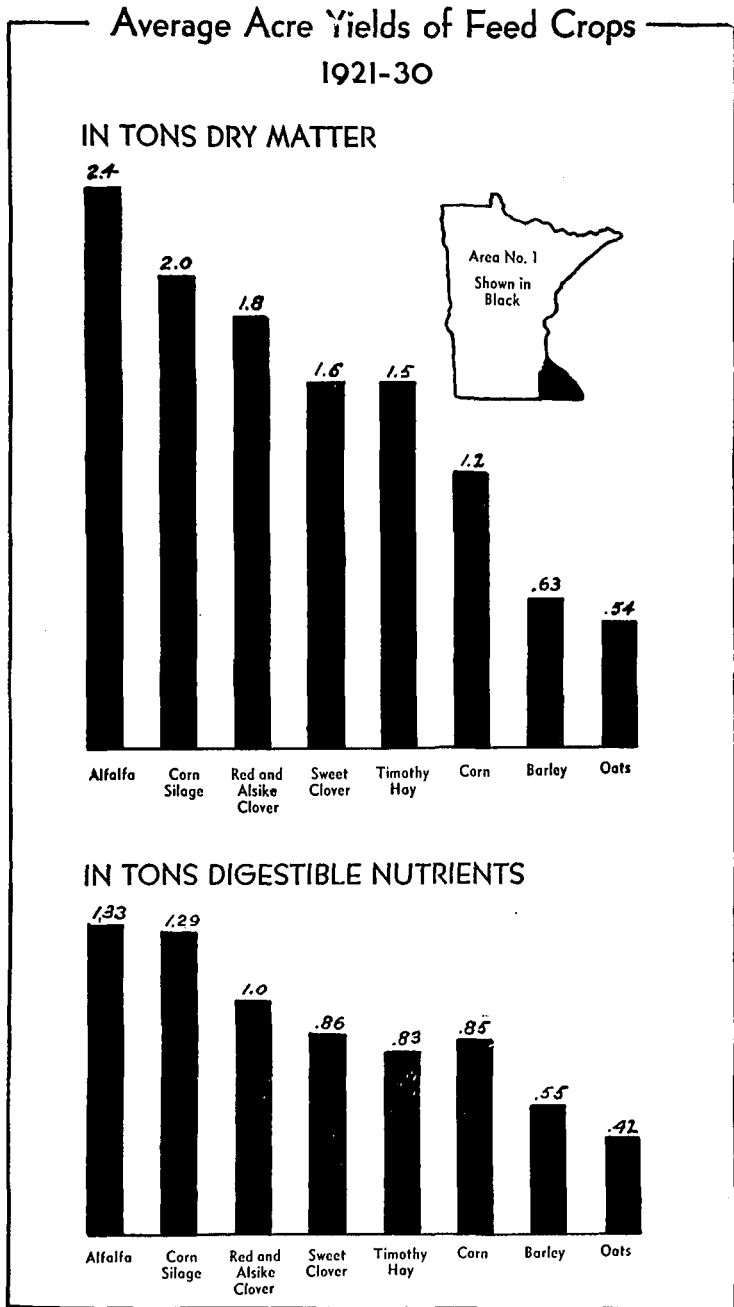
KEY TO PARTS

- 1.—Safety valve, including parts a, b, c, and d.
- 2.—Pressure gauge.
- 3.—Pet cock, including parts f and g.

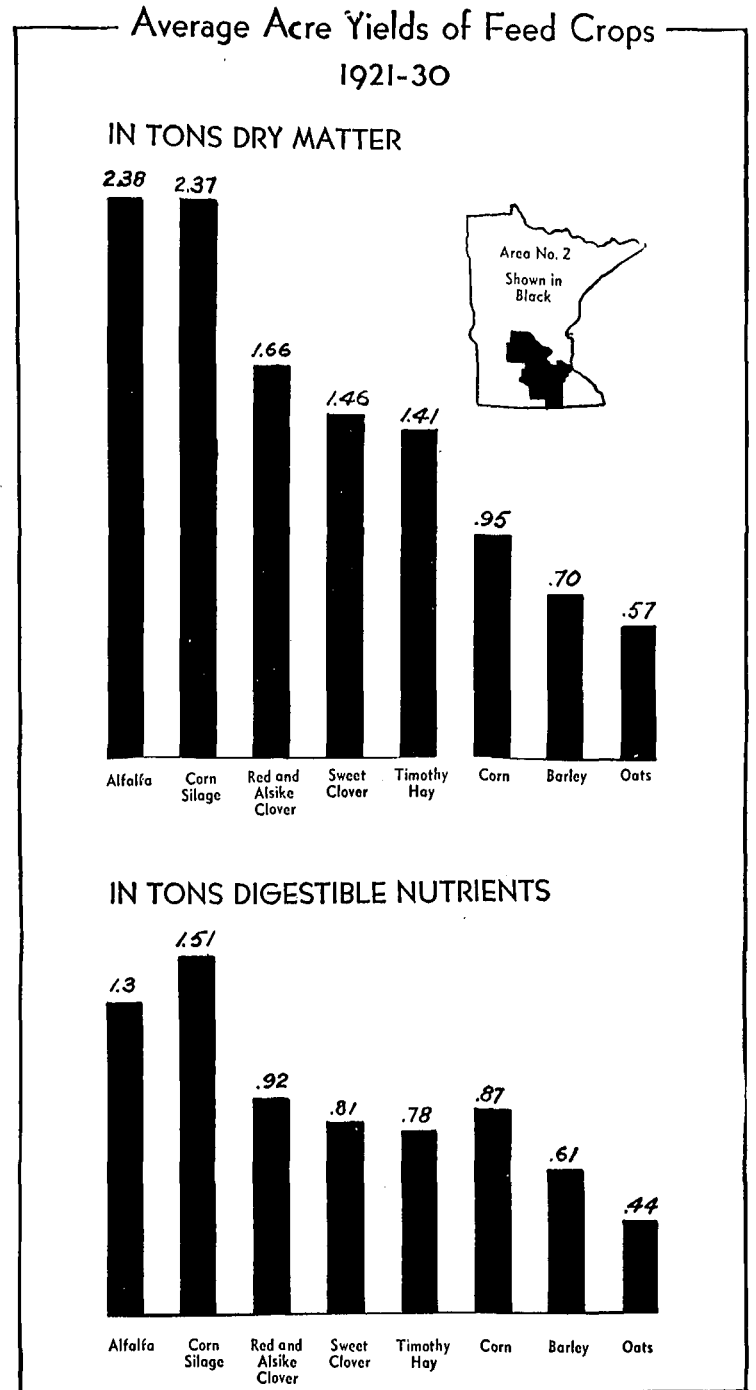
HE-1 Since much success in canning comes from knowing how to use the pressure cooker, Miss Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, St. Paul, gives a word of advice about the safety valve, the all-important part of the cooker which releases steam in case the pressure rises above the safety mark. The essential parts of the valve are a spring "b," and a ball "a." When the pressure is high, the steam forces the ball against the spring, opening the valve and allowing steam to escape. It is important that the valve always be cleaned and oiled after using the cooker so that its working parts will be in good order. The petcock, through which air escapes when the valve is open, includes the two parts lettered "f" and "g," and it should be left open from 7 to 10 minutes after the cooker is closed. After the air has escaped, the part marked "g" can be screwed down to close the hole marked "f." The pressure gauge, No. 2 on the illustration, indicates the number of pounds of pressure at which food is being cooked. For most food products, the pressure should be 10 pounds.

