

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 30, 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Dog Stories

Mrs. F. H. Griffin, who reads my yarns in the "Good Thunder Herald", has sent me a dog story. Her small daughter was given a fat little puppy and carried it a mile from the farm to her home in town. At night, the pup was left in a basket on a second-story screened porch with outside stairs. In the morning, the baby was gone and there was a hole in the screen door. Later, a man reported helping a tired dog carry her big fat pup across a river, and a little later the dog family was reunited on the farm.

Such devotion and sagacity have made dogs famous. Think of the old dog knowing who had her baby and tracking her to town where all the strange sights must have terrified her. How she must have felt to hear her baby cry and find a screen door, which she was accustomed to respect, barring the way. What mother love made her tear away the screen and carry her offspring all the way home! Still they talk about "dumb" animals!

Dog stories are a dangerous subject to start me on, because, like others who have had the privilege of being cared for by an intelligent canine, my terminal facilities are likely to be inadequate. I could tell dog stories all night. About Ted, raised in town, who swam a swollen creek at night in a pouring rain and brought the cows back, so his pal wouldn't have to get wet. About Duke, who always started for the pasture when he heard the milk pails rattle, and always brought the cows out of a 240-acre timber pasture, just as we finished feeding and went to open the gate.

It would be fun to tell about Carlo, who daily kept the stock in an unfenced pasture, bringing them into the yard when he wanted to eat. There was Major, who hauled his small friends to school, went back to the farm for "chores", but always

appeared at quarter to four, ready to haul the boys home. Gyp would leave her mat by the stove and bring things as directed, even though the commands were part of an ordinary conversation. Chumie got disgusted when the boys missed so many pheasants and caught one on her own hook. It wouldn't be difficult to write a whole book on the subject, "Great Dogs I Have Met."

Ever since I sat on the kitchen floor and shared my cup of milk with old Colonel, (until mother discovered it) a succession of dogs have honored me with their devotion. For 10 years, I seldom went through our front gate, day or night, without a farewell or a welcome from Lassie. She was probably the most intelligent dog I have ever known and her exploits would make a long story, but she was extremely dignified and seldom played any pranks. Perhaps the funniest dog story concerned Ted, a sable collie, who was one of "The Gang" during high school days.

Ted was raised in town and could do more tricks than most circus dogs. Like Jubilee's Partner, he was always in a crowd of boys and horses and keenly enjoyed all the stunts. One night Demo and I started out to see the ladies, and Dewy stayed at home to study - at least he tried to. Later, feeling that he should do something to celebrate the fact that he had his geometry all done for once, he started out alone and caught 10 cats, shutting them in the summer kitchen of his aunt's home.

In his wanderings, Dewy found Ted, disconsolately waiting on the steps of the lady's home. It took little coaxing to induce Ted to come along and soon he, too, was shut in with the cats. Ted didn't understand it, perhaps, but he made the best of it, and slept quietly on the rug all night. He never bothered cats, and they seldom bothered him.

In the morning when Dewy's aunt stepped into the summer kitchen, Ted jumped up with a glad bark to welcome release from his unusual situation. This was too much for the cats, and they started moving. Ted started to romp around and enjoy the excitement, but the strange cats thought their hereditary enemy was certainly after them. Some spit, some ran, some scratched, and some tried to reach the roof. This was too much for any self-respecting dog and he undertook to defend himself.

Can't you just imagine them---cats, dog, and more cats---howling, spitting, barking, tearing around in mad melee, with the lady trying to get through to open the door and let the wild animals out of the cage? Her description was a masterpiece. Finally, the door open, each cat lined out for home, none the worse for his experience, while Ted remained for a hand-out and then came home, apparently pleased with his performance and ready for the next escapade.

Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Farm Training

Nature provides compensations. The boy who does hard work develops muscles equal to the task, and those who use their brains up to the limit, soon acquire a great capacity to think. No athlete ever got that way by spending all his time at the table or in bed, and Einstein never got his mathematics out of a bottle. That is one reason why farm boys and girls have more than an even chance to make good. They learn early in life to overcome obstacles.

For example, dad tells Johnny to feed the new calf. Instinct tells the calf to point his nose up, and suck. Johnny has to learn what the calf will do and then figure out a way to change his habits. Otherwise Johnny gets the milk all over his clothes and the calf goes hungry. It's a complicated process, but in a short time Johnny learns to do his part, almost without thinking, and it becomes a habit with Johnny and the calf too.

A boy unfamiliar with horses finds a harness is an intricate mess of straps, buckles, hooks, chains and other unknown parts, but any farm boy can throw it on a horse and adjust it to fit, even in the dark. He has also learned how to get the cows into their proper stalls, how to milk, how to guide a horse, and how to make him pull. Most of these things have been acquired by watching others, with no conscious knowledge of "going to school" or "working over a problem".

Perhaps the cattle get in the corn. It may tax any boy's ingenuity, wind, and muscle, to get them out. They usually separate and while one cow is being driven to the gate, the rest have gone farther and farther into the field. While one part of the herd is rounded up with much yelling and leg work, the rest scatter. Perhaps at last they are all headed for the gate and old Brindle busts loose, kicks up her heels, and high tails for the corn again, followed by all the other "bossy cows."

Did you ever try to drive a bunch of pigs back through an open gate or a hole in the fence? They are certainly blind, dumb, stubborn, and a few things more not so printable. It takes skill, wind, strength, patience, persistence, and ingenuity to get them back where they belong. Does the boy quit because he is tired and angry? His dad would laugh at him if he couldn't drive a few pigs around, so the boy keeps at it until the pigs have had their fun and are safely back in the pen, even though the driver is bawling with anger and weariness.

Just the same, the boy who learns to keep on working when he is tired and hot, who keeps on chasing when the cows don't want to go, who keeps on planning and trying when things all seem haywire, is getting the best possible training for the competition he will meet in whatever field of work he enters. He only needs an incentive to tackle the still more difficult problems, such as scientific feeding, breeding and farm management, in order to keep his mind working and developing at full capacity for the rest of his life. The farm is a great training school.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 30, 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Taxi Talkers

It took only a few leading questions to start the Chicago taxi driver on a long dissertation designed to enlighten the rural visitor as to the ways of the big city. A policeman, mounted on a nice bay gelding, started it all. I should judge the horse was about half Thoroughbred, with perhaps a dash of Morgan, some American Saddle stock and perhaps a little Hackney to account for the action. The taxi driver was not so particular.

"Yeah, them's nice horses. They ship in carloads of mustangs from Montana and the cowboys at the stockyards tame 'em. In just a few days the cowboys has them so tame they'll eat out of your hand. Then they turn 'em over to the cops and when they get too lazy to walk, they ride around."

I thought a traffic officer might be cold. "Oh they dress for it. They wear big wool underwear and thick shoes and they're used to it. They don't mind it any. They're too busy lookin' for a chance to bawl out the dumb guys."

And so it went all the way to the depot. I have met few people who could hand out more misinformation in such a short time. The driver undoubtedly knew Chicago like a book, and perhaps he could put a car together in the dark, but he seemed to like best to talk about subjects outside his field of experience. This seems to be a common human trait and it is lots of fun to get one of these "Taxi Talkers" started and see how many errors can be checked up. It is, of course, advisable to lead the talker into fields with which the inquirer is familiar.

A prominent economist once told me that his chief amusement, particularly on trains, was listening to strangers. "Sometimes I learn things very much worth while," he said, "but at any event I get the other fellow's viewpoint." A professional horse-breaker expressed the same philosophy. "Think what you would do if you were the horse. He'll probably do the same thing."

It takes a little effort at times to get the other fellow's point of view, but it may pay big dividends. It certainly helps to keep things smooth, prevents trouble and discord. We all have a right to our opinions and the privilege of expressing them, but others are not obliged to listen. More often we can accomplish our ends by listening to others and then expressing our wishes from their point of view so they will appear reasonable to the listener.

It's lots of fun to experiment with this sort of thing, and material is always available. Occasionally I run into someone who is playing the same trick on me, and then stopping to make a careful examination, it appears evident that I am, at times, very much inclined to be a "Taxi Talker" myself.

—R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 30 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Corn Dollies

Any method of ear-testing seed corn is satisfactory if it tells the story accurately. Kernels may be sprouted in sawdust, dirt, paper towels, a fruit jar, or an old sock, just so they have fresh air, moisture, and a temperature around 80 degrees. Probably every corn grower has a favorite method, so let me try to describe the one which seems best to fit our needs.

We use a 12-inch board, 16 feet long, for a table, tacking it to stay put, because accidents lead to bad language. On this table we roll out ordinary household waxed paper a foot wide and full length. The next layer is a strip of wet cloth - we use unbleached muslin, a foot wide and 15 feet long. It is wet so the kernels will stay put better.

Now for the kernels. I take ear No. 1 and with a jackknife flip out a kernel near the tip. The ear is rotated slightly and lower down, another kernel comes out, until five are accumulated, representing all sides and the full length of the ear. These kernels are handed to a helper who arranges them in a straight row, crosswise on the cloth, germ side up, tips all pointing the same way. The first row is laid about 2 feet from the left end of the wet cloth, and succeeding rows are placed at 2-inch intervals to the right.

To avoid a mix-up in reading an ear test, it is best to mark every tenth ear, as 10, 20, 30, etc., on the rack by a number stuck on with a shingle nail. The corresponding row of kernels on the test cloth should be labeled with the same number, written with indelible pencil on the wet cloth.

When the rows of kernels get within 2½ feet of the right end of the cloth, it is time to roll up. We use a core of hardware cloth, about 2 inches in diameter and 16 inches long, on which to roll our rag dolls. roll up the whole 15 feet, waxed paper

and all, taking care to disturb the kernels as little as possible, then tying fairly tight with twine or heavy string at both ends and the center. Of course the end ties must be beyond all kernels so that they will not lose out. For this reason, the top and bottom kernels should be not less than 2 inches from the edge of the cloth.

Each doll when completed has a tag at the top stating, "Doll 1. Ears 1 to 60", and other information if necessary, such as the date, kind of corn etc. The completed dolls are put to soak for 12 hours in warm water, (mother's washtub or boiler, behind the stove) and then set on end, tag up, in a warm place. The washboiler makes a good container, but it should be rinsed out with water every day, or the carbon dioxide from the germinating corn will stop all growth. A container with a little vent at the bottom is better. Once a day, or whenever the outside of the dolls gets a bit dry, we hold them under warm water until they cease to bubble. When the sprouts stick up an inch above the cloth, the test is ready for reading.

Doll No. 1 is unrolled full length on the table again, and here the waxed paper shows up, for it has kept the sprouts from growing through the cloth on more than one side. The reader then calls out "Ear 1-5, Ear 2-3, Ear 3-0," and so on. The helper takes each ear from the rack as its number is called and drops it in the proper container. No. 5 means that all⁵/kernels grew satisfactorily. No. 4 would hold those ears with 4 strong and 1 weak or dead. Container No. 2 would hold ears where two or less of the five kernels showed strong germination. Such corn had better be fed. The 60 per cent and 80 per cent stuff may be useful for planting silage, if not enough good corn can be secured.

Ears may be racked on laths nailed on opposite edges of 2x4 uprights, on wire racks, laid out in rows on floor or table - any way to keep them in order. Dogs and small children should be carefully shut out, rather than beaten up after the damage is done. Testing seed corn is not a bad job, but if it must be done in the house, it is well to make sure mother is in good humor before starting. It helps.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

"own tree". Not all young folks will be interested, of course, but some will start to learn about trees and birds, if they are allowed to have even a tiny corner for their very own. It may make the difference between staying on the farm and leaving for town.

We need the best brains we can raise on the farm, if pressing agrarian questions are to be worked out in a manner permanently satisfactory to producer and consumer alike. If the most intelligent boys and girls are to remain on the farm, it must be made more attractive than the bright lights of the city. Usually it is not poverty or hard work which drives young folks from the farm; it is hopelessness, cheerless drudgery, and the feeling that they are only valued for the work they can turn out. It takes so little to make children feel that they are a part of the firm, with some voice in the direction of at least a small part of it.

Sometimes a garden patch, an acre of corn ground, or even a waste fence corner will make a tremendous difference in the young folks' attitude toward farm life. I come from a long line of farmers, and probably couldn't be driven from the farm, but still I think that mother's interest in my first "caterpillar farm" and her efforts to show me the teeming plant and animal life about me have helped to make life on the farm a fine adventure. It is my big ambition to help others see through the clouds of drudgery and get a glimpse of the silver lining - even in odd corners of waste land.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
Feb. 28 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 18, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Calf Capers

It is tough on a calf to arrive in Minnesota when the thermometer stands around 30 below, unless the barn is unusually snug and warm. A little Red Danish bull found it pretty chilly last January and didn't seem able to "take it". In fact it looked for a while as though he might return to the "Happy Pastures", or wherever calves go, and perhaps come back when the weather was warmer. To prevent this, we took him in the house and turned him over to mother.

The custom on this farm is to bring in any newborn animal that looks as though it might die, and turn it over to mother. She has raised lots of pigs and lambs, but this was her first calf. She got out her bottles and nipples, heated the milk just right and soon had "Denmark" on his feet. She had the boys fix up a pen in the basement near the furnace, and in a little while the calf decided to stay and try out this new treatment.

A bull in the basement is unusual, even on this farm, but it has been fun too. He took two bottles of milk at a feeding, and that's where part of the fun came in. Mother sat on the chopping block to pour the milk into the bottle, and Shadow, the kitten, sat up and lapped at the stream of milk, making some few splashes and getting his nose as well as his mouth full.

Chunie, the pup, had to help, and in the excitement stuck her nose into the pen to sniff at Mr. Denmark. The calf perhaps thought that this black nose was another kind of nipple, took a good hold and started the suction pump, much to

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Feb. 28 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 25, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Waste Land

Almost every farm has some land which it does not pay to farm. It may be wet, rocky, hilly, or an odd corner which grows weeds--an eyesore and a nuisance. In some cases this waste land, even if it is only a few square yards, may be made useful - not from the dollars and cents standpoint, perhaps, but because it may interest some young people in growing things.

Supposing the kids on the farm are allowed to have "exclusive rights" on a bit of waste land, to see what they can do with it. Perhaps the first thing will be to plant grape vines. Beta grapes may be grown from cuttings, with no particular care, and will furnish fruit, juice, jelly, or bird feed for years and years. Grapes along the fence lines look well in summer, furnish shelter for birds and cost only a few minutes time to set them out.

Perhaps a tree or a grove may be planted on waste land. This will necessitate some study to find out what is likely to do well on that particular location. Poplars, willows and elms seem to stand wet foot pretty well. Black walnuts are easy to grow from seed. Perhaps an apple tree will do well all by its self, or a wild crab, a plum, or a cherry. Even a thornapple, or a lilac bush, will be beautiful when it blossoms and at all times far more sightly than a bunch of weeds.

Well planted corners also make cover for wild life on the farm or even in town. What fun the kids can get out of watching the birds which nest in their

Chunie's disgust. Interested in the milk-pouring, mother got too close to the pen, and a wet mouth closed over one ear, while a rough tongue threatened to take the skin along with the ear.

It is dangerous to move a calf from heated to cold quarters while the temperature hangs way down below, below, below, so Denmark stayed in the basement for 3 weeks. He got so he could kick his hind feet almost as high as the sides of the pen and gave real bullish bellows at feeding time. Shorty occasionally let him out when she had company and it looked like a wild west show or something, when four girls, two cats, one dog, and the calf all raced around the basement, with much noise and great satisfaction to all the participants. Denmark was even intrusted with a doll tied on his back, and Shorty said he was almost as much fun as a goat.

Of course a calf in the basement is a nuisance, but mother, like the rest of us, hates to see the young things die if she can save them. The calf responded by adopting mother, and showed in every way possible for a calf, that he appreciated her care. He always got up like a gentleman when she came near the pen, and leaned over to have his ears scratched. We are all glad mother saved the valuable calf, but it goes further than that. Farming is not only a business, it is a mode of living, and animal friends help to make it interesting.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
Feb. 28 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 11, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Terminal Twigs

Every tree has prepared buds which will open up and stretch out with the coming of warm weather. If the tree is in an open spot, the buds on the tip of each branch will grow faster than the others, so as to enlarge the tree uniformly on all sides. If the tree is crowded, the most energy will be devoted to the top-most bud on the main trunk, and this will make a big effort to get high enough to reach sunlight. If the tree is crowded on one side, the growth will be stunted there and the tree will grow lopsided.

It is relatively easy to make a tree grow in any shape we please. Nipping the terminal buds in one place will set that side back until the other catches up. Weak crotches in the scaffold may be eliminated by judicious pruning. If the top bud is injured, the main trunk of the tree will be thrown out of line and will always be crooked. If help is given soon enough the crook may be small and the tree will almost entirely outgrow it. In many cases, the form of the tree will be spoiled, and what might have been a fine useful tree will be misshapen, unsightly, and good only for firewood.

If one gets acquainted with each of his young trees, it is lots of fun to encourage them to make the best possible growth. A few snips with the pruning shears each spring and a little help and encouragement through the summer will make the trees a continual source of pleasure and profit to the owner. Such work is another one of the many things which make farm life interesting. In this case the man in town with a few trees on the boulevard can have good fun also.

If training trees is interesting, training kids is more so. The principles are exactly the same. A little encouragement in some directions, and a little pruning in spots, helps boys to grow straight and become useful. Foresters say it pays to go through stands of young timber, thinning out the undesirable trees so as to give the most promising all of the room. We don't do that with children. We dump them all into one school where they spend 12 years of the hardest kind of work, trying to memorize a more or less unrelated mass of material supposed to be facts, laws, and what not.

In these schools, the good, bad, and indifferent pupils are all herded together under "teachers" who may or may not care a hang for their own morals or those of the children in their charge. The wonder is that any come through without cankers, heart rot and even more serious deformities.

Some fine and inspiring teachers are found in most schools and perhaps these are responsible. Sometimes church influences help to keep the boys and girls straight. Sometimes their home training helps, but the fact remains that boys and girls in every community are getting warped and crooked, because their elders are too busy seeking a good time to be bothered with the young folks. We boast of our "educational advantages", but what kind of timber are we growing?

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, March 4, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R.E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Weed Wars

Some farm operators seem to take the attitude that weeds are a necessary nuisance. They go through the routine motions of "cultivation" and "cleaning up", seemingly satisfied if the weeds leave them a little crop, and do not get much worse from year to year. When things get too bad, it is customary to move to another farm.

A real farm manager regards his weed enemies in the same light that a general regards an opposing army waiting for a chance to attack. A good commander studies his opponents, seeking out their weak points, and studies his own strength, so as to know when and where he can deliver the most telling offensive. With his detailed plans well in mind, the general then makes a smashing advance with his strongest forces at the enemy's weakest point, having because of his knowledge, far more chance of success than if he simply folded his hands and hoped that "something would happen" to give him the victory.

It does not do to under-rate the persistence and skill of our weed enemies. They have had to fight for their lives for generations and have learned the game thoroughly. Some of them produce seeds which will live in the ground 50 years or longer, waiting for a good chance to grow. Some weeds can plant a million seeds per square foot per season - and then the farmer hopes to grow a crop on the land! Some weeds can mature seed in such a short time that they get their dirty work all done, literally before the farmer has a chance at them. Some weeds can make new plants out of any little pieces that happen to be left in the ground. Some weeds have worked out methods of sending their seeds far and wide by wind, by water, or by animals. Some weed seeds can go through the digestive tract of animals and then grow if they have a chance.

Considering the tremendous reproductive powers of weeds and their endless persistence, it is amazing that any crops at all can be grown in competition with them. Yet some farm managers are able to clean up weedy farms and keep them clean. Each plant has a weak spot. Canada thistles can't stand the frequent cutting and root competition of alfalfa, but quack grass isn't injured at all. It is necessary to learn the life habits of each bothersome weed and then hit it hard when and where it will do the most good.

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Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 29, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Your Green Pastures

A tall cottonwood tree looked down at a small spruce nearby. "I suppose you think you'll be able to crowd me out pretty soon now. You live down there where there is no wind to twist your cambium or crack your crotches. I do all the work around here and you little fellows sit by and take it easy."

"Are you talking to me, Big Boy," the little spruce retorted, in modern tree vernacular. "You get all the sun, most of the water, plenty of fresh air, no cow can tear off your terminal twig, and no ravenous rabbit can chew off all last season's growth. You're sitting on easy street and then you babble because we young fellows try to keep alive."

"You may learn, in time," the old cottonwood sighed. "There have been great changes in my time. Why, when I was your size, this whole country was covered with trees. Those were the good old days. There were no dust storms, because the trees never let the dust get started. There were no droughts, because the tree roots held the moisture, even on hills. There were no great floods, because the trees made the snow melt slowly, most of it going right into the ground where it was needed. We had real trees here in those days. Now my grandmother"

"Oh phooey, on you and your grandmother both," and the impudent upstart spruce imitated a Bronx cheer. Your grandmother lay out here and rotted because cottonwood is not worth the effort of cutting for lumber or firewood. All you soft old fogies are good for is to fill up space. Now spruce wood is used for aeroplanes, ships' masts and all kinds of things where lightness and strength are required. Real lumber will be grown if you'll only blow down and give me a chance."

The old cottonwood quieted the spruce with a condescending sneer. "And how long would it take you to grow big enough for any use? I have experienced 90 winters, and can remember the Indians, the deer, the elk. I have now grown to my mature size. You're lucky to have me to protect you. In 90 years you'll be only half grown. Perhaps by that time men will have succeeded in cutting down all the trees and this country will be a desert of blowing sand."

Just then a couple of men came with saws and axes. The spruce was killed with one swipe of the axe. The giant cottonwood took longer, but it finally crushed to earth. "Just leave her lay," said the older man. It ain't worth cuttin' up. She'll rot soon. We can get another quarter acre of corn in here now, because she will not shade the ground any more."

"Why cut out the little spruce? It doesn't take much room," said the boy. "Well, who wants to wait a hundred years for a tree to grow? I won't be here then. You'd better hook up and go to town after that coal."

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 22, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

My Friend, the Cow

My friend, the cow, lives in a barn, and I live in a house. She sleeps on straw, while I sleep on a mattress with springs under it. When she gets too old to be useful in her present position, she will complete her life work by giving her remains as food to satisfy human hunger. I may be allowed to sit in the sun and watch others do my work.

At present, we are both working on the same farm. It is my job to provide her, so far as I am able, with plenty to eat and drink, comfortable living quarters, protection from flies, disease and accidental injury. In return, she gives me her offspring each year, and as much milk and butterfat as her inherited ability and my care and intelligence can arrange for. It is a reciprocal arrangement to our mutual advantage.

Most of the time we cooperate fully, but she reflects all of my shortcomings. Every mistake I make, causes her to retaliate in the only way she knows how, by reducing the salable product she puts in my pail. If the feed I furnish her is not to her need and liking, she reports it on the milk scales. If I get cranky because of lack of sleep after a night out, she denies me a quart or two of milk. If her living quarters get uncomfortable, my pay is docked again.

She is a demanding taskmaster, expecting no holidays and allowing none. At the same time, she tries to be as agreeable as possible under the circumstances. She offers no objection when we take away her babies or adjust the milking machine. She comes at my call and takes her place at the feed manger without protest, as long as her customary routine is maintained.

Both of us represent all the ancestors who have gone before us. She traces back to some form of wild cattle found in Europe, and I trace back to some form of equally wild men, who probably lived in approximately the same region. For hundreds of years and generation after generation, my kind has been learning how to improve her kind and make it more useful to us. We both represent the latest model, developed after thousands of generations of trial and error.

I wonder how much of an improvement we are and what our primitive ancestors would think of us. Probably we couldn't live under their conditions or they under ours. I can see lots of room for improvement in her, and undoubtedly she can see tremendous possibilities for improving her human caretakers. Nevertheless, we get along nicely as a rule, and I have the greatest respect and admiration for my Friend, the Cow.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 15, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Spring

In the spring, with brush of sunshine,
Nature paints her world with green.
Magic gives the trees and grasses
Every shade of verdant sheen.

Cattle in lush pastures revel,
Lambs and pigs bask in the sun,
Birds are busy nesting, singing,
Summer action has begun.

I would like a sunny corner
Where no chilling breezes lurk,
There to stretch and sleep for hours
But - I have to go to work.

Busy, busy, busy, everything is busy when spring comes. How do the leafless trees and dead-looking grass know when to start growing? Where does their green color come from, and why are they green anyway?

It is awe inspiring to study under a microscope the infinitely small, but accurate mechanism by which the life processes are carried on. A cross section of an ordinary leaf shows a layer of tough protective cells all over the outside. Just below these are other cells that appear green. A powerful microscope will show that there are very tiny green bodies (chloroplasts) seemingly floating in the cell liquid.

If a microscope were powerful enough to make an ordinary leaf appear to be 21 feet in thickness, a single cell might be about 2 by 7 feet and a chloroplast almost 2 inches in diameter. A micron is 1/1000th of a millimeter, and a chloroplast is about 2 microns in diameter. That is small, and yet it is probably the most important factory known. Practically all life depends on those minute chloroplasts. They take the carbon dioxide (which would smother us if not removed from the air), and with water and the energy of sunlight, make first formaldehyde, a poison, and from that make sugar and starch which furnish food and fuel for the world.

Every plant has a circulatory system, bringing moisture and soil salts up to the leaves and hauling sugar and starch wherever it is needed to make repairs, promote new growth or store it up for future use.

The whole economy of the plant is designed to keep the little chloroplasts racing around and around in their cells, changing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen into new forms. When we burn these compounds in our muscles or in the stove, they give off heat which we use, and the waste products are returned to the air and earth, where plants can again rearrange them for our use.

Sometimes we use the products secondhand, after other animals have used them to make meat, milk or silk. When you buy gas for your car, gas or coal for the stove, or lumber for the house, when you put on a new dress or overcoat, when you sit down to a table loaded with good things to eat, remember that it is all possible because the tiny green chloroplasts, under the influence of the sun, did their work well. Incidentally, they turned the world green and so we say, "Spring is here."

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 8, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Living on the Farm

All day I have been wading around in the slop, slush and mud, trying to make the stock more comfortable. Barns are wet, water pipes leak, mud accumulates until boots are almost too heavy to lift. Everything about the barns or yards is slimy, dirty and disagreeable.

We try to haul some straw from a stack. The "valleys" are still frozen, the drifts have to be shoveled out to get near the stack. The pick axe and iron bar have to be operated for almost 2 hours before we can get any loose straw. Finally the team struggles home through the mud with a little jag of bedding, only to have the hay rope break when we try to get the straw in the barn.

It's almost dark when chores are started. There is silage to put down and carry to the bunks. Grain to be measured and carried to cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. Little pigs to care for, all the stock needs dry bedding, a 2 x 4 comes loose from the manger and has to be nailed up before some cow gets hurt. Then there are the milking, separating, and the calves to feed. Slop, slip, slop on tired legs, in the dark, through the mud from building to building, until at last everything is comfortable, and the day's labor ended.

Finally we come in to supper. Wet, dirty clothes are changed, soap and water make us feel human again and as we sit down to rest, we really appreciate our home. Here everything is clean, dry, bright and above all, cheerful.

Following a hearty supper, the easy chair, a pipe and the paper seem to afford the height of enjoyment. Crime, world affairs, even politics, seem far away; security, rest and contentment close at hand. The troubles of the day slip from our shoulders and we feel that tomorrow will surely be bright and sunny. Mother, coming in from the kitchen, looks like a million dollars. The children, poring over their books, seem to be an achievement well worth the years of effort. Life is good.

Every job worth doing has some hardships and some satisfactions. The "easy" tasks do not develop strength and our capabilities lie dormant or decay. Simple measures lose attractiveness unless contrasted with hard labor. Heat, food and cheerfulness are most appreciated by those who have been cold, hungry and dispirited. Further, there is the consciousness of worth while work well done.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 1, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Treat Seed Grain

George hauled us a load of corn the other day and we got to chewing the fat. (That's a good excuse for not doing any heavier work.) After the pipes were drawing well, and the hard winter had been duly criticized and compared, George came to the point he had in mind.

"I read in the papers about treating seed to improve the germination. If a seed is dead, how can any little bit of dust make it grow? That sounds like the ads that tell you to use mouth wash and all the girls will want to kiss you. Who believes it?"

"Well," I replied, "I have tried both. I spent a dollar for mouth wash and attended church amongst a whole swarm of nice girls, but not one even offered to kiss me. Then I spent 70 cents for mercury dust. Come up to the house, and I'll show you what that did."

"So far as I know, no treatment has been invented which will make dead seed grow. Mercury dust is a poison, and it kills - not the seed, which is protected by a tough hull, but the little "bugs" sitting outside and waiting for the tender sprout to appear. Here are some untreated oats that have been in the germinator 5 days. See how the molds have grown on most of the kernels, killing the sprouts. Only 18 out of 100 were able to get going. Here are 100 more from treated seed. There is no mold here and 75 are growing strong. Some of these others are starting, and apparently will make it about 85 per cent germination. There's the answer."

In previous years we have treated seed to control smut, leaf stripe and certain root rots, but I never had much faith in the idea that it would help germination. This year we sent a sample of Thatcher wheat to the Seed Laboratory at University Farm and they reported only 85 per cent germination. I told Al Larson that looked lousy, so he offered to run another test. This time he reported 72, and suggested seed treatment. We put half an ounce of Improved Ceresan in a bushel of wheat and sent him another sample. We also kept a handful and ran a test of our own, getting 91 per cent. Later, Al reported that the treated seed germinated 91 per cent, and we were satisfied that HE was right.

When we got the oats and barley cleaned, we sent in samples, but have not yet had a report. The seed lab is rushed to death just now. Our own test showed a germination of only 18 per cent for each. Seed treatment brought both up above 80 per cent. These results convinced me that there must be something to it.

Apparently, the grain we grew last year is just full of mold spores waiting for moisture to start operations. The seed looks good, and we have never before had a poor germination without some condition that we could blame for the trouble. The boys at the laboratory say that almost all seed seems to be affected this year.

So far, I haven't had any returns on the mouth wash, but I do want a good crop to harvest if possible, so all the small grain we plant and all that we sell for seed, will be treated.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 16, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

About 150 new members are to be admitted to the Minnesota Academy of Science at its fourth annual meeting at Northfield, Saturday, April 18, says Dr. H. K. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, University Farm. The present membership is about 250, the society having grown rapidly since it was reorganized in 1933.

Carleton and St. Olaf colleges will be hosts for the meetings Saturday, the forenoon and evening sessions to be held at Carleton College and the afternoon sessions at St. Olaf. The public is invited to the lectures which will be free.

An unusually colorful evening program will be a public lecture at 8 P.M. in Skinner Memorial Chapel, Carleton college, with Dr. W. S. Cooper, University of Minnesota botanist, presenting a description of forests and glaciers in southeastern Alaska illustrated with technicolor movies and colored slides.

Speakers on the forenoon program beginning at 9:30 will be Dr. E. G. Williamson, University of Minnesota, discussing, "College Personnel Work"; Dr. L. B. Wilson, Director, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, on "The Development of Public Health Medicine in Minnesota"; and Dr. E. M. Freeman of the University of Minnesota and president of the Minnesota Academy of Science, whose topic will be "In Praise of Parasitism".

Separate sections in biological science and physical science will comprise the afternoon program beginning at 1:30 in the St. Olaf Administration building.

Speakers on biological subjects and their topics will be as follows: Rev. Wendel Luetmer, St. Johns University, "Amoeba External Parasites on Hydra"; Dr. Alfred M. Elliott, State Teachers College, Bemidji, "Nutritional Studies of Protozoa"; Dr. Hardy L. Shirley, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, "Will Pine or Aspen Dominate Minnesota Forests?"; Prof. A. C. Arny, University of Minnesota, "Inheritance of Oil Quality in Flax"; Mr. L. J. Meuli, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, "Some Factors Affecting the Drought Resistance of Woody Plants"; Dr. R. A. Waggener, Carleton college, "Studies on the Inter-relationship of the Thyroid and Super-renal"; Mr. Syed Vaheeduddin, University of Minnesota, "Observations and Experiments on Diseases of Plants in Hyderabad State, India"; Dr. A. A. Granovsky, University of Minnesota, "The Forestry and Biological Station of the University of Minnesota at Itasca Park"; and Dr. F. W. Bieberdorf, St. Olaf College, "A Comparative Study of the Origin and Cytological Development of Some Legume Nodules".

(more)

News Bureau
University Farm, St. Paul
April 16, 1936

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Immediate Release

With "planting fever" about to overtake Minnesota gardeners, the agricultural extension division at University Farm has brought out a 32-page booklet entitled, "Vegetable Gardening" and labeled Special Bulletin 174. Written principally by A. E. Hutchins, vegetable specialist of the division of horticulture, this publication comprises an all-around guide to home vegetable production.

It discusses the size and location of the garden, when and what vegetables to plant, best varieties for Minnesota, and the control of insects and diseases--the part on diseases being contributed by Dr. J. G. Leach of the division of plant pathology.

In response to increasing interest in herbs for flavoring foods and beverages, the extension service has also brought out a new leaflet telling how to grow and use some of the more popular aromatic plants. This is circular 54, "Culinary Herbs"

The extension service has revised and re-issued special bulletin 119, "Hog Health Makes Wealth" by H. G. Zavoral, and Circular 20, "Feeding Poultry for Profit" by A. C. Smith.

Circular 54, a new publication of special timeliness is entitled, "Why and How to Treat Seed of Small Grains and Corn". Written by R. C. Rose and M. B. Moore, plant disease specialists, the circular describes the construction of homemade seed treaters and the proper methods of applying chemicals for the control of small grain smuts and blights, and treatment of corn seed to reduce seed rot and seedling blight, diseases which are expected to be unusually prevalent this year owing to damage to seed corn from severe cold last October.

Any of these publications may be had without charge from county extension agents, high school agriculture teachers or the bulletin office, University Farm, St. Paul.

Physical science speakers will include: Dr. J. C. Hillyer, Carleton college, "Permanent Display Cases--A Valuable Adjunct to College Chemistry Teaching"; Prof. E. W. Davis, University of Minnesota, "Cast Iron Pavement"; Dr. Franz F. Exner, Carleton College, "Rapid Electro-Analysis in a Boiling Cell"; Dr. J. William Buchta, University of Minnesota, "Nuclear Chemistry"; Dr. J. C. Hillyer, Carleton College, "Liesegang's Rings in Very Long Tubes"; Dr. Geo. A. Thiel, University of Minnesota, "The Pleistocene Geology of the Sediments in ^{which} the Minnesota Man was Discovered".

L. M. Gould, Carleton College, is vice president of the Science Academy. Councilors include: Rev. Wendel Luetmer, St. Johns University, E. T. Tufte, St. Olaf College, G. W. Friedrich, St. Cloud Teachers College, and Louis H. Powell, St. Paul Institute.

Membership is composed of scientists resident in Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm, St. Paul
April 24, 1936

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Release Friday, April 24, 1936

Having been requested to study the Farm Credit Administration and recommend ways for increasing its usefulness to the farm women of America, Miss Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration leader, University Farm, has been granted three months' leave and will begin work in Washington, D. C., May 1.

In requesting Miss Newton to make this study, Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration indicated that she would visit a number of the district banks and make observations in farm communities to familiarize herself with the methods of operation of local production credit associations and national farm loan associations. She will be expected to prepare a plan for the joint purpose of making the Farm Credit Administration more useful to farm women and bringing its lending units closer to the needs of farm homes.