Order the One That

(See also next



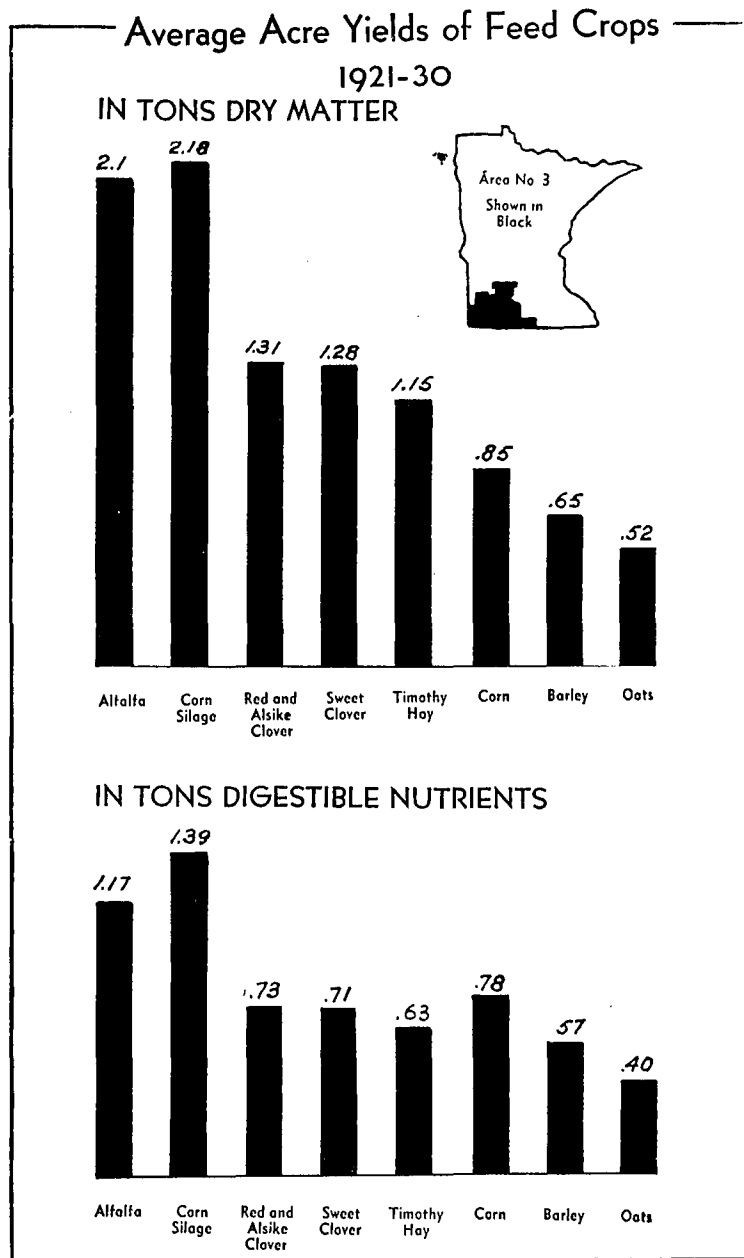
AE-1 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 1 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 1 includes the counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Wabasha, and Winona. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.



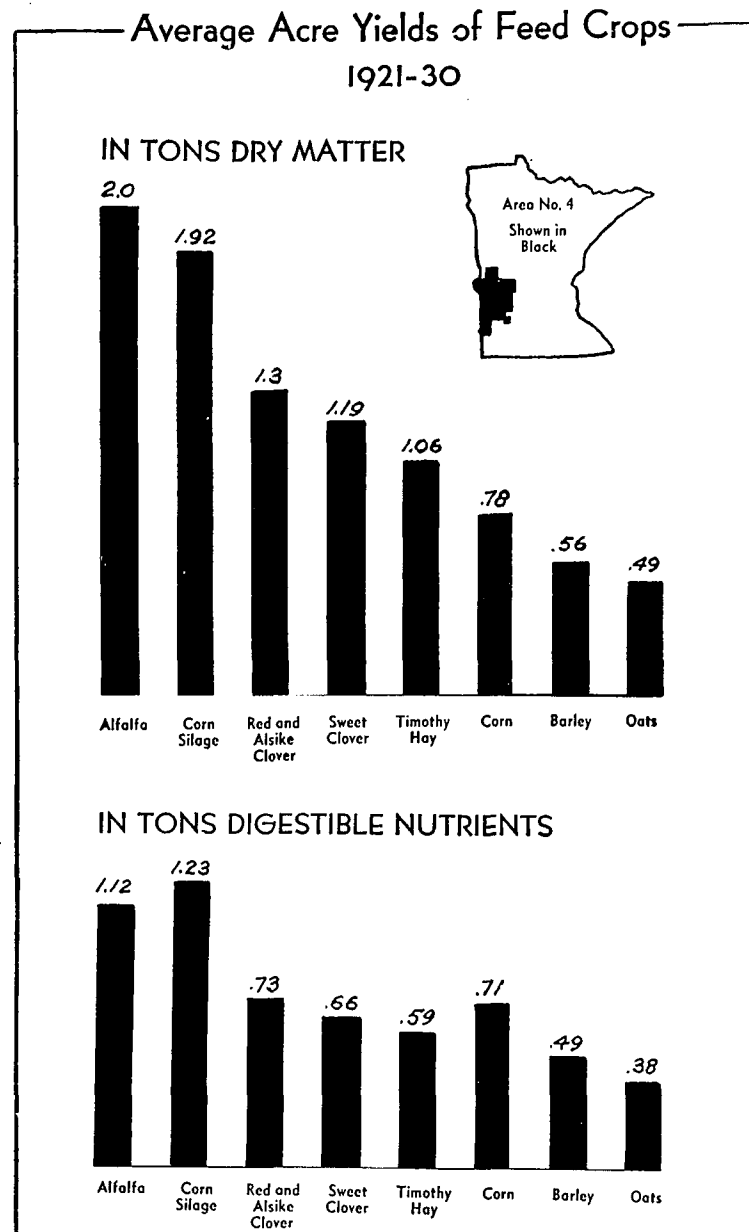
AE-2 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 2 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 2 includes the counties of Blue Earth, Carver, Dakota, Freeborn, Kandiyohi, Le Sueur, McLeod, Meeker, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Waseca, and Wright. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.

Fits Your Local Area

two pages)



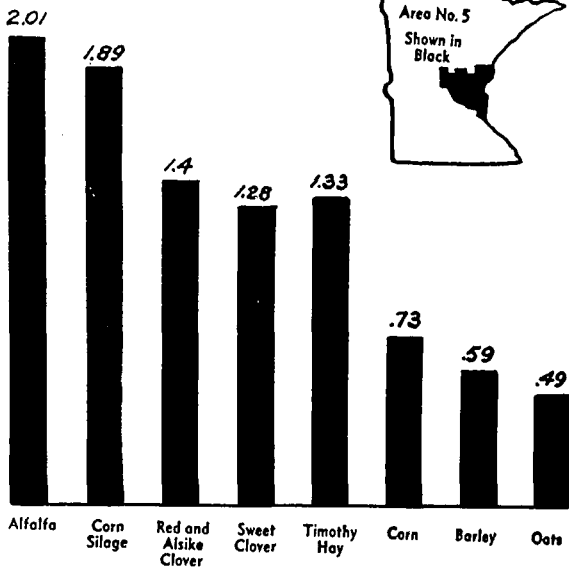
AE-3 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 3 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 3 includes the counties of Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville and Watonwan. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.



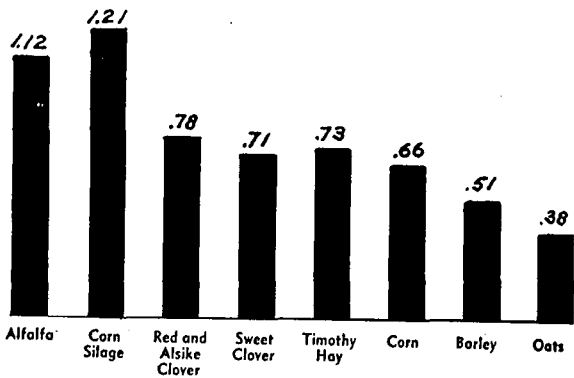
AE-4 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 4 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 4 includes the counties of Bigstone, Chippewa, Grant, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Pope, Stevens, Swift, South Traverse, and Yellow Medicine. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.

Average Acre Yields of Feed Crops 1921-30

IN TONS DRY MATTER



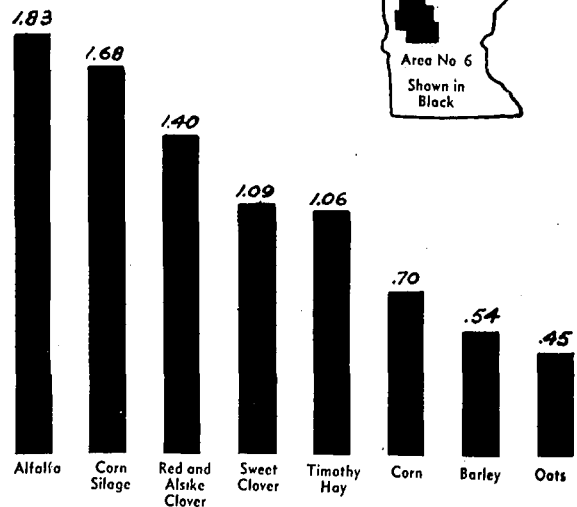
IN TONS DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS



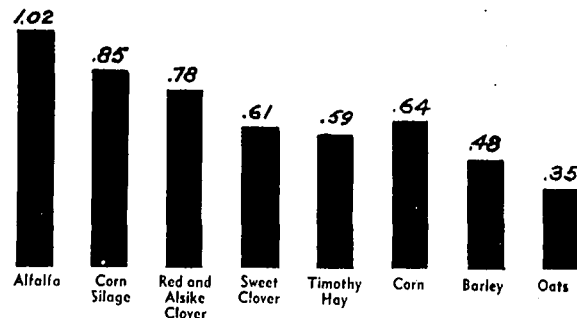
AE-5 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 5 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 5 includes the counties of Anoka, Benton, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, and Sherburne. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.