Miss Newton has been in charge of the home economics side of agricultural extension work in Minnesota since March, 1920, working with farm women through county home demonstration agents and a staff of state specialists in home economics subjects. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, she was formerly connected with agricultural extension work in North Dakota. She holds membership and offices in many leading women's organizations, having been at various times president of the Minnesota Home Economics association, chairman of the department of the American Home of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, chairman of the homemaking committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and having had charge of the Home Service Department of the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Miss Newton expects to complete her assignment with the Farm Credit Administration during May, June and July. During her absence, Miss Eva L. Blair, nutrition specialist of the Home demonstration staff, will act as state home demonstration leader.

News Bureau
University Farm, St. Paul
April 28, 1936

DAILY PAPERS
Release Thursday, April 30

With Dean Schweickhard as speaker, the first annual Agricultural Education Club banquet, honoring graduating seniors of the department of agricultural education, University Farm, will be held Saturday, May 2 at Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, starting at 6:30 p.m. Mr. Schweickhard is assistant superintendent of schools in Minneapolis and president of the Minnesota Vocational Association.

Attending the banquet will be agricultural education students and faculty, high school agriculture instructors of the state, vocational leaders from the State Department of Education, and invited guests. Harry Pierce, agriculture instructor of the high school at Staples, will be toastmaster. He is president of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors Association. Clarence Henning, Pine City, student, is president of the Agricultural Education Club and George Wilkens, Mora, is chairman of the banquet committee. The graduating seniors who will be honored guests include: Harold Anderson, Roland Whiting, Ray Palmby, and Orville Thomas.

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News Bureau
University Farm, St. Paul
April 28, 1936

DAILY NEWSPAPERS
Immediate release

With the bulk of Minnesota livestock now going to market by truck, there is taking place a rapid increase in farmers' cooperative livestock trucking associations, according to a study made by E. C. Johnson and S. T. Warrington of the division of agricultural economics, University Farm. Records from the South St. Paul market show that in 1935 trucks delivered about 50 per cent of the cattle, 77 per cent of the calves, 85 per cent of the hogs, and 31 per cent of the sheep. Not so many years ago virtually all of the livestock went to market by rail. In the fall of 1928, farmers near Upsala, Morrison county, organized the first livestock trucking association in Minnesota. At present, Johnson and Warrington estimate that there are probably a hundred such associations in the state. Numbers have increased most rapidly during the last year owing to assistance given to farmers by the Central Cooperative Association at South St. Paul.

The increase in use of trucks for hauling livestock has brought about a decrease in number of cooperative livestock shipping associations, there being now about 325 as against 641 in 1920. Most of these associations were built on the basis of rail shipments. Some are now being reorganized on the trucking basis.

Johnson and Warrington believe livestock transportation service for many communities might be improved through the organization of cooperative trucking associations. However, they say, producers should consider carefully the need for such associations before organizing them. Communities which already have efficient dependable service from private truckers may do well to patronize them, while communities far distant from the market may find rail transportation more convenient and economical.

Other factors necessary for success are a sufficient volume of livestock to keep the truck running most of the time; availability of a competent manager who can keep the necessary records; a correct type of organization, preferably one built from the ground up; opportunities for income from using the truck for hauling return loads from market.

Johnson and Warrington recently made a close survey of 15 cooperative trucking associations. Twelve had begun trucking of livestock during 1935. Only 3 were new associations, 12 having existed formerly for rail shipping. Eight of these associations leased their trucks, while 7 owned the trucks used

News Bureau
University Farm, St. Paul
April 28, 1936

DAILY NEWSPAPERS
Release Thursday afternoon
April 30, 1936

Payments up to \$15 or more per acre will be made this year, under the government soil conservation program, to farmers and land owners planting forest trees on crop land, announces Frank J. Brown, University Farm, St. Paul, in direct charge of this program in Minnesota.

These payments, together with the favorable moisture conditions throughout the state this year, will stimulate tree planting greatly on Minnesota farms this year, he predicts. Owners and operators of farms in the prairie regions of the state, especially, will be much interested in this program, he believes, because many of their trees have died recently from drouth and old age.

Two types of payments will be offered for tree-planting, Mr. Brown explains. The first, amounting to \$10 per acre, more or less, depending on the productivity of the land, will be paid for shifting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. The former classification includes corn, small grains and similar crops considered relatively "hard" on the soil, and the latter takes in long-lived grasses, clovers, alfalfa, and forest trees, when planted on crop land. To qualify for the full payment, however, the farmer must have on his farm this year an acreage of soil-conserving crops equal to at least 15 per cent of his soil-depleting acreage. Forest trees planted on crop land since January 1, 1934, may be used to help meet this requirement.

A secondary or "soil-building" payment of \$5 per acre will also be made to farmers and land-owners planting forest trees on crop or pasture land in 1936. Such payment, however, may not be more than \$1 per acre for each acre of the farm devoted to soil-conserving crops this year. Thus, if the farmer has 20 acres of alfalfa or clover, whenever planted, or of forest trees planted since January 1, 1934, on his farm this year, he may obtain up to \$20, in addition to the soil-conserving payment, for planting trees.

Soil-building payments will also be made, at varying rates per acre, for seeding legumes on crop land, and for liming crop land or pasture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 1 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 27, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Bee Stings

We were on a picnic, and as usual, the kids were roaming the woods to see what was interesting. Shorty, age 7, tried to climb a fence nailed to a tree and found that a swarm of bees was living there. The bees resented the supposed intrusion, and soon lit on her face, her arms and even in her hair. Shorty lifted up her voice and wept, so that a lady who lived nearby came to her rescue, lifted her over the fence and soon had her out of danger.

Still Shorty wailed, so the lady put soda on the stings and tried to comfort her. At last the storm calmed down so that words were intelligible, and it developed that Shorty was not crying because the bees stung her. Oh, no! She had dropped her turtle when she tried to get over the fence! The lady helped her over again, she rescued the turtle from near the bee tree and came back to the car, lugging the prize. Her face was streaked with tears, soda and mud, but wreathed in smiles, some of which were noticeably crooked.

Most people can tell "bee stories", about how someone met disaster at the ends of the valiant insects, but few know the other side of the argument. A little understanding of bee psychology enables most people to handle them with little danger from the hard-working "ladies" whose only interest in life is to make more honey to feed more bees to make more honey to feed more bees - etc. Besides, after being stung 200 times, one becomes somewhat immune and is not apt to swell - much.

It is interesting to make a bee sting your hand and then watch her. Her stinger is far sharper than a needle and very strong. It is barbed, so that it is difficult to pull out. The bee will struggle to release it, but usually will give up and fly away to die, leaving the stinger and the attached poison sack in the wound. Leaving the stinger means that the whole end of the abdomen is torn off.

Watch the poison sack. There are muscles surrounding it which continue to squeeze and relax, pumping the poison into the blood. About this time, most people will notice an irritation where the stinger is, and with thumb and finger will pick it off - meanwhile pinching the sack and squirting the rest of the poison into the blood stream.

If a stinger is quickly scraped off, it will seldom cause more than a few minutes discomfort. If pinched off, it may amuse all the friends for several days. Fresh mud or soda help to neutralize the poison and --

My space is gone! Sometimes it's hard to keep these yarns within limits.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 1 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 20, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Birds of Prey

A man stamped into the county agent's office, so angry he stuttered. "What l-l-law says I c-c-can't shoot all the pheasants in the township? Where's the game warden? Who says I can't protect my crops against thieves? Why don't somebody do something? There ought to be a law. Can't you fix it up to keep the pheasants out of my corn?"

The county agent tactfully poured oil on the troubled waters and invited me to go along out and view the damage. None of us blamed the fellow for being sore. It was plain that pheasants had ruined more than 20 acres of young corn. Only here and there a hill was left. The rest had apparently been dug out for the kernels of corn below them. The owner said, "Every morning and evening they come in here like a flock of sheep and eat all the corn they can hold. Then the law says I can't shoot them."

The damaged part of the corn field was on a gentle slope below a bit of wild timber land and the year before had been in timothy and red clover. That is just where June bugs would delight to lay their eggs, feeding on the tree leaves at night and scattering over the sod during the day. The eggs would hatch and the grubs feed on the grass roots until fall, when they would burrow down deeper and rest up all winter for big activities the following spring.

Sure enough, examination showed that there were from one to three little grubs, a quarter of an inch long among the roots under almost every hill of corn where the pheasants had quit working. We could find no grubs under the scattered hills they had left. It seemed possible that the birds had dug up the grubs and being thrifty, had varied their diet with the corn which came up with the grubs. The grubs would certainly have ruined the corn by the middle of August, so because of the pheasants, the farmer had his land cleaned up in time to plant another crop. Still he did not seem to be thankful!

Since then, I have examined many corn fields, and where pheasants were doing damage have always found grubs. Of course birds, like humans, sometimes acquire bad habits. An occasional crow or hawk learns to steal little chicks. A certain Kingfisher developed an abnormal appetite for goldfish. One old hen may start the flock to eating eggs. One bird, probably an old pheasant, learned to eat the sap from the pith of corn stalks, ruining perhaps 200 stalks out of a field.

These "outlaws" must be "removed" for the good of society, but it is as unfair to blame all birds of a species for the criminal acts of a few, as it would be to consider all human beings thieves and murderers because of the record made by John Dillinger and his ilk. We do all we can to attract pheasants to this farm. They are cheap but very valuable help.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 1 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 13, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Garden Sass

The garden is a vast area of interminable rows, filled with weeds and bugs, where boys are forced by their parents to labor long hours in the heat of the sun until exhaustion and possible death are imminent - especially when the boy wants to run 3 miles to the "Swimmin' hole". At least that was my view of gardening once upon a time, and even yet, boys seem to have the same obsession.

Now my position has changed from "boy" to "stern parent", and the garden has shrunk in size until it looks like about half a day's work for a good boy to clean it up. The weeds and bugs are incidentals which must be taken care of, but the main feature is the fresh tasty dishes mother puts on the table, the reduced grocery bills and the fun of making things grow. Now it is possible to plant, hoe, spray and weed with visions of crisp radishes, sliced cucumbers, luscious melons, strawberries with cream, and smooth red tomatoes, replacing the feeling of resentment against a cruel world where boys are slaves.

At any rate, gardening is mostly fun and relaxation now. Perhaps improved tools have something to do with it. We do not pick off the bugs any more, we use poison. Most of the cultivation is done with wheel hoes. Those new ones with a blade following a roller something like a lawn mower are so much faster and easier than the old rusty, dull decrepit piece of iron some folks call a hoe. Even the fact that we have learned to keep the hoe sharp and bright, seems to help.

Then there is the fun of trying new varieties of vegetables and fruits, or growing something unusual like peanuts, Chinese cabbage, vegetable spaghetti, or anything else you may find in your pet catalog that looks new and interesting. Some variety always adds spice to the program. Set out a new fruit tree or some of the new currants, strawberries or grapes. With so many things to choose from, there should be little difficulty in covering up drudgery with something of interest.

Then of course, each kid should have a corner of his "very own" where he can select what he wants to grow - flowers, vegetables or fruit. It makes all the difference in the world, whether we do things because somebody says we "have to" or because we decide it ought to be done and start doing. It is worth a lot to parents to get the interest and cooperation of the children, even in gardening.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 1 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 6, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Side Roads

When we want to get somewhere in a hurry, straight roads and concrete pavement are duly appreciated. Like everyone else, we rush along in a constant stream of traffic, cutting ahead of the slower cars, being passed by reckless drivers, cussing the slow corners and ignoring the folks along the way who have a "flat" or broken arches. People in the mass are uninteresting. Their troubles are no concern of ours, and we only ask that they get out of our way in a hurry so as not to impede important progress.

It is different on the side roads. Here the pace necessarily is very much slower. Meetings are comparatively rare, so we have time to notice the baby, the make of the car or the ladies' hats, as our interests dictate. People again become entities worthy of consideration and friendliness. Even a man on foot gets a "Howdy. Want a lift?"

On the side roads we have time to see the things around us. Comments are made concerning the state of the crops, careless farming is duly noted, the kids try to identify all the different breeds of stock and describe the quality and accoutrements of the multiple-hitch teams they see. They make a game of counting the tractors and horse outfits. They chide the man who is behind with his spring work and commend the well-prepared or well-planted fields.

On side roads there is time to stop and inspect an interesting bit of woodland, identify the trees, watch for birds, scare a rabbit, look for wild flowers (not more than one or two to be picked) and possibly dig up a root to be taken home and planted. It is amazing the number of things which can be seen if one takes the time to look.

On the main highway, we dash past a lake with a polite, "Isn't that pretty?". On the side roads, we get out and skip a few good flat stones, read the tracks along the shore, speculate on the swimming and fishing prospects, peek breathlessly through a clump of prickly gooseberry bushes to watch a great Blue Heron solemnly gathering unwary minnows from the shallows. When our whispers scare him, we compare his ponderous "take off" with the noisy spatter of a teal, and wonder which is more effective.

We all must travel on the highways, but we live on the side roads. Pity the man who spends so much time traveling that he has no leisure for living. Barring accidents, the traveler may get somewhere, but what good will it do him if he doesn't know how to live when he arrives? Of the two extremes, the one who spends so much time living that he has no opportunity to travel, is probably happier than the man who travels constantly but never has time for living.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

Relief from one of the biggest marketing problems of Minnesota potato producers is foreshadowed by the discovery that hollow heart and other internal defects of tubers can be detected by the use of an X-ray machine equipped with an ordinary physician's fluoroscope. This discovery is announced by R. B. Harvey, noted plant physiologist of the University Farm staff, who will use the method in experimental studies to determine the cause and prevention of hollow heart and other defects.

Harvey explains that the inside of potatoes, apples, and other agricultural products can be seen as readily through the fluoroscope as eggs can be examined through the common "candling" device. Since fruits or tubers can be inspected without cutting them open, it will be possible for scientists to conduct experiments studying potatoes, apples and other products while they are growing on the vine or tree.

Hollow heart of potatoes causes enormous losses to Minnesota growers. Beginning this summer, Mr. Harvey and his associates expect to study this hollow heart problem, setting up experiments in different communities, using several varieties of potatoes, testing the effects of nitrogen and potassium fertilizers, and observing the influence of rainfall and other environmental conditions.

Equally important aid is expected from the use of the X-ray in the study of major storage defects in apples, such as internal decline, core flush, and water core.

Present methods of inspection and grading determine soundness in potatoes, apples and other horticultural products on the basis of a relatively few samples cut open for inspection. Such samples are often too small to give a reliable indication. Use of the X-ray "candling" method would permit inspecting as wide a sample as necessary without any destruction of product, Dr. Harvey suggests.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1936

Daily papers

Release Friday, May 8.

Presentation of a memorial honoring Caleb Dorr, pioneer Minneapolis lumberman and philanthropist, will be the feature of the annual recognition assembly of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, to be held at University Farm, Wednesday evening, May 13. The ceremony will take place in the Auditorium of the Administration building and will be attended by all students and faculty members. Graduating seniors will wear caps and gowns.

Dean E. M. Freeman says the assembly will mark the sixteenth anniversary of the Caleb Dorr \$100,000 bequest, the income from which provides scholarships for worthy and needy students of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, the schools of agriculture, and the graduate school. Already more than \$25,000 in scholarships have been distributed, and recipients of these scholarships have provided the gift which will be presented to President L. D. Coffman for the University.

The principal speaker will be Fred B. Snyder, president of the University Board of Regents, who was a personal friend of Mr. Dorr. Special invitations to the assembly have also been extended to members of the St. Anthony Commercial Club of Minneapolis with which Mr. Dorr was affiliated.

Current winners of scholarships aggregating more than a thousand dollars will be announced at the assembly. In addition to scholarships from the Caleb Dorr fund, others will be awarded by the Home Economics Association, the Harry Webb Brewster fund, the Agricultural Faculty Women's Club, and other organizations. Student honors and achievements of the past year will be announced, including the award of scholarship medals to the senior boy and girl with the highest scholastic rating. Special attention will be centered on the awarding of the Dean Freeman leadership medal, annually given to the graduating senior who has contributed most to student life and leadership on the University Farm campus.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

Declines ranging from 3 to 10 per cent in farm prices for flax and certain small grains were one outstanding change in the Minnesota farm price situation for April as compared with March, according to the farm price index for Minnesota prepared by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the agricultural economics division, University Farm. Other important changes were a 10 per cent increase in potato prices and an advance in hog prices from \$9.50 in March to \$9.70 for April. The butterfat price registered the usual drop reflecting the return of cattle to pastures in many sections of the United States.

The Minnesota farm price index as computed by Waite and Garver is based on prices received by farmers for the 16 principal commodities, including wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, potatoes, hogs, cattle, calves, lambs and sheep, chickens, eggs, butterfat, milk, and hay. The price index for April 1936 is 7.6 per cent below last April. For the most part, this change results from the shortage in grain stocks and live-stock attributable to the drouth and AAA program. As judged by the 16 principal commodities, prices received by farmers last month were 60 per cent higher than for April 1934, 210 per cent above April 1933, 83 per cent higher than April 1932, and 25 per cent lower than in 1929, the highest April since 1920.

As compared with March 1936, April prices for wheat dropped 10 cents, oats 2 cents, rye 3 cents, and flax 5 cents. Waite and Garver point out that this was a counterseasonal movement, since small grain prices over a long period show a tendency to rise in April. Anticipated increase in acreages seeded to these crops this spring are suggested as the probable cause.

Potato prices at the farm were 55 cents per bushel in April as compared with 50 cents for March. Stocks of 1935 potatoes were rapidly diminishing and the 1936 early crop was late in moving to market.

While hog prices climbed from \$9.50 to \$9.70, the price of corn remained unchanged at 45 cents resulting in raising the hog-corn ratio from 21.1 to 21.6. The hog-corn ratio represents the number of bushels of corn that can be purchased for the price of 100 pounds of live hogs. Since a profitable ratio may be as low as 12, the present high ratio indicates the probability of extensive feeding operations.

Daily papers

Release afternoon papers
Thursday, May 14

News Bureau
Univ. Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
May 14, 1936

Minnesota's four highest-ranking 4-H club members of 1935 were named today as delegates to the tenth annual national 4-H Club Encampment to be held at Washington, D. C., June 17-24. The two boys and two girls, chosen by a state 4-H club committee, for individual achievement and leadership, will spend a week at the nation's capitol with 200 similar delegates representing every state, Hawaii and Alaska.

The names of these trip winners, as announced by T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, are as follows: Wilbur Luther, Watonwan county; Arne Kivioja, Crow Wing county; Ardes Shulstad, Clay county; Marjorie Bennett, Pope county.

The following alternates also were selected to replace any first-string winners who may find it impossible to attend: LaVonne Beerbauer, Hill City, Aitkin county; Elvira Ahrend, Trosky, Pipestone county; Junior Meade, Marshall, Lyon county, and Howard Croom, Hancock, Stevens county.

For 21-year-old Wilbur Luther, the trip will climax 6 years of remarkable club work, in which he has participated in the baby beef, fat barrow, sheep and junior leadership projects. For the last 6 years, he has won trips to the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show, exhibiting the reserve champion Aberdeen-Angus calf there in 1931. He also won trips to the State Fair and to the Junior Short Course. He has carried the leadership project since 1931, organized one local 4-H club and held numerous offices in local and county 4-H organizations. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Watonwan county Farm Bureau and township Farm Bureau chairman. He has become a partner with his father in the beef cattle business. With money earned from this source and from 4-H club work, he is planning to attend the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.

Eight years of dairy calf club work and contact with livestock disease problems in his home community have given Arne Kivioja an interest in animal health which may some day make him a veterinarian. Already he has accumulated a "nest-egg" which he may use to obtain the necessary training. He has made an outstanding record in the dairy project, winning a McKerrow scholarship in the North Central School of Agriculture, Grand Rapids, Minn., in 1934, and a trip to the National Dairy Show in 1935. He has also taken part in the poultry and potato projects, and in dairy cattle judging, health and leadership activities. He has been president of a local 4-H club 6 years, junior leader 2 years, and is a member of several community organizations.

(more)

Ardes Shulstad, for 8 years a club member, has made an outstanding record in the clothing, junior leadership, canning, bread, cake, room furnishing, thrift, health and dairy projects. She was state style revue queen in 1934, and as such, received a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. She also won one first prize and several lesser prizes on clothing exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair. As a result of these achievements, she has been asked to demonstrate better clothing practices at women's meetings in her community, and to assist some of the women with their individual clothing problems. She has been junior leader of the local 4-H club for 3 years and has held several other local club offices. She has attended the State Teachers' College at Moorhead and is now teaching a rural school near Barnesville.

Marjorie Bennett, the youngest of the four trip-winners, has been a 4-H club member 9 years, participating in the clothing, canning, lamb, thrift, health and leadership projects. She was state health champion in 1934, and in all has won 11 trips to the State Fair, two to the Junior Livestock Show, one to the National 4-H Club Congress and one to the State 4-H Club Conservation Camp at Itasca State Park. She has served her local club as assistant leader, and leader, and in various other capacities. She is senior in high school and is planning to study nursing after graduation.

All of the trip winners testify that 4-H club work has given them a deeper appreciation of the value of home and community; a desire to be of greater service to humanity, and greater confidence in their own ability so to serve.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1936

Release Wednesday
May 13, 1936

Preceded by the annual Senior Dinner and followed by an informal dancing party, the annual Recognition Assembly of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will be held at University Farm auditorium this evening, beginning at 7:45. Fred B. Snyder, president of the University Regents, will give the principal address in a program to be featured by the presentation of a memorial to Caleb Dorr by winners of scholarships from the Caleb Dorr fund during the past 16 years. Mr. Snyder's topic will be "Caleb Dorr--Students' Friend".

The senior dinner will be held in the farm campus dining hall at 6:00, attended by members of the senior class and the faculty. Speeches are "taboo" but there will be instrumental music and singing. The party following the Recognition Assembly will be sponsored by the agricultural branch of the Minnesota Union for seniors and their friends. There will be dancing, cards and other entertainment.

Several musical numbers are on the program for the Recognition assembly featuring a trio from the University Symphony Orchestra, consisting of Georgiana Mantor, Mary Carney and Helen Jensen, all seniors in the college of education, and a vocal trio composed of Ellen Schneider, Arts '38, Marjorie Lundell, senior in education, and Romaine Roote, senior in education.

Following Mr. Snyder's tribute to Caleb Dorr, Dr. A. N. Wilcox of the division of horticulture will present the Caleb Dorr memorial and Marie Anderson, junior Caleb Dorr scholar in 1935 will speak for the students in appreciation of the Caleb Dorr scholarships. Dean E. M. Freeman will announce this year's winners of various scholarships and honors and also present the Dean Freeman leadership medal. Seniors will attend the ceremony in cap and gown.

A special intercampus car will leave the Minneapolis campus at 7:25 and return from the farm campus at the close of the program.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1936

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Albeit that "clothes don't make the man", Minnesota 4-H club leaders feel that young fellows will find it worthwhile to be well groomed and have scheduled Minnesota's first better groomed boy contest as an event for state 4-H Club Week June 9-12. The better groomed girl contest, which has been a popular feature for years, will also be repeated.

A. J. Kittleson and Miss Amy Wessell, state 4 H club agents, who will judge these contests, emphasize that new or expensive clothing will not count, but instead the contests will emphasize appropriateness, cleanliness, and good taste in clothing together with such factors in personal grooming as the care of the hair, teeth and nails. Each county is eligible to enter one boy and one girl in these contests.

New also in the 4-H club week program will be a crops and poultry judging contest for about 30 counties, comprising what is called the University Farm district. Winners of this contest will compete at the Minnesota State Fair against district winners from 4-H club weeks at Morris, Grand Rapids and Crookston. District contests will also be held in music and one-act play work followed by the state one-act play contest for winning casts from the 4 districts. Finals in the music contest will await the State Fair.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry, announced today that a Beef Cattle Day will be held at University Farm June 17. All breeders of purebred beef and dual purpose cattle are invited as well as cattle feeders.

Explaining that Beef Cattle Day will take the place this year of the customary Cattle Feeders Day program given annually at University Farm, Professor Peters says reports of cattle feeding trials the past year will be given and talks of interest to cattle feeders will be arranged. This year's program, however, is being extended to include demonstrations and discussions of interest to breeders of purebred beef and dual purpose cattle. "The cattle breeder and the cattle feeder have many interests in common," says Peters. "The success of the breeder of purebred beef cattle is dependent upon the success of the cattle fattening enterprise and the success of cattle fattening is at least partly dependent upon the breeding and type of feeder cattle available. In the end, the purebred breeder is responsible for the type of feeder cattle available."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1936

Daily papers

Release Wed. p.m.
May 20, 1936

With the first survey of farms for basic information needed in the 1936 federal soil conservation program completed in three-fourths of the counties of the state, the remaining counties are making an eleventh-hour effort this week to wind up this phase of the program.

Up to Saturday, May 16, a total of 148,356 "work-sheets" had been executed, reports received at University Farm, St. Paul, from 85 of the 87 counties of the state indicate. The county agents predict that final returns will show a total of about 165,000 work-sheets signed. By way of comparison, the 1935 state farm census shows a total of 184,203 farms in the state.

"Although the execution of a work-sheet by a farmer is by no means an indication that he will participate in the soil conservation program, it does indicate a decided interest in it," says Frank J. Brown, University Farm, St. Paul, in direct charge of informational work for the program in Minnesota.

"On the basis of these returns and the general attitude of Minnesota farmers toward the program, it is likely that more than 100,000 Minnesota farmers will participate. Last year, under the AAA, a total of 73,700 corn-hog contracts and 21,125 wheat contracts were in effect."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 25 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 24, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Farm Tragedy

Shorty grabbed my hand before I was entirely out of the car. "Daddy, Max found a bird and its wing is broken, it has been hurt or shot or something, and it is bleeding and I shut it up in a box until you came to fix it. We found it, so I think I'll call it 'Flounder'. Wouldn't that be a good name and can you fix its wing so it will be all right and can fly and then we'll let it go and what does it eat?"

The young Upland Plover in Shorty's box had a bad wound at the base of the wing which dragged helplessly. There didn't seem to be much we could do, but a strip of tape was applied to hold the wing tight and the bird was put back in the box to let Nature cure the hurt, if possible.

At lunch, a full report was obtained. "He drank some water and I put three mosquitoes in his mouth and he ate three half angleworms I dug in the garden. They stretched out thin when he -----." Here Peggy requested that the subject be changed until after lunch. Just then I noticed out the window that Tommy, the cat, had made a capture. He almost never catches birds and gets spanked if he does, but gophers are fair prey.

Shorty and Doris dashed out to make a rescue, came back for the flashlight, and soon were under the porch, separating Tommy from his game - a young rabbit, badly scared, but not hurt. This was promptly named "Bitts" and put in the cage with Flounder. "I called him 'Bitts', because he was bitten", Shorty elucidated.

A sudden shower came up, and Shorty, in her stocking feet, dashed out in the rain to rescue her hospital. As mother peeled off the wet clothes, Shorty explained, "I'm sorry I got all wet again today. This is the second time, but Bitts and Founder were getting wet and it might not be good for their health, and I didn't have time to put my boots on when I noticed it was raining."

At night the unfortunates were put in a wire cage in the basement and carefully covered with a sack from the seed house, but Tommy and Shadow also sleep in the basement. Next morning Shorty came into our room with the tears streaming. "Flounder and Bitts are both gone, and the door of the cage is open. Those nails I put in didn't stay and the door came open and they are all gone and Tommy is licking his paws and isn't it just terrible?"

One of the hardest jobs is to explain to little children why God permits such things to happen. Why should a gentle playmate have savage instincts which induce him to kill and eat a helpless creature with no means of defense? It was an hour before the sobs were quieted and the tears wiped away.

"They were just getting to eat good too, and I think they would have recovered all right. There isn't even enough left for a funeral. The Johnson girls would have liked to help us have a funeral, Oh well, we'll have to do something else, I'd better go help Bobby feed the little goats. They are such a care."

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 25 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 17, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Fences

It requires art, science and a lot of hard work to put up a good fence. It also takes cash, if quality materials are purchased, capable of long years of use and good appearance. We have many miles of fence on this farm, some of which has been in for 20 years, affording a good opportunity to observe lasting qualities. We have concluded that good materials and good workmanship are more expensive in the beginning but cost less per year of service.

It is hard to find a substitute for good wooden posts, preferably cedar or oak. Steel posts are satisfactory for sheep, hogs, or even for larger animals, if they are only turned in occasionally, but in regular pastures, they do not stand up. We tried to economize by using three steel posts and then one wooden, but the fence went to pieces in about 10 years as compared with 20 years where 5-inch cedar posts were put in every rod.

We have also tried light wire, but find that No. 9 top and bottom with No. 11 filler and 6-inch stays, is none too stiff for heavy use. We like a 32-inch web with four heavy barbed wires on top. It is easier to put up and serves the purpose just as well as a 48-inch web. For hogs, a barbed wire at the ground line helps a lot, but is dangerous for horses. Once old Topsy stood all night with her foot over a wire, never getting a scratch, but most horses will fight until they saw a foot off.

No matter how good the material, it will not stand up unless the fence is built right. Corner posts tell a lot about the man operating the farm. We think the best thing is an 8-foot cedar post, 8 inches or more in diameter. A couple of 3-foot, 2 by 6 "footers", well spiked or mortised to the bottom, help to keep the post from heaving. Tamping around the bottom of the post is more important than tamping around the top.

We think the best brace is a double arrangement, the first part an 8-foot, 4 by 4 set slightly below center on the center post and a bit above center on the first brace post. The second brace, 12 feet long, goes from about a foot above center on the first brace post to a foot above ground on the second brace post. This puts all the "lift" on the first brace post, with the wires to hold it down. The rest of the fence just takes a good eye to line the posts and plenty of elbow grease to set them solidly.

We expect to try a new wrinkle this summer. The junk dealer sold us side members from old automobile chassis at 60 cents each. We intend to use these for braces in place of 4 by 4 timbers which cost 75 cents each and often rot at the ends. Certainly car frames are plentiful and they are made of good material.

We hope that a new fence, with all the wires tight enough to sing, will turn even old Dick when he reaches his long neck over to mow the grass on the adjoining field. He wouldn't intentionally hurt a thing, but he does bend over steel posts like baling wire. A ton of horse pushing on a fence, gives it a real test.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 25 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 10, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Spring Showers

Black clouds begin to roll up in the west during the middle of a hot, hazy, humid afternoon. The boys in the field glance up from the monotonous succession of small corn plants marching under their plows, and urge the horses to step a little faster, so that the end of the round may be reached before the rain arrives. An ominous stillness indicates that nature is holding her breath before the big blow. The trace chains, swinging against the singletree, sound like hammers.

The clouds roll up, higher and higher, driven by terrific winds, and a puff of cold air causes a chill of foreboding to drivers now urging their teams to step faster. In a neighboring field, a driver reaches the end of a round and heads homeward at a trot. Off to the west and south, grey streaks indicate that rain is falling, and stray drops spatter on the backs of dusty shirts.

Just a few more rods to the end of the row when the sky splits with a flash and a roar, dumping a deluge of water on men, horses and corn. Dust becomes mud and sticks to cultivator wheels and shovels. It is almost too thick to see when the fence is reached, and the old mares turn for home a mite too soon, rooting out the last hill of corn. They sense that their day's work is ended, and with heads high they step off like a span of colts, aiming for the barn.

All of a sudden, the rain stops, the sun burns the clouds from overhead and chases them off to the east and north. Ruts are rivers, and the earth fairly steams.

In the yard, with the horses put away, the wet shirts feel comfortable in the heat. Every green thing has straightened up, turgid with the welcome moisture. The cattle and sheep scatter out over their pastures, gathering the wet grass in great mouthfuls. Chickens come from more or less well-chosen shelters and chuckle as they scratch for the bugs coming out to see what it is all about. Birds fill the air with "Thank yous" for the sun after the rain.

One can almost hear things grow, and there is a certain odor from sod after a rain that is almost as welcome to a farmer as the smell of frying beefsteak. The air is clean-washed. Plants, insects and animals feel an exhilaration which must be expressed by activity. Only I am idle - daydreaming, until mother comes to the door and brings me back to earth with the commonplace, "Did you get wet?"

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, June 3, 1936

News Bureau
 University Farm
 St. Paul Minnesota
 May 26 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
 Southeast Experiment Station
 Waseca, Minnesota

Construction

We are doing some building here at the Southeast Experiment Station this spring, and it is hard to get the regular work done because it is more interesting to watch things go together. Digging was the first job, and the oak trees had taken every bit of moisture out of the soil, so that, below 4 feet, every clod had to be chipped off with a pick.

While the boys sweat and strained on the shovels, I wondered what the mountains of northern Minnesota looked like before they were all ground up by glaciers. Where did the "niggerheads" come from and how did they happen to be placed right where we decided to dig a ditch? What did this country look like when running water deposited those little pockets of gravel where our new laboratory is going up? How did running water get up here on the top of a hill? Why aren't the gravel deposits larger, so we could put some on our roads?

Undoubtedly human beings have lived here for the last thousand years at least. What would some of these early inhabitants think if they could see a white man in the bottom of an 8-foot trench laying "Single strength, salt glazed, vitrified clay sewer pipe, truly round in cross section and free from cracks, checks, and blisters"? They would marvel at the care with which each tile is laid precisely like the one below it, at the cement soaked oakum calked into the bells and the mortar used to finish the joint and make all tight. Probably the old chief would say, "They never did that when I was a young man. He is crazy. Bury him."

Buildings are something like plants. They grow rapidly, reach maturity, serve their purpose and then disintegrate. A builder and a farmer have in common, the pleasure of making something useful or ornamental which will do good for themselves or others. It is an art to take the materials at hand and with them create new forms of greater service.

It is this creative instinct which keeps this old world of people and things from going entirely to seed. A stick of dynamite or a war will destroy the accumulated constructive efforts of many people, but fortunately there are so many instinctive builders that the few who enjoy wrecking things are held in check, and some progress is made in spite of monkey wrenches in the cog wheels. In fact, some wreckers are needed to criticise and cast out the worn, outmoded and useless customs, theories and practices which are treasured, not for their worth, but only for their antiquity.

Just the same, it is more fun to build than to tear down. When my efforts are inspected and appraised, it is my fervent wish that the Master Engineer will find it, "True work, square work, done in a workmanlike manner".

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
 Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1936

Daily papers

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Department of Agriculture, University Farm, will be the leading speaker at the Morrow county farm bureau picnic Wednesday, June 3. Other farm bureau picnics at which he will speak include: Nicollet county June 10 and Freeborn county June 11.

Dean Coffey will speak on two state-wide meetings of cattlemen at University Farm this month including Dairy Day, June 5, and Beef Cattle Day June 17. He will address young people's camps at Lanesboro June 27 and Medicine Lake, Hennepin county July 25.

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, will fill speaking dates in Wisconsin and North Dakota this month. On June 11 he will speak at the Polk county rural school graduation exercises at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, in the forenoon and at the Cooperative Day picnic at St. Croix Falls in the afternoon. Another speaker at this annual event sponsored by creameries and other cooperative organizations in the district will be John Brandt, president of the Land O' Lakes.

Mr. Christianson will speak June 12 before the North Dakota Bankers association at Bismark. Some of his Minnesota speaking dates for June are as follows: June 18, district Land O' Lakes meeting, Fosston; June 19, Wadena county farm bureau picnic, Sebeka; June 24, Yellow Medicine farm bureau picnic, Clarkfield; June 26, Goodhue county rural school graduation, Red Wing; and June 28, old settlers picnic of Lac qui Parle and Chippewa counties, Montivideo.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1936

Daily Papers

Dr. W. E. Petersen, associate professor of dairy husbandry, University Farm, will be the principal speaker Sunday, June 7, at the re-union for graduates and former students of the University Farm School of Agriculture. This reunion for the counties of Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Watonwan, and Blue Earth will be held at Hermansheit Park, New Ulm. The program will begin at 1:30 following a picnic lunch. Dr. Harry Schwerman of New Ulm is president of the district alumni association. Representing the School of Agriculture will be W. H. Dankers, instructor and project supervisor.

A state-wide reunion will be held Saturday, June 13, on the University Farm campus, the program opening at 2 o'clock with outdoor games featuring a kittenball game between the married men and single men. Victor A. Christgau, Works Progress Administrator for Minnesota and a School of Agriculture graduate, will be the main speaker on the evening program starting at 7:00 o'clock. Entertainment numbers will be contributed by graduates representing several classes. The annual alumni dance in the gymnasium will follow.

Other district reunions scheduled include a southwestern Minnesota reunion at Worthington June 14; the west central Minnesota reunion at Sacred Heart June 21, and a Faribault county reunion September 20 at Blue Earth.

Dr. W. E. Petersen of the dairy husbandry division, University Farm, will be a speaker on the program of the American Jersey Cattle Club at New York City Wednesday, June 3. His subject will be "Inheritance, Environment and Income". Dr. Petersen is recognized as an outstanding authority in dairy production and dairy cattle judging, and is a leader in investigations dealing with the process of milk secretion.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1936

Daily papers

University Farm is preparing for one of the largest farmer gatherings of the year Friday, June 5, when the first annual Dairy Day will be topped off by the appearance of Chester C. Davis, administrator of agricultural adjustment, who will speak at 5 p.m. on "Opportunities for American Farmers in European Markets", following his firsthand study of agricultural conditions in European countries.

Professor J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy division, will preside at the Dairy Day program beginning at 10:30 with a welcome from Dean W. C. Coffey. Forenoon speakers will include Ramer Leighton, L. O. Gilmore, E. A. Hanson, and H. R. Searles, all of the dairy extension staff. They will discuss cow testing association work in Minnesota, a survey of herds to locate superior producing strains of animals, the Minnesota better-sire contest, and a general program for dairy improvement.

Recognition of old timers in cow testing association work in Minnesota will feature the noon luncheon with Dean Coffey presiding. The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, northwest farm paper, will present certificates to farmers who have been cow testing association members for 10 or more consecutive years. One of the old timers expected to be present is Alfred Berglund of Freeborn county who helped organize Minnesota's first testing group and who has been identified with cow testing work for many years.

Afternoon speakers will include Berry Akers, editor of The Farmer, and Professor Fitch and members of his staff who will discuss the work of the University Dairy division and conduct a tour of the dairy laboratories and barns to acquaint visitors with the facilities and methods of the dairy scientists.

The Dairy Day program will be adjourned prior to the address of Mr. Davis scheduled for 3 P.M. in the University Farm auditorium. Mr. Davis will tell Minnesota farmers what he saw in Europe and will make some suggestions as to what, in view of his observations, he considers a sound policy for American agriculture.

President Roosevelt suggested in March that Mr. Davis devote some time to a first-hand survey of European conditions, especially as they related to outlets for American farm commodities and international trade relationships. Mr. Davis left the United States in the middle of March, and among other countries, has visited England, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Italy, France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1936

Special story

A large number of graduates and friends of the School of Agriculture at University Farm, St. Paul, living in West Central Minnesota, will attend the annual Aggie Midsummer Reunion June 14 at Sacred Heart. Counties which will be represented include Renville, Yellow Medicine, Lyon, Lincoln, Redwood, Kandiyohi, and Swift.

Victor Christgau, a graduate of the School of Agriculture in 1917, and now WPA director for the State of Minnesota, will be the speaker. Mr. Christgau, who also graduated from the College of Agriculture, is a former congressman from Minnesota and for a time assistant administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The program for the occasion will include readings and instrumental and vocal numbers.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 9, 1936

Nate H. Bovee, who has been agricultural extension agent in Redwood county, Redwood Falls, since 1929, will leave June 15 to accept a position as weed control specialist with the Chipman Chemical Company of Bound Brook, New Jersey. Mr. Bovee's employers will offer his services to state and federal agricultural extension agencies for assistance in organizing effective weed control programs. Mr. Bovee reports that 8 states have already indicated an interest. Mr. Bovee was the organizer of the famous Redwood county cooperative weed control plan which has brought him national recognition.

Soon after assuming his duties as Redwood county agricultural agent, Mr. Bovee mobilized all citizens and governmental agencies of the county for aggressive warfare on noxious weeds, then one of the greatest menaces to successful crop production in that county. So successful was the plan that about 40 other Minnesota counties as well as several nearby states, have since adopted it.

In recognition of Mr. Bovee's leadership in this program, the State Department of Agriculture last July appointed him a special weed control agent. The Agricultural Extension Service of Washington State College at Pullman, Washington, also invited him to speak on weed control at a conference at that institution last January.

In his new position Mr. Bovee will not do any selling or solicitation for his employers, but will devote his attention entirely to organization and educational phases of weed control.

Mr. Bovee was graduated from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, in 1921. During the next eight years, he taught agriculture in high schools at Lyman, Wyoming and Circle and Big Sandy, Montana. He came to Redwood county directly from the latter point.

His wife, daughter and two sons will remain at Redwood Falls at least for the present.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
June 9, 1936

Immediate release

Walter C. Coffey, Jr., 22 year old son of Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Department of Agriculture, University Farm, will be graduated this week from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, and will immediately take up a two-year position as assistant to the dean of the college at his Alma Mater

As an undergraduate, Walter Jr. has been active in extra-curricular affairs, particularly in dramatics, a subject in which he has majored during his course in arts and literature. In his sophomore year he was proctor of the men's dormitory, and this year has been a paid dormitory advisor. In his junior and senior years he was president of the Sunset Players, student dramatic organization, and president of his social fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon. He has achieved considerable local distinction in plays staged by the Sunset Players and the Little Theater, a dramatic organization in Appleton.

Walter Jr. was graduated in 1932 from University High School, Minneapolis, where he played right guard on the football team. For two summers he has been employed at the animal husbandry experiment station at Miles City, Montana, and the last two summers has been advisor at the Minneapolis Y.M.C.A. camp at Lake Independence near the Twin Cities.

As assistant to the dean of the college at Lawrence, he will engage in recruiting in summer, and during the academic year will give particular attention to student personnel work.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 9, 1936

Immediate release

John Hanks, Elmore, and John Center, St. Paul, juniors in the college of agriculture, University Farm, have been chosen to receive scholarships providing a two weeks' short course in livestock marketing to be presented in Chicago June 22 to July 3. The short course is to be sponsored by the Union Stock Yards Company of Chicago, which is the doner of the scholarships. Staff members of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm selected the candidates whose names were announced today by Prof. W. H. Peters, animal husbandry chief.

Other midwest colleges to be represented at the short course are Purdue, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Students selected for the course are usually those who are just finishing their junior year and who will be able to use their market contacts and observations made during the short course in their senior classes in marketing and economics.

Combined with lecture periods, the course will include practical demonstrations of how livestock is sold and how packers buy livestock, killing, dressing and grading livestock, livestock market procedure and related subjects. One purpose of the short course is to locate and attract outstanding college students for employment in the livestock marketing field.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 9, 1936

Minnesota farm prices suffered a general decline of about 6 per cent between April 15 and May 15, according to the Minnesota farm price index compiled at University Farm by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the agricultural economics staff. Declines occurred in all important groups of products, the index dropping from 84 in April to 79 in May, the base period on which the index figure is based being 1924 to 1926 inclusive.

Mr. Garver's statement relative to price changes in the various commodity groups follows:

The decline was least in the crops group, which includes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, hay, and potatoes, where it amounted to 2 per cent. Wheat fell from 91 cents in April to 83 cents on May 15, the price reported received on that date by Minnesota farmers. Weather conditions during this period indicated yields better than normal. Millers were holding somewhat more wheat and flour than usual and were apparently awaiting crop indications before increasing their buying.

Corn declined only 1 cent from 45 cents to 44 cents. The barley price declined from 41 cents to 38 cents, resulting from unusually large marketings coupled with very low activity from buyers, except in the malting grades.

In the livestock group, which includes hogs, cattle, calves, lambs and sheep, price declined 8 per cent. Only hogs and cattle however showed important declines. For hogs a reduction from \$9.70 on April 15, to \$8.80 was in part accounted for by considerably larger receipts at markets throughout the country than last month, and in part by reduced consumer demand for pork in eastern regions. Cattle receipts at markets were running about the same as the preceding month, but there were unusually large stocks of beef held by distributors.

The dairy and poultry group, which includes butterfat, milk, chickens and eggs, declined about 4 per cent in price. Here the reductions were in butterfat and milk. Chickens remained practically unchanged from the previous month and eggs advanced from 15.7 cents to 17.6 cents due to encouraging increased use by consumers, induced in part by chain store featuring, especially in the east. The change in butterfat price from 33 cents on April 15 to 29 cents, as well as the decline in milk, is due largely to increased production by dairy producers. Receipts of butterfat increased over the preceding month, yet consumption was slightly reduced. Movement of butter into storage up to May 15 was considerably below normal for that time of the year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 9, 1936

Immediate release

Philip Kelly, who will be granted his Ph.D. degree at the University of Minnesota commencement next Monday, has gone to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he will be assistant professor in animal husbandry at the University of Arkansas in charge of teaching and research relating to dairy production. Mr. Kelly, a native of Hudson, Wisconsin, received his Bachelors degree at the University of Minnesota in 1930. For a year he was assistant dairyman in the agricultural extension division, and then spent a year in graduate study at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. During the past year he has been an assistant in the University dairy division while completing work for his doctorate. With Dr. W. E. Petersen as his faculty advisor, Mr. Kelly performed some outstanding research on which he based his doctors thesis, which is entitled, "Site of Synthesis of Fat in the Mammary Gland".

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Five members of the University Farm staff will attend the annual convention of the American Dairy Science Association at Pennsylvania State College, June 15 to 19. They will include J. B. Fitch, H. Macy, T. W. Gullickson, and W. E. Petersen of the dairy division, and L. S. Palmer of the biochemistry division.

W. B. Combs, in charge of dairy manufacturing work, has prepared a paper which will be presented at the convention, and Mr. Petersen will present a paper prepared by himself and Philip Kelly on "Site of Synthesis of Fat in the Mammary Gland".

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1936

Exhibits of outstanding new peonies by A. M. Brand of Faribault and A. B. Franklin of Minneapolis will feature the annual State Peony and Iris Show to be sponsored by the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society at the Golden Rule Department Store, St. Paul, June 18 and 19. T. L. Aamodt, University Farm, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, says this will be one of the finest peony exhibitions to be held in the United States this year. All flower lovers and home owners are invited to attend, and entries will be open to all amateur gardeners, special classes having been arranged for those with small plantings so that all may have a chance for prizes. Many fine peony roots will be awarded to the best entries.

Mr. Brand will exhibit about 20 new peony seedlings selected from more than 100,000 grown in 1918 from 2 bushels of peony seed planted by Mr. Brand at Faribault. The first of these seedlings bloomed in 1924. Those Mr. Brand has selected are distinctly different from anything now in cultivation varying from a beautiful double white peony, named Robert^{E.}/Lee, to a rich dark maroon one considered the darkest red peony in existence. One peony of a very beautiful peach pink shade has been named after Mr. Brand's father, Oliver F. Brand who was one of the pioneer peony growers of Minnesota, making his first planting at Faribault in 1868.

Some of the new varieties which Mr. Franklin will have on display include the President Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Will Rogers and many others.

Mrs. A. S. Gowen, 1020 Davern Avenue, St. Paul, is president of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society, which is affiliated with the State Horticultural Society.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1936

Daily papers

The principal speaker at Renville county's Farm Bureau picnic at Hector, Friday, June 12, will be F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension, University Farm. Mr. Peck will also speak at the State Grange picnic at the Kelly Memorial Farm near Elk River, Saturday, June 13. He will address the Jackson county annual farm picnic June 30. Thursday, June 11, he spoke at the Cooperative picnic at Chikio.

* * *

Several hundred graduates and former students of the School of Agriculture will return to the University Farm campus ^{Saturday} for the mid-summer Aggie Reunion which will open with a program of sports beginning at 2 P.M.

An evening program starting at 7 o'clock in the Auditorium will feature a talk by Victor A. Christgau, Minnesota's W.P.A. Administrator and former congressman, who is a graduate of the School. Several entertainment numbers will be contributed by various classes under the chairmanship of Marlowe Hallstrom. Other members of the committee include Ernest Baughman, Jean Scott, Virginia Barwise and Pauline Gibeau.

The reunion will wind up with a dance at the University Farm gymnasium.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
June 11, 1936

Daily Papers

Addresses by the secretaries of four national beef cattle breed registry associations will mark the afternoon program of the Beef Cattle Day slated for University Farm Wednesday, June 17. Each of the breed secretaries will give a ten-minute talk on the general program following which breed groups will meet separately for addresses by their respective association secretaries as follows: Shorthorn breeders, F. W. Harding, Chicago; Aberdeen Angus breeders, W. H. Tomhave, Chicago; Hereford breeders, R. J. Kinzer, Kansas City; Red Polled breeders, H. A. Martin, New Richland, Wisconsin.

While these breed meetings are in progress, a separate session will be held for those primarily interested in cattle fattening, at which E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry will report on recent experimental results in cattle feeding trials at experiment stations outside of Minnesota and discuss new practices in cattle fattening.

The morning program, beginning at 9:30, will hear reports of feeding experiments at the Minnesota station ~~beginning~~ given by Professor W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry. Other speakers will be Dean W. C. Coffey, Professor L. M. Winters, ^{and} Carl Oldsen, secretary of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association.

A beef cattle judging contest will be in charge of A. L. Harvey of the animal husbandry staff.

A barbecue beef lunch will be served at noon.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1936

Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm, and Dr. P. Koets, a guest fellow in the division, are attending the Colloid Symposium at St. Louis, Mo., this week. Dr. Gortner is a member of the American Research Council Committee on the Chemistry of Colloids which is jointly sponsoring this symposium with the Colloid Division of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Koets, chemist at the University of Utrecht, Holland, is studying with Dr. Gortner under a Holland-American fellowship grant. He will deliver a paper at St. Louis covering research work carried out partly at the University of Utrecht and in part at the University of Minnesota.

Following the meeting of the Colloid Symposium, Dr. Gortner plans to attend the Semi-Centennial of the scientific honorary society of Sigma Xi at Cornell University, June 18, 19 and 20. The society of Sigma Xi was founded at Cornell 50 years ago and is returning there for the celebration of the Semi-Centennial. Dr. Gortner is a member of the National Executive Committee of the society.

Dr. W. M. Sandstrom, assistant professor of biochemistry at University Farm, will sail from New York on June 12 to spend the summer in Europe. He expects to visit chemical laboratories in England, then go to the Scandinavian countries, visiting chemical laboratories in Denmark and Sweden, and later in August will attend the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry at Lucerne, Switzerland.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 15, 1936

Release
Tuesday, June 16

Minnesota's leading rank as a producer of purebred beef cattle should insure a large attendance Wednesday, June 17, at the Beef Cattle Day which will be sponsored at University Farm for cattle feeders and breeders of purebred beef and dual purpose cattle. Prof. W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry, says Minnesota ranks first in the number of milking Shorthorn cattle registered as purebreds, second in beef Shorthorns and Red Polled cattle, and fourth in Aberdeen Angus.

Peters says the producer of purebred cattle faces an entirely different marketing problem than the man who raises fat cattle for beef in that there is no open market through which the purebred breeder can sell. Therefore, the successful purebred breeder must understand advertising and salesmanship, and these are topics that will be stressed on Wednesday's program.

W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, himself a noted livestock authority, will discuss prospects and problems that lie ahead of Minnesota beef producers. Following this will come three talks developing special phases of the general topic as follows: Professor L. M. Winters will discuss the production of better beef and dual purpose cattle from a breeding standpoint; Professor Peters and H. O. Tellier, veteran auctioneer, Farmington, will speak on the selling of purebred beef and dual purpose cattle; J. B. McNulty, extension economist, will talk on imports and exports of beef cattle and their influence on prices.

Professor Peters will open the program at 9:30 with reports of cattle feeding experiments carried on at the Minnesota station during the last year. Just preceding a barbecue beef lunch, feeders and breeders will participate in ^a beef cattle judging contest supervised by A. L. Harvey. Representatives of national breed registry associations will be the official judges and the winner will receive an authoritative book on feeds and feeding.

The afternoon program beginning at 1:30 will feature a 10-minute talk by each of the breed secretaries and an announcement of the judging contest results. At 2 o'clock separate group meetings will be held for cattle fatteners and for persons interested in the different breeds of beef and dual purpose cattle. Shorthorn breeders will hear an address by F. W. Harding, secretary of the American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders association; milking Shorthorn breeders will hear Mr. Harding and also Mr. L. M. Winters on a new method of keeping performance records. Other breed meetings and the breed secretaries who will speak include: Aberdeen Angus breeders, W. H. Tomhave; Hereford breeders, R. J. Kinzer; Red Filled breeders, H. A. Martin.

The cattle fatteners session will hear Professor E. F. Ferrin give a report on recent experimental results at other experiment stations, and new practices in cattle fattening.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 15, 1936

Release
Tuesday afternoon
June 16

Appointment of F. W. Peck to succeed Dr. Andrew Boss as vice director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station was announced at University Farm today by W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station. Peck will also continue as director of agricultural extension, a post which he has held since 1921. The change will become effective July 1.

Lyle A. Churchill, who has been district county agent supervisor for northeast Minnesota, since November 1930, will be promoted to the post of state county agent leader. Churchill will also have charge of the annual Farm and Home Week and serve as coordinator for other University Farm short courses of which about 10 are held annually. Churchill was graduated from the Minnesota College of Agriculture in 1922 and was for several years county agricultural agent in Houston and Jackson counties.

Announcing Mr. Peck's appointment, Dean W. C. Coffey pointed out that having both the extension and experimental work under a common head will facilitate having research findings put into practice by the extension service and keeping the experiment station in close touch with the problems of farmers.

Professor Peck's outstanding leadership among the agricultural extension directors of the country was signaled several years ago when the U. S. Department of Interior selected him to prepare a nationwide report on agricultural extension activities of Land Grant Colleges. More recently he achieved signal success in organizing the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration and launching its nationwide activities in an entirely new field.

Besides his thorough knowledge of Minnesota's farm problems and his proven executive ability, Professor Peck will bring to his new position considerable experience in research activities. For 7 years following his graduation from the Minnesota College of Agriculture, he was a member of the University Farm research staff in farm management, working on cost-of-production studies and writing 10 research publications in that field. From 1919 to 1921 he was in charge of the cost-of-production and farm management studies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. One of his first moves as cooperative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration was to set up a research and fact-finding unit to guide the division in its lending and educational activities among farm cooperatives.

Mr. Peck, now 51 years old, was reared on an Indiana farm, but received his advanced educational training in Minnesota, where he finished the School of Agriculture at University Farm in 1908 and the College of Agriculture in 1912, receiving a Master's Degree from the same institution in 1917.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1936

Members of rural youth organizations in several southeastern Minnesota counties will meet at Lanesboro Friday, June 26, for the first of three rural youth camps to be held in the state this summer. Arrangements for these camps have been worked out by local young people, county agents and the State Extension Service, represented by L. A. Charchill, University Farm. Each camp will last three days beginning Friday evening and running through Sunday. Interlachen Park, Fairmont, will be the locale for the second camp July 11, 12, and 13, and the third will be at Mission Farm, Hennepin county, July 24, 25, and 26.

Special speakers at these camps will include W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, who will lead discussions of rural youth problems, and Mrs. Loraine Pallerine of the St. Paul Parks and Playgrounds Department, who will have charge of special music study. Special periods will be devoted to organized games, recreation, hobbies and handicrafts.

At each camp will be held a district meeting of representatives from the state rural youth advisory committee, composed of one delegate from each of the 18 organized counties.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1936

Opportunities for biological and forestry study and research will be offered by the University of Minnesota during a five weeks' summer term at Itasca Park, August 3 to September 5. Dr. A. A. Granovsky, associate professor of entomology, who will be in charge, says there will be places for 100 college students, graduates and research workers, high school and nature study teachers, and others interested who can meet regular university entrance requirements. Nineteen courses carrying regular University credit will be offered.

Itasca State Park affords unexcelled opportunities for biological study, as it covers 32,000 acres of hardwood and evergreen forests and lakes noted for their abundance and variety of plant and animal life. Students will be housed in the main lodge and cottages belonging to the station, which is equipped with a large laboratory and library building and which provides motor launches, rowboats and other facilities for field study. Approximately half of each day will be devoted to field trips and half to classroom work. Students will find time for canoeing, swimming, fishing and other outdoor recreation, combining a delightful summer outing with a term of intensive and profitable study.

Enrolment for the forestry and biological term will be limited to the first 100 qualified applicants, so anyone interested should write at once for information and a descriptive circular to A. A. Granovsky, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1936

University Farm will be host to Minnesota veterinarians July 9 and 10 when the fourteenth annual short course for veterinarians and the thirty-seventh semi-annual meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society will be held. Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief in veterinary medicine at University Farm and secretary-treasurer of the state association, announces that five out-of-state speakers will appear on the program.

Dr. R. M. Hofferd, federal veterinarian in hog cholera control in Iowa, Cedar Rapids, will speak on infectious diseases of swine; Dr. H. E. Kingman, practitioner, Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyoming, on cattle practice; Dr. J. R. Christian, practitioner, Woodhull, Illinois, on making a poultry practice pay; Dr. J. N. Frost, Professor of Surgery at the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, on diseases of horses, and Dr. E. C. Khuen, practitioner, Evanston, Illinois, on veterinary practice with dogs and small animals. An important feature of the Friday program will be the veterinary clinic at which diagnosis, surgery and treatment of actual cases will be demonstrated. The speakers mentioned will be in charge of their respective branches of the veterinary clinic in addition to making their scheduled addresses.

Thursday evening the banquet of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society will be held with Dr. R. A. Merrill of Clara City, president, as toastmaster. The speaker will be Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief in agricultural biochemistry at University Farm. Following the dinner, the veterinarians will hear a discussion on wound treatment by Dr. O. H. Wangensteen, head surgeon at the University Medical College. K. D. Stalland, legal counsel for the Minnesota State Veterinary Society, will lead a discussion of the proposed Veterinary Practice Act.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1936

Concluding nearly 24 years of service as head of the Poultry Division at University Farm, Professor A. C. Smith will retire June 30 to be succeeded by Dr. Hubert John Sloan, recently of the poultry staff at the University of Illinois. Professor Smith, who reached the age of University retirement on his 68th birthday last August, has been at the University since November, 1912.

Professor Smith is one of the foremost poultry judges in the United States, having judged at many of the leading shows in both the United States and Canada. He has also served as editor for three successive editions of the "Standard of Perfection," which is the official judges' handbook for the United States and Canada on all fowls. A life member of the American Poultry Association, he has served on important committees of that organization for 20 years. During his work at the Minnesota station, Smith has written a number of poultry bulletins and enjoys high rank for his practical knowledge of poultry housing, feeding, and management. In the Poultry Blue Book, published by the American Poultry Association, Mr. Smith is styled as "one of the pillars of the industry."

Professor Sloan, 33 years old, has been teaching poultry at the University of Illinois for the last 6 years and has coached the college poultry judging teams. He was graduated from Illinois in 1926, obtaining his Master's degree there in 1927, and then studied at Cornell University, New York, receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1929. Though majoring in poultry, he has also devoted special attention to the study of education and agricultural economics. He has been elected a member of three honorary agricultural and scientific societies, including Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Sigma Xi. Though born in Illinois, he was reared in South Dakota near the Black Hills.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 29, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Gold Mines

Much excitement! Bess has a colt, and the kids all troop out to the barn with me to see the new arrival. It is a mousey black with a few white hairs for a star and its new legs seem stuck on helter-skelter as an afterthought. Shorty gets a big laugh as she watches its attempts at locomotion.

It seems that each leg is a separate entity, made up of knuckle joints which operate in different directions. This gives the impression that each leg is apt to go wandering off by itself, leaving stranded a surprised baby. He seems to concentrate deeply upon the proper placing of each leg, and even then, some of them are apparently aimed at random. Still, he gets over to us, and pushes his velvety nose out before him to discover whether we smell like warm milk.

The arrival of a new colt always reminds me of my father. How many times I have seen him come in to breakfast, with a big smile and say, "There's another thousand dollars in the barn." He was so proud of his fine Percherons and liked to show them at the fairs. Of course not all of his colts brought a thousand dollars, but some of them brought even more.

Father made more than a comfortable living from his purebred horses, cattle and hogs and had a great deal of pleasure from his stock. As a rule, he was pretty hard-headed, but once he listened to rosy dreams related by a preacher whom he trusted, and signed up for some stock in a gold mine. Even he was intrigued with visions of easy money.

It was the old story. The mine was "salted", and dad had to pay \$10,000 for some pretty engraved certificates which proclaimed that he was a sucker like the rest of them. Thirty horses were sold at auction, and most of the proceeds went to the preacher and his confederates. Dad said his horses, his pets, his source of income, might just as well have been led out and shot.

I have "bitten" mildly at times on various schemes which "looked good", but all have ended up by being a total loss. Perhaps I will get caught in some "gold mine" or similar enterprise, but at least I have been warned. I never look at a new colt without thinking of father, his horses, his "gold mine" and his conclusion that the farm was his gold mine and he'd better spend his energies working it, instead of chasing rainbows, even though they gave pretty shadow pictures of "easy money".

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 22, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

The Autobiography of a Cornstalk

"Once upon a time there was a mubbin in Mr. Greenwood's corn field. He had a big circumference but less than normal length and was, to tell the truth, a little moldy on the tip. He was affected with both Diplodia and Fusarium and his parent stalk had tumors of Ustilago zea. In spite of this, he must be highly regarded, because he was my father.

"No, children, of course Mr. Greenwood did not plant seed from a mubbin. He selected very carefully, the best-looking ears from the best stalks, but the parent stalk upon which my father was grown, devoted most of its energy to producing pollen, and some of this carried all over the field by a gentle wind, fell on my mother's silks, spread to catch the pollen grains. It so happened that a grain of pollen from this particular disease-susceptible stalk fertilized the egg which became me.

"My mother was a grand person, tall, strong and healthy, so that when Mr. Greenwood picked his seed corn he did not hesitate to keep the fine-looking ear of which I was a kernel. We were dried, shelled and stored away in the dark for a long cold winter, but when the weather turned warm again, we were dusted with some evil smelling stuff and poked into the ground.

"It was fun to sprout and get up into the air again, but almost at once my troubles began. First a rabbit nipped off my growing tip and I had to make another. Then a cultivator came along and almost completely covered me up. Just one leaf could reach the air, and by working overtime in this one part of the factory, I was able to keep alive and get up above ground again.

"One would think that this was enough trouble, but the covering had set me back so much that the surrounding weeds were larger and more vigorous than I and took most of the moisture before my roots could reach it. Then Mr. Greenwood came through with his tractor cultivator and cut off most of my feeder roots on all sides, because he plowed too deep. In spite of this he didn't kill the weeds which grew right between me and the other stalks in my hill, and they continued to abuse me.

"Now it is getting hot and dry. I am too big to cultivate now, but my best feeder roots were cut, the surface weeds keep the rain from getting down where I can use it, and I'm discouraged. My weakened condition has made me susceptible to the diseases my father had and Mr. Greenwood should not be surprised to find that I will only produce a mubbin for him. Oh well, it's his loss."

--- R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 15, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Cheap Music

When we bought our present radio, it was a supersensitive, semi-intelligent seventh wonder, equally good for delivering police reports or speeches from London. Now it is an obsolete model, and would bring about 10 per cent of what it was intended to sell for. It has my sympathy, because I feel obsolete too, at times.

Still the radio continues to report what it gathers from the ether. We hear all the latest data on pale pills for pained people, cigars, chewing gum, soft drinks and bottled goods, interspersed with political speeches, canned music and some that should be canned.

One hunts up a program featuring a jazz orchestra or a blatant tenor singing, "Love me eternally, just for tonight." It all sounds like blah-blah-blah to me and I can read or go to sleep in spite of it. The little girls like the bloody, hair-raising continued dramatics designed especially for children, consisting largely of shrieks, yells, gasps and gunshots. Often I come in from outdoors and find the market reports or a recipe for Mrs. Snodgrass' superb slungullion, being howled at high frequency to an empty house.

Of course we get fine things, too. Occasionally a good quartet or soloist brings back memories with a program of the good old favorites. Sometimes a real musician or a group of them stir the emotions or somebody gets off a new joke we can chuckle over. Then, too, we all gather round when the football season is on, or listen occasionally to a hot baseball game.

We get out of the radio just about what we select, and we get out of life just about what we choose to get. It is not the number of tubes or the trimming on the cabinet that counts. It is what program we connect with. We can get all blah-blah out of life if we listen only for that. We can get drudgery out of our jobs or live above them, as we choose.

Just outside our window we put up a little box and Jimmy and Jenny wren began housekeeping there, almost before the paint was dry. Oddly, that rough little box which Shorty daubed with red paint, produces music I like better than most which comes from the polished walnut of the radio. Jimmy told all the world about his home building, and even when Jenny discarded the choice sticks he struggled to bring, he sang her praises. Why worry whether your radio brings a program exactly to your liking, when master singers will perform day after day, saying, "Thank you", for a tin can or an old box?

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 8, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Visitors' Day

Every once in a while a remark is heard which leads me to believe these weekly yarns have been read. If so, the readers may be interested in what kind of a place this Southeast Experiment Station is. Some may even have a vague idea of looking the place over, possibly to check up on my stories, and possibly to see whether any useful ideas can be gathered from the experiments and demonstrations which are being conducted.

The place should show to good advantage next week, because the small grain will be about ripe, and we will try to have things "slicked up" a little for company. On Wednesday, the 15th of July, we are holding open house for all who care to find out what an Experiment Station is for and how its work is carried on.

Of course visitors are welcome at any time, but this one day we will devote all of our time to explaining our work and showing people about. We will even have some of the specialists from the Central Station at University Farm, to explain the projects which are carried on cooperatively at Waseca and the other stations.

Most people will want to come in the morning and bring a picnic lunch. We have a nice grove near a little lake, and tables are available. About 1:30 we will have a short program in the grove and then drive around the farm, looking at Milking Short-horn Cattle, Shropshire sheep, and the inbred Poland China hogs, some of which have been inbred for eight generations. In the field, we will see new and standard varieties of wheat, oats and barley. Corn variety tests, inbreeding plots and de-tasseling fields for producing hybrid seed can be inspected. Soybeans will not be mature, but variety tests and spacing trials can be seen and discussed.

All of us are creatures of habit. We become accustomed to doing things a certain way, and because we are so close to the job, it is hard to see how it may be done in any other manner. Sometimes it pays good dividends to spend a day observing how the other fellow does things, as it may indicate helpful ideas and shortcuts. We have had Visitors' Day each year for a long while, and some men come back year after year to see what is new. We have ordered a nice day for July 15th and hope to see all of you here at the farm, which is located just at the outskirts of Waseca.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 1, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

The Glorious Fourth

"In the Good Old Days," said Grandpa, "the Fourth of July was a day set aside especially for boys. Some of the boys were little fellows of 30 or 40 pounds who shut their eyes and squinched up their faces when the little 'Lady Finger' firecrackers exploded. At the other extreme were broad-shouldered huskies whose hair was turning white since they heard the roar and rumble of big guns at Gettysburg and Bull Run.

"For young men and old," Grandpa continued, "it was a day of noise, conviviality and adventure, to be anticipated and planned long in advance, then remembered and re-counted for months and years following. We heard speeches - yes, with fiery oratory which made the planks of the speakers stand curl from the heat. At crack of dawn we heard the old cannon on the court house lawn roar its welcome to the great event. We heard the last tired twitterings of the more enduring celebrants as the next dawn approached. What a day!

"One night Demo, Dewy and I stayed in the haymow so as to get up early and miss nothing. The horses below, crunching their hay, seemed to make an unusual racket. Stray heads of timothy were forever tickling our ears or getting on our blankets. Occasionally we did drop off to sleep, only to waken with a start when some horse blew his nose or groaned as he lay down.

"We had borrowed a watch, and when it said 4:00 we decided it was time to get up and do the chores. My duties consisted of feeding sundry cattle, pailing our two milk cows and picketing out their calves. With lots of help, it went fast, especially milking old Rosy who let the three of us pull at once. Then off to town, to see the cannon fired and wake up our friends with firecracker salutes and much vocal encouragement.

"Each of us, by dint of long saving and heavy labor, had accumulated a dollar. Pop, ice cream, candy, soda water, firecrackers, torpedoes and peanuts prevented the unusual wealth from burning our pockets, but it did cause a slight agitation in the mid-section. Brand new, blood-red sport oxfords distracted attention from digestive disturbances, but the ensemble was an expected part of the Glorious Fourth.

"Came the dusk, and with it, the lady who received most of my attention at that stage of maturity. The gang all voted to attend a show and have an ice cream soda after. True, it would only require 30 cents for the two of us, but with only a thin dime left of the morning's munificence, what could be done? A canvass of the other boys offered no relief, but the kind damsel, sensing the situation, offered to loan the necessary 20 cents. Eureka!

"After midnight, with burning feet, growling stomach and aching legs, a blissfully happy boy dropped thankfully down on a corn shuck mattress and slept the sleep of the just. A perfect day.

"P.S. - The loan was duly repaid."

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 26, 1936

Fruit growers and others interested from all over Minnesota are invited to attend a Strawberry Day program to be held at the University Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior, Saturday, June 27. The program will begin at 2 p m

Strawberry Day will be held in connection with the regular summer meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society whose executive board will meet at 4 o'clock. T. L. Aamodt, University Farm, society president, and Secretary R. S. Mackintosh will be among those present.

Opening the Strawberry Day program will be Professor W. H. Alderman, chief of horticulture at University Farm, and superintendent of the Fruit Breeding Station, who will tell visitors about the Fruit Breeding Farm and its work. Later he and other members of the horticultural staff will conduct visitors on a tour of the experimental fields and orchards.

Particular interest will center in 3 acres of plantings devoted to June bearing strawberries of about 75 different varieties, mostly new ones still under test. These new varieties are descendants of seedlings produced from artificially crossed strains in an attempt to produce high yielding strawberries of superior quality. From 4,000 such seedlings produced in 1930 some 60 that ~~were~~ showed particular promise have been selected. About 10 have demonstrated striking superiority and some of these are certain to be introduced as recommended varieties for the public within the next few years. Ten others closely rival these in promise and are slated for intensive testing.

A considerable number of ever-bearing strawberry varieties also will be on display. Professor Alderman says the apple and plum orchards exhibit several forms of winter injury which the visitors will have an opportunity to study. Another point of interest will be a display of apples that have been successfully kept over from last year. The Haralson variety in particular, an outgrowth of the station's work, shows ability to keep over in excellent condition and thus gives promise of fulfilling the dream of commercial pie-makers. Good on-coming crops of many other kinds of fruit may be viewed at the Fruit Breeding Farm, whose two units now comprise 227 acres on which are being developed and tested about 40 different types of fruits, nuts, ornamentals, and other horticultural plants.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 30, 1936

The annual two-day tour of the Minnesota Farm Managers association, to include a trip of inspection through southeastern Minnesota, will be held July 9 and 10, according to George A. Pond, University Farm, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer of the association.