Average Acre Yields of Feed Crops 1921-30

IN TONS DRY MATTER



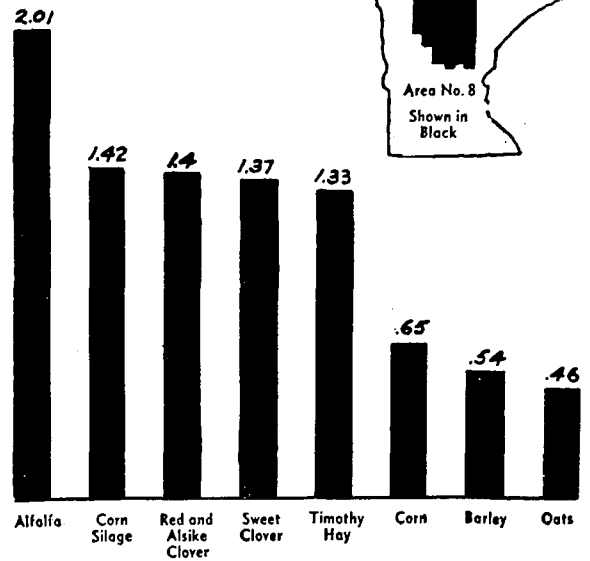
IN TONS DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS



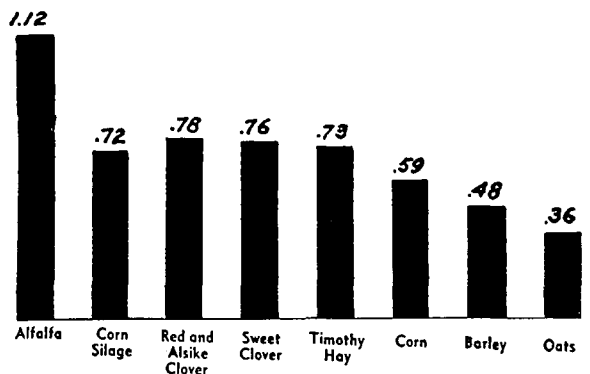
AE-6 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 6 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 6 includes the counties of Becker, Douglas, Mahnomon, Otter Tail, Pennington, East Polk, Red Lake, Todd and Wadena. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.

Average Acre Yields of Feed Crops 1921-30

IN TONS DRY MATTER

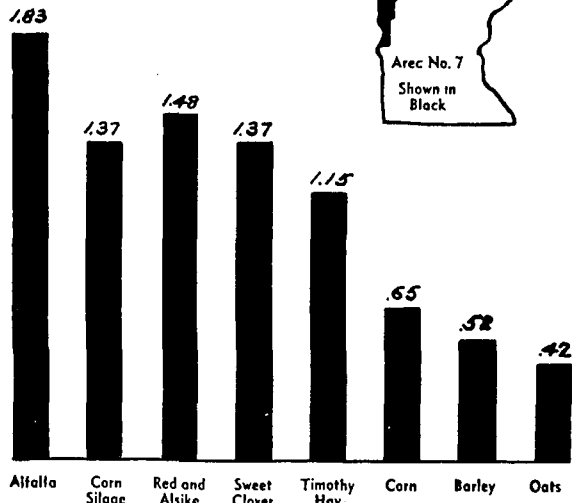


IN TONS DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS

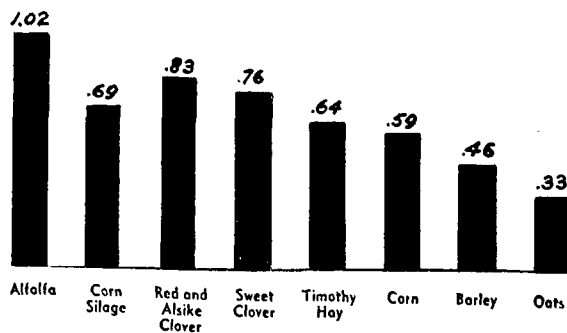


Average Acre Yields of Feed Crops 1921-30

IN TONS DRY MATTER



IN TONS DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS

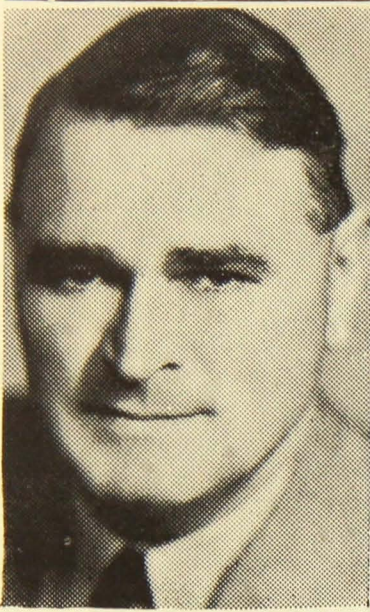


AE-7 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 7 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 7 includes the counties of Clay, Kittson, West Marshall, Norman, and West Polk. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.

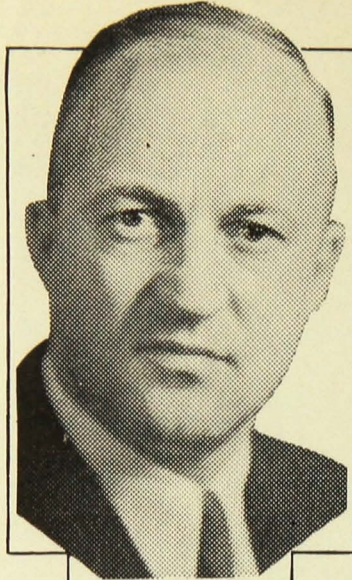
AE-8 Farmers who market their crops through livestock should plan their cropping systems with a view to producing the greatest amount of feeding value per acre, rather than to think only of bushels and tons. This chart compares the eight principal feed crops grown in Minnesota type-of-farming area No. 8 as to the amount of the dry matter and digestible nutrients produced per acre, based on average yields for the area during the period 1921-30. Area No. 8 includes the counties of Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, East Marshall, and Roseau. The outstanding place alfalfa should have on the livestock farm is readily seen, especially since it is one of the greatest of all soil-building crops.