The tour will assemble at Waseca where the experiment station variety trials will be shown and crop and breeding live stock demonstrations will be explained by R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the northeast experiment station at Waseca. From Waseca the out-of-state tour will travel to Hollandale to inspect the large scale farming methods of the P. D. McMillan land company, then to Austin where the Hormel company will be host for the remainder of the first day. On the morning of the second day, two dairy farms owned by E. C. Banfield of Austin will be visited. From Austin the tour will continue to Spring Valley. Enroute to Spring Valley, where the soil erosion control methods will be demonstrated, the farms operated by the Reid-Murdoch company of Rochester will be visited. The Rochester company operates approximately 8,000 acres in the Spring Valley vicinity.

The tour will wind up near Rochester where two demonstrations of weed control, one on Austrian field cress and the other on creeping Jenny, will be shown.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 30, 1936

Concluding more than 45 years of continuous service to the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Andrew Boss begins today (July 1) his retirement from the post of vice director of the Experiment Station, which he has held since 1917. With his daughter, Mabel, he will sail July 29 for Scotland to become acquainted with the homeland of his forefathers, and to attend the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Dunblane.

W. C. Coffey, Dean of the University Department of Agriculture, said today that fewer than five other men living have served as long as Professor Boss on an agricultural college staff. Moreover, he said, Dr. Boss has the rare distinction of having made noteworthy contributions in the three fields of agricultural teaching, research, and administration.

It was Professor Boss who established the first school and college courses in methods of killing, cutting, and curing meats, Minnesota having the first college meat laboratory in America. As a direct outgrowth of Dr. Boss' work, courses in meats are now offered at all agricultural colleges. Some of the country's leading experts in this line were students of Dr. Boss, who wrote the first bulletin on this subject, published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin No. 183.

Professor Boss is also credited with developing the first courses in farm implements and in the handling of grain crops, now standard courses in the curricula of agricultural colleges everywhere.

(more)

Research work in farm management, initiated by Professor W. M. Hays and Dr. Boss, laid the foundation not only for Minnesota's leadership in this phase of agricultural science, but also for the development of this work in the United States Department of Agriculture and in other state agricultural colleges. Attempting first to collect data on costs of crop production on experimental plots, Hays and Boss discovered these conditions too artificial and determined to enlist the cooperation of practical farmers in a record keeping project. Driving from farm to farm with team and wagon, they set up such projects in Rice, Lyon, and Norman counties. This was in 1902, and such cost keeping routes have been the standard method ever since for the collection of research data on farm management problems.

In 1927 Professor Boss spent three months with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics to organize research work in farm management. Earlier, in 1915, he had received national recognition by being elected president of the American Farm Management Association, and is the author of a standard textbook on farm management, originally published in 1914 and re-issued in revised form in 1922.

As a student at the School of Agriculture in 1890, Professor Boss witnessed the first distribution of improved seed ever made to farmers by the University Department of Agriculture, this being a carload of hybrid hard red Fife wheat. Since that time he has been instrumental in the development and distribution of a score or more of improved varieties of crops adapted to Minnesota. One of these was Grimm alfalfa which has been of inestimable value to farmers all over the north central region. Professor Hays and Professor Boss heard of a Carver county farmer who was growing a variety of alfalfa which

wintered successfully. With team and wagon, and two or three days' provisions, they drove to Excelsior, traced the story of the alfalfa and found that one Wendolyn Grimm, a German immigrant, really had a winter hardy alfalfa. Obtaining some seed, Hays and Boss tested out the variety, increased their seed supply, and distributed it among farmers of the Northwest.

While this pioneering attempt at the introduction of an improved crop proved wonderfully successful, Professor Boss recalls with a chuckle the erroneous conclusion which Professor Hays and himself drew in reference to sweet clover. White sweet clover was one of the crops included in plots at the Experiment Station in the 1890's. It made excellent growth, but was commonly thought to have no commercial value, a fact which Hays and Boss proceeded to demonstrate by cutting some of the material, bringing it into the barn and offering it to various groups of animals. Without exception the animals refused to eat it, whereupon Hays and Boss verified the testimony of others that the plant had no place in Minnesota agriculture.

that
 "Now we have thousands of acres of sweet clover pasture and the crop is used freely for hay," says Professor Boss. "I wonder how we could have been so blind. We should have been more persistent in our feeding tests, in which event we undoubtedly would have learned that cows have to learn to eat sweet clover just as human beings have to acquire the taste for tobacco."

Professor Boss recalls that his career probably owes its beginning to a combination of the election campaign of 1889 and a severe thunderstorm. The Honorable S. M. Emery of Lake City was campaigning in Wabasha county in early September and happened to

be driving past the Boss family home when a terrific electrical storm came up. Mrs. Emery, who was accompanying her husband, fainted with alarm and was carried into the Boss home for resuscitation. Andrew and his brothers put away the travelers' team and they spent the night. Next morning, Mr. Emery, who was a member of the University Board of Regents, noting that there were several boys in the family, urged the father to send one to the newly established School of Agriculture. It was agreed that Andrew, the oldest, should go, and on the 18th of October, 1889, he entered the School of Agriculture. On October 20 he began husking corn for the State at 10 cents an hour and started doing chores around University Farm which paid his expenses through school and started him into a permanent position.

He spent his vacations working at University Farm, and when he was graduated from the School in 1891, became foreman of the Experimental farm. Rising steadily in rank and responsibility, he became assistant agriculturist in 1894, associate professor of agriculture in 1902, professor of agriculture and animal husbandry in 1905, professor of agronomy and farm management in 1910, and vice director of the Experiment Station in 1917.

One of Professor Boss's biggest undertakings in recent years was the administration of the AAA programs in Minnesota from 1933 to 1935. His efficiency and sound leadership in this responsibility again won him state and national recognition.

At the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary last summer, the agricultural experiment station paid its official tribute to Dr. Boss, placing a life-sized portrait in the agricultural college library as a permanent symbol of esteem. Similar recognition was given him a few years ago by the Saddle and Siroloin Club, Chicago. In 1927, Kansas State Agricultural College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science. He is a member of many learned societies and honorary organizations.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 2, 1936

George A. Sallee of the agricultural economics staff at University Farm has been granted a leave of one year to accept a position as senior agricultural economist in the National Research Project on "Re-employment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques" of the Works Progress Administration. The project will be directed from Philadelphia. Mr. Sallee, who is a specialist in farm management, will give particular attention to a survey of changes in farm practices and techniques in relation to employment in agriculture throughout the nation.

Sallee has been on the staff at University Farm since 1926, and taking graduate work, having recently completed work for his Doctor's Degree. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1925 and was granted a Masters Degree at Minnesota in 1928. He has also studied at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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Appointment of Dean C. Anderson as instructor in agronomy and plant genetics at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station was announced today. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of the Colorado State College and holds a Master's Degree from Michigan State College. Since 1934 he has been employed as assistant agronomist at the Colorado State Experiment Station, Fort Collins. Dr. H. K. Wilson, acting chief of the agronomy and plant genetics division, says Mr. Anderson will have charge of the division's corn breeding work in southern Minnesota.

Mr. Anderson succeeds C. W. Doxtator who, on August 1, will take up a position with the American Beet Sugar Company with headquarters at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Doxtator came to Minnesota in 1930 from the Manitoba Agricultural College where he was graduated in 1928. He has been granted a Masters Degree at the University of Minnesota and has the work for his Ph. D. practically completed.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 2, 1936

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Three biochemists who have recently been granted Doctor of Philosophy degrees by the University of Minnesota for study carried on in the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm headed by Dr. R. A. Gortner, have been appointed to staff positions in state experiment stations.

Dr. Robert N. Jeffrey, who received his degree in 1934, has been appointed as research biochemist in the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington where he will inaugurate a comprehensive study in the biochemistry of tobacco curing. Since 1934 Dr. Jeffrey has been in the research department of the General Foods Corporation, Battle Creek, Michigan. He came to Minnesota from California where he received his Masters Degree in 1931.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, has appointed Dr. Vernon L. Frampton as assistant professor to inaugurate biochemical work in the Cornell department of Plant Pathology. Dr. Frampton, who came to Minnesota from California two years ago and who has just received his doctorate, will direct his new work primarily at chemical problems involved in virus diseases of plants.

The University of Arkansas has appointed Dr. Alva R. Patton as assistant professor in its Department of Animal Industry in the Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Patton came to Minnesota from Montana State College in 1931, receiving his Masters Degree in 1933 and his Ph.D. in 1935. He specialized in animal nutrition under Dr. L. S. Palmer.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 2, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

By improving the quality of their potatoes and by more careful grading of the crop for market, Minnesota potato producers can materially increase their sales to Twin City consumers, obtain higher prices and compete more successfully in out-of-state markets, says Bulletin 324 just issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin is entitled "A Study of the Demand for Potatoes in the Twin Cities", and is written by L. F. Garey of the agricultural economics staff, University Farm.

Mr. Garey studied the demand for potatoes among 1,356 retail stores, 20 hotels, 128 restaurants and cafeterias, and 21 hospitals in the Twin Cities in 1935. The establishments surveyed used or sold approximately a million bushels of potatoes, or about 43 per cent of the total consumption of St. Paul and Minneapolis, which is estimated at 2,235,000 bushels annually.

The fact that about 50 per cent of the total potatoes consumed in the Twin Cities are shipped by rail from other states is of particular significance to Minnesota growers since this represents a potential market which it would be to their interest to acquire. Mr. Garey directed particular attention to the reasons why potatoes from other states were being used, or in other words, what were the objections to Minnesota tubers. About 50 per cent of the objections raised resulted from disease, poor quality and lack of uniformity or failure to grade. To a large extent, all these objections could be obviated through more careful cultural practices and more rigid grading.

Practices that would help include more careful selection of seed and soil, seed treatment, greater precaution against mechanical injury when harvesting and more careful storing and transportation of the crop. Attention to these same factors would increase yields, thus cutting down production costs and would also improve the sale of potatoes shipped out of Minnesota most of which go to about 20 cities largely toward the southeast. Copies of the bulletin are available free to anyone interested and may be obtained from county agents, high school agriculture instructors and the bulletin office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 7, 1936

The annual two-day tour of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association will begin Thursday morning at the southeast demonstration farm and experiment station of the University of Minnesota at Waseca where R. E. Hodgson, superintendent, will show experimental plots, according to George A. Pond, University Farm, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer of the farm managers organization.

In addition to showing variety trial plots, Hodgson will explain crop and livestock breeding work which is being conducted at the station.

Thursday afternoon the tour will go to Hollandale, traveling through the farming section of Steele county, where J. E. Crippen of Hollandale Farms, Inc., will explain the company's farming methods. H. W. Atkins of Maple Island, near Hollandale, will discuss the peat tracts. The P. D. McMillian company farm of 2,400 acres, on which a herd of 200 Holsteins and Angus are maintained, will also be visited Thursday afternoon.

The tour will leave the Hollandale area in mid-afternoon and go to Austin where the livestock demonstrations will be shown at the Hormel plant and the company will be host at a dinner in the evening.

Friday morning the group attending the tour will assemble at Crestwood farm two miles west of Austin where E. C. Banfield will explain his dairy operations. From the Banfield farm the tour will travel to the farms operated by the Reid-Murdock company. The company rents and operates approximately 8,000 acres.

From the Reid-Murdock farms the tour will continue to Spring Valley where methods of controlling soil erosion will be shown and explained by Howard C. Jackson, of the Soil Conservation Service.

Friday afternoon the tour will end at Rochester where C. F. Bull, state weed inspector, will conduct a weed control demonstration.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 7, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate

Minnesota veterinarians will open a two-day session at University Farm Thursday forenoon, combining the Fourteenth Annual Short Course for Veterinarians, sponsored by the University Department of Agriculture, and the Thirty-Seventh Semi-Annual Meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society.

The Society's annual banquet will be held Thursday evening with an address by Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of biochemistry, University Farm. Dr. R. A. Merrill, Clara City, president of the state veterinarians will preside. Following the dinner program, there will be a discussion on wound treatment by Dr. O. H. Wangensteen, chief surgeon at the University Medical School, and a general discussion of the proposed veterinary practice act, led by K. D. Stalland, legal counsel for the veterinary society.

Speakers for the daytime sessions announced by Dr. G. P. Fitch, veterinary chief at University Farm and secretary-treasurer of the veterinary society, include Dr. W. L. Boyd and C. F. Rogers, University Farm. Dr. R. M. Hofferd, Federal Veterinarian in Hog Cholera Control in Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Dr. H. E. Kingman, Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne Wyoming, Dr. J. R. Christian, Woodhull, Illinois, Dr. J. N. Frost, Professor of Surgery at the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York, and Dr. E. C. Khuen, Evanston, Illinois.

Most of Friday will be devoted to a veterinary clinic in which actual cases will be diagnosed and treatment demonstrated, including many types of practical surgery. This clinic has been an annual feature of the short course for a number of years and is increasing in popularity.

A special program for visiting ladies is being arranged under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. C. H. Kernkamp of St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 7, 1936

Immediate release

Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, has been selected by the United States Forest Service as official delegate from this country to the international union of forest research organizations to be held in Hungary next month. Budapest, the Hungarian capital, will be the center of the conference.

Most of the European countries will be represented at the union of forest research workers at which special studies of research methods and problems will be made. Zon will travel through Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the British Isles and possibly Finland and Denmark where he will study forest organization and the technique of forest research as it applies to reforestation and silvicultural practices. He and Mrs. Zon will depart from University Farm July 29.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 7, 1936

Immediate release

Daily papers

Average rates of Class I or soil-conserving payments for Minnesota counties under the 1936 agricultural conservation program were received today from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C., according to Frank J. Brown, in charge of information for the program in Minnesota. The rates range from \$7.80 to \$15.90, depending on the relative productivity of crop land in the counties.

Mr. Brown points out that the rates for the individual farms may vary considerably from the average rate for the county, because the rate for each farm will be determined by the productivity of the land on the individual farm. If the land on the farm is more productive than the average in the county, the rate of payment will be above the county average. If the productivity of the farm is below the average of the county, the rate for the farm will be below the county average rate.

The county average rates of payment apply only to the diversion of acreage to soil-conserving crops or uses from the general soil-depleting crops, such as corn, oats, wheat and barley. Special rates made for the shifting of tobacco acreages are not affected by this announcement. Different payment rates also apply in connection with the production of sugar beets and flax.

The county average per acre rates were determined from county productivity indexes. The county index was computed on the basis of the yields of 13 principal soil-depleting crops produced in the county during the 10-year period 1923-32, inclusive, as determined from available statistics in the United States Department of Agriculture and in the office of the States Statistician. The relative acreage of each crop grown in the county was taken into consideration. The necessary adjustments were made for crop failure during the period.

The maximum acreage upon which farmers can receive Class I payments is 15 per cent of the general soil-depleting base acreage for the farm. These payments are distinct from the Class II or soil building payments, which will be made at specified rates to farmers who adopt approved soil building practices on their farms. Producers may qualify for one or both of these payments. The soil building payment to each farmer is limited by his soil building allowance which is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on crop land on his farm in 1936.

The following are the average per-acre soil-conserving rates which have been established for the counties in _____ (State)

MINNESOTA

County	Rate of payment per acre	County	Rate of payment per acre
Becker	\$9.10	Aitkin	\$10.40
Clay	8.80	Anoka	9.80
Clearwater	10.10	Carlton	10.70
Kittson	7.80	Chisago	11.10
Mahnomen	8.80	Crow Wing	9.30
Marshall	8.00	Hennepin	12.10
Norman	9.00	Isanti	10.30
Pennington	8.50	Kanabec	10.40
Polk	9.30	Mille Lacs	11.20
Red Lake	8.40	Pine	10.50
Roseau	8.70	Ramsey	10.90
		Washington	10.90
Beltrami	9.70		
Cass	8.90	Cottonwood	11.90
Hubbard	8.00	Jackson	12.80
Itasca	10.30	Lincoln	10.60
Koochiching	10.70	Lyon	11.50
Lake of the Woods	10.00	Murray	11.40
		Nobles	12.30
Cook	9.10	Pipestone	10.50
Lake	9.30	Redwood	12.10
St. Louis	10.60	Rock	11.50
Bigstone	9.20	Blue Earth	13.80
Chippewa	11.00	Brown	12.90
Douglas	10.40	Faribault	13.50
Grant	9.80	Freeborn	13.60
Lac Qui Parle	10.20	Le Sueur	14.40
Otter Tail	9.70	Martin	13.30
Pope	9.70	Nicollet	13.80
Stevens	10.00	Rice	13.80
Swift	9.80	Steele	13.60
Traverse	9.10	Waseca	13.20
Wilkin	8.90	Watonwan	13.20
Yellow Medicine	11.50		
Benton	10.20	Dakota	11.30
Carver	15.90	Dodge	11.40
Kandiyohi	11.70	Fillmore	12.30
McLeod	14.10	Hoodhue	12.70
Meeker	11.90	Houston	13.30
Morrison	9.30	Olmsted	11.90
Renville	11.90	Mower	11.40
Scott	14.20	Wabasha	12.60
Sherburne	8.80	Winona	12.40
Sibley	14.00		
Stearns	10.70		
Todd	10.30		
Wadena	8.40		
Wright	12.10		

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 9, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farm prices, on the whole, showed some improvement for June as compared with May, according to the tabulation prepared by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the agricultural economics staff, at University Farm. The figures were from reports submitted by farmers to the crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture. These reports are collected the fifteenth of each month and represent prices current at that period.

Drouth and its anticipated effects were responsible for price increases in several commodities, say Waite and Garver, but whether that will benefit Minnesota producers depends largely on whether farmers will have products to sell at the advanced prices. If the drouth does relatively less damage on Minnesota farms than in other states, Minnesota producers stand to gain from higher prices. Assuming that all producers of a given commodity suffer equally from the drouth, there is the possibility that collectively they will receive a larger cash return than would have been received from a larger crop with no curtailment by drouth. High prices alone mean nothing to producers if crops are ruined by the weather leaving nothing to sell.

The statement by Waite and Garver relative to individual commodities is as follows:

"Among the grain crops wheat and rye led an advance in price from May 15 to June 15 which was followed by corn and flax. The increase in the price received for corn from 44 cents to 45 cents was the usual rise evident at this season of the year. The price received for wheat advanced from 83 cents in May to 86 cents June 15, rye rose 2 cents from 39 cents to 41 cents, while flax edged up a cent to \$1.51. The latter three advances were due almost entirely to anticipation of the effects of drouth on yields, which had assumed serious proportions by June 15.

"The price received for potatoes June 15 was 65 cents as compared with 55 cents for May 15. This improvement was brought about in part by exceptionally good demand by consumers and in part by continued lateness of arrival of early potatoes at markets. The potential threat of drouth to yields in some parts of the country seems also to have had some stimulating effect upon prices.

"Oats and barley were unchanged from the May 15 price, 19 cents and 38 cents, respectively.

"Hogs advanced 30 cents from \$8.80 to \$9.10 on June 15, due chiefly to somewhat reduced marketing's during the first part of June as compared with May. Top prices reached \$10.00 at South St. Paul.

several times during early June. In cattle the situation was reversed, a slightly larger supply coming to market than in early May, bringing the price off from \$6.10 to \$6.00.

Butterfat prices received by producers remained unchanged at 29 cents. While chickens declined slightly from 14.6 cents to 14.3 cents, eggs advanced from 17.6 cents to 17.9 cents. Both these changes apparently were due to somewhat increased or decreased receipts, respectively, in relation to demand.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 9, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate release

Farmers of southern Minnesota are invited to Waseca, Wednesday, July 15, to attend open house and Field Day at the Southeast Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota. R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the station, will conduct the visitors on a tour of the farm following a short speaking program which will begin at 1:30. Several staff members from University Farm will take part

Experimental livestock to be viewed will include one of the outstanding herds of milking shorthorn cattle, a flock of Shropshire sheep and some Poland-China hogs which have been inbred for eight generations in one of the most intensive/ investigations of this type ever attempted as a means of selecting superior strains for intensifying their good qualities.

Many field crop plots will be seen including new and standard varieties of wheat, oats and barley. There will be corn variety tests and the inbreeding plots and detasseling fields in which are being produced the hybrid corn varieties for which Minnesota is famous. Variety tests and production trials with soybeans will also be discussed

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

The program for the annual summer meeting for the Minnesota Academy of Science to be held in northern Minnesota Friday, Saturday, Sunday, July 24-26 was announced to-day by the Academy secretary, H. K. Wilson, University Farm.

The program will begin with a symposium of conservation education Friday at 7:30 P. M. at the State Teachers College, Bemidji. Speakers and their subjects will include R. T. King, Wild life specialist, "Evolution of Public Attitudes Toward Our Natural Resources"; Roy Schofield, State Teachers College, Bemidji, "Teaching of Conservation"; Parker O. Anderson, Extension Forester, University Farm, "Conservation Literature."

Saturday and Sunday will be spent in a series of tours at Cass Lake with headquarters at Chippewa National Forest Office. Among the points to be visited on the tour will be the Cass Lake forest nurseries, Pike Bay experimental forest, Star Island, the Jack Smith planting area in the Chippewa forest, Virgin pine stands in the Chippewa forest, Cutfoot experimental forest, Sunken Lake, and boating trips on Cass Lake. The Mud Lake duck breeding area, the Pine Point natural area, the Pike Bay CCC camps, and inspiration point on Lake Winnibigoshish will be visited.

Possible a comprehensive discussion of educational problems in connection with conservation will afford visitors a representative view of Minnesota's forest resources, forestry research, and forest management under both governmental and private control.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

Sixteen outstanding 4-H club girls who will comprise the worlds Girls' camp at the 1936 Minnesota State Fair have been selected by 4-H Club officials at University Farm, St. Paul. These girls who have been chosen for their achievements in 4-H club projects and leadership are as follows: Maydesta Cerney, Kettle River, Carlton; Irene Luebke, St. Bonifacius, Carver; Mildred Greene, Shafer, Chisago; Neva Staples, Grand Marais, Cook; Marilyn Haselrud, Peterson, Fillmore; Gertrude Schmidt, Benedict, Hubbard; Edna Johnson, Litchfield, Meeker; Irene Larson, Avoca, Murray, Hazel Ryder, Richville, East Ottertail; Lantha Ballard, Delhi, Redwood; Marie Hedlund, Roseau, Roseau; Dorothy Stemmer, Shakopee, Scott; Blanche Fearing, Long Prairie, Todd; Nora Mattie, Sebeka, Wadena; Dorothea Scholjegerdes, Waseca, Waseca; Florence Perkins, Monticello, Wright.

Although the farm boys' camp has been a prominent feature at the State Fair for many years the World Girls' camp was initiated only last year. Not more than one girl may be selected from each county and no county may be represented two years in succession. Directing the girls' camp will be Mrs. E. M. Hatch of Huntley, the choice of director being made from a county with the highest rank in the contests and typical 4-H clubs. The girls chosen will assist with meal preparation and serving at the State Fair farm boys' camp which will include representatives from every county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate release

Representatives from eight midwest states will take part in the second annual Interstate 4-H Club Conference which will open at Lake Eshquagama in St. Louis County Wednesday evening and run through Saturday. A. J. Kittleson state club agent, University Farm, is chairman of arrangements. The conference will be held in the \$10,000 4-H building won in 1934 by the St. Louis county club members in a national contest.

State club leaders who will be present include T. A. Erickson, Minnesota; P. C. Taff, Iowa; T. L. Bewick, Wisconsin; A. G. Rilling, North Dakota; H. M. Jones, South Dakota; T. D. Martin, Missouri; L. I. Frisbie, Nebraska; and M. H. Coe, Kansas.

R. K. Bliss, Agricultural Extension Director at Iowa State College, will officially represent the State Agricultural Directors. Minnesota's director, F. W. Peck is also planning to be present.

Representing the United States Department of Agriculture will be Misses Ella and Beulah Rogers and R. A. Turner and E. H. Shinn, from the United States Department of Agriculture. G. L. Noble, managing director of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' club work will also be in attendance.

Dean W. C. Coffey, dean of the University of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture, will address an assembly of the extension workers Wednesday night, July 22, on "A Philosophy of Farm Life." Other University Farm people to participate in program events include Misses Amy Wessel and Mildred Schenk, state 4-H club agents, and T. A. Erickson, one of the three persons who will report on a study of "Occupations of Former 4-H club Members," Thursday, July 23. Miss Wessel will represent Minnesota Friday July 24, when reports are made concerning conservation camps maintained in 1935. Mr. Erickson will preside over the final luncheon session Saturday previous to the adjournment of the conference.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 29 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 26, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Pig Pastures

Two prime pigs met at the stockyards. They lay in the shade and rested after their journey by truck, and after proper introductions had been made, they began to visit. Miss Ethelene Duroc from Steele county was just a bit inclined to yawn as she grunted out the story of her life. "I was raised in the most sanitary surroundings," she said a trifle arrogantly. "Our family was farrowed on the most approved and disinfected of cement floors. All of our feed was brought to us, and all we had to do was eat and sleep. You can readily see how I achieved my present form, which is commonly considered to approach perfection."

Mr. Polan D. China from Freeborn county seemed to approve of Miss Duroc's form, but he was less certain that her home environment was all that it might have been. "No wonder you are snooty if you have had a bunch of men as servants all your life," he said. "You have never had to struggle in this world, and wouldn't know what to do if you found a hole under the fence. There were 11 of us, born together in a winter wheat pasture. We had great games in the tall grass, and learned to root for choice grubs at an early age."

"Imagine rooting on a cement floor," said Ethelene, wistfully.

"We were kept on the wheat pasture until it began to get tough and woody, and were then turned into a new field of rape," continued Polan. "By this time we had been weaned and were big enough to get a considerable part of our living by grazing on the rape, mornings and evenings. The man who worked for me was lazy. He didn't like to carry water so he put a pipe from the tank to the pasture, which suited us all right because we always had a fresh drink when we wanted it."

"Didn't your man give you any slop?" inquired Miss Duroc.

"He did for a little while before and after Mother left us, but when we learned to lift the covers on the self feeder and find the corn and tankage, he seemed to think the slop was too much trouble."

"Your man must have been lazy. Didn't he even come and clean out your pen and look after you every day?" Miss Ethelene was almost shocked at such negligence.

"Oh he came and looked at us once in a while, and when the feeders were empty, he brought more corn with a team of horses. I know he worked sometimes, because he was seeding another patch of winter wheat or rye just when we were taken to market. Miss Duroc, do you suppose he was getting ready for pigs next spring? I never thought of that. Perhaps he wasn't just lazy. Perhaps he was making us do as much of the work as possible. That was rather clever of him, wasn't it, Ethelene?"

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 29 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 19, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Large Scale Farming

It takes 175 mules and 22 tractors to operate the 42 farms rented by one canning company in Minnesota. Necessarily, these farms must be close enough together to permit moving equipment as it is needed in emergencies, so that the operations are large enough to have a considerable effect on the community in which they operate.

If this were an isolated case, it would not arouse much comment, but a little investigation shows that there are a large number of outfits in the state operating from 1000 to 40,000 acres of land. Some of these large holdings are operated by landlords and a few, particularly those owned by the canning companies, are run largely by tenants. It brings up the question whether the farming of the future is to be done by huge outfits who employ all their help, or by owner-operators who depend mostly on their own labor and that of the family, to produce an income from land and equipment which they own.

It is a big question, and books might be written on the subject--probably without affecting the situation much. The big outfits usually have plenty of capital, and the most modern machinery and can afford to hire experts to direct their various operations. The small operators have to meet all problems themselves, often without adequate training, and have to get along as best they can with such power and tools as they are able to provide. The big advantage of the small farmer, operating on his own, is a personal interest in every phase of the work and the absence of any strikes or labor troubles.

It all simmers down to a question of men and their inherent ability. Some accomplish much more if they are under good direction and supervision. A visit to any community will disclose farmers who are not getting the best results by their own efforts. On the other hand, able men are making more income and attaining much greater personal satisfaction, by owning and operating their own farms. They put in personal study, continuous drive, and in some cases business ability which it is hard to secure from men working on a salary. Farms will be operated as long as food is needed. The method of operation will depend on whether we can raise enough men who have the ability and initiative to run their own business. We need to breed more efficient men as well as more efficient crops and livestock,

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 29. 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 12, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Strip Farming

Some of us who were raised on the prairie sections of Minnesota were rather amused at our first view of "strip" farming. It looked as though the man on the corn planter might have been "out" the evening before and let his team wander all over the landscape. In and out, twisting and turning, the corn rows seemed to start wherever it was convenient and end up where the team got tired.

More careful examination showed that the driver had simply kept to the same level on a side hill, turning wherever necessary to keep on the same level of the slope. On the next level, below the corn, grain was seeded, with a good stand of sweet clover promising to stay over winter and make hay next spring. Below the grain was another strip of corn, and alfalfa filled all the odd corners.

On some of the steeper slopes, the strips were terraced, some ground being shoved over to make the strips more level, leaving ridges or dykes on the lower side to hold the water and make it soak in, rather than to chase merrily down the hill taking the best of the top soil with it. Where nature had folded the land, leaving draws between the humps, the "gutters" were sodded down with grass, or stone spillways were built to slow up the water and make it stop cutting gullies too deep to drive across.

The United States Department of Agriculture is demonstrating how crops may be grown on side hills and still keep the fertile top soil in place. The CCC boys are doing the work and learning various trades while doing it. Progressive farmers are adopting the ideas so as to save their farms and raise profitable crops, in spite of the extra labor.

It looks like good business all around, since it is based on common sense which seems to be one essential for the successful operation of most productive enterprises. At the same time, it made the level fields and thrifty crops on the prairie farms look pretty good, in spite of the drouth. Most of us could remember back to the days when it used to rain regularly and we decided that if the men on the hills north of Spring Valley could make a living by strip farming, there was still a chance for us here on the prairie land to earn at least bread, butter and blackstrap molasses where we grow crops "on the North 40" instead of on the "third terrace of the west slope".

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 29 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 5, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Curiosity Killed A Cat

Without informing anyone of her enterprise, Shorty went into the poultry business. She found some obliging clucks in the hen house and transferred them to an unused A-shaped cot, where they settled down on elaborate "nests" constructed after an entirely new pattern. Next the hunt began for "something to set" and eggs were collected as opportunity offered.

The wild mallards contributed a few specimens they left lying around the yard. The tame ducks left a few more within reach. Out by the garden fence, a guinea was surprised when 20 speckled beauties disappeared from her carefully concealed cache. Hen eggs were used to complete the three clutches, some being found here and there about the barn, in various stages of antiquity, and others being "lifted" from the hen house at the rate of two or three a day as occasion offered.

The hens were set and the eggs accumulated, but nothing happened. Then began a cautious quest for information. "Daddy, how long does it take eggs to hatch? Is it the beginning or the end of the week when they hatch? Are the chickens alive inside the eggs?" This sudden and continued inquiry into hen habits aroused suspicion and finally led to the baring of the whole dark secret, followed by a visit to the seat of operations.

Three weeks is a long time for a little girl to wait, and so we were amused but not greatly surprised when Shorty announced, "There are chickens in my eggs, because I peeled some of the shell off of one and it kicked." She didn't see why the chicken died, because she patched the shell with adhesive tape. She took the loss philosophically however and next day was heard to remark, "Well, curiosity killed a cat and this time it killed a chicken."

Some of the eggs hatched. Others might have been productive if Shorty hadn't shaken them so hard to see if they said "plunk, plunk" like some George had. Four biddies arrived first and were named Sunshine, Moonlight, Midnight and Four Spot. Midnight caught cold or something, and passed away, thereby causing some sorrow and a gorgeous funeral. Later three ducks and 16 guineas came to pick the fingers of their little mistress and cause her endless worry over pens, feed and water. "Chores are so inconvenient, sometimes." Labor requirements were reduced somewhat by leaving the door of the rabbit hutch open so the young jacks could "Escape back to their mothers."

Shorty's attempts at "poultry management" seem rather crude. She made so many mistakes that could have been prevented if she had only asked those of more experience, or even followed all of the good advice she received gratis. Several times I have been on the point of "telling her a few things," and then didn't, because after all, perhaps she runs her business better than I do mine,

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 5, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate release

In order to curb movements of hay and other roughage produced in Minnesota towards other states, Minnesota dairy and livestock farmers are being urged by E. A. Hanson, extension dairyman, University Farm, St. Paul, to sell surplus roughage supplies to other Minnesota farmers in need of such supplies.

In Minnesota's nearly 30 counties now on the emergency drouth list are many dairymen and other livestock producers who do not have sufficient hay to carry feeding operations through the coming winter. Also, in many counties activity has been noted in which native supplies of hay are already being purchased by out of state buyers.

During the drouth of 1934, many areas of Minnesota were sold short of hay and other roughage. In order to prevent a reoccurrence of such a condition, farmers who need hay are being urged to lay in supplies to last them through the season, and those who have surplus hay are urged to sell it locally. In addition, indications are that hay prices will be high, and before many farmers do sell surplus supplies and prices rise sharply, it is advisable that farmers who need roughage take careful inventory of present supplies on hand, estimate requirements of needed supplies and purchase such supplies as soon as possible.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 5, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

Producers of surplus hay and other roughage in Minnesota are advised to list such supplies with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, maintained at 755 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo., under the direction of E. O. Pollock. Here surplus supplies of feed are listed, and livestock producers can learn where hay and roughage supplies may be purchased at lowest cost. Both the Minnesota buyer and seller may be able to use the facilities of the Kansas City agency to mutual advantage. Above all, it is urged that Minnesota farmers should retain domestic supplies of hay on their farms so that it can be purchased and fed locally. By doing so, costs of transportation can be largely done away with, thereby cutting the cost of feed materially and preventing the later necessity of buying hay produced out of the state.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 7, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota dairymen and livestock producers who will be short of feed may utilize drouth-stricken corn to its fullest value by making it into silage, according to E. A. Hanson, extension dairyman, University Farm, St. Paul.

Because there are areas where the permanent silo is not generally owned and used, Mr. Hanson is advocating the use of the trench, and the corn crib slat-fence silo for ensiling the corn. Easy and quick to construct, both kinds of silos will save many a dairyman and livestock producer dollars by providing an economical feed. If conserved as silage, drouth affected corn will make a palatable and satisfactory winter feed, states Mr. Hanson. Even immature corn, not over 18 inches tall, will keep well if handled properly and will make a fair grade of silage. Silage from drouth corn is worth about 75 percent as much as silage from normal corn which would yield about 30 bushels per acre.

Farmers in sections of the state where the corn is still green, and not burned seriously, should wait until they are certain that no more green feed will develop in order to obtain maximum plant food, advises Mr. Hanson. Corn planted for seed purposes should not be cut for silage unless there is no further possibility for seed development. The farmer will be able to determine the present condition of his seed crop by pulling back the husks on a number of ears in the field and examining them for possible seed production. If they are sure, however, that the corn will be further damaged if left standing, it should be ensiled at once. Corn that averages 4 feet in height and reasonably

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thick in the field should make about 3 tons of silage per acre.

In order to obtain the least percentage of spoilage which results when silos are filled gradually, farmers should stay at the silo filling job until the entire silo, or a section of it, is filled. Water should be added to drouth silage if the man who packs it does not get his shoes thoroughly wet. A garden hose run into the blower will supply sufficient moisture. The silo should also be covered as soon as possible after it has been filled. A covering of well packed dirt, 7 to 9 inches deep, will be efficient in preventing spoilage. The silage can be fed immediately, but is better if left stand two weeks.