UNIVERSITY FARM STAFF PORTRAITS

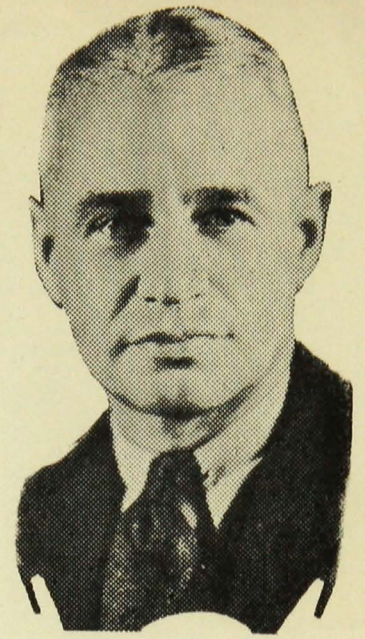
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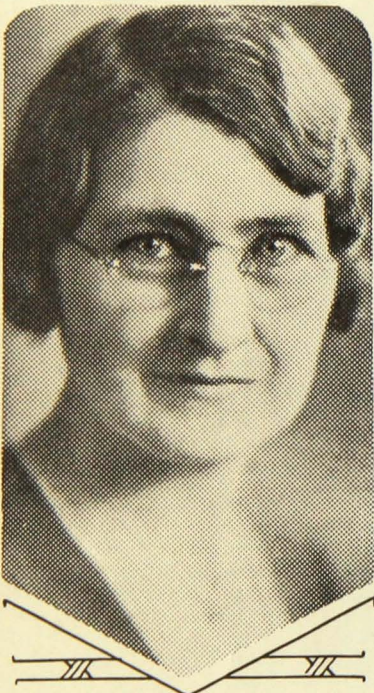
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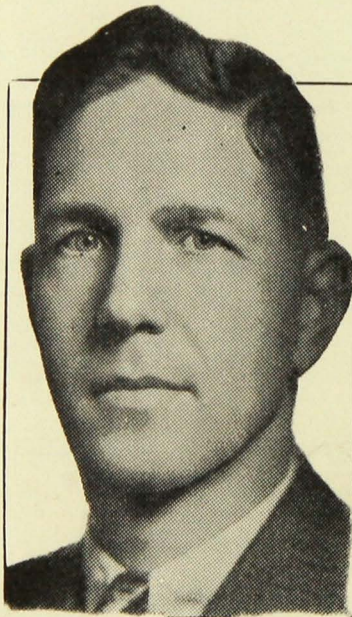
P. O. ANDERSON



W. A. BILLINGS



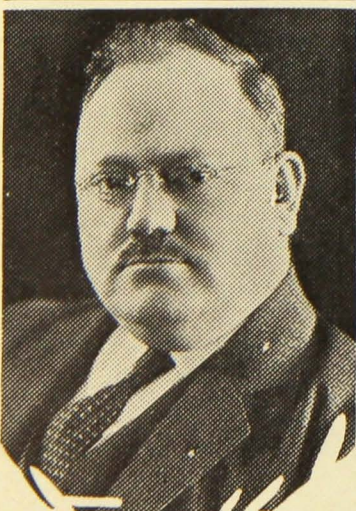
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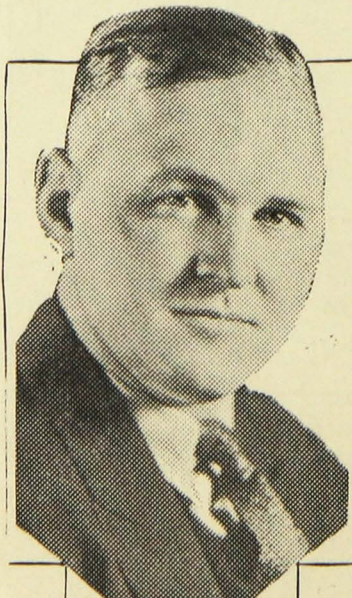
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RUBY E. CHRISTENSON



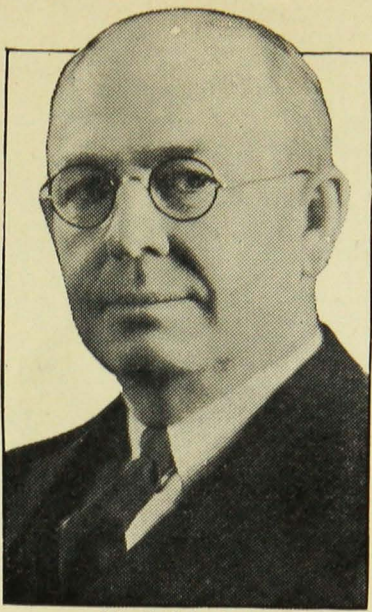
J. O. CHRISTIANSON



L. A. CHURCHILL



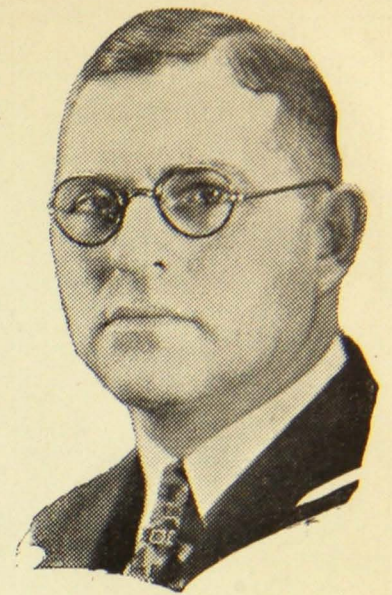
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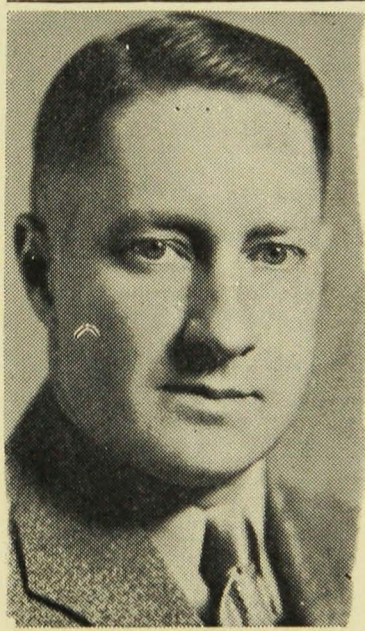
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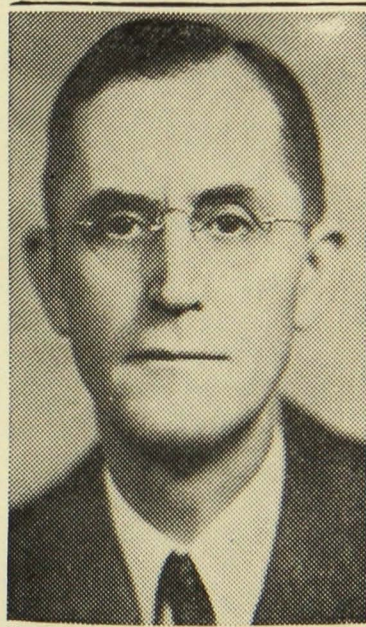
Cora Cooke