Farmers are urged to obtain two folders, Folder 49, "The Corn-Crib or Slat Fence Silo," and Folder 47, "The Trench Silo," through high school agriculture teachers, county agricultural agents and by writing to Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul. The folders tell in detail how both kinds of silos can be constructed at very little cost.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 7, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

Led by a 34 per cent increase in crop prices, the general index of agricultural commodity prices received by Minnesota producers rose more than 10 per cent from June 15 to July 15. Drouth conditions were mainly responsible for price increases, according to W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the division of agricultural economics, University Farm, whose July farm price index for the state was announced today. Figures submitted by farmers to the U. S. Crop Reporting Service on the fifteenth of each month provide the basis for these indexes.

Wheat advanced from 88 cents on June 15 to \$1.11 July 15; corn from 45 cents to 69 cents; oats from 19 cents to 32 cents; barley 38 cents to 58 cents; rye from 41 cents to 60 cents; flax from \$1.51 to \$1.87; potatoes from 65 cents to 95 cents; and hay from \$4.48 to \$7.02. Some rise from June to July 15 is usual in some of these items, especially potatoes, corn and oats, but the prices reported for these items July 15 this year shows much greater than the usual seasonal rise for them.

Because of the pressure of feed shortage, the marketings of live-stock items were large enough to prevent the usual slight seasonal rise and resulted in a small decline for this group. Cattle prices dropped to \$5.00 from \$6.00, calves to \$7.30 from \$7.80, and the lamb-sheep price from \$8.47 to \$8.42. Hogs, however, went up from \$9.10 to \$9.30.

The effect of feed shortage in curtailing marketings is also evidenced in the price level of the dairy-poultry group, which shows a rise of 24

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per cent. Butterfat and milk account for most of this advance, with butterfat rising from 29 cents June 15 to 34 cents for July. Egg prices also advanced slightly. Chicken prices, like those of the livestock group, declined under the pressure of feed shortage, moving off from 14.3 cents to 14 cents.

Some advance may be shown in livestock prices after emergency marketings have stopped, say Waite and Garver.

The ratio of prices received by Minnesota farmers to prices paid also advanced 10 per cent from June 15 to July 15.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 7, 1936

Daily papers

Release Monday, August 10, 1936

Eighty seven girls who have been chosen as district winners in 4-H home economic projects for southern and central Minnesota and whose demonstrations and exhibits will be eligible to compete for state honors at the Minnesota State Fair were announced today by the Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

Champions from every county in central and southern Minnesota have been scored in a series of sub-district contests, judged by Miss Amy Wessel and Miss Mildred Schenck, state 4-H age scoring girls are the district winners. Sub-district judging in northern Minnesota will be completed within the next two weeks. Following are the central and southern district champions.

(see attached mimeographed lists)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate release

Four members of the veterinary staff at University Farm are attending the annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Columbus, Ohio this week. They are C. P. Fitch, chief, W. L. Boyd, H. C. H. Kernkamp, and R. Fenstermacher. Dr. Fitch presents a paper on the Bang's disease test for cattle, and Dr. Boyd will speak on pyelonephritis in cattle and sheep. Dr. Kernkamp is secretary of the section on research.

Dr. Fitch's statement to the veterinarians is also of great importance to farmers inasmuch as he pointed out that cattle which give a "suspicious" reaction to Bang's disease tests are not usually likely to be spreaders of the disease or to develop positive symptoms later. Thousands of these suspicious reactors have appeared during the extensive Bang's disease testing work carried on in Minnesota and other states the last 2 years in cooperation with the Federal Bang's eradication program.

There is now very good evidence, Dr. Fitch said, that it is not necessary to get rid of all suspicious reactors. Rather, he advised isolating such animals until further tests could establish their actual status relative to Bang's disease. During the Federal-State-Bang's test work in Minnesota, University veterinarians kept statistics on 1,074 suspicious reactors and it was found that about 19 per cent showed positive in later tests, 75 per cent became negative, and 6 per cent remained suspicious.

Still more reassuring results have been obtained in experimental studies which the University of Minnesota veterinarians have conducted since 1929. Results so far, Dr. Fitch stated, show conclusively that most animals giving suspicious reactions on repeated tests are not dangerous spreaders of Bang's infection. The studies also show that a reasonably accurate diagnosis and disposition of suspicious reactors can be made, not by any definite rule based on a single test, but by having a series of tests over a considerable period of time, together with information on the duration of pregnancy and an adequate herd history.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

Dr. Henry B. Bull, assistant professor of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm, has resigned effective August 1, to join the staff of the medical school at Northwestern University, Chicago in the capacity of assistant professor of physiological chemistry. On the University Farm staff, Dr. Bull will be succeeded by Dr. David R. Briggs of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Briggs, who received his Ph.D degree at the University of Minnesota in 1927, will have the rank of associate professor of agricultural biochemistry. He has been at the University of Chicago for the past seven years assigned to the Otho Sprague Memorial Research Institute making a physical chemical study of brain and nerve tissues. In 1927-28 he carried on research at the University of Minnesota under the National Research Council Fellowship. The following year he was awarded an International Education Board Fellowship for special work at the University of Utrecht, Holland, and the University of Berlin.

Dr. Bull obtained his Master's degree at Minnesota in 1928 and his Ph.D degree at the University of Rochester in 1930. He was made an assistant in chemistry at the University of Minnesota in 1927 and was promoted to instructor in 1929, and to assistant professor in 1932.

Another change in the biochemistry department announced by R. A. Gortner, chief of the division, is the resignation of Eldor Rupp as assistant in biochemistry to join the research laboratories of the Quaker Oats Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Professor R. B. Harvey, plant physiologist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, has been granted a one year leave, dating from July 1, 1936, to take charge of the Florida Citrus Research Laboratory at Dunedin, Florida. During his absence, R. H. Landon will be acting in charge of the section of plant physiology at Minnesota. Widely known as the inventor of important processes for the artificial ripening and coloring of fruits, Dr. Harvey will guide the Citrus laboratory in the search for methods of processing citrus fruits, utilization of cull citrus, and other phases of better citrus production and marketing. At present, he has a staff of four co-workers.

The University Farm poultry staff, of which Professor H. J. Sloan is the new head, has added Thomas H. Canfield as instructor to do teaching and research. A graduate of the University in 1924, Canfield was instructor on the poultry staff for 3 years and then joined the St. Paul Hatcheries company as production specialist. After 8 years in that capacity he returns to the Agricultural College.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1938

Daily papers
Immediate release

Two important educational events for northern Minnesota farmers are scheduled for Saturday, August 15, when the Northeast Experiment Station at Duluth will hold its annual crops day and the North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids will sponsor a potato day. Both programs will be free and open to anyone interested.

A wide variety of demonstrations have been arranged for the crops day at Duluth by Mark J. Thompson, station superintendent. F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension and vice-director of the agricultural experiment station, University Farm, will be the principal speaker. Questions on insect control will be answered by H. L. Parten entomologist; while fruit discussions will be headed by J. D. Winters, horticulturist, and T. L. Aamodt, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. All three of these men are from University Farm.

F. A. Krantz widely known potato breeder of the University Farm, staff in horticulture, will be a speaker at the Grand Rapids potato day. Dr. Krantz is supervising tests at the station in which hundreds of new seedlings are being grown and he will explain the progress being made. Three other potato authorities from University Farm will also be on the program, including R. C. Rose and J. G. Leach, plant pathologists, and A. G. Tolaas in charge of seed potato certification for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture. R. L. Donovan station superintendent, has arranged a tour of the experimental grounds. Potato seed and breeding plots will be inspected and demonstrations conducted on spraying, digging and grading of potatoes.

A meeting of the Arrowhead Potato Growers Association is also being considered with D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist, of University Farm, as a speaker. A. H. Frick, Itasca County Agent, will be in charge.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Dumping unfinished spring pigs on the market is probably the worst way out for drouth stricken Minnesota farmers faced with a feed shortage, declared W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry at University Farm, in a statement prepared for the State Agricultural Extension Service. Director F. W. Peck of the extension division asked Professor Peters for his opinion as a guide to county agents and other extension workers attempting to help farmers solve emergency problems.

"Even though feeds commonly used for pigs will be scarce and high-priced, said Professor Peters, it is my judgment that it will pay better to finish the pigs on the farms where they are now rather than to market them as feeders. Rushing these pigs to market would inevitably break prices not only for feeder pigs, but in all probability for killing grades also. Wherever possible, the better way will be to secure feed and continue feeding the pigs until they reach the market topping weight of 190 to 225 pounds. As soon as pigs reach this weight they should be marketed even if this means sorting out the heavier ones from time to time and marketing them a few at a time.

"Notwithstanding that corn is the standard hog feed, there is a long list of feeds from which the farmer may make a successful growing or fattening ration. In this list are barley, wheat, oats, rye, and middlings and molasses for base feeds, with tankage, buttermilk, skimmilk and all the vegetable high protein feeds as suitable protein supplements

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Farmers interested in estimating feed needs for all livestock during the winter should obtain from their county agents a pamphlet which the State Agricultural Extension Service has prepared, giving kinds and amounts of various feeds needed for each kind of livestock. This leaflet is entitled, "Balance the Livestock and the Feed", and will be supplied free on request.

"So long as corn of good quality is available, it will probably be the cheapest feed to form at least about one-half of the ration. The remainder then may be made up of most any other grain or middlings, plus a suitable protein supplement.

"In feeding high-priced grain to pigs it is always profitable to feed the necessary protein supplement. This is advisable this year because of the absence of pasture on many farms to feed a mineral supplement. Tankage or some milk product should be the principal protein supplemental feed and any simple mineral mixture containing calcium and phosphorus plus common salt makes a suitable mineral supplement.

"It will be important to look to the health of the pigs. If they show symptoms of internal parasites, treat each pig with a dose of 2 cubic centimeters of wormseed oil mixed with 8 cubic centimeters of mineral oil. Keep feed away from pigs that are to be dosed for worms at least 15 hours before dosing. If the skins are in bad shape from sunscald, mange, or lice, dip or wash the pigs every two or three days with a good disinfectant solution until the skins are healed and healthy. It may be necessary to treat ~~the~~ with hog oil in addition to the disinfectant in order to clear up the skins satisfactorily.

"A ration of 50 percent corn, 40 per cent of some other grain or middlings, and 10 per cent tankage, plus what the pigs care to eat of a simple mineral mixture should produce gains at the rate of 100 pounds gain to each 350 to 400 pounds of the grain and tankage mixture fed," said Mr. Peters. "Even at present prices of feeds, so long as hog prices remain close up to present values, it should prove more profitable to finish out and fatten the spring pigs rather than to sell now at present feeder pig prices."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 13, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

Spurred on by an attractive array of prizes, Minnesota farmers are spending a lot of evenings and spare time in preparation for livestock judging contests to be held at the Minnesota State Fair, Thursday, September 10. Extension livestock specialists from University Farm are conducting the contests for farmers, cow testers and 4-H club members.

In charge of dairy cattle judging for farmers will be H. R. Searles, extension dairyman. Farmer judging teams must be selected and entered by county agents from winners in county contests. Awards include gold, silver, and bronze medals donated by The Farmer, published by the Webb Publishing Company, St. Paul, and \$50 cash prize from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association. The cash prize will be applied on the expenses of the winning team and its county agent to the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa next fall.

In the general livestock judging contests, which William E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, will supervise, beef cattle, horses, sheep and hogs will be judged. Regulations are the same as for the dairy cattle judging. Prizes will include the \$50 award for the winning team and coach from the Livestock Breeders association which will be used for a trip to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The Central Co-Operative Association of South St. Paul will award three medals, gold, silver and bronze, to the three high men in the contest and also a medal to the men who make the best records in judging each kind of livestock.

Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman, is in charge of contests for cow testers. Prizes will include the L. V. Wilson trophy for the high scoring judge and three medals for first, second and third place winners to be awarded by The Farmer.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1936

Daily papers

Immediate release

Regulations governing the ninth annual selection of Minnesota Premier Seed Growers are being distributed to county agents, high school agriculture teachers, and elevators throughout the state by R. F. Grim, extension agronomist, University Farm, St. Paul. From nominations submitted, several outstanding pure seed growers will be chosen for public recognition and bestowal of the honorary title, Minnesota Premier Seed Grower. This movement, which originated in Minnesota, is sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association and supervised by the University Department of Agriculture.

Successful candidates will be awarded a trip to the 1937 Farm and Home week at University Farm. While there they will be honor guests at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and awarded the Premier Seed Grower Medals presented by the Northwest Crop Improvement Association. Fifty-four Minnesota men have received this recognition since 1928. The purpose of the selection is to stimulate public interest in good seed and to recognize individual men who have striven to improve Minnesota's field crops. Any farmer in the state is eligible to become a candidate for this selection.

Judges of the contest will be Andrew Boss, former vice-director of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station; H. K. Wilson, division of agronomy and plant genetics, University Farm; C. P. Bull, State Department of Agriculture; Stanley Partridge, Pillsbury Flour Mills company, Minneapolis; and Ralph F. Grim, extension agronomist, University Farm.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate release

That Minnesota is outranked by other states in the percent of farms having electricity is shown in figures supplied to the State Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm, by Morris L. Cooke, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.

Minnesota ranks thirtieth among the states in the percent of farms served by central station electricity, Mr. Cooke pointed out. Up to January 1, this year, only 14,190 of the state's 203,302 farms or 7 percent had the advantages of central station electricity. Thus while Minnesota is fourteenth among the states in number of farms it ranks nineteenth in the total number served by central station electricity.

Mr. Cooke added that the low percentage of electrified farms means fewer radio sets and fewer water systems and less electrical equipment of all kinds which could lighten the drudgery of farm work. Quoting 1930 figures, he pointed out that while 86.0 percent of the farmers in the state owned automobiles, only 38.9 percent had radio sets, 12.5 percent had running water, and only 61.9 percent had telephone service.

The Rural Electrification Act provides that \$50,000,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year as loans for the construction of rural lines and house wiring. One half of this amount must be allotted to the various states in proportion to the percentage of unelectrified farms, while the remaining \$25,000,000 may be allotted at the discretion

(more)

of the Administration in the states where it will prove the most effective, provided that not more than 10 percent, or \$2,500,000 may go to any one state. This means that between \$700,000 and \$3,200,000 will be available to Minnesota farmers, depending on the initiative they show in the electrification program.

Interested farmers are urged to see their county agent or write to the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington for information on how to go about securing electric service.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 13, 1936

Immediate Release

Three things important for dairy farmers in drouth areas to do in view of acute feed shortage were outlined today by E. A. Hanson, extension dairyman, University Farm. These are: First, conserve all available roughage, particularly by cutting corn for silage and fodder; second, arrange now for necessary purchases of feed for winter; and third, plan carefully to utilize the feed supply to the best advantage.

Corn that has been severely damaged by drouth will provide much more feed per acre if harvested as silage or fodder, said Hanson. Farmers without permanent silos may resort to temporary silos of the trench or slat types. Directions for making and using these types are given in agricultural extension circulars available from county agents.

Where there is not enough corn for silage, other green crops such as grass, sweet clover, alfalfa, or even such mild weeds as Russian thistle may be mixed with the corn at the cutter. Not over half of these other green crops should be used in the mixture.

When silos cannot be provided, drouth-damaged corn should be cut and shocked before severe drying takes place. The greatest feeding value can be obtained if fodder is hauled from the fields and stacked when the bundles have dried in the shock.

Hanson emphasized that any corn still green should be left standing as long as there is prospect that it may be benefited by rains. Delaying the harvest may greatly increase the amount of forage if rains come in time to promote growth. Corn that is completely "burned out", however, should be harvested at once.

In planning the feeding program, farmers should allow cows freshening this fall and winter to have the best quality of feed available, as butterfat prices promise to be favorable. Cows being milked should receive an abundance of the best quality roughage available, but, if necessary, may be fed less than the normal amount of grain even down to one-half the normal amount. Better returns will be had from a limited quantity of a well balanced grain ration than from more liberal feeding lacking the proper balance of food materials.

Dry cows and young stock may be wintered on straw or corn stover using about 25 pounds of such roughage daily plus from one-half to one and one-half pounds of linseed or cottonseed meal. Animals receiving such low grade feeds should have a constant supply of bonemeal, especially in districts where the soil is low in phosphorus.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 14, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

By the use of various acids, forage crops damaged by drouth can be saved for winter use in the form of silage, Minnesota farmers were informed today by Charles F. Rogers of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University Farm. Adding the correct amounts of acid to the green feeds will immediately produce a degree of sourness comparable to that of finished good silage. Almost any kind of green crop can be preserved in this way. According to Rogers, several acids of suitable strength are available at prices within range.

"Hydrochloric (muriatic), sulfuric, and phosphoric acids or mixtures of them have been used successfully in many countries of Europe, and privately in many parts of the United States. Phosphoric acid has been tried for three seasons at University Farm and found to be effective in the preservation of young corn, grasses and legumes such as alfalfa and sweet clover. One value of phosphoric acid to Minnesota is the increase of phosphate in the manure of cows that eat feeds treated with phosphoric acid, thus increasing the value of the manure when used as fertilizer.

"There is no evidence that acid treatment improves the quality of the feed treated over that possessed by the feed as it goes to the silage cutter. It makes possible the preservation, in a fresh condition, of plants such as alfalfa, pea vines, etc., that do not make good ensilage when ensiled alone. Young corn, sorghum or grasses that would make too sour a silage can be acid treated with good results. Alfalfa and other legumes mixed with proper amounts of acid can make a feed only slightly inferior to these same plants as pasture.

"Concentrated phosphoric acid is safe to store on a farm. When properly diluted it can be applied to feed in the blower as cut without appreciable harm to the machinery if the acid is swept out of the cutter by feed at the end of each day."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 14, 1936

To the Editor:

The first definite information about the situation farmers in drouth areas face relative to seed for 1937 planting is contained in the following article. This is for immediate release, and you may use it either as a signed article by Mr. Brookins, or may make extracts from it as you see fit. We shall appreciate your publishing the material not only because of its news interest, but because it will aid in getting farmers to list seed supplies or seed needs with the county agents so that an organized campaign to meet the situation can be effectively carried on.

**WANTED! A MILLION BUSHELS OF OATS
FOR MINNESOTA DROUTH COUNTIES**

By W. W. Brookins
Agricultural Extension Agronomist
University Farm, St. Paul

A preliminary survey of 38 Minnesota counties through the cooperation of county agents, conservation committees, and the experiment station at University Farm, shows that it will be necessary to ship oats and barley into at least 27 counties to supply seed for the 1937 crop. Corn and potatoes are next in demand, with wheat, flax, rye and buckwheat showing smaller quantities required.

Seven of the counties investigated reported sufficient seed to supply their own needs but many farmers within the drouth counties were reported with limited credit. The general opinion was expressed that even in those counties where only small additional seed supplies
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Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30 1914. F. W. Peck, Director Agricultural Extension Division, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture

will be needed, farmers would require some sort of financial assistance to enable them to purchase their seed for the 1937 crop

Twenty-seven counties have estimated that they will require an additional million bushels of oats and half a million of barley to seed a normal acreage in 1937. The following is a summary of the total seed requirements as determined to the present:

Wheat	69,650 bushels	12 counties
Oats	1,137,706 "	26 "
Barley	467,936 "	27 "
Flax	49,730 "	11 "
Corn	117,095 "	22 "
Rye	21,359 "	3 "
Potatoes	120,128 "	4 "
Buckwheat	800 "	1 "

Varieties Recommended

Wheat:	Thatcher	30,000 bushels	"
	Ceres	39,650	"
Oats:	Anthony	568,853	"
	Gopher	568,853	"
Barley:	Wisconsin #38	233,968	"
	Velvet	233,968	"
Flax:	Red Wing	25,500	"
	Bison	24,170	"
Corn:	Northwestern Dent	50,000	"
	Minn. #13 Early Strain	67,095	"
Rye:	Dakold	21,359	"

Thatcher wheat has been popular this season although Ceres is still one of the wheats widely grown by northwest farmers. Anthony oats are better suited in the more extreme northwest counties, with Gopher a little farther south. Wisconsin #38 and Velvet barleys are smooth awned, good yielders throughout the area and good malting and feed barleys. The most serious problem will be finding corn adapted to northern counties. Farmers in southern counties should watch their Minnesota #13 for early maturing strains to be used farther north.

Farmers Urged to Secure Seed Early

Large quantities of the best seed will reach the open market at an early date. Present grain prices and the need for cash for operating expenses are factors which will produce a steady flow of the best grain to markets. Seed buyers from adjoining drought-ridden states are seeking Minnesota grains, for which we have a limited supply. Unless farmers in the state requiring additional seed secure their grain very soon they may be faced with a critical seed problem.

The southern third and scattered areas in the north of the state have surpluses of the grains, which are of good quality. Oat yields of 69 bushels in Hennepin, 40 bushels in Renville, and 50 bushels in Rock and Martin counties have been reported. The grain is of good color and high quality. Other sections of the state have surpluses of oats and other grains.

University Farm Will Assist in

Locating Seed Supplies and Markets Within the State

As an emergency measure, the Agricultural Extension division will assist farmers in locating seed, and finding a market for surpluses. Farmers who have seed for sale should list the kind of grain, variety, and number of bushels available with their county agent. County agents will in turn send this information to University Farm where it will be compiled and distributed to counties requiring seed. A farmer-to-farmer contact is aimed at for those desiring to avail themselves of this service. The information will be available to every farmer who wishes to buy seed so that it will be possible for him to write directly to the man from whom he wishes to purchase his seed.

Farmers intending to sell grain should pay particular attention to thorough cleaning and fanning of grain to avoid distribution of weed seeds. Mixed grains are not recommended for sale, and purity of variety where ever possible should be demanded on the part of buyers. Mr. Carl Borgeson, seed certification officer for the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, states that it is very difficult to buy pure varieties unless certified seed is obtained.

Information of quantities of grain for sale should be in the hands of county agents not later than August 25. Farmers are urged to cooperate with their county agents by sending them at once a record of their available seed.

REPORT BY COUNTIES OF ESTIMATED SEED NEEDS FOR 1937

COUNTY	Wheat Bu.	Oats Bu.	Barley Bu.	Flax Bu.	Corn Bu.	Rye Bu.	Potatoes Bushels	Buck- wheat Bu.
Aitkin	350	25,568	2,318	0	5,055	359	32,528	
Anoka	2,000	30,000	1,000	0	7,760	0	44,000	
Benton	1,500	8,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	
Bigstone	0	70,000	20,000	4,000	8,000	0	0	
Cass	0	33,638	3,176	0	3,000	0	0	
Clay	0	100,000	60,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	
Crow Wing	700	40,000	2,000	200	2,500	0	0	500
Douglas	0	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	
Grant	12,000	40,000	27,000	1,000	8,000	0	0	
Hubbard	18,000	30,000	1,050	0	4,400	1,000	16,600	
Isanti	0	26,000	4,000	30	0	0	0	
Kanabec	0	4,500	6,000	0	2,500	0	0	
Kandiyohi	2,000	20,000	10,000	2,000	1,000	0	0	
Kittson	0	30,000	25,000	0	15,000	0	0	
Lincoln	0	0	5,000	3,500	6,000	0	0	
Marshall	0	40,000	20,000	15,000	0	0	0	
Mille Lacs	0	6,000	8,000	0	3,000	0	0	
Norman	0	100,000	130,392	0	0	0	0	
East Ottertail	15,000	150,000	40,000	3,000	3,000	20,000	0	
West Ottertail	0	35,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	
Pine	0	72,000	6,000	0	5,000	0	0	
Ramsey	600	5,000	6,000	0	2,000	0	0	
Sherburne	2,000	9,000	1,000	0	9,380	0	25,000	
Stevens	12,800	40,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	
Todd	0	33,000	5,000	0	7,000	0	0	
Wadena	3,000	90,000	6,000	0	3,500	0	0	
Wilkin	0	75,000	35,000	4,000	4,000	0	0	

Additional counties will be added to this list as facts are made available. These estimates are based largely upon normal acreage sown to the crop and present known supplies in the counties, and do not take into consideration grain required for feed purposes.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 19, 1936

Release August 25

AGGIE SCHOOL OPEN

HOUSE AT STATE FAIR

Announcing that the School of Agriculture at University Farm will hold "open house" at its Alumni Building on the grounds during Minnesota State Fair Week, Superintendent J. O. Christianson invites all boys and girls and parents of this county to come in and learn about plans for the fall term of the School which is to start Monday, September 28.

This invitation, likewise, is extended to all alumni, former students and friends of the School. The Alumni Building located on Main Street across from Agricultural Hall, will be open throughout the week, providing lounging quarters, rest rooms and checking facilities. Some officer of the School's alumni group will be on hand at all times to welcome folks and give information about the School's courses of study, costs, and opportunities. The annual state fair meeting of School alumni is slated for Thursday, September 10, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Christianson points out that many young men and women are eligible to receive state tuition while attending the School of Agriculture. Last year about 200 of the 550 students benefited from this provision. For any farm boy or girl, under 21 years of age, who has completed the eighth grade, but who is not yet a high school graduate, and who comes from a local school district which does not maintain an accredited high school within its own jurisdiction, the State of Minnesota will pay the tuition, laboratory and equipment fees at the

(more)

School of Agriculture at University Farm. This will leave for these students only their board, room and laundry to pay.

However since the total cost for a term of three months including board, room, laundry, books, tuition, and entertainment is only about \$70, most any young person can afford to attend with or without state tuition. Superintendent Christianson also says there are student loan funds and part-time employment for those who need aid.

Courses are given in business, in general agriculture, social sciences, marketing, commercial law, economics, government, history, psychology, leadership training, and all such general and related subjects that are most useful to people in taking their part successfully in present day living. Anyone 17 years of age, or over may attend, regardless of whether they have had any high school training or whether they have completed the eighth grade. Those wanting more information should either get in touch with the County Agent or write directly to Superintendent J. O. Christianson at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Daily papers
Immediate release

News Bureau
University Farm, St. Paul
August 22, 1935

Names of about 125 4-H club girls who will represent their districts in contests at the Minnesota State Fair have been announced by T. A. Erickson, state 4-H leader, University Farm. Miss Amy Wessel and Miss Mildred Schenck, state 4-H agents, chose these girls in a series of sub-district contests bringing together county winners of the various projects. Several hundred additional girls will represent their counties directly at the State Fair, making a total of approximately 600 that will compete in home economics project work.

Following are the sub-district champions that have been chosen to represent their districts:

(See attached mimeographed lists)

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE HOME ECONOMICS CONTEST - 1936 - CENTRAL DISTRICT

The following people will come to the State Fair and take part in the state contest. Those who are to SEND EXHIBITS ONLY are so indicated on the list. Counties are listed alphabetically.

	<u>County</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Bread Teams /	Bigstone	Wendell Anderson Delmer Anderson	Clinton, R 1 " "
	Lac qui Parle	Leona Simpson Eloise Simpson	Madison "
	Todd	Carol Kelly Doris Kelly	Clarissa, R 1 " "
	Wright	Florence Sutton Ila Mae Quinn	Delano, R 2 "
Cake Individuals	Lac qui Parle	Olga Boxrud	Louisburg
	McLeod	Vivian Dwinell	Brownton
	Washington	Catherine Doran	Stillwater, R 5
Canning Teams	Douglas	Julia Griebe Myrtle Gray	Osakis "
	Kanabec	Helen Tokle Edith Tokle	Brook Park " "
	Lac qui Parle	Marion McKenney Opal McKenney	Madison "
	Wright	Eleanor Kritzeck Louise Stifter	Howard Lake " "
Canning Individual	Wilkin	Verna Mikesh	Breckenridge
Meal Planning and Food Preparation Individuals	Douglas	Janet McFarlane	Alexandria
	Todd	Marion A. Larson	Bertha, R 2
	Ramsey	Phyllis Bradford	White Bear Lake
Clothing Teams	Bigstone	Hazel Jensen Jane Stegner	Ortonville "
	Hennepin	Myra Fink Marjorie Klein	St. Bonifacius "
	Ramsey	Florence Koecheler Edna Posteher	Daytons Bluff Sta. " " "
	Stearns	Marion Payne Margaret Schultz	St. Cloud "
Room Furnishing Demon- strations and Exhibits	Stearns Carver	Mabel Hoyer Germaine Yetzer	" Waconia
Additional Exhibits to be sent to State Fair (Indi- viduals don't receive trip)	Chisago	Avis Meline	Lindstrom
	Wright	Fern Diers	Howard Lake
Thrift	Washington	Vertie Lamp	Stillwater, R 6
Additional Exhibits to be sent to State Fair (Indi- viduals don't receive trip)	Wilkin	Katherine Aldrich	Nashua, R 1
	Wright	Vera M. Hayes	Montrose

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE HOME ECONOMICS CONTEST - 1936 - SOUTHERN DISTRICT

The following people will come to the State Fair and take part in the state contest. Those who are to SEND EXHIBITS ONLY are so indicated on the list. Counties are listed alphabetically.

	<u>County</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Bread Teams	Freeborn	Pearl Gilmore	Wells, R. 3
		Marie Schoen	" " "
	Houston	Barbara Wieser	Hokah
		Celestine Wieser	"
Martin	Maxine Koons	Fairmont	
	Mildred Koons	"	
Nicollet	Elsie Hoffman	Klossner	
	Dorothy Besemer	New Ulm, R. 2	
Cake Individuals	Goodhue	LaVerne Bang	Red Wing
	Martin	Carol Hatch	Triumph
	Winona	Norma Krenzke	Stockton
Canning Teams	Faribault	Zelma Hawthorne	Blue Earth
		Ruth Ankeny	Winnebago
	Fillmore	Alice Foss	Fountain
		Patricia O'Shoughnessy,	"
Le Sueur	Marcella Rollings	Madison Lake	
	Beatrice Rollings	"	
Nobles	Sonja Peterson	Kinbrae	
	Margaret Gardner	"	
Canning Individual	Martin	Marie Warriner	Fairmont
Meal Planning and Food Preparation Individuals	Dodge	Florence McMartin	Claremont
	Jackson	Wanda Hill	Worthington
	Martin	Dorothy Bulfer	Fairmont
Clothing Teams	Faribault	Leota Hanson	Bricelyn
		Inez Hanson	"
	Martin	Eileen Hatch	Huntley
		Eunice Meschke	Welcome
Redwood	Inez Davis	Wabasso	
	Gertrude Davis	Seaforth	
Steele	Frances Nicklawski	Owatonna	
	Dorothy Skerik	"	
Room Furnishing Demonstrations and exhibits	Mower	Gladys Benson	Blooming Prairie
	Pipestone	Elvira Arend	Trosky

Additional Exhibits to
be sent to State Fair
(Individuals do not
receive trip)

Blue Earth
Dodge
Faribault
Le Sueur
Martin

Eunice Hughes
Arlys Bartel
Bertha Ziegler
Helen Arbuckle
Helen Jagodzinski

Lake Crystal
Kasson
Blue Earth
Le Sueur, R. 1
Welcome

Thrift (trip and exhibit) Rice

Marion Weum

Kenyon

Additional Exhibits to
be sent to State Fair
(Individuals do not
receive trip)

Blue Earth
Freeborn
Lincoln
Martin
Nicollet
Redwood
Steele
Winona

Alma Miller
Adeline Narveson
Elin Jensen
Eunice Meschke
Elisabeth Bjorklund
Margie Bliss
Beatrice Giza
Lucille Miller

Mankato, R. 3
Albert Lea
Tyler
Welcome
St. Peter, R. 3
Redwood Falls
Owatonna
Stockton

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 25, 1936

Immediate Release

Completion of sub-district contests for 4-H club home economics project members in northern Minnesota were announced today by the agricultural extension division at University Farm. Seventy-six girls were chosen as winners for the northeast and northwest districts and will be eligible to enter their demonstrations and exhibits for state honors at the Minnesota State Fair.

Champions from each county in the two districts competed in a series of sub-district contests judged by state 4-H club agents, Amy Wessel and Mildred Schenck. The high-scoring girls were then designated as district winners. Eighty-seven winners from the southern and central districts have previously been announced.

Following are the district champions for the northeast and northwest:

(See attached mimeographed lists)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 25, 1936

Immediate Release

Through the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm, the American Soybean Association has extended an invitation to Minnesota soybean growers and processors to attend its annual meeting September 14, 15 and 16, at Ames, Cedar Rapids, and Hudson, Iowa. With the membership consisting of growers, processors, dealers, food manufacturers and agricultural research and extension workers, the Association is mainly interested in the commercial utilization of soybeans.

At Iowa State College, Ames, where the first day's sessions will be held, visitors will inspect the soybean experimental plots and visit the new Federal Agricultural By-Products Laboratory.

The Tuesday meeting, September 15, will be conducted at Cedar Rapids, the forenoon program being held at the farm of Fred Sargent, president of the Northwestern Railway, who grows soybeans extensively and whose farm buildings are painted with soy-oil paint. The afternoon program will present several distinguished speakers at the Cedar Rapids Memorial Coliseum. A banquet program will be held that evening and a commercial soybean display is planned.

The third day's meeting is scheduled for the Strayer Seed farm at Hudson, Iowa, where one of the regional soybean laboratory plots is located. Here tests are being conducted to determine how soybeans should be grown to best meet industrial requirements. Soybean machinery will be displayed.

Speakers for the three-day program will include: Dr. O. E. May, director of the Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory, Urbana, Ill.; M. F. Taggart, research department, O'Brien Paint and Varnish Co., South Bend, Ind.; Dr. G. Bokstedt, head of the animal husbandry department, University of Wisconsin; Dr. David J. Price, engineer, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. A. LeClerc, Food Research Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Sybil Woodruff, Home Economics Department, University of Illinois; E. F. Johnson, Ralston-Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. J. Morse of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.; and John Gray, University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 25, 1936

Immediate Release

575 Farms Have Complete Erosion Control Programs

Five hundred seventy-five farms in southeastern Minnesota have had complete erosion control programs worked out on them, according to a report issued from Soil Conservation Service headquarters at La Crosse, Wisconsin. These farms, comprising 89,769 acres, are being operated according to the best known methods of erosion control, including such practices as strip-cropping, terracing, reforestation and management of woodlands on hillsides, and the reorganization of cropping plans to the end that soil and water losses are reduced to a minimum.

Each of the 575 farms is located in one of the four watershed erosion control demonstration areas of the conservation service in Minnesota, or in the work area of one of the 13 CCC camps assigned to do erosion control work under the direction of the service in the state.

"Each farm is considered as a unit in the demonstrational program of the Soil Conservation Service," states R. H. Davis, state coordinator for the service in Minnesota. "Through this program it is hoped that farmers in the state as a whole may become familiar with various methods of erosion control which may be practiced by them on their farms."

—*—

Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University Farm, has received word that a former student of the division, Dr. Truman A. Pascoe, has been appointed technical director of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company of Port Edwards, Wisconsin. Since 1930 Dr. Pascoe has been in charge of the research laboratory of the Northwest Paper Company at Cloquet, Minnesota. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1925, his Masters in 1926, and Ph.D. in 1928.

Dr. Gortner points out that the Nekoosa-Edwards Company has two pulp and paper mills and operates eight paper machines making a wide variety of papers. Thus Dr. Pascoe's new position will give him an opportunity to apply the latest knowledge concerning cellulose and colloid chemistry, subjects in which he specialized in his study at the University.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 27 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 30, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Niggerheads

When a big heavy plow, pulled by a powerful tractor hits a ton of granite which nature buried in hard clay several thousand years ago, something has to give. Our soil is nice black loam with a deep clay subsoil, and very productive (when it has just enough rain), One of its few drawbacks is niggerheads.

I have no idea where the name originated and I can see no resemblance to any colored gentleman of my acquaintance, but the common name seems to stick and the rocks are so called in polite society. Their designation in the field is another matter, and most of it had better be left out of print.