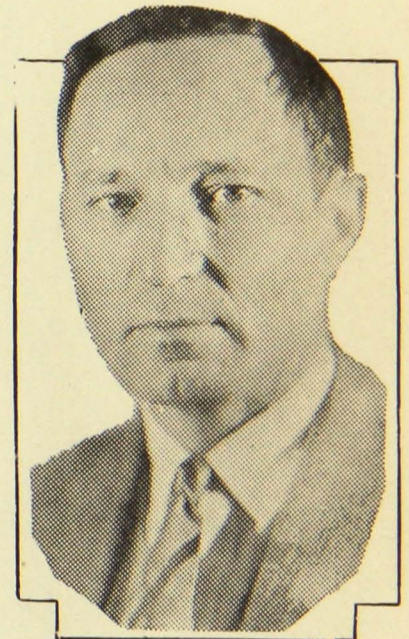
R. F. Crim



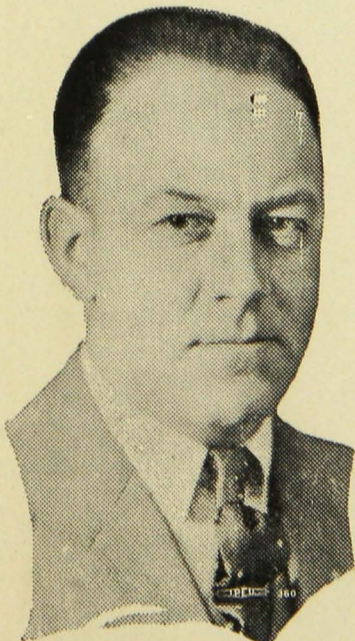
R. M. DOUGLASS



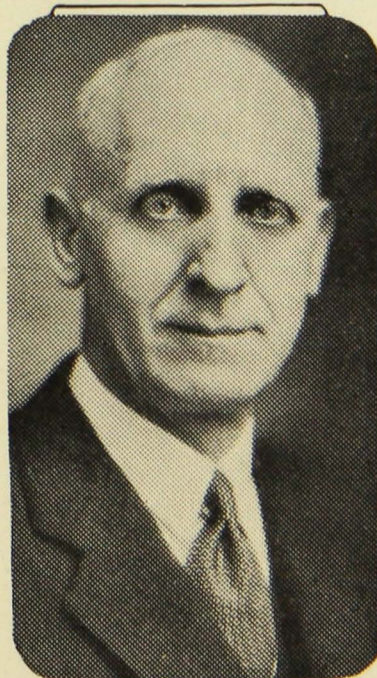
F. F. DOWELL



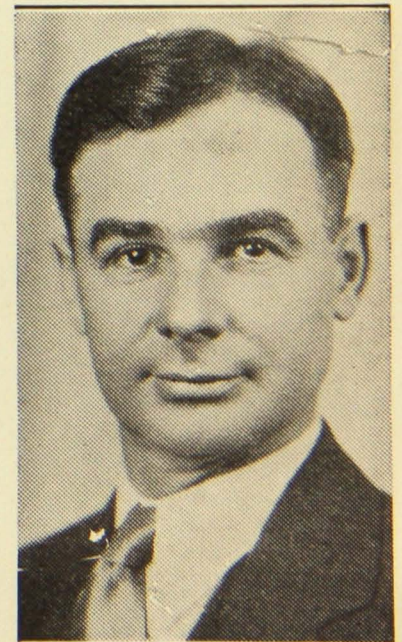
D. C. DVORACEK



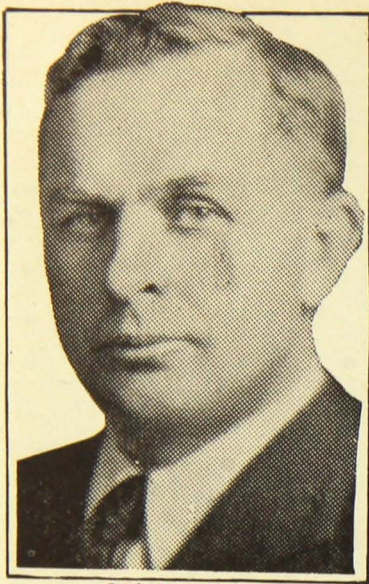
A. E. ENGBRETSON



T. A. ERICKSON



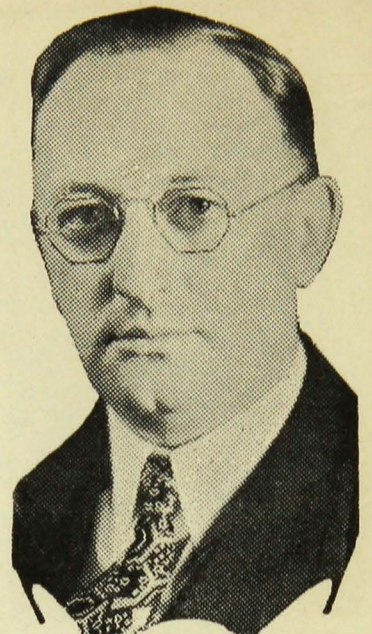
J. B. FITCH



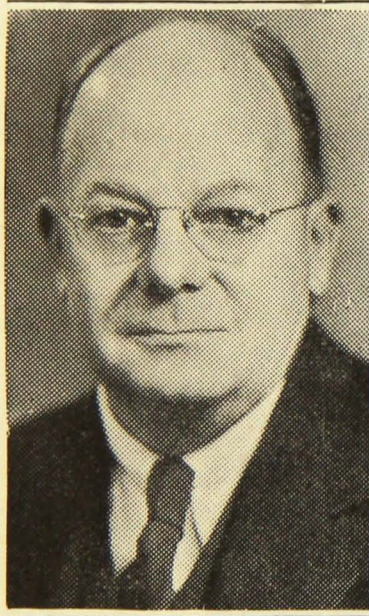
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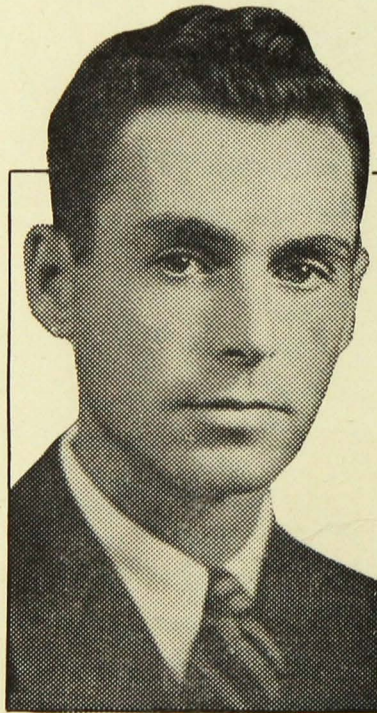
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E A HANSON