The boulders vary in weight from 100 pounds to as much as 6 tons, and a new crop is harvested every time the land is plowed. We used to dynamite the big ones, but now use an old plow beam, a log chain and the big tractor. A small opening is made beside the pebble, the point of the plow beam is dropped in and the tractor rolls them out onto a stoneboat unless they weigh more than a ton and a half.

We have taken on some new land this fall and have a wonderful crop of niggerheads. First a crew of six men, three spreaders and 11 horses cover the stubble with "gold dust". Next comes the big tractor pulling a 3-bottom 16-inch plow. Whenever the driver strikes a rock he sets up a white stake, and two men "mop up" the stones. The little tractor handles the ordinary ones and the big ones are made ready for the plow puller on the next round. Does anybody want a thousand tons of niggerheads?

Perhaps the stones are put in to make the job interesting. Life would be just too easy if we didn't have a hard jolt occasionally. Sometimes we can go around the rocks, but that spoils the field. The best way is just to put on sufficient power to move obstacles as we come to them. Perhaps they were put in our path to test our temper, our power and persistence. As Mother used to quote, "Of course it's right to be happy and bright, when life moves along like a song. But the man worthwhile is the man who can smile, when everything goes dead wrong".

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 27 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 23, 1936

' BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS '

' By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent '

' Southeast Experiment Station '

' Waseca, Minnesota '

Disconsolate Ducks

Some of our little ducks dawdled away dozens of days before they had an opportunity to learn that water didn't always come from a faucet. A sudden shower one morning found them far from shelter, and we who peeked through the window enjoyed their discomfiture, as humans are apt to do.

At the first deluge, the old white hen humped her back and "took it". The youngsters tried madly to get in under her wings, but it is physically impossible for 15 half grown ducks to get under one hen. In a minute or two, the ducks began to realize that water wouldn't even wet them; in fact it was something they liked, and how they splashed and kicked, straining every tiny puddle through their bills, with a tut-tut-tut-tut, like an outboard motor on a distant boat. Except to the stoical old hen, the expected disaster turned out to be a picnic.

To all except one duck with an irrational idiosyncrasy who seemed to believe that the sky was surely falling. He ran hither and yon, stretching his head up to see where it was coming from, and getting hit with raindrops every time. In the key of C he wailed his disconsolate dissatisfaction with everybody and everything. He yelled, he cried, he screamed, he scolded, until the other ducks could no longer ignore him, in spite of their pleasure in the puddles. One after another, they cocked an ear and listened to the broadcast. Then they too, became excited, ran around in circles, flapped stubby wings and finally lit out helter-skelter for the chicken house.

Of course the ducks were silly to leave their most enjoyable puddles and steam in a close hot chicken house, just because one of their number didn't like it, but are ducks so different than people? Haven't mobs often been incited to violence because somebody "started things"? Aren't people always leaving happiness and contentment and getting into all kinds of hot water just because some hair-brained spellbinder told them the sky was falling? Haven't--I'd better quit this before the lady of the house starts reminding me of several occasions where I have acted like a duck. Anyway, I still think they were silly.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 27 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 16, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Sweet Clover

Excessive heat and no rain left cattle little else but fresh air and sunshine if they were in an ordinary bluegrass pasture last month. It almost drives a man crazy to see his stock going hungry, and he usually dishes out anything he can find to fill them up - leaving nothing in store for the winter months.

Our cattle were lucky because they had green sweet clover, knee deep, all through July and most of August, even after we took the first cutting for hay. Why does sweet clover do so well for us and not so well for others?

Most farmers offer two objections to using sweet clover for pasture. First, they are afraid of getting sweet clover as a weed in grain and corn fields. Second, they may have had losses from bloat. We have had almost no trouble from either after 12 years of use, but I don't know why.

We once set up a "time of plowing" experiment to see when we could best kill sweet clover, and for 2 years made a complete eradication by plowing 8 inches deep, fall or spring, late or early. It is our general practice to plow sweet clover in the early fall of the second year, then put the land to corn for two seasons. We had a few survivors this year in a 25-acre field of Thatcher wheat, but not too many to pull by hand in a short time.

Our freedom from bloat is even harder to explain. We have never lost a cow and only one or two sheep out of over 60 head of stock pastured day or night, wet or dry, tall or short, lush or woody, for months at a time, year after year. Others just can't seem to use it under any condition. We have lost stock from bleeding after minor operations when fed sweet clover as either hay or pasture, but not from bloat.

Why do some animals bloat and not others? Why do they bloat on some days and not on others? Why do animals bloat? I have never found satisfactory answers for these questions. A veterinarian once told me cows bloated from gas in the rumen. Anybody who has relieved a bloated animal is aware of this, but why?

Some people have pet preventives. Soda, salt, methods of feeding and watering, all have their advocates. We would like to test them out but we haven't a chance. We don't get bloat. We keep the cattle on pasture day and night except when they come up and ask to get in to water, shade and salt in the barn yard. We keep straw, corn stalks, or poor hay in a rack since they crave some dry feed and it helps to prevent scouring. Is the tendency to bloat, hereditary? We need to find out more about it.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 27 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 9, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Seed Corn

Almost every farmer has his own pet method of getting in his seed corn. For 16 years, I picked seed from healthy stalks in full stand hills and tried to eliminate disease through careful ear testing. We got some good corn out of it too, with yields of 90 bushels per acre--and then discarded it in favor of hybrids.

Hybrid varieties are not so much better in yield than the corn we developed, but they are outstanding in their ability to stand erect at harvest time and in the uniformity of ripening. Immature nubbins often start spoilage in good corn and hybrids have far less than the normal number of these big-cobbed, soft ears.

Our present method of selecting seed corn is to husk all of the detasseled rows into a wagon box and then get it in the drier as soon as possible. Many of the ears look tough, but we know that the crossing has far more effect on the next crop than the appearance of the seed, so it is all shoveled into the sheller.

I have shelled each ear of seed corn separately and looked it over carefully before adding it to the "No. 1" sack. I have tipped and butted by hand as Dad did, and now wonder what he would say if he saw us shoveling scrawny little, ill-filled ears into a sheller, to be planted for field corn.

It has been hard to give up some of the old ideas, but after years of trying both old and new, I am convinced that the hybrids are here to stay. The problem will be to get good hybrids properly made. Just because two strains of corn are crossed gives no assurance that the progeny will be worth growing. Most of the stuff tested is inferior to normal corn, but a few have "it" and give outstanding results.

Corn growers will do well to locate, right now, hybrid seed from inbreds which are known to be productive, grown by men who have proved that they are careful and capable of turning out choice seed. Barbed wire does not provide adequate isolation for crossing plots. Certification by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association means that a trained inspector believes the corn to be as represented.

Whether seed for normal varieties or the new hybrids is to be harvested, it is still good judgment to pick it early, dry it thoroughly and store it safely. Even Dad could not grow the best corn in the county unless he had good seed.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 27 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 2, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Fall Plowing

Every year, hundreds of thousands of acres of land in southern Minnesota are turned upside down. What a task! Methods have changed from a crooked stick to the modern tractor outfits, but we still feel it is necessary to plow. Most of us put five horses on the old 14-inch gang and send one of the boys out to do his 5 acres a day.

Dad always seemed to know just how many furrows I should turn in a day, and it left little time for dreaming, or for such adventures as chasing gophers, watching ant hills, or catching nice fat garter snakes enjoying the last warm sunlight. Plowing seemed an endless job, turning over the narrow strip of ground, just dirt - and yet it was rather pleasant when the weather was good. The easy effort of the five big Percherons, the creak of the harness, clink of trace chains and the subdued rip and crackle as the coulter cut the brittle stubble and the lay pried the black dirt out of the furrow.

I can't remember what I thought about all day as the team walked steadily back and forth. Probably my mind was mostly a blank. Certainly the team required little attention as I can remember plowing five rounds with the lines tied to the lever. Plowing was just a job, to be accomplished with as little physical discomfort as possible.

Now I look at plowing from another angle. What can be done to insure a good crop next year? First, I think that when moisture is at a premium, it is best to plow early so as to prevent run-off, getting every drop of rain that falls deep in the ground where it will do the most good. Second, early fall plowing makes it possible to level off the ground and sprout a crop or two of weeds before winter. Weed seeds are hard to kill, but if we can start them growing, it is easy to muss up their life history.

Third, fall plowing gives the furrow slice a chance to settle and reestablish contact with the ground below. If we get a dry spring it may be enough moisture can be brought up from below to keep the seedbed from drying out before the roots get down. Besides, we want to rot the stubble, weeds, manure and roots plowed under, so that the plant food they contain will be available for next year's crop.

Fourth, soil turned in the fall freezes and thaws more often, improving the flocculation or tilth, so that it works nicely.

Fifth, early fall plowing kills many insects or destroys their egg nests. Sixth, it allows earlier spring planting and distributes the work. Seventh - but shucks, I'd better quit this pencil pushing and get to work. There are reasons for spring plowing too, and everybody will do just as he pleases anyway.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 2, 1936

T. A. Erickson, University Farm, veteran state leader of Minnesota's 40,000 4-H club members, has appealed to all members and leaders to re-double their efforts on safety work during September to help carry out the state-wide "safety month" campaign against traffic mishaps and other health and accident hazards.

A silver trophy will be awarded to the county making the best record in 4-H safety activities through the year. This award has been established by Colonel F. W. Matson, president of the Minnesota Safety Council. Points to be considered in choosing the winning county include the county's 4-H safety plan of activities, the number of clubs and individual members accomplishing something for safety in the home, on the farm and on the highway, exhibits and demonstrations in safety at the county fair, 4-H safety features at other local and county events, newspaper publicity, photographs and a report of safety posters made or used.

Safety work as a 4-H project was initiated by the boys and girls of Minnesota in 1934, gained considerable popularity in 1935 and this year is one of the major projects on the entire club program. A prominent place will be given to safety work of the 4-H'ers at the Minnesota State Fair next week.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 2, 1936

15,035 Acres of Farm

Land Now Strip-Cropped

Strip-cropped fields designed to reduce soil losses through erosion now include 15,035 acres of land in southeastern Minnesota, H. A. Flueck, field director for the Soil Conservation Service in the state, has advised the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farms.

This acreage is all on farms under cooperative agreement with the service to carry out complete erosion control programs. It does not include the strip-cropping now being done on several other farms in the state.

"Strip-cropping is the running of alternate strips of clean tilled crops, such as corn, and alfalfa and some other hay crop in level rows across the slopes of fields," states Mr. Flueck. "The hay crop acts as a check to silt in run-off water during rains and thus reduces the rate of soil loss through erosion."

This method of farming is in contrast to the method common in the past by which rows were run in straight lines up and down hill regardless of slope.

"Many letters have been received from farmers who were enthusiastic concerning the new method of contour tillage which had been inaugurated on their farms," says Mr. Flueck.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 2, 1936

Professor W. B. Combs announced today that the University Farm dairy division will revise its annual creamery operators short course and extend it to 8 weeks instead of 6 weeks as it has been for many years. The 1937 short course will begin January 7 and run through to March 4.

Instruction will include a wide variety of dairy subjects, including a series of lectures and laboratory periods in buttermaking, the testing of milk and milk products, dairy bacteriology, dairy cattle management, poultry and egg grading, creamery accounting, dairy arithmetic, creamery mechanics and business English. Such courses as business English and egg grading will probably be offered during 4 weeks of the course, states Professor Combs, while other subjects will continue throughout the entire period of 8 weeks.

The course will be limited to 50 creamery workers. Those interested in attending the 8 week's short course should obtain further details from Prof. W. B. Combs, University Farm, St. Paul. One year's experience will be required of those who attend the course and men who attend will be accepted upon application.

The creamery short course has been an annual event offered for the past 43 years enabling more than 4,000 men to take advantage of receiving special training in the creamery field. Each year applications have come from many outside states as well as from every section of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 2, 1936

State Fair 4-H club activities in which about 2,000 Minnesota boys and girls representing all counties of Minnesota will participate, will open with a special vesper service on the campus at University Farm adjoining the Fair grounds Sunday evening, September 6. During the week hundreds of these girls and boys will be housed in dormitories on the Farm campus and many of the special programs and contests will be held in the University Farm auditorium.

The vesper service, one of the many new features being sponsored for the club boys and girls this year, will be held outdoors at sunset. Following the sunset service, the group will gather about a huge campfire to enjoy a sing led by a chorus.

This year, states T. A. Erickson, state club leader, 4-H club safety work is being emphasized, especially, and about 35 counties will bring demonstrations and exhibits to the fair. The safety work is a new club project, and 4-H members are cooperating to lessen the number of accidents in the home, on the farm and on the highways.

Another new feature, to be part of the poultry show, will be exhibits of eggs by both boys and girls. The club members will show classes of both white and brown eggs and will see demonstrations in egg grading and selection for quality.

Musical and one-act play groups will be a more or less new 4-H fair activity. County music groups which have so far been named to go to the state fair are: Redwood, vocal girls chorus; Wright, instrumental band; Cottonwood, instrumental band; Clay, girls vocal group; Nerman, boys instrumental group; St. Louis, vocal girls group; Steele, instrumental trio. The counties, which placed high in district contests, will participate in the state contest Monday, September 7.

Three one-act play groups will present their plays in a non-competitive event. Nobles county will present "Sod", Aitkin will give "The Old Fashioned Way," and Dakota county will present a play entitled, "Little Women."

Opportunity for further trips will be afforded winning judging and demonstration teams. One stock judging and three dairy demonstration teams will be sent to the National Dairy Show at Dallas, Texas, next October. One girl dairy team will also be sent to the national meeting of butter-makers to be held at LaCrosse, Wis., in November. One girl, 14 years or over, who wins a new canning contest to be sponsored for the first time this year, will be awarded a special trip to the National Dairy Show.

The club members who will gather at the state 4-H camp will meet outstanding Minnesotans who will address them during the morning assemblies each day. A stunt which will be presented each morning will be such that it can be carried home to use in club work. Other highlights will be the parade Tuesday night, Sept. 8, and the annual 4-H banquet, Thursday night, Sept. 10.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 2, 1936

A long felt need in Minnesota's agricultural extension program has been met by the appointment of a specialist in horticulture, Eldred M. Hunt, who took up his new duties at University Farm, August 16. Mr. Hunt will assist county agricultural and home demonstration agents in conducting meetings and tours dealing with gardening, fruit growing, home beautification and related subjects, will handle inquiries directly from farmers and gardeners, prepare bulletins and other informational material and cooperate with agricultural organizations and agencies in activities designed to promote more successful horticulture throughout the state.

Mr. Hunt is a native of Minnesota, having been born at Deerwood. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1932 and later was an assistant in horticulture at University Farm while pursuing graduate studies. For a time he was associated with the management of a commercial orchard at Owatonna and has had experience as a landscape architect. Since February 1935, he had been nursery manager for the soil conservation service at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Mr. Hunt recently attended a joint meeting of the North Dakota and South Dakota Horticultural Societies at Fargo. During the Minnesota State Fair he will meet with county home demonstration agents to formulate plans for assisting in their horticultural projects for farm women during the coming year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 4, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

Instrumental and vocal 4-H music groups from 15 counties, winners in district club contests, will compete for state honors during State Fair week. T. A. Erickson, Minnesota's veteran 4-H leader, University Farm, St. Paul, announces.

Music contests will be held during assembly periods beginning Monday morning and running through Thursday. Paul Leach, in charge of community singing, Stillwater, will judge the contests.

Instrumental groups to vie for state music honors include Stevens, orchestra, Lyon, instrumental quartet; Kandiyohi, instrumental group; Cottenwood, 35-piece band; Wright, 26-piece band; Norman, instrumental quartet; Steele and Wabasha, instrumental trios.

Seven district vocal group winners to enter the contest will be Bigstone and Watonwan, trios; Kandiyohi, glee club; Stevens, quartet; Clay and St. Louis, girls choruses; Aitkin, girls trio.

Plaques will be awarded to winners in each class, and transportation expense which will be awarded to one band, one orchestra and one vocal group.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 4, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

A human 4-leaf clover, patterned after the symbol to which over 40,000 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls rally, will be the feature of the annual club parade on the Wednesday night program at the Minnesota state fair.

Twelve hundred club boys and girls, part of the 4-H members who will participate in a full week of judging, exhibits and demonstration activities, will form the parade on the grounds immediately in front of the Administration building at University Farm. Led by a 4 H band, the parade will move to the fair grounds.

In front of the grandstand the 4-H'ers will go into maneuvers to form the 4-leaf club symbol. Flanked by two playing club bands the boys and girls will sing "Come To the Fair," and following that "America the Beautiful." While the latter song is being sung a bank of flags will be raised in the rear of the formation.

News Bureau
St. Paul, Minnesota
University Farm
September 4, 1936

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The type of cover on the land affects the losses of soil through erosion in varying degrees, according to tests conducted over a period of years at the Upper Mississippi Valley erosion experiment station near La Crosse, Wis., according to O. E. Hays, station superintendent.

Tests show that soil losses are greatest on fallow land, land on which no crop is grown, and lowest on land in good sod or in protected timber.

Fallow land in plots on the station lost over 200 tons of soil per acre during 1935. Land in corn lost 100 tons per acres during the same period. Barley reduced the loss to 13 tons, but plots in the timothy-clover hay or blue grass sod lost less than one-half ton per acre.

"Most of the soil loss from grain land occurs during seedbed preparation and before the plants are 8 to 10 inches high," says Hays. "The rougher the soil is left during this critical period the better from the standpoint of erosion control. Farmers are urged to work the soil as little as possible at this time and still secure a reasonably good seedbed."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 4, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

The index of farm commodity prices received by Minnesota producers as of August 15 showed a rise of 12 per cent above the July 15 level, according to an announcement made today by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the agricultural economics staff at University Farm. This is the highest August for the index since 1929 and is higher than any month since May 1930. It was within 3 per cent of the base period average of 1924-5-6.

The index is made up of 16 principal Minnesota products with prices for each weighted according to quantities marketed in the base period (1924-26). The sixteen commodities are: wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, potatoes, hay, hogs, cattle, calves, lambs and sheep, chickens, eggs, butterfat and milk. It is noteworthy that many of the items listed were actually higher in price than in August of the base period:

August 1936	Base period 1924-5-6
Corn \$.99	\$.94
Oats .38	.35
Barley .93	.60
Potatoes 1.70	1.17
Hogs 10.10	10.58
Butterfat .37	.41
Milk 1.93 Preliminary	2.13

Indexes of prices computed for crops, livestock, and livestock products by groups show the following changes in each group. The August 15 price index of the crops group advanced 28 per cent over July 15 and is 5 per cent above the base period. This rise is greatest in potatoes and in the feed grains, especially oats and barley. The potatoes price is the highest for August since August 1920 and higher than any month since July 1927.

The livestock group price index stands at the same level as in July, and about 7 per cent below the base year period. An advance in hog prices from July 15 to August 15 from \$9.30 to \$10.10 was offset by a decline in the cattle price from \$5.90 to \$5.60 and in calves from \$7.30 to \$7.10, due apparently to the heavy marketings forced by drouth conditions.

The index of livestock products group, which includes chickens, eggs, butterfat and milk, advanced 7 per cent over July 15, but stands at 88 per cent of the base period. The butterfat price advanced 3¢ to 4¢ for August 15, and is 4¢ short of the 4¢ for the base period. Eggs also rose 1¢ over July 15, while chickens, due again apparently to forced marketings declined 1¢ to 13¢.

'RINGSIDE REPORTS' ~~ISSUED~~ DIRECT FROM THE FAIR GROUNDS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 7, 1936

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Early winnings awarded on clothing exhibits brought to the State Fair by Minnesota 4-H girls have been announced by Miss Mildred Schenck, state club ^{agent} ~~leader~~, University Farm, St. Paul, who is in charge of clothing exhibits.

Miss Schenck said that exhibits this year equal those of last year in all respects and in others excell those of former years. Exhibits ranged from clothing made from grain sacks and other materials which cost the girls nothing to more expensive garments of cotton, silk, and wool. Detailed placings in the different classes are as follows:

TARIFF)

(Garments made of flour sacks and other material at hand)

Class A: First, Marion Weum, Faribault, Rice County; 2, Teckla Nelson, Duluth, South St. Louis; 3, Verdie Lamp, Stillwater, Washington county.

Class B: 1, Helen Wiberg, Trail, East Polk; 2, Elizabeth Bjorkland, St. Peter, Nicollet; 3, Irene Christianson, Williams, Lake of the Woods.

COTTON

Second Year A: 1, Katherine Lind, Winthrop, Sibley Co.; 2, Marion Wilson, Pipestone, Pipestone Co.; 3, Coleen Seymour, Bagley, Clearwater Co.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 7, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Minnesota's 4-H club champions who have been participating since Monday morning in judging contests, demonstrations, and exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair will meet another group of champions at the fourteenth annual 4-H banquet in Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Thursday night, according to E. U. Berdahl, secretary of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. The banquet is being sponsored by the Association.

Featured on the banquet program will be the meeting of 4-H champions ~~and~~ with a number of the members of the 1935 champion football team of the University of Minnesota and several junior champions in athletics and music who will also attend the banquet. D. J. Murphy, vice president of the State Fair, is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. R. B. Rathbun, manager of the Harris Upham Co., Minneapolis, will serve as master of ceremonies.

Speakers on the program will include Mrs. John S. Dalrymple, president of the Minneapolis Womans' Club, who will speak in behalf of the business people of Minneapolis. In response, Fay Meade, Jr., Marshall Minnesota, president of the 4-H Federation, and Margaret Willson, Edina, vice president of the Federation, will speak for the 4-H members in attendance at the banquet. T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, will discuss the 4-H movement in Minnesota. The speaking part of the program will be broadcast over WCCO from 8:00 to 8:30 p.m. The banquet will begin at 6:00 p.m.

(more)

During the early part of the program, the Wright county 4-H band will play and community singing and yells will be led by George Wyckoff, regional director of the National Youth Administration, Minneapolis. Musical features of the program will be piano solos by Jimmy Wilson, 15-year old Minneapolis pianist, and ~~xxxxx~~ ^{negro spirituals} by a quartet from the Phyllis Wheatley House. A vaudeville skit will be presented by Lowe-Hite through the courtesy of the State Fair management. The Lowe-Hite team consists of an eight-foot man and a midget.

The committee in charge of the banquet has made arrangements for an attendance of 1400 at Thursday night's club affair. This will be the largest group to ever attend the function.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 8, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Miss Eunice Hughes, 4-H club girl, from Crystal Lake Blue Earth county, climaxed her last year in 4-H club work by becoming champion exhibitor in the room furnishing division of home economics exhibits at the State Fair, it was announced today by Miss Mildred Schenek, state club agent, University Farm, St. Paul.

Miss Hughes, to win her award, refinished a bed 80 years old, the base of which was given her by her grandfather and fashioned a table lamp from a jug which had been designated to the ash heap. Miss Hughes is concluding her sixth year of club work which will also be her last final year in 4-H activities.

Winner of first place in the window treatment or rug and quilt division was Avis Meline, Lindstrom, Chicago county. Miss Meline is 15-years old and is furnishing a new bedroom recently built on to her home.

Detailed placings exclusive of the winners of first places, are:

ROOM FURNISHING

Window treatment or rugs and quilts: 2, Elvira Arends, Trosky, Pipestone; 3, Arlys Bartell, Kasson, Dodge; 4, Helen Arbuckle, Le Sueur, Le Sueur county; 5, Maxine Mohn, Trail, East Polk; and 6, Virginia Anderson, Cloquet, Carlton.

Tree articles of furniture for girls' rooms: 2, Helen Jagodzinske, Welcome, Martin; 3, Bertha Zugler, Blue Earth, Faribault; 4, Phyllis Walburg, Bemidji, Beltrami; 5, Wilma Simm, Pelican Rapids, W. Ottertail; 6, Fern Wright, Howard Lake, Wright county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 8, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A color skit showing how various tints and shades are made from four primary colors will be demonstrated preliminary to the style revue at which the state style queen is to be chosen in the 4-H club building Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. at the State Fair. A

The color skit will be in the form of a revue in which 16 Ramsey county 4-H club girls will participate. Fourteen of the girls are active in club work now, and two have been former 4-H club members. Twelve clubs in the county will be represented. Costumes, which will be patterned after the formality of grecian style, will be in four colors, gray, rose, white and black. These colors are used in a color wheel which will show various shades and tints and which have been used by Minnesota 4-H club girls in clothing and room furnishing work. Miss Clara Oberg, county club agent, is directing the skit.

Another feature of the style revue will be the modeling of a sports outfit made from deer skin by Miss Valerie Taylor, Hill City, Aitkin county. As part of her club clothing work, Miss Taylor made her costume which consists of sport jacket, breeches, gloves and beret, from tan deer skin. The cost of the material was \$1.50.

Miss Jane Alden, stylist of the Chicago Mail Order House, will bring to the style revue four historic costumes to be modeled Wednesday afternoon.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 8, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

David Canning, 18-year old 4-H club boy from Hendrum, Norman county, who says there is no prettier sight than a horse in action, won highest honor in the 4-H colt club show when his two-year old Belgian mare won the grand championship and first place in her class, announced A. J. Kittleson, University Farm, St. Paul, in charge of the livestock division.

David, who intends to be a horse breeder, started looking for a colt that would give him a foundation for future breeding, and found the sorrel Belgian which brought him the highest honors awarded in the colt club division this year.

Reserve champion was Leland Hayes, 15-year old boy from Delano, Wright county. His entry, a Percheron stallion, two-years old, also placed first in its class. Leland became interested in colt club work because "he wanted to raise better horses than his father".

Detailed placings to fifth place are as follows:

Purebred stallion, two-year old: 1, Leland Hayes, Delano, Wright; 2, Lewis W. Bremer, Waverly, Wright; 3, Arthur Elliott, Hayfield, Dodge; 4, Francis J. Wermerskirchen, Jordan, Scott; 5, Frederick Lieske, Henderson, Sibley.

Purebred Mare, two-year old: 1, Bob Malcolm, Bigelow, Nobles; 2, Donald Briggs, Canby, Yellow Medicine; 3, Gordon E. Anderson, Fairfax, Renville.

Purebred Stallion, 1 year old: 1, Herbert Parker, Elgin, Olmsted.

Grade Mare or Gelding, 2 year old: 1, David Canning, Hendrum, Norman; 2, John Price, Lamberton, Redwood; 3, Melvin Buer, Atwater, Kandiyohi; 4, Vernon Rost, New Richland, Waseca; 5, John Grass, Owatonna, Steele.

Grade Mare or Gelding, one-year old: 1, Russell Hoese, Mayer, Carver; 2, Maynard Dockendorf, Bingham Lake, Cottonwood; 3, Irwin Brantner, Georgetown, Clay; 4, Arthur Gunning, Clearbrook, Clearwater; and 5, Vern Walters, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 8, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The champion 4-H club livestock showmen were designated at the State Fair Tuesday when dairy calf, beef heifer, and sheep awards were placed on approximately 400 head of club stock, according to A. J. Kittleson, state club agent, University Farm, in charge of the livestock activities of club members during Fair week. In the

In the Holstein classes, the largest in number shown by the 4-H boys and girls, Viola Pagel, Rochester, Olmsted county, showed the champion purebred yearling. Champion Guernsey showman was Warren Jepson, Mound, Hennepin county, who also took his award with a purebred yearling calf. In the Jersey class, a purebred yearling shown by Earle Boldt, Paynesville, Stearns county, took champion honors. The Brown Swiss champion was a purebred calf brought to the Fair by a girl Alice Bauleke from Le Sueur, Le Sueur county, and in the Ayrshire breed Page T. King of Owatonna, Steele county, was champion with his purebred calf.

Calves in the 4-H Beef heifer department which garnered championships were shown by Aldo Welk, Blue Earth, Faribault county, and by Melvin Camery, Worthington, Jackson county. Aldo's purebred Aberdeen Angus yearling brought him the reserve championship, and a Shorthorn heifer yearling gave Melvin his championship award.

Highest honors won by a club member showing sheep were taken by Raymond L. Johnson, Renville, Renville county who was awarded grand championship on his Southdown purebred lamb and who also was named champion showman of the ~~livestock~~ ^{sheep} show. A reserve championship was awarded

(more)

to Herbert J. Vilmo, Gary, Norman county.

Detailed placings in each class of livestock shown by the club members through the fifth place are listed below:

HOLSTEIN

Purebred two-year old: 1, Willard Lashbrook, Northfield, Rice county; 2, Hugh C. Crane, Garden City, Blue Earth county; 3, Roger Seath, Albert Lea, Freeborn county; 4, Philynn B. Erickson, Twin Valley, Norman county; and 5, Ray W. Johnson, Almelund, Chisago county.

Purebred yearlings: 1, Viola Pagel, Rochester, Olmsted; 2, Eldon Dovre, Mimaota, Lyon; 3, Walter Lieske, Henderson, Sibley; 4, Albert Fourmier, Elk River, Sherburne; and 5, Archie Lappi, New York Mills, East Ottertail.

Purebred calf: 1, Ellen Mueller, Arlington, Sibley; 2, Dorothy E. Nielsen, Owatonna, Steele; 3, Donal Carroll, Rosemount, Dakota; 4, Merle Stromberg, Buffalo, Wright; and 5, Eugene Nielsen, Owatonna, Steele.

Grade Two-year old: 1, Roy Lidbeck, Bird Island, Renville; 2, Alfred Soma, Harmony, Fillmore; 3, Russell Johnson, Worthington, Nobles; and 4, Donald Erickson, Roseau, Roseau.

Grade yearling: 1, Bernard Beach, Hutchinson, McLeod; 2, Carroll Hemquist, Parkers Prairie, East Ottertail; 3, Clifford Markuson, Grey Eagle, Todd; 4, Ray Foss, Mimaapolis R. S., Ramsey; and 5, Louina Steinhorst, Alexandria, Douglas.

Grade Calf: 1, Doris Roberts, New Ulm, Blue Earth; 2, Arnold Stenmark, Litchfield, Meeker; 3, Vilette Vigoren, Fosston, East Polk; 4, Patrick Mahoney, Red Wing, Goodhue; and 5, George Waldoek, Forest Lake, Anoka.

Grade Calf: 1, Leonard Blum, Herman, Grant; 2, Edna Sorrel, Williams, Lake of Woods; 3, Clifford Carlson, Isanti, Isanti; 4, Dorothy Welfare, Morris, Stevens; and 5, Terraine Schmidt, Forest Lake, Washington.

GUERNSEY

Purebred two-year old: 1, Walter Duesler, Barnum, Carlton; 2, Catherine Burns, Albert Lea, Freeborn; 3, Dorothy Stemmer, Shakopee, Scott.

Purebred yearling: 1, Warren Jepsen, Mound, Hennepin; 2, Gerald Butcher, Detroit Lakes, Becker; 3, Douglas Hecker, Barnum, Carlton; 4, James E. Larson, Round Lake, Jackson; and 5, Jerome J. Pirkel, Meadowlands, St. Louis.

Purebred calf: 1, Earl Clinton, Watkins, Meeker; 2, Wilfred Neumann, Watertown, Carver; 3, Hubert Carlin, St. Cloud, Sherburne; 4, Howard Prestidge, Montrose, Wright; and 5, Ithel A. Schipper, Pelican Rapids, West Ottertail.

AYRSHIRE

Purebred Calf: 1, Page T. King, Owatonna, Steele;

Purebred Yearling: 1, Adeline Mittelstadt, Waseca, Waseca; 2, Wallace Peterson, Brahm, Isanti.

Milking Shorthorn Yearling: 1, William J. Lyle, Oakland, Breeborn; 2, Bernard Otte, Sauk Center, Stearns.

Milking Shorthorn Calf: 1, Wrey Kummer, Faribault, Rice; 2, Norbert F. Geis, Shakopee, Scott; and 3, Milford P. Johnson, New York Mills, East Ottertail.

HEREFORD

Purebred beef heifer calf: 1, Myron Bornhoft, Tyler, Lincoln; 2, Gilbert Storm, Sleepy Eye, Brown.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Purebred Beef heifer yearling: 1, Aldo Welk, Blue Earth, Faribault; 2, Glenn Long, Clearbrook, Clearwater.

SHORTHORN PUREBRED BEEF HEIFER

Purebred heifer yearling: 1, Melvin Camery, Worthington, Jackson; 2, Stuart Hall, Amboy, Blue Earth; 3, Leland O. Hanson, Twin Valley, Norman; 4, Archie Mayo, Alpha, Martin; and 5, Margaret Dowacter, Thief River Falls, Pennington.

POLLED SHORTHORN

Purebred heifer calf: 1, Gordon George, Goodhue, Goodhue; 2, Donald Kahler, Lewiston, Winona.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT

Shropshire

Purebred Ewe: 1, Herbert J. Vilmo, Gary, Norman; 2, John Hulteen, Clearbrook, Clearwater; 3, Neil Christianson, Madelia, Blue Earth; 4, Harry Gustafson, Tenstrike, Beltrami; and 5, Bobby Rosa, Fairmont, Martin.

Southdown

Purebred: 1, Billy Simon, Springfield, Brown; 2, Alan L. Goodyear, Redwood Falls, Redwood; and 3, Helen Ogle, Madelia, Watonwan.

Purebred lamb: 1, Raymond L. Johnson, Renville, Renville; 2, Helen Burke, Badger, Roseau; and 3, Howard Lee, Houston, Houston.

Grade Advanced Dairy: 1, Donald Welch, Forxeston, Mille Lacs; 2, Palmer Friborg, Bagley, Clearwater.

Grade two-year old: 1, Robert Wolterstorff, Newport, Washington; 2, Isabelle Cartie, Aitkin, Aitkin; 3, Francis Clinton, Watkins, Meeker; 4, Robert Elune, Bovey, Itasca; and 5, Joseph Sibal, Two Harbors, Lake.

Grade Yearling: 1, Florence Cartie, Aitkin, Aitkin; 2, Lennre Brown, Ulen, Clay; 3, Erwin Braham, Minneapolis, Ramsey; 4, Arnold Berg, Caledonia, Houston; and 5, Allan Heins, Lake City, Goodhue.

Grade Calf: 1, Elvin Deadrick, Verndale, Wadena; 2, Joy G. Maaha, Kellogg, Wabasha; 3, John A. Huss, Dundas, Rice; 4, Leonard Phleps, Dodge Center, Dodge; and 5, Ronald Marmsoler, Lewiston, Winona.

JERSEY

Purebred Two-year old: 1, Clinton Stonebeck, Fairmont, Martin; 2, Norman Bean, Anoka, Anoka; and 3, Hugh Morgan, Park Rapids, Hubbard.

Purebred yearling: 1, Earl Boldt, Paynesville, Stearns; 2, Eugene Taylor, Forest Lake, Washington; 3, Aila Munson, Hartland, Freeborn; 4, Lawrence Nelson, Ogilvie, Kanabec; and 5, Wayne Stinson, Bemidji, Beltrami.

Purebred calf: 1, Omor Thorkelson, LaSalle, Watonwan; 2, Walten Bjerklund, Fergus Falls, West Ottertail; 3, Lilah Kruger, Paynesville, Stearns; 4, James Schaefer, Park Rapids, Hubbard; and 5, Alice Abel, Fairmont, Martin.

Grade yearling: 1, Glenn Forsberg, Sebeka, Wadena; 2, Rosina Stifter, Howard Lake, Wright; 3, Lyle Lieden, Lonsdale, Rice; 4, Charley Hoffman, Aitkin, Aitkin; and 5, Loretta Jacobs, Elk River, Sherburne.