H. K. HAYES

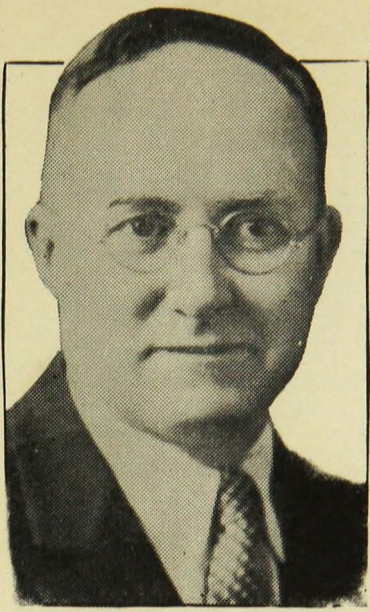


ELDRED M. HUNT



KENNETH W. INGWALSON

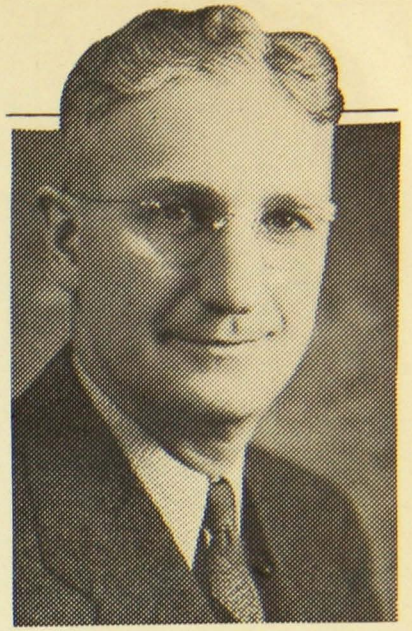




J. B. McNulty



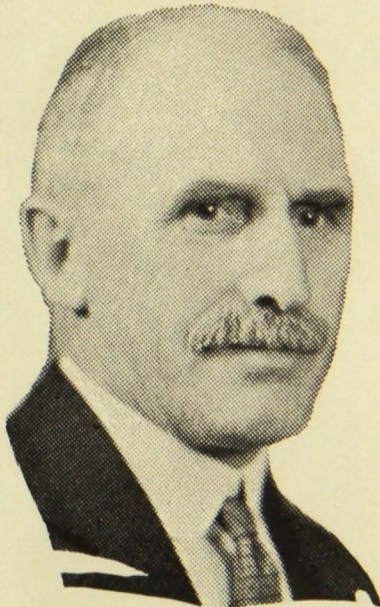
Mary May Miller



P. E. MILLER



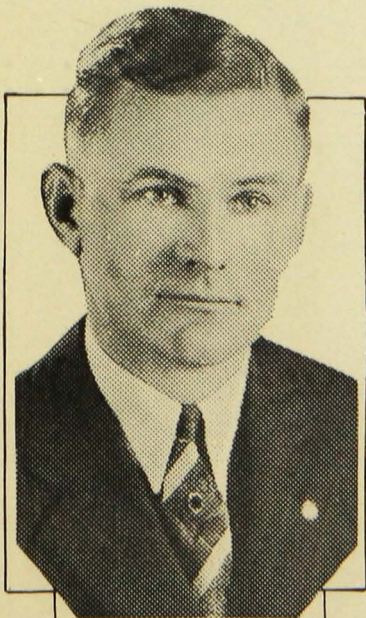
W. E. Morris



G. H. Nesom



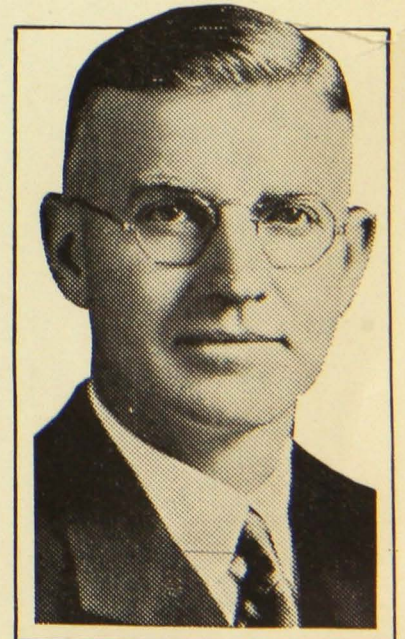
Julia O. Newton



H. L. PARTEN



W. H. PETERS



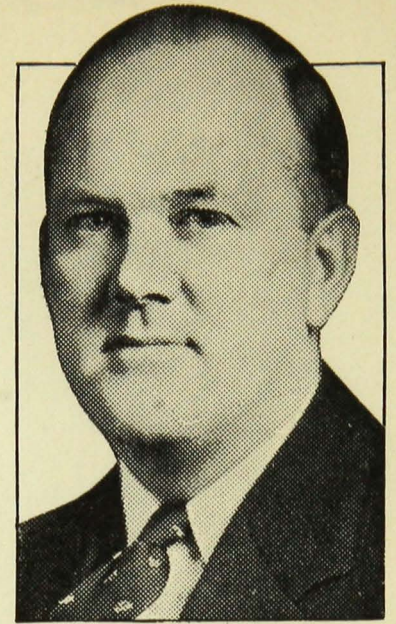
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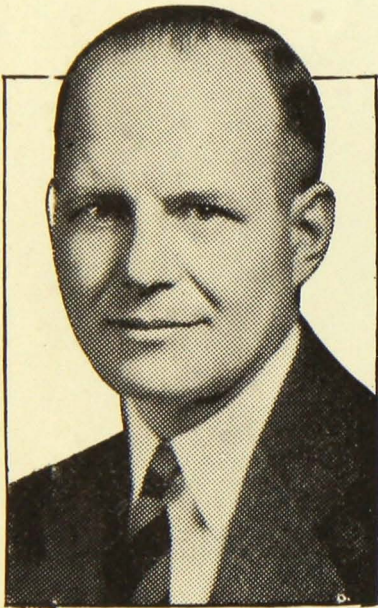
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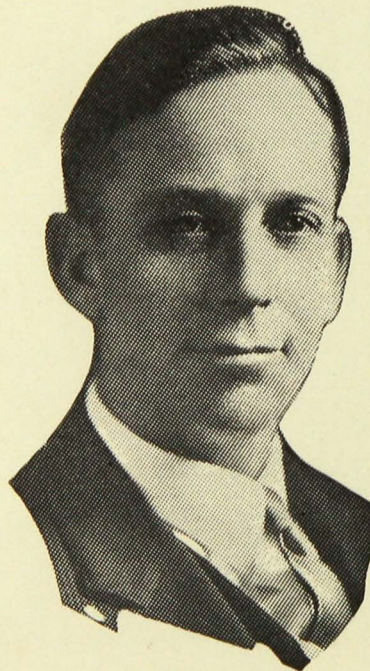
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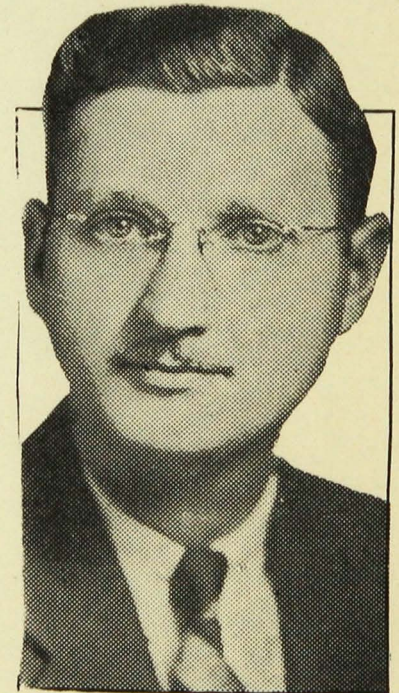
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HENRY SCHMITZ



H. R. Searles



H. J. Sloan



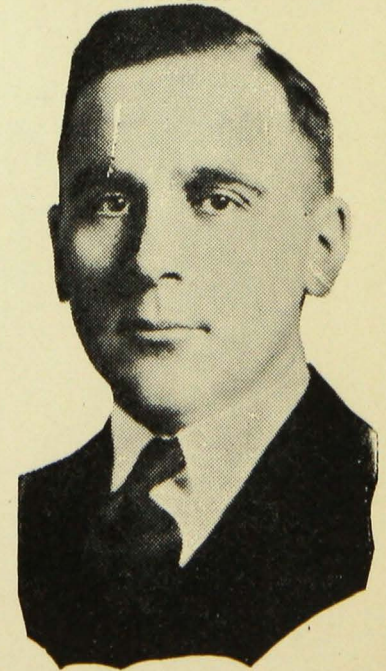
MAY SONTAG



E. C. STARKMAN



A. G. TOLAAS



H. C. ...

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