Grade Calf: 1, Olaf Sether, Carlisle, West Ottertail; 2, Oliver Larson, Bertha, Todd; 3, Mary Stifter, Howard Lake, Wright; 4, Amy Degler, Northfield, Dakota; and 5, Clarence Boedigheimer, New York Mills, East Ottertail.

BROWN SWISS

Purebred two-year old: 1, Maurice Stewart, Austin, Mower, and 2, Wayne Smith, Dakota, Winona.

Purebred yearling: 1, Kathryn Haley, Sauk Center, Todd.

Purebred Calf: 1, Alice Bauleke, Le Sueur, Le Sueur; 2, Harold Wendland, Bigstone City, Lac qui Parle; 3, Lenard West, Milaca, Mille Lacs; 4, Melvin Stern, Wells, Faribault; and 5, Howard Fredrickson, Wanamingo, Goodhue.

Grade Calf: 1, Leslie Wilking, Nicollet, Nicollet; 2, Dennis Sandmann, New Ulm, Brown; and 3, Warren Miller, Osakis, Douglas.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 8, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Marland Ringeisen, Martin county 4-H boy from Fairmont, won first honors over all other 4-H corn exhibitors at the State Fair from the southern zone Tuesday when his entry of yellow dent/was awarded the grand championship, T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, announced.

Fifteen counties in the state having the largest number of members enrolled in the corn projects were entitled to send an outstanding corn exhibit to the State Fair contest. Each exhibit contained 10 ears of corn grown either in 1935 or 1936. The corn was judged according to the zone in which it was grown, by Ralph F. Crim, extension agronomist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Winners of the first five places in the 3 zones from which there were entries are:

Southern Zone

Yellow Dent: 1, Marland Ringeisen, Fairmont, Martin county; 2, Marvin Wadd, Waseca, Waseca county; 3, Ralph Morris, Rochester, Olmsted; 4, Armond Nelson of Avoca, Murray; 5, Richard Hocken, Redwood Falls, Redwood county

Central Zone

Yellow Dent: 1, Lester Rydell, Lake Benton, Lincoln; 2, Stephen Reuter, Cannon Falls, Goodhue; 3, Paul Sather, Benson, Swift; 4, Donald Marcy, Long Prairie, Todd; 5, Raymond Wagner, Watkins, Meeker

Northern Zone

Yellow Dent: 1, Robert Anderson, Bagley, E. Polk; 2, Glenn Brandt, Gonvick, Clearwater; 3, Wesley Hazelton, Bronson, Kittson

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H

Minnesota's grand champion potato grower is Edna Sorrels, Graceton, Lake of the Woods county by virtue of her exhibit of 20 Irish cobbler on which the judge placed the winning ribbon Tuesday morning, according to T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul. Miss Sorrels also showed the champion exhibit of early potatoes and William Shook of Itasca county exhibited the champion class of late potatoes. Fifteen counties in the state having the largest enrollments in the potato project were entitled to exhibit at the state fair.

Entries consisted of at least 20 potatoes which were judged according to varieties. R. C. Rose of the division of plant pathology, University Farm, St. Paul, served as judge. Prize money amounting to \$45 will be prorated to winning exhibitors besides other special awards and medals.

Winners according to varieties exhibited are:

Early Ohio: 1, William Dotzler, Aitkin, Aitkin; 2, Bernice Ophoven, Watkins, Meeker; 3, Donald Griffing, Stewartville, Olmsted; 4, Reuben Kenworthy, Roseau, R2, Roseau.

Bliss Triumph: 1, Ralph Brophy, Blackduck, Beltrami.

Irish Cobbler: 1, Edna Sorrels, Graceton, Lake of Woods; 2, Falmer Bungum, Erskine, E. Polk; 3, Ingrid Larson, Duluth, R. 2, St. Louis;

Rural: 1, William Shook, Grand Rapids, Itasca; 2, Presley Caughey, Brainerd, Crow Wing.

News Bureau
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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Five years of consistent 4-H club work were rewarded Tuesday for Leslie Simpson, 14-year old club boy from Madison, Lac qui Parle county, when he was named 4-H poultry grand champion showman, according to H. A. Pflughoeft of the branch school and experiment station of the University of Minnesota at Morris. Mr. Pflughoeft is head of the 4-H poultry division at the State Fair.

Leslie won the grand championship with his pen of Buff Orpingtons, one cockeral and five pullets. A believer in good breeding stock, Leslie searched about for his chicks last spring until he was certain he had the best. Besides having a fine start for 4-H club, he believes he has the foundation of a good flock to be used in future production and breeding.

Reserve champion in the poultry show was William Sedgman, 16, who comes from Gilbert, North St. Louis county. His pen of white Wyandottes won his award for him.

Detailed placings through the fifth place follow:

WHITE LEGHORNS: 1, Harold Skoog, Little Falls, Morrison county; 2, George Vaux, Duluth, S. St. Louis county; 3, Charles Benrud, Goodhue Goodhue county; 4, Marie Fuchs, Faribault, Rice county; 5, Clifford Blowers, Waseca, Waseca county.

RHODE ISLAND REDS: 1, Audith Wittmer, Armstrong, Freeborn; 2, Paul Kohler, Redwood Falls, Redwood;

ANCONAS: 1, Wayne Cook, Sartell, Benton; and 2, Dorothy Higgins Hutchinson, McLeod county.

(more)

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS: 1, Marjorie Bell, West Concord, Dodge county.

WHITE MINORCAS: 1, Lawrence Abbott, Parkers Prairie, E. Ottertail.

BLACK MINORCAS: 1, Thomas Clinton, Cambridge, Isanti.

WHITE ROCKS: 1, Donald Moore, Pipestone, Pipestone; 2, Geraldine Seaman, Hector, Renville; 3, Paul Johnshey, Starbuck, Pope; 4, Morris Johanson, Hardwick, Rock; and 5, Melvin Henning, Appleton, Swift county

BARBED ROCKS: 1, Marvella Dogen, Karlstad, Kittson; 2, Bernell Withrock, Iona, Murray;

BUFF ROCKS: 1, Donal Paquin, Medford, Steele.

WHITE WYANDOTTES: 1, William Seigeman, Gilbert, North St. Louis; 2, Wilma Janzen, Mountain Lake, Cottonwood; 3, Lillian Endahl, Donnelly, Stevens; 4, Wanda Lou Kanten, Milan, Chippewa; and 5, Bernice Strate, Dayton's Bluff station, Washington.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES: 1, Ruth J. Miller, Deer River, Itasca

WHITE GIANTS: 1, Kenneth Brogen, Flom, Norman county; 2, Wilma Dandhoff, Roseland, Kandiyohi;

BUFF ORPINGTONS: 1, Leslie Simpson, ^{Madison} Lac qui Parle; 2, L. H. Ireland, Mankato, Blue Earth; 3, Margaret Frisby, St. Charles, Winona; 4, Conrad Brekke, Lane boro, Fillmore.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS: 1, Gordon Richter, Como station, Ramsey; 2, Parlow Meium, Jackson, Jackson; 3, Ruth Krog, Lake Benton, Lincoln.

GEESE: 1, Helen Luthi, Hawley, Clay.

Bronze TURKLYS: 1, Kenneth Ness, Litchfield, Meeker; 2, Kathryn Filippi, Angus, West Polk count.; 3, Vernon Schuster, Barrett, Grant

Winners in the egg show, an innovation this year in the poultry division, were George Vaux, Duluth, St. Louis, First; Marie Pacha, Fario bault, Rice county, second; Club members in third year work were eligible to show a dozen eggs in the egg class.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 9, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Smiling, blue-eyed Lorraine Trehus, 17-year old 4-H club girl from Spring Grove, Houston county, was crowned 4-H style queen for 1936 this afternoon at the climax of the annual State Fair style revue in which approximately 100 club girls from all parts of Minnesota modeled garments made as club projects.

Miss Trehus, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Trehus, has been a 4-H club member for eight years. For the past 3 years she has exhibited clothing in the style revue at the State Fair and has consistently placed high in the clothing groups she has entered. During the past year Miss Trehus has been entered in the third year silk group, and in her own words says that "she makes at least 98 per cent of her own clothing." Usually she designs and makes her own pattern.

A black silk crepe dress to which touches of white at the throat and wrist were added to relieve any dullness, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ tasteful black accessories including suede shoes and purse and a black hat, the solid color of which was punctuated by two quill-like white ornaments, were the ensemble which won the style queen title for Miss Trehus. In view of the fact that she will become a freshman at St. Olaf's this fall, she believes that her knowledge of good clothes which she can make herself at nominal cost will come in good store.

In the third year wool class, Frances Nicklawske, 17-year old club girl from Owatonna, Steele county, was judged champion. Miss Nicklawske is a member of the Future Citizens 4-H club and has been active as a club member for five years.

Champion winner in the third year cotton class was Sarah Garner of Morris, Stevens county. Winner of the championship in the second

year cotton group was 14-year old Marguerite L. Keene, who lives near Hastings in Dakota county. Only in her second year of club work, Marguerite states that she makes about three-fourths of her own garments and also some of the family sewing.

Miss Teckla Nelson from West Duluth in St. Louis county, took highest honors in the second year thrift group. A three-piece suit made from seed sacks, dyed brown, was the entry which won the third championship for her.

Second and third place winners in the various classes are:

Third Year Entries

Wool: 2, Iris Shulstad, Appleton, Swift county; 3, Gare Jones, Como station, Ramsey

Silk: 2, Florence Koops, Glyndon, Clay county; 3, Genevieve Sullivan, Plainview, Wabasha.

Cotton: 2, Elna Matson, Frazee, Becker county; 3, Virginia Bergin, Cambridge, Isanti.

Second Year Entries

Cotton: 2, Marion Lashbrook, Northfield, Rice county; 3, Fern Mohn, Hayfield, Dodge county.

Thrift Class

Second, Verta Lamp, Stillwater, Washington; third, Marion Weum, Kenyon, Rice county.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Miss Valerie Taylor, a 4-H club girl who is well acquainted with the out-of-doors, brought to the Minnesota State Fair style revue a costume far different from those of her sister club members

Instead of a carefully tailored dress, she exhibited a leather sports costume made of deer skin at the almost unbelievable cost of 30 cents exclusive of the cost of tanning the hides. Miss Taylor lives in Aitkin county and is ^{15-year old} the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Taylor. She is somewhat of a marksman and spends a good many of her spare hours hunting partridge, pheasants, rabbits, and other game in her home territory.

Miss Taylor's sports costume comprised a 4-H clothing project and includes a sports jacket, breeches, beret, gloves and a knapsack, all of which she made herself from the tanned deer hides. Many of the hides which she uses ordinarily are tanned by herself, but in order to get all of the hides of the same color for her sports costume, Miss Taylor had part of the hides tanned by a commercial tanner. A light cream in color, the sports outfit was trimmed with dark brown leather. The thread and buttons used in making the costume were the only articles purchased which is responsible for the inconsequential cost of the entire outfit.

Miss Taylor is a junior in high school and has been an active club worker for six years.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

First results of State Fair 4-H judging team contests were announced today when T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, presented plaques to six winning teams during the morning assembly period.

High scoring individual was Homer Vobes of Clay county, who with two other high scoring members, William Shook of Itasca county, and Warren Anderson of Kanabe^o, will represent Minnesota in the national crop judging contest to be held during the National 4-H Congress early next December.

The county team which placed first was from Clay county and consisted of Willard Westberg, Homer Vobes, and Maurice Koester. Other winning teams were: second, Kanabe^o county, including Robert Larson, Warren Anderson, and Vernon Lewis; ~~and~~ third, Murray county, Armond R. Nelson, Paul D. Larson, and Maynard Larson; fourth, Stevens county, Sylvester Strand, Paul G. Brandt, and Elton Erickson; fifth, Itasca county, William Shook, John Prebanich, and Carl Odde; sixth, Martin county, Elmer Grathwold, Hans Jorgenson, and Willard Ziemann.

These crop judging teams, competing in the state contest, were winners in district contests held throughout the state. Classes of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and corn were judged.

W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist, University Farm, St. Paul, judged the contest.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Awards for technique and expertness in showmanship in the exhibiting of their livestock brought to the Minnesota State Fair have been made to 4-H club members in the various livestock divisions.

Showmanship awards in the colt club were given to: 1, Russell Hoese, Mayer, Carver county; 2, Herbert Parker, Elgin, Olmsted; 3, David Canning, Hendrum, Norman. The first prize given to Russell Hoese is a saddle valued at \$35.00. Second prize is a saddle valued at \$25.00 and the third prize a riding bridle valued at \$5.00.

Winners of the dairy calf showmanship awards are: 1, Donal Carroll, Rosemount, Dakota County; 2, Warren Jepson, Mound, Hoopring and 3, Catherine Burns, Albert Lea, Freeborn. A special Jersey showmanship award was won by Clinton Stonebeck, Fairmont, Martin county. Points considered in choosing the showmen were the preparation of the animal, such as trimming, washing and cleaning, the control of the animal by the exhibitor, poise and coolness of the exhibitor, and skill in showing. Donal Carroll, as winner of the first prize in the dairy calf showing contest, was given a clipping machine valued at \$20.00.

Raymond L. Johnson, Renville, Renville county, who also showed the grand champion purebred lamb, was named champion sheep showman. Champion showman in the 4-H club beef heifer class was Melvin Camery, Worthington, Nobles county.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Donald D. Trapp, Dodge county 4-H boy from Claremont, showing his purebred Chester White gilt in the 4-H club pig show at the Minnesota State Fair, was awarded the grand championship in his class, announces A. J. Kittleson, state club agent, University Farm, St. Paul.

Donald, who is a member of the Eden Progressive Gophers 4-H club, is 19 years old and is in his eighth year of club work. Through his county achievements he has been awarded in the past five trips to the State Fair and one to the Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul. He has also exhibited in open classes at the State Fair and his grand championship gilt is from a sow which he exhibited here two years ago.

Placings through the first five places by breeds are:

POLAND CHINA

Purebred: 1, Leo Kritzeck, Howard Lake, Wright county; 2, Roy Boman, Syre, Norman; 3, Durward Irvine, Mapleton, Blue Earth; 4, Orwin LaPrice, Ortonville, Big Stone; and 5, Virgil McKee, Hutchinson, McLeod.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Purebred: 1, Leo Mueller, Madison, Lac qui Parle; 2, Melvin Kern, Hewitt, Wadena; 3, Raymond Feltman, Young America, Carver; 4, David Anderson, Hector, Renville; and 5, Willard Peterson, Ghent, Lyon.

YORKSHIRE

Purebred: 1, Hilson Stewart, Humboldt, Kittson.

BIRKSHIRE

Purebred: 1, Walter Gredvig, Fertile, E. Polk.

CHESTER WHITE

Purebred: 1, Donald D. Trapp, Claremont, Dodge; 2, Orlean Schreyer, New Ulm, Brown; 3, Oscar Olson, Luverne, Rock; 4, Doyle Olson, Truman, Martin; and 5, Clifton Erickson, Withrop, Sibley.

(more)

HAMPSHIRE

Purebred: 1, Gerhard Renstrom, Elbow Lake, Grant; 2, Gottfred Gammalson, Clitherall, W. Ottertail.

DUROC JERSEY

Purebred: 1, William Roth, Utica, Winona; 2, Edward Guiney, Austin, Mower; 3, Fred Mc^Nelly, Anoka, Hennepin; 4, Robert Malech, Northfield, Rice; 5, Lyle E. Wilbur, Mafel, Fillmore.

News Bureau
University Farm
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Sept. 10, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Raising champion livestock is more the rule than the exception with the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, University Farm, if the number of ribbons won by its cattle and horses shown at the State Fair are any indication.

Sixteen head of purebred Belgian and Percheron horses went into the ring for the University and were awarded the following places:

Lowenstein, first prize in the aged Belgian stallion class, senior and grand championship. This is the third consecutive year Lowenstein has won the grand championship in his class. During his time in the show ring, Lowenstein has been grand champion four times and reserve champion twice at the Minnesota state fair.

First prize Belgian mare and foal.
Fourth prize 4-year old Belgian mare
First prize yearling Belgian mare.
First prize Belgian mare, also junior champion
First prize Belgian filly foal
Second prize get of stallion three head sired by Lowenstein.
First prize Belgian breeders group
First prize 4-year-old Percheron stallion also judged senior and grand champion stallion.
Third prize stallion foal Percheron
First prize Percheron mare and foal
Third prize Percheron aged mare
Second prize 4-year-old Percheron mare.
First prize 3-year-old Percheron mare.
Second prize 2-year old Percheron mare.
Second and fourth prize yearling Percheron mare.
First prize Percheron filly foal.
First and second prize Percheron produce of mare.
First prize Percheron breeders group.

Winnings taken by University beef Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Red Polled, and fat cattle follow:

Red Polled:
Second prize junior yearling heifer.
First prize heifer.
Second prize get of bull.

(more)

First prize senior yearling.
Fifth prize cow three years or over, shown in milk.
First prize cow two years, under three.

Aberdeen-Angus:

First prize bull born between May 1, 1933 to Apr. 30, 1934.
First prize bull born 1934, May 1 to Dec. 31.
Third prize heifer born between January 1 to Apr. 30.
Fifth prize heifer born between May 1 to Aug. 31, 1935.
First prize heifer born on or after Sept. 1, 1935.

Beef Shorthorns:

Third prize bull born 1935, Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.
First prize bull born 1935, May 1 to Aug. 31.
Fourth prize bull born on or after Sept. 1, 1935.
Third prize cow, born between July 1, 1932 and June 30, 1933.
Third prize cow born between July 1, 1933 and June 30, '34.
Second prize heifer born 1935, Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.
First prize heifer born 1935, May 1 to Aug. 31.
First prize heifer born on or after Sept. 1, 1935.
Third prize pair yearling bull and heifer.
Third prize pair of calves, bull and heifer.
Third prize, two bulls.
Fourth prize, get of bull.

Fat cattle:

Grand championship purebred shorthorn steer.
First prize steer, spayed or Martin heifer born 1935,
Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.
First prize steer, spayed or Martin heifer born 1935,
May 1 to Aug. 31.
Second prize steer, spayed or Martin heifer, born on
or after Sept. 1, 1935.
First prize group of steers, xax

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next December was won at the Minnesota State Fair, Wednesday, by Gordon Abell and Eldon Wilbrecht, zinc demonstration team from Campbell, Wilkin county, announces T. A. Erickson, club leader, University Farm, St. Paul

The zinc demonstration, sponsored by the American Zinc Institute, required that ways in which zinc could be used in building material or equipment be shown. The Wilkins county team was judged the winner.

Other county winners were: 2, Scott county team--John Flicek and Joe Smicek; 3, Clearwater county team--Graydon Postier and Edmund Rydeen; and 4, the Nicollet team--Hubert Anderson and Chester Amundson.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Winners in four home economics judging contests conducted for Minnesota 4-H club girls at the State Fair illustrated that these girls know how to recognize best results in home economics work, according to Miss Mildred Schenck, state club agent, University Farm, St. Paul.

Plaques were awarded to winners of first places in canning, baking, room furnishing and clothing judging contests during the Thursday morning 4-H assembly period by Miss Schenck.

In the baking judging contest one bread or cake/^{project}member from each county was eligible to judge four classes, (1), yeast bread, (2) butter cake, (3) drop cookies and (4) muffins, with oral reasons given in three of the classes. Winners were: 1, Phyllis Simonson, Kasson, Dodge county; 2, Irene Hill, Marshall, Lyon county; 3, Aili Jalonen, Aurora, N. St. Louis; and 4, Adel Niehus, Austin, Mower.

In the clothing judging contest, four classes, two of under garments, one of dresses and one of shoes and hose, were judged with reasons for placings required in three classes. Winners in this class were: 1, Adeline Gilbertson, Lanesboro, Fillmore; 2, Lorraine Trehus, Spring Grove, Houston; 3, Marie Senden, Marshall, Lyon; and 4, Margaret Bishman, Hutchinson, McLeod.

As in other judging contests, one room furnishing project member was entitled to judge clothing. The four classes in this contest, for which reasons were given in three, were curtains, rugs for a girl's room, picture for a girl's room, and a reading table cover. Those who placed high were: 1, Teckla Nelson, Duluth, S. St. Louis; 2, Avis Meline, Lindstrom, Chisago; 3, Arlys Bartel, Kasson, Dodge; and 4, (tied) Anna Rose Gallagher, Plainview, Wabasha, and Gladys Benson, Blooming Prairie, Mower.

The canning judging contest, with one member from each county eligible, required that contestants judge classes of berries, tomatoes, a vegetable and a meat. Winners were: 1, Catherine Winn, Redwood Falls, Redwood; 2, Verna Mikesh, Breckenridge, Wilkin; 3, Betty Dittman, Caledonia, Houston; and 4, Muriel Tams, Hutchinson, McLeod.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Earl Clinton, 16-year old 4-H club member from Watkins, Meeker county, was named grand champion dairy calf club member at the Minnesota State Fair today (Friday) during the regular morning 4-H assembly.

Earl won the grand championship honor on his 5 year record in dairy calf club work. This is his fifth time for exhibiting in the 4-H dairy calf project. This year his purebred Guernsey calf won first place in the 4-H livestock division.

Raising and fitting 4-H dairy calves has been adopted as a hobby by Earl, and this summer he began fitting his calf for the State Fair by following a strict feeding program. Other practices followed in fitting his calf were frequent exercise, blanketing a month before showing, grooming and other recommended procedures.

His awards include a plaque to be presented by the State Fair and a new cream separator.

A special state-wide award for club members exhibiting Jersey calves was given to James Lanxon of Carlton county. A purebred heifer calf presented by the Minnesota Jersey Cattle club rewarded James for his long-time record in Jersey calf club work. He is an older club member and has a Jersey herd of his own. Three years ago he won a purebred bull calf awarded at the State Fair.

cc: -

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 10, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Minnesota's champion 4-H club members in the canning project were announced today at the State Fair by Miss Amy Wessel, state club agent, University Farm, St. Paul. Winners in the fruits, vegetables, meal, meats and jelly classes were named.

In all classes, the points scored were the selection of products, the quality of the canned goods, and the general appearance of the exhibit.

Individual winners in the fruit class which included six jars of canned fruit were: 1, Joyce L. Anderson, Hawley, Clay county; 2, Mary Skovian, Hennepin county; 3, Eileen Corrigan, Foley, Benton; 4, Sarah Wendling, Round Lake, Nobles; and 5, Frances Olson, Cyrus, Pope county; 6, Shirley Ertsgard, Grand Marais, Cook.

Exhibitors in the vegetable class showed six jars of different vegetables which contained vitamins, iron and calcium necessary to good health. Winners through the sixth place included: 1, Nellie Gregor, Hutchinson, McLeod county; 2, Zelma Hawthorne, Faribault county; 3, Jean Gervais, Currie, Murray; 4, Evelyn Kurtzbien, Bagley, Clearwater; 5, Eva Erickson, Peterson, Fillmore; and 6, Evelyn Summers, Park Rapids, Hubbard.

In the meal class, exhibits consisted of six jars of food which could be used for an emergency dinner or supper. It was necessary that part of the exhibit be a complete menu. Girls who placed were: 1, Lorraine Eckstein, Mankato, Blue Earth; 2, Lavonne Beerbauer, Aitkin county; 3, Orma Petzel, Sibley county; 4, Muriel Gurmender, Duluth, S. St. Louis; 5, Helen Peterson, Bowlus, Morrison; and 6, Eleanor Kritzeck, Howard Lake, Wright.

The meats class included six jars of pre-cooked meats of at least three kinds. Each exhibitor was required to submit a dinner menu making use of one jar of meat from her exhibit. Winners of the first six places were: 1, Marie Spartz, Herndale, Mille Lacs; 2, Kathleen Weis, St. Cloud, Sherburne; 3, Mary Lou Arbingast, Bronsdale, Mower; 4, Erma Sauhr, Dodge Center, Dodge; 5, Scenia Livgard, Remer, Cass county; and 6, Marianne Olson, Hill City, Itasca.

Four-H girls exhibited in two classes of jelly, one, a Sure Jell class, and the other a Certo class. Winners in the "Sure Jell" class were: 1, Cora Mae Leighty, ~~Winton~~, Jackson county; 2, Lois Berger, Klossner, Nicollet; 3, Signey Tollefson, Freeborn county; 4, Florence ~~Mc~~ Martin, Dodge county; 5, Collette Lindberg, Roseau county; and 6, Lorraine Eckstein, Blue Earth.

High-placing girls in the "Certo" class were: 1, Tackla Nelson, Duluth, S. St. Louis; 2, Gertrude Schmidt, Benedict, Hubbard; 3, Gladys Kerester, W. Polk County; 4, Eleanor Kritzeck, Howard Lake, Wright; 5, Arliene Askegaard, Clay county; and 6, Marjorie Benso, Goodhue county.

The grand champion exhibitor in the canning classes is to be named later in the week. She will receive a trip to the National Club Congress to be held in Chicago in December.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 10, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Deserting temporarily fall work on the farm and the business of testing cows, a group of Minnesota farmers and cow testers today demonstrated what they could do in the way of livestock judging at the Minnesota State Fair, according to members of the Agricultural Extension Service, St. Paul University Farm, who were in charge of the contest.

Thirteen cow testers from all parts of Minnesota participated in the dairy judging for which four rings of cows and two of heifers were provided for the contestants. Entrants gave reasons on the classes of Guernseys and Holsteins. High scoring judge among the cow testers was Harold Kvale, tester for the Truman Cooperative Creamery Cow Testing association, Truman, Minnesota. As high scorer he was awarded the L. G. Wilson trophy. Winners of the next four places were: 2, Edward Hawkins, tester for the North Hennepin and Anoka association, Rogers, Minnesota; 3, Edgar Urvig, Watonwan county association tester, St. James; 4, George Anderson, Jackson-Nobles association, Lakefield; 5, J. Howard Beymer, the Welcome cow testing association, Welcome. The winners of first, second, and third places were awarded gold, silver and bronze medals through the courtesy of The Farmer, northwest farm paper, St. Paul.

High scoring individuals in the farmers dairy cattle judging contest were: 1, Paul Mueller, Winona county; 2, Walter W. Hawkins, Hennepin; 3, Edwin Natzel, Steele county; 4, J. E. Nahrgang, Winona county; 5, Ralph Ruble, Freeborn county. Gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded to the three high men, also from The Farmer. The Winona county team, consisting of J. E. Nahrgang, Paul Mueller, Joseph J. Reis, was the high placing judging team, and was awarded a \$50 cash prize from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association. The team, with its county agent, H. C. Pederson, will use the money toward going to the Waterloo Dairy Cattle congress, Waterloo, Iowa. Second placing team came from Steele county and included Edwin Natzel, Clarence Ahlborn, and S. Wayne Jones.

Winona county, gathering a large share of the day's honors, also had the high placing team in the general livestock judging contest. The teams and individuals judged two classes, each of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Winona's champion team was comprised of Donald Edwards, Alfred Mueller, and Locksley Campbell. Second high team was from Hennepin county, the members of which were Earl Draheim and Harold Herrman. Watonwan county's third placing team was made up of Clark Pennay, J. M. Glasier and S. A. Frederickson. The Minnesota Livestock Breeders association's award of \$50 will be used by the Winona team and its county agent to defray expenses toward a trip to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. Gold, silver, and bronze medals, presented by the Central Cooperative association of South St. Paul, were won by Alfred Mueller, Winona county, Donald Edwards, Winona county, and Harold Herrman,

(more)

Renville county, first, second and third place winners respectively.

High-scoring beef judge resulted in a tie between Emmet Beckman of Renville county, and Alfred Mueller, Winona county. High sheep judge honors went to J. M. Glasier of Watonwan county and highest swine scorer was Alfred Mueller of Winona. Earl Draheim, Renville county, took first honors in horse judging.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 10, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The 4-H club grand champion bread demonstration team at the Minnesota State Fair comes from Freeborn county, according to the placings on the bread teams announced Thursday afternoon by Miss Mildred Schenk, state club agent, University Farm, St. Paul.

The high placing team consisted of two girls, Pearl Gilmore and Marie Schen, both of Wells, Minnesota. The girls were one of four bread demonstration teams from their district and won over sixteen teams representing the four districts in the State. Teams were judged on subject-matter, teamwork, skill, results and the practicability of their demonstrations. As members of the champion bread-making team, the two girls will be given a trip to the National Club Congress at Chicago in December.

Second place in the bread demonstration contest went to the team from Lac qui Parle county. The team was made up of Leona Simpson and Eloise Simpson, both of Madison. Two teams from Martin and North St. Louis counties tied for third place. The Martin county team included Maxine and Mildred Koons of Fairmont, and the N. St. Louis team was comprised of Mary Milinkovich and Esther Laulunon, both of Aurora. The fourth placing team, Bernice Ostlund and Ellen Davis, of Verndale, came from Wadena county.

In the 4-H club cake-making contest, Miss Abbi M. Jalonen of Aurora, St. Louis county, was named grand champion cake maker in a contest in which the first four placings were very close. Miss Jalonen was one of twelve district demonstrators. Her entry included ice cream cookies which is supplementary to the cake project work. Winners of other high placings were: 2, Olga L. Boxrud, Louisburg, Lac qui Parle; 3, Doris Cheney, Warren, Marshall; 4, Mary Jane Groeschel, Cloquet, Carlton.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 11, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Minnesota's grand champion 4-H canning demonstration team comes from South St. Louis county, according to the placings of the judge which were announced Friday at the State Fair.

The grand champion team includes Muriel Gernander and Bernice Archangeau, both of Duluth. Four canning teams from each of the four club districts were eligible to demonstrate at the State Fair. Special prizes were awarded to the high-placing teams.

Other winners down through the sixth place were: 2, Wadena, Evelyn and Ana Kern; 3, Nobles, Sonja Peterson and Margaret Gardner, Kimbra; 4, Wright, Eleanor Kritzneck and Louise Stifter, Howard Lake; 5, Kenabece, Helen and Edith Tokle, Brook Park; and 6, Fillmore, Alice Foss and Patricia O'Shaughnessy, Fountain.

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District individual canning demonstration winners were:

1, LaVonne Beerbauer, Hill City, Aitkin county; 2, Hazel Jacobson, Pelican Rapids, W. Ottertail; 3, Verna Mikesh, Breckenridge, Wilkin; 4, Marie Warriner, Fairmont, Martin county.

Meal-planning demonstration winners are: 1, Marjorie Matheson, Thief River Falls, Pennington county; 2, Ingrid Larson, Duluth, S. St. Louis; 3, Hazel Hallene, Cook, N. St. Louis; 4, Phyllis Bradford, White Bear Lake, Ramsey; and 5, Florence Martin, Claremont, Dodge county.

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The champion county individual canning champion is Lenore Sandagre, Rock county; first in 1st year canning, Eileen Mittesteadt, Waseca county; 1st and second year canning, Cornelia Caldwell, Fattbault county; 1st and third year canning, Lenore Sandagre, Rock county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 11, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

More than 1,000 graduates and friends of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, renewed acquaintances this week at the School headquarters on the Minnesota State Fair grounds, announces J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School. Students registering came from every state in the middle west and from as far as Washington, D. C.

Thursday afternoon a meeting of the School of Agriculture Alumni association was attended by more than 55 members. William Danekers, president, presided and introduced the various speakers including: Victor Christgau, state director of WPA work in Minnesota and a graduate of the School; R. S. Mackintosh, 1890, member of the first graduating class; C. C. Hunter, class of 1897, and Mr. Christianson, who spoke on "The Future of the School of Agriculture". L. B. Bassett is secretary of the alumni group.

Approximately 20,000 students have been graduated from the School of Agriculture at University Farm since its founding 48 years ago. A vocational agricultural school for rural youth, 86 per cent of its graduates are now engaged in active farming. The fall term of the school will open Monday, Sept. 28.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 11, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Five Minnesota 4-H boys, selected for their outstanding records in club work and community achievements were named by J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, as recipients of four \$75.00 scholarships to be used in any of the four schools of agriculture in Minnesota or the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

The boys chosen for this unusual honor are: Herman Krueger, Prior Lake, Scott county; Donald Edwards, Utica, Winona county; Samuel Stone, Brookston, St. Louis county; (divided scholarship) Wilbur Pratt, Mankato, Blue Earth county and Harlo Slinden, Litchfield, Meeker county. These awards, known as the McKerrow scholarships, are made annually by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association from a trust fund which has been built up the last few years from proceeds of the Junior Livestock Show held each November in South St. Paul which could not be pro-rated to the exhibitors. A committee consisting of W. S. Moscrip, president of the association, Mr. Jones, and P. O. Holland of St. Olaf selected the boys to receive the scholarships at the recommendation of T. A. Erickson, State Club Leader, University Farm, St. Paul. The basis of ~~xxxxxxx~~ making the awards is that any 4-H club boy or girl may be chosen on his or her record of livestock improvement in his local community in the light of his opportunity and environment, plus records and recommendations.

Herman Krueger, who has worked consistently in club activities for 11 years, has done his best work in dairy calf and pig projects in addition to having the reputation of being an efficient local leader. As a result of his club work he has at present 8 head of sheep, 5 head of heifers and 2 head of swine. Because of his initiative the 4-H club to which he belongs and of which he is an active member, was organized several years ago. He is now chairman of the Scott county 4-H council, in 1935 was presented a gold watch for leadership, has won 5 trips to the Junior Livestock Show, has demonstrated poultry at the State Fair, and is an active member of the Scott county rural youth group.

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Ability to raise ton litters is one of the achievements which was at least partially responsible for Donald B. Edwards' receiving his scholarship. He is in his eleventh year of club work and at present has a herd of 10 purebred Duroc Jersey hogs and a grade Brown Swiss heifer, a result of his club work. For the past three years he has been in 4-H leadership work and during that time he has served as president of his club. The fact that Donald aims at returning to the farm after his education has been completed, had considerable bearing on his selection. He has consistently produced high-placing hogs both at the county and state fair.

Samuel Stone, after 5 years of club work during which time he has more or less concentrated on sheep projects, has a purebred flock of Shropshires established, including a purebred ram. He also owns three cows and one calf and from the profits of his 4-H livestock ventures, he has also purchased 40 acres of land. Following his becoming past club age he has served as junior leader and adult community 4-H leader.

Harlow Slinden, a boy who has worked faithfully for nine years in 4-H activities, has stressed dairy project work, has been recommended as a strong community leader.

Wilbur Pratt specialized in the poultry club projects and has shown birds at the State Fair. He divides one of the scholarships with Harlow Slinden. Alternates named for the scholarships were Evelyn Mauser, Brown county, and Oliver Beckman, Renville county.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 11, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exhibiting musical talent as well as the ability to exhibit livestock, clothing, canned goods, and flowers, 4-H club members competed for recognition in the 4-H club music contest during the Minnesota State Fair, the final placings of which were made known this morning by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

In the vocal division, Watonwan county's trio was judged first with Redwood county's girls' chorus running a close second. Third high was the glee club from Kandiyohi county; fourth was Stevens county's quartet; and fifth place was taken by the girls' chorus from Clay county. Six, seventh and eighth places were won by Bigstone, Cottonwood and St. Louis county respectively.

Wright county's band garnered first place in the instrumental competition with Cottonwood county coming second.

Orchestra groups played in the following order: 1. Steele; 2. Brown; 3. Stevens; 4. Norman; 5. Wabasha.

Paul J. Leach, director of community singing, Stillwater, judged the music contests.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 11, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Verle Schrupp, 16-year old 4-H club girl from Swanville, Todd county, and Hiram Fuller, 18-year old club boy from Le Sueur county, were announced 1936 4-H health champions Friday night at the 4-H banquet, one of the principal features of boys' and girls' activities during the State Fair.

Miss Schrupp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Schrupp, won the state award over 87 other girls after only one year in club health work during which time she followed the prescribed health program. Although she doesn't like milk as a beverage, she realized that it was an important ingredient of her diet and consumed her quota of the health-giving fluid in cooked foods. Vegetables, fruits and other recommended food were included in her daily diet. Miss Schrupp's health record shows that she drinks neither tea nor coffee. The new girls health champion is 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 118 pounds. Her health score was 98.2.

The boy health champion, Hiram Fuller, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Fuller and has been a club member for 8 years. His club work has been principally in sheep and garden projects with which he has won 8 trips to the State Fair. At present he has a flock of 12 purebred Shropshire sheep of his own built up through club work. He has followed a consistent health program and was four times county health champion. Milk, fruit and vegetables find a regular place in his daily diet and he drinks neither tea nor coffee. He drinks at least four glasses of milk a day. Athletics are his hobby, particularly football. During his years as a 4-H member, Hiram has served as president and club reporter of his local group. Last May he was graduated from high school and now he plans to work with his father on the farm. The 1936 champion is 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. His health score was 98.7.

Both Miss Schrupp and Hiram will go to the National Club Congress in Chicago to represent Minnesota in the national health contest. The Minnesota Public Health association and the Minnesota Medical association actively conducted the health contest, through arrangements with the state 4-H office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 11, 1938

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Four-H club members, applying what they had learned from club livestock project work, fought Thursday for State Honors in general livestock and dairy contests held at the Minnesota State Fair. Announcements of awards and winners were made during the Friday morning general 4-H club assembly by A. J. Kittleson, state club agent, and T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

Winners of a trip to the International Exposition at Dallas, Texas during October were the members of the Olmsted county 4-H judging team which included Culver Sackett, Luella M. Pagel, and Gordon Hanson, all of Rochester. This team was entered in the dairy livestock judging contest in which there were four rings of cows and two of heifers. Reasons were given on two Guernsey and Holstein classes. Runner-up in the dairy judging contest was Steele county, members of which team were Glen Schullke, Eugene Nicklowske, and Jerome Rypka, all of Owatonna. Third place winning team came from Clay county and included Myron Rindahl and Arvid Schulstad of Barnesville, and Lynn Anderson, Comstock. Wright county's team won fourth place with Donald Epple, Montrose, Donald Decker, Buffalo, and Lynn Peterson making up the team. In fifth place was Freeborn county whose team was comprised of Le R. Nelson, Albert Lea, Almon Sather, Glenville, and Lloyd Sande, Glenville.

The five high scoring individuals in the dairy judging contest were Gordon Hanson, Olmsted county; Arvid Schulstad, Clay county; and Vernon Katzenmeyer, McLeod county; Willard Lashbrook, Rice County; and Wilfred Denison, Austin, Mower county.

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First honors in the general livestock judging contest in which two classes each of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs were judged were captured by the Wilkin county team. This team included Clifford Pazdernik, Breckenridge, Aloysius Gruenberg, Wolverton and Cyril F. Rehm, Campbell. The reward for this team's high placing judging work is a trip to the National 4-H Club congress at Chicago in December. Mahnomon county was second in the general judging, the members of which team were George Golla, Leander Wandro and Mervin Melsten, all of Mahnomon. Third place went to Clearwater county with Kermit Long and Harold Utech of Clearbrook, and Palmer Friberg, Bagley, on the team. Mower county won fourth place with Richard Jones, Harlow Sayles and Keith McFarland, all of Austin in the judging ring. Lincoln's county team won fifth place, the members being William Worth Jr., Viggo Christensen, both of Lake Benton, and Frank Dombeck Jr. of Ivanhoe.

High-placing individuals in the general livestock judging contest were: 1, (tied) Clifford Pazdernik, Breckenridge Wilkin county; George Golla, Mahnomon county; 2, Cyril Rehm, Wilkin; 3, Harlow Sayles, Mower; 4, Mervin Melsten, Mahnomon. Because Clifford Pazdernik will go to the National Club Congress with the champion team from Wilkin county, the plaque, usually awarded to the high-scoring individual, was presented to George Golla.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 11, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Minnesota's grand champion 4-H canning demonstration team comes from South St. Louis county, according to the placings of the judge which were announced Friday at the State Fair.

The grand champion team includes Muriel Gernander and Bernice Arhambeau, both of Duluth. Four canning teams from each of the four club districts were eligible to demonstrate at the State Fair. Special prizes were awarded to the high-placing teams.

Other winners down through the sixth place were: 2, Wadena, Evelyn and Ana Kern; 3, Nobles, Sonja Peterson and Margaret Gardner, Kimbra; 4, Wright, Eleanor Kritznick and Louise Stifter, Howard Lake; 5, Kenabec, Helen and Edith Tokle, Brook Park; and 6, Fillmore, Alice Foss and Patricia O'Shaughnessy, Fountain.

District individual canning demonstration winners were:

1, LaVonne Beerbauer, Hill City, Aitkin county; 2, Hazel Jacobson, Pelican Rapids, W. Ottertail; 3, Verna Mikesch, Breckenridge, Wilkin; 4, Marie Warriner, Fairmont, Martin county.

Meal planning demonstration winners are: 1, Marjorie Matheson, Thief River Falls, Pennington county; 2, Ingrid Larson, Duluth, S. St. Louis; 3, Hazel Hallene, Cook, N. St. Louis; 4, Phyllis Bradford, White Bear Lake, Ramsey; and 5, Florence McMartin, Claremont, Dodge county.

The champion county individual canning champion is Lenore Sandagre, Rock county; first in 1st year canning, Eileen Mittesteadt, Waseca county; 1st and second year canning, Cornelia Caldwell, Fattbault county; 1st and third year canning, Lenore Sandagre, Rock county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 12, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Following a week of keen competition, 4-H club agricultural demonstration team honors were announced this morning at the State Fair. Two sisters from Lyon County, Lois and Iris Madden captured the grand championship award with their health demonstration.

Their discussion on the care of the teeth won the highest total score. Reserve grand championship also was placed on a health demonstration which was won by the Dakota county team and was concerned with first aid and medicine materials. Alice Thompkins and La Verne Dittman comprised the Dakota county team. Both the grand champion and champion teams were made up of girls, thus giving feminine teams the edge over the boys in agricultural demonstrations.

To the grand champion and champions, state fair plaques were awarded and to winners of other high places, ribbons were presented.

Placings by classes in the team demonstrations were:

GARDEN: 1, Olmsted county, Miles Hanson and Stanley Snow.

POULTRY: 1, Meeker, Verna Belle Anderson, Eleanor Nystrom; 2, Dodge,

Lucille Gale, Florence Brown; 3, Watonwan county, Margaret Murphy, Leona Just.

SWINE 1, Mower, Wilfred Denison, Harlow Sayles; 2, Wilkin, Willie Nord, and Ardell Nord.

POTATOES: 1, Beltrami, LeRoy Myhre and Wayland Jones; 2, Ramsey, Byron Holm, LeRoy Walters

SHEEP: 1, Goodhue, Ross and Doris Thorfinnson; 2, Marton, Donald Olson, Willis Hammond; 3, Renville, Milo Schendel, Raymond Johnson.

(more)

CONSTRUCTION: 1, Wilkin county, Gordon Abell, Eldon Wilbrecht.

WEEDS: 1, Wright county, Richard Anderson, Burton Kreitlow.

HEALTH: 1, Lyon county, 2, Dakota county, 3, Rice, Jane Batchelder, Shirley Michel.

BEEF: 1, Rock county, Alice and Eva Lu Mann; 2, Faribault, Robert Haase, Kenneth Meyer; 3, Benton, Lawrence Studer, Laurence Rajkowski.

SEED CORN: 1, Grant county, Floyd Beach, Jho Blixrud; 2, Houston, Leonard Flatten, Byron Howard; 3, Fillmore, Raymond Rendahl, Irvin Anderson.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION: 1, Nicollet, Margaret Nelson, Marjorie Monson; 2, Lincoln, Vernon Sandager, Donald Sandager; 3, Clearwater, Edna Pearson, Lorraine Hedin.

SAFETY (Individual) 1, Nicollet, Merne Parsons; 2, Kittson, Ruby Sundberg; 3, (team) Ramsey, Jean Bradford, Frances Wood.

Dairy team placings were being decided this afternoon

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 12, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Miss Aili Jalonen, Aurora, in North St. Louis county, became Minnesota's champion 4-H club pie baker by winning first place in the annual pie baking contest held at the State Fair this morning.

Baking the pies under the supervision of the judge, the girls were judged on personal appearance, preparation and methods, rolling of the crust, efficiency and directions, placing the crust in the tin, and the finished product. The pies, the finished products, counted one-half the total points and were judged on appearance, texture, filling, flavor and crust.

Runner-up in the contest was Irene Hill, Marshall, Lyon county, and third place winner was Ingrid Larson, Duluth, South St. Louis county. Fourth place was won by another St. Louis county girl, Esther Laulunen from Aurora. Running close to Miss Laulunen was still another St. Louis county girl, Mary Milinkovich, who placed fifth and is also from Aurora. Sixth place was won by Evelyn Kern, Wadena; seventh by Verne Mikesh, Breck'nridge in Wilkin county; eighth by Anne Kern, Wadena; ninth, Maxine Koons, Fairmont, Martin county; and tenth by Marjorie Matheson, Thief River Falls, Pennington county.

Should Minnesota be asked to participate in a national pie-baking contest during the National Club Congress in Chicago next December, Miss Jalonen will represent the state there.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 16, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Owing to increasing interest which Minnesota dairymen are manifesting in cow testing, extension dairymen at University Farm are organizing a campaign to promote the formation of more county cow testing groups throughout the state. The extension dairymen include E. A. Hanson, H. R. Searles, and Ramer Leighton.

Already about 15 counties are interested in starting testing associations this fall and several have recently reorganized testing work including Scott, Carver, Hennepin, Rice, Steele, and Goodhue counties.

The type of association which has proved most satisfactory is the regular standard cow testing association with 25 to 28 members. Many features which have been added to cow testing association programs in the past few years include: proved bull programs--which locate bulls that are successful in increasing the production of their daughters over that of their dams; cow family analysis locating cow families that are especially uniform and high in production so that their sons and daughters can be used in breed improvement programs, permanent herd book--which will in the future be kept in all cow testing association herds. This latter program makes breeding information easily available to association breeders in building up their herds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 16, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

With October / ^{first} the accepted date for putting poultry flocks into winter quarters, Miss Core Cooke, extension poultry specialist, University Farm, warns that attention should be given the problem of fowl pox which infected many flocks in 1935.

For flocks that were infected by fowl pox last year, vaccination will be advisable if old hens are being kept over or if the pullets ran with the old flock during the summer. However, it is not considered wise to vaccinate in flocks that have not been infected because once started, vaccination must be repeated year after year.

If vaccination is to be done, it should be administered at once before the birds go into the laying house. If any of the birds are vaccinated, the entire flock should be treated, and Miss Cooke advises use of fowl pox vaccine rather than a mixed infection bacterin, the work to be done by a licensed veterinarian.

Flock owners who have not yet been troubled with fowl pox should take care to prevent the disease from being carried in, warns Miss Cooke. Fowl pox can be carried on the shoes, on crates, feed sacks, or other equipment, and by birds that fly from one farm to another.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 16, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Adult farm one-act play groups who intend to compete in the fourth annual rural one-act play contest should select their plays and begin practicing now, says A. E. Engebretson, district county agent, University Farm, St. Paul, who is chairman of the state-wide rural one-act play contest.

Final in the contest will be run off at University Farm during Farm and Home Week in December. Local county and district contests will precede the state event which is the fourth of its kind sponsored by the University Department of Agriculture and county extension service.

County extension agents have been provided with information concerning suitable plays. Mr. Engebretson also can furnish reading copies of approved plays or they may be had from the general Extension Division, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Several hundred groups are expected to participate in this contest.

Winners in the cheese guessing contest sponsored by the Minnesota Dairy Industries committee and the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food division have been announced.

Approximately 50,000 people participated in the contest, which consisted of estimating how many pounds of milk were required to make various sizes of cheeses. Winners are: First (tied) A. Henry Anderson, Milaca, and Jessie L. Hull, Dubuque, Ia.; second, L. E. Taylor, Hopkins; third, (tied) G. E. Munson, Baudette; S. Severtsen, Fargo, N. D.; Alice Bartlett, 5254 13th Avenue south, Minneapolis; Ruth Berlin, 748 Jenks street, St. Paul; Josephine Cochran, 3540 10th Ave. So., Minneapolis; G. A. Gilbert, Foreston; Mrs. A. W. Huebner, Montevideo.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 16, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Plowing Across Slopes

Will Prevent Erosion

Minnesota farmers, in their fall plowing this year, can do a great deal in preventing soil losses through erosion on their farms according to H. A. Flueck, field director for the Soil Conservation Service in this state.

"If sloping fields are plowed across the slopes, instead of up and down them, each furrow will serve as a miniature dam which will retard the run-off water, thereby reducing erosion," Mr. Flueck states. "The closer the furrow follows the contour, the level line across and around the slopes, the better. Even plowing in straight lines across the slopes will do a great deal in conserving the soil."

Mr. Flueck also suggests that farmers having sloping fields in hay crops this year plow these fields in strips, leaving alternate strips of unplowed hay land across the slopes. This practice of leaving strips of protected land to break up the slope and slow down water run-off will greatly reduce the losses when rains come in the spring and fall.

"The strips should vary in width according to the slope of the field," says Mr. Flueck. "Steeper slopes should have narrower strips than more level slopes."

Next spring the plowed strips may be seeded to corn or grain and in the following years the strips may be cropped according to recommended rotations. It is essential that a good rotation, including the growing of a legume, be followed if the highest measure of erosion control is to be obtained.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 16, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farmers and forest owners of northeastern Minnesota are invited to attend a Forestry Day at the North Central Agricultural School and Station at Grand Rapids, Saturday, September 19. Superintendent R. L. Donovan announces that the sessions will begin at 10 a.m. and run through until 3:30. Visitors are invited to bring picnic lunch.

Speakers will include Henry Schmitz, chief in forestry at University Farm, R. M. Brown and J. H. Allison, forestry staff members, and Parker C. Anderson, state extension forester.

All of the discussions will be held outdoors and will deal with proper cutting of timber, forestry management, measurement or estimation of standing forest products, and similar subjects looking to improved utilization of farm woodlots and forest lands. The method of cruising timber in taking an inventory will be demonstrated, and methods that have been used at the North Central Experiment Station in handling its timber lands will be explained. Visitors will be encouraged to bring their own questions for discussion.

Superintendent Donovan says farmers who attend will be shown the arboretum started at the Grand Rapids station where an attempt is being made to grow every tree and shrub hardy enough for that section of the state. Plantings of Jack, Norway, White and Scotch pine made in 1900 and 1902 will be inspected as well as later plantings of pine and seedlings. The program will be free and well worth any farmers time, says Mr. Donovan.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

University Dept. of Agriculture
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
County Extension Services
cooperating

Agricultural Extension Div.
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
Sept. 17, 1936.

To the Editor:

Enclosed is a mat showing a few of the outstanding 4-H club winners at the Minnesota State Fair. We are distributing 150 of these mats to selected papers and thought you would be interested. Below is a short write-up.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Harris

* * * * *

Here are shown four of the leading winners in 4-H work at the recent Minnesota State Fair. At the left is Lorraine Trehus, 17-year-old club girl from Spring Grove, Houston county, who was crowned queen of the state 4-H style revue. She will be the Minnesota contestant at the National 4-H Congress at Chicago in December.

The boy with the Chester White pig is Donald Trapp of Claremont, Dodge county, whose pig was grand champion of the pig club show. Leslie Simpson, grand champion poultry exhibitor, appears with one of his winning Buff Orpingtons. Though only 14, Leslie has been in club work 5 years.

Twice a champion was the bright-eyed miss with the rolling pin, Aili Jalonen of Aurora, St. Louis county. Aili was judged the champion cake baker in a demonstration contest open to 12 district winners. Then she captured top honors in the annual pie baking contest. Aili will now have a choice between a trip to the National 4-H Congress at Chicago in December or being Minnesota's entry in the National 4-H Pie Baking Contest in February.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 19, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The need for consolidation among Minnesota cheese factories to form larger, more efficient units is emphasized in a report prepared by Dr. W. Bruce Silcox, marketing specialist of the agricultural extension division at University Farm, St. Paul, and published today in Minnesota Farm Business Notes.

Minnesota's cheese product in 1935 totaled 11,058,967 pounds and sold for slightly more than one and a half million dollars, says the report. There are 60 cheese factories in the state located in 21 counties. Thirty-six of these plants are in Dodge, Goodhue and Olmsted counties, and they make about 80 per cent of the state's output. Dr. Silcox has surveyed the operations of 20 factories located in these 3 counties and has made observations of numerous other plants.

The need for more adequate accounting systems is most pronounced, says the report. Likewise, there is a great necessity for a larger and more uniform volume of business. Both these needs could be better met by having fewer and larger plants which could afford adequate bookkeeping systems, more efficient use of machinery and skilled management, and which could offer services to patrons that would encourage a greater sale of product to the cheese plants. At present, buttermaking plants and other dairy outlets are sending out trucks which pick up milk or cream at the farm, while most cheese factory patrons make their own deliveries. Washing of cans is another service frequently rendered by dairy plants that compete with cheese factories. The trend at present is toward more and more of such service.

(more)

Returns to dairy producers paid by cheese factories in 1935 averaged 37.4 cents per pound of butterfat as against an average of 31.7 cents per pound for the creameries. Long-run figures, however, show that returns average about the same. Comparing the relative returns to patrons, the study showed that the four largest cheese plants paid an average of 1.1 cents more per pound of butterfat than the four smallest. Similar advantages for larger units have been found in studies among cooperative creameries of the state.

Dr. Silcox found that receipts of milk at cheese factories are very irregular, some plants receiving more than six times as much milk in June as in January. The majority of factories have limited facilities for curing and storing cheese. Larger plants, more efficiently equipped and operated, could overcome many of the difficulties now facing small factories.

As further improvement in highways takes place and the trucking movement expands, the small factory will face increasingly severe competition, says Dr. Silcox. Plants which are to survive must improve their efficiency and service. All things considered, more factories exist than are needed to serve the principal cheese producing regions. The physical condition of over two-thirds of the factories surveyed is only fair to poor and such plants soon will need considerable replacements. He suggests, therefore, that as present plants depreciate more and more farmers may find it prudent to consider abandoning the smaller, less economical units or combining them into larger, more efficient enterprises. The fact that a large part of the cheese making industry is concentrated in a small area should facilitate these changes.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept 19, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Conditions growing out of the severe drouth have intensified feed purchasing problems for dairy farmers. Farmers are buying more feed than usual, feed prices are higher, and price relationships between the various feeds have been upset by regional differences in drouth intensity. Therefore, farmers and feed dealers generally will find it to their advantage to pay special attention to the amount of feed value per dollar available in the different feed stuffs, says Dr. W. E. Petersen of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm.

Dr. Petersen has devised a graph which makes it very simple and easy to evaluate dairy feeds. Knowing the price per ton of corn and cottonseed meal, any one with this graph may find instantly, without mathematical calculations, the exact value for feeding purposes of a ton of the common dairy feeds including roughages, grains, root crops, silage and concentrates. The value shown for any feed will be based on both the protein and non-protein nutrients.

Dr. Petersen's graph is based on formulas used for years by students in feeding at the University of Minnesota. Many large wholesale feed concerns now use this graph for their buying and feed mixing operations, and it has been featured in the latest edition of "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison, the standard text and reference on feeding the world over. Cornell University, New York, and the Dominion Experiment Station, Canada, have recently published this graph for distribution to farmers.

A copy of the graph with directions for use may be obtained by writing the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, for Extension Pamphlet 33.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 19, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

To furnish owners of northern Minnesota forest lands with definite information on the possibilities for returns from reforestation and good forest management, the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has published a report on "The Cloquet Forest". This report is Technical Bulletin 112, written by five staff members of the division of forestry, including T. S. Hansen, J. H. Allison, R. M. Brown, E. G. Cheyney and Henry Schmitz.

The Cloquet forest consists of about 3,000 acres located in northeastern Carlton County, 4 miles southwest of Cloquet and 24 miles west of Duluth. Originally acquired by the University in 1910, the tract is operated by experiment station foresters primarily to demonstrate the physical and financial possibilities of growing timber in the cut-over region of northeastern Minnesota. It also serves as a field experiment station for research in forestry, as a field laboratory for students, and in other educational work. Plots demonstrating different methods of thinning, regenerating stands, and disposing of slash are maintained, and an arboretum of native and exotic trees is being developed.

The report points out that the Cloquet forest area, as a whole, is fairly representative of much of the forest land in northern Minnesota, both in regard to soil productivity and the condition of the forest at the time management began. The management plan is aimed at the goal of sustained yield, meaning that ultimately timber will be replaced as fast as it is removed.

It is suggested that private owners of timber land may study the yields reported as a basis for calculating possible returns from reforestation and sound management of their own holdings.

Most of northern Minnesota's 20 million acres of forest land have been cut and burned over, says the report. Forest growth has been re-established on 15 million acres, but 5 million acres remain partially unproductive, and approximately 7 million acres are now tax delinquent. Better utilization of these idle lands and wiser management of forest areas generally would go far toward rehabilitating the region, the report points out.

Copies of Technical bulletin 112 are available on request at the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, or to Dr. Henry Schmitz, chief of the division of forestry at University Farm.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 22, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Though Minnesota was conspicuously free from serious grasshopper infestation during 1936, while surrounding states were severely troubled, State Entomologist A. G. Ruggles at University Farm is taking no chances on being caught napping. He has just dispatched a questionnaire to all county agents in the state to obtain reports on the whole insect situation including grasshoppers, cutworms, chinch bugs, army worms and any others that have given trouble as well as to inquire about other pests that may be new or whose numbers may be increasing.

T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist, says that arrangements will be made for grasshopper egg surveys this fall in any counties where the need is indicated. Advance information gathered by such reports and surveys enable farmers to organize for action and officials to estimate in advance the probable need for poison bait and other insect-fighting materials. Grasshopper fighting crews and the county organizations formed during the heavy grasshopper campaigns of the past few years have been maintained and Mr. Ruggles asserts that with such an organization it should never again be necessary to fight a large hopper outbreak in Minnesota.

County boards of commissioners in line with a new insect pest and plant disease law passed by the 1935 Legislature, have authority to appropriate funds for pest control and to provide for organization in control work. Mr. Ruggles says that where infestations do not extend beyond two or more counties, poison bait and other materials could be supplied by individual farmers or by the counties. Help will not be requested from state and federal governments unless large areas are involved.

Careful storing and preservation of left-over poison bait is urged and in areas where many grasshopper eggs have been laid, farmers are advised to work the soil by plowing, disking and harrowing as much as possible of the land where grasshopper eggs have been deposited, particularly pastures, meadows, fence rows and roadsides. Poisoning adult hoppers while warm weather continues is also urged because every adult female killed at this time will prevent the laying of hundreds of eggs.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 22, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Land covering or the type of crop grown has a considerable influence on the amount of soil that will be lost through erosion, according to tests conducted at the Upper Mississippi Valley Erosion Experiment station near La Crosse, Wisconsin and reported by Superintendent O. E. Hays.

Tests conducted at the station show that soil losses are highest from fallow land--land on which no crop is grown--and lowest on land in good sod or in protected timber.

"Soil losses from various crops will vary between these two extremes, depending on the density of the crop on the land," Hays states. "In our experimental work we found that the highest losses from crop land came from clean-tilled crops such as corn and tobacco, from crops such as grain which cover the soil for only a few months during the year, and from crops such as soybeans which when removed tend to loosen the soil and thus increase its tendency to erode."

Fallow land in plots on the station lost over 200 tons of soil per acre during 1935, corn lost 100 tons per acre during the same period, barley reduced the loss to 13 tons per acre, while plots in timothy clover hay or bluegrass sod lost less than one-half ton per acre.

"Most of the soil loss from grain land occurs during seed-bed preparation and before the plants are eight to 10 inches high," Hays says. "The rougher the soil is left during this critical period the better, from the standpoint of erosion control. Farmers are urged to work the soil as little as possible at this time and still secure a reasonably good seedbed."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 22, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Plans for establishing a special book collection in honor of Dr. Andrew Bess, who recently retired from the post of Vice Director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, was announced at University Farm today by a committee headed by Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics. The books will be purchased from a balance of more than \$500 remaining from a gift fund contributed by Dr. Bess's former students and his associates at the Agricultural College at the time of the Semi-Centennial celebration of the Experiment station, an occasion arranged largely in recognition of Dr. Bess's service and achievements.

Serving with Dr. Jesness on the committee to choose the books are Dr. Bess, himself, and Dr. R. H. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry. The books in this collection will deal primarily with agricultural economics and agricultural history, these being the fields in which Dr. Bess is mainly interested and in which his most important contributions have been made. Preference will be given to books of lasting interest and those not now available in the University Farm library where the collection will be established.

Books in this collection will be identified by a special bookplate designed by Professor Chatwood Burton, head of the Department of Architecture at the University. The design for the bookplate is a scene at a study window with an open book lying on a study table in the foreground and in the background a typical Minnesota farm showing through the open window. The design thus symbolizes Dr. Bess's zeal for learning but tempered always by the practical application of that learning to the farm and the needs of rural people.

Professor Bess was born and reared on a farm near Lake City, Minnesota, attended the School of Agriculture and immediately thereafter became farm foreman at the Agricultural Experiment station, serving continuously ~~maxtamt~~ for more than 40 years up to his retirement last July. Although he never received a formal college education, he is recognized as one of the best informed agricultural scientists, and several years ago was honored by the Kansas State College with the degree of Doctor of Science.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 22, 1936

Immediate Release

Plan Announced For
Drouth Seed Buying

Arrangements for purchase by the federal government ^ffor adapted varieties of seed wheat, oats, flax and barley in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, have been announced by J. W. Tapp, chairman of the United States Department of Agriculture drouth committee. The seed will be made available to farmers in these states for planting next spring.

The purchases will be made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, through cooperation of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Facilities of dealers and of country and terminal elevators will be used, at points which will facilitate distribution to the drouth area.

Purchases will be made only after samples, submitted in accordance with instructions to be issued, have been approved in Minneapolis by federal and state agronomists. Holders of seed grains meeting the varietal and other requirements will be given an opportunity to submit samples as a basis for purchase.

The plan for making high quality seed grain available at reasonable prices to farmers whose crops were destroyed by drouth will make possible more rapid recovery from the effects of this year's crop failure, it is pointed out by Mr. Tapp.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1936

Immediate Release

Delegates to 4-H Conservation Camp

Aitkin--Valerie Taylor.
Anoka--Ruth Hardig.
Becker--Edna M. Matson, Gerhard Gordon Gandrud.
Beltrami--Henrietta A. Gripp, David Paquin.
Benton--Ruth Kueschel, Anthony Rajkowski.
Blue Earth--Katherine Horvat.
Carlton--Faye Hecker, Harry Hughes.
Carver--Rose Van Slown, Carl Melcher.
Clay--Ruth Cornuell, Jack McCarty.
Clearwater--Eleanor Utich, Milton Tollefson.
Cottonwood--Dorothy Hubert, Eugene Richardson.
Crow Wing--Judith Johnson, Donald Moldenhauer.
Dakota--Esther Borg, Thomas Tataterka.
Dodge--Gertrude Asprey, Ralph Trapp.
Faribault--Alice Taschke, Loren Gates.
Fillmore--Claire Rongley.
Freeborn--Selma Jensen, George Tveit.
Goodhue--Marvin Balland.
Houston--La Vonne Tweeten.
Jackson--Donna Mae Johnson, Robert Oelkers.
Kenabec--Arvis Hallett, John Nelson.
Kandiyohi--Arlene Munson, Algene Peterson.
Kittson--Bill McEnoe.
Koochiching--Phyllis Borgendale, Loren Thompson.
La Seuer--Beulah Bauleke, Delton Bauleke.
Lyon--Martha De Lange.
McLeod--Nina Tews, Keith Griedie.
Mahnomen--Verna Barten, Wilbur Bettels.
Marshall--Vivian Larson, Lewellyn Larson.
Martin--Leonora McGilvoa, Willis Teeter.
Meeker--Hope Marshall, Jerome McCarney.
Mille Lacs--Lorraine Lamb.
Mower--Helen Rinner, Kenneth Fairbanks.
Murray--Virgil Bjerke.
Nicollet--Agatha Mactimes, Floyd Michels.
Nobles--Dorothy Nord, Dwight Jenkins.
Norman--Alice Pederson, Charles Wallen.
Olmsted--Rosella Kelly, Stanley Snow.
W. Ottertail--Aileen Putnam, Frank Fjestad.
E. Ottertail--Vivian Ryder, Robert Reynold.
Pennington--Leona Aaseby, Rodney Severson.

(more)

Pipestone--June Merkeley, Donald La Bruner
 W. Polk--Clara Moe, Donald Boucher.
 E. Polk--Charles Neale.
 Pope--Evelyn Strand, Edner Hustad.
 Ramsey--Ruth Nelson, Harold LaBarre
 Redwood--Wesley Slaymaker.
 Renville--Esther Peterson, George Duschner.
 Rice--Lindy Schmidthe.
 Rock--Lenore Sandager, Emmet Kolsrud.
 Roseau--Evelyn Dahl, Eugene E. Larson.
 N. St. Louis--Neal Alden.
 S. St. Louis--Marsha Amborn, William Shedahar
 Scott--Irene Marschall, Robert Egan.
 Sherburne--Marjorie Arnhold, LeRoy Knight.
 Sibley--Rose Bubolz, Wilbert Olson.
 Stearns--Viola Miller, Francis Kraft.
 Steeie--Irene Sykora, Ladmir Rypka.
 Stevens--Margaret Giberson, Claude Bixsen.
 Swift--Dorothy Liebsch.
 Todd--Naomi Niehwohner, Orville Thiel.
 Wabasha--Mildred Nehring.
 Wadena--Verna LoiJa, Quina Kundell.
 Waseca--Ruth Iverson, Lester Williams.
 Washington--Ann Raleigh, Earl Wangerin.
 Watonwan--Leona Just, Bernhard Foley.
 Wilkin--Elsie Bunte, Gerald Nord.
 Winona--Margaret Keller, Donald Edwards.
 Wright--Helen Peterson, Keith Smith.
 Yellow Medicine--Evelyn Knutson, Floyd Knutson

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 23, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Allen Cruickshank, naturalist of countrywide repute, from the National Association of Audubon societies, will be a featured speaker Thursday night on the opening session of the Minnesota 4-H conservation camp to be held September 24-27 at Itasca Park, according to A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul. The club will be attended by 4-H leaders, boys and girls from 70 counties.

Cruickshank will also be on the Friday program to conduct a nature tour through the park. Friday's bill of educational features, park tours and lectures will also include discussions by George McCullough, former member of the state fish and game commission, Parker O. Anderson, University Farm extension forester, F. W. Peck, director of extension, University Farm, and William Munch, member of the state conservation department. During the Saturday program, Ralph T. King, University Farm entomology and economic zoology staff member, will conduct a hike and a nature lecture tour.

Sunday morning an early service will be held in "Preacher's Grove," with the Rev. Charles Swindell of La Porte addressing the group. Music, talks and reports by club people will supplement the service.

The annual banquet will occur Sunday noon, after which Mr. Munch will talk concerning the "Character Values of Nature." During the last general session Sunday night, Stafford King, state auditor, will speak to the club people.

Four-H boys and girls who have been selected as delegates to the camp are:

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 23 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A series of radio talks in which the everyday adventures of the Bettersons, a typical American family, whose home life has become familiar to WLB listeners during the past 3 years, will be resumed Thursday, September 24.

The radio talks, which are sponsored by the Institute of the University of Minnesota, will run through the fall quarter and will be broadcast over stations WLB and KSTP. The discussions are written and presented by staff members of the Institute of Child Welfare, Mrs. Pearl T. Cummings, instructor, and Mrs. Marion L. Faegre, assistant professor in parent education.

The schedule of radio talks:

<u>WLB</u>		<u>KSTP</u>
Sept. 24	Bringing the Bettersons up-to-date.	Mrs. Cummings Sept. 30
Oct. 1	Why does Peter get so angry?	Mrs. Faegre Oct. 7
Oct. 8	Jane is so sensitive	Mrs. Cummings Oct. 14
Oct. 15	Youth and its ideals	Mrs. Faegre Oct. 21
Oct. 22	Are parents persons?	Mrs. Cummings Oct. 28
Oct. 29	Expanding or Contracting one's personality	Mrs. Faegre Nov. 4
Nov. 5	Ruth's nose is out of joint	Mrs. Cummings Nov. 11
Nov. 12	How much should parents sacrifice	Mrs. Faegre Nov. 18
Nov. 19	Threatening children	Mrs. Cummings Nov. 25
Nov. 26	Oh, for a larger house!	Mrs. Faegre Dec. 2
Dec. 3	Eating habits of young children	Mrs. Cummings Dec. 9
Dec. 10	How trends of temperament become fixed	Mrs. Faegre Dec. 16
Dec. 17	Nagging and nervous habits	Mrs. Cummings Dec. 23

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 28 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 28, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Halloween

The wind seemed to be full of icicles that cut faces and hands and penetrated through sweaters and coats. It was 10 P.M. and the scattered street lights seemed frozen within their globes so that around each, only a few square feet of blowing snow were illuminated. A shrill whistle was answered twice, and from all directions, skulking forms drifted to a dark corner where 20 conspirators stamped their feet and planned nefarious projects.

One group broke away and went up the alley at a jog trot. Other groups received instructions and faded away until only the bare branches of the old maple offered resistance to the sleet.

Half an hour later, the bleak darkness of the schoolhouse lawn showed darker blobs which converged before the front steps. Coming closer, one might see a variety of inanimate objects never intended for a schoolhouse lawn. These were packed with ingenuity, skill and much effort where each would do the most good. Finally, a big hayrack was upset and all hands were lifting it to the top of the pile, when, "Bang, bang, bang," flame split the darkness.

Forms scattered in every direction, falling over obstacles, jumping fences, dodging behind hedges and buildings; the city officer with flashlight and gun in hot pursuit. One figure fell in the gutter, convinced that he was mortally wounded, only to find later that there were no scratches except those made by the frozen ground.

Generations of boys have piled things on schoolhouse steps and in the old days even upset sundry small buildings, expecting leniency because it was "Hallowed Even" and boys were expected to do such stunts. Young men with energy and ambition crave adventure and will find it in some way. Few seem clever enough to plan real fun which will not cause any loss or discomfort to others. In the excitement of a big gang, it is hard to always draw a careful line between good fun and plain meanness.

Some towns and cities make an effort to provide their boys and girls with wholesome adventure under adult guidance. All sorts of organizations and plans have been worked out, with "good sense" as an objective. Other towns simply increase the size of their jails, hire more policemen to bring in the culprits and more judges to sentence them.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 28 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 21, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Seed Shows

The judge came back and gave sample No. 27 another careful examination. All of the ears were of the same length, and had 16 rows of uniform yellow kernels showing a nice dimple dent. Each ear was heavy, the corn was solid on the cob, and the row of kernels laid out above the sample showed no wrinkling or discoloration about the germ. All but one had come out clean, indicating maturity.

Turning to the secretary of the show, the judge announced his decision. "I will place sample No. 27 in first place, because it is more uniform in kernel type, in size of ear and maturity. It is not as well filled on tip and butt and is therefore a trifle less showy than sample No. 14 which will be placed second, but No. 14 has one ear which is somewhat light and chaffy."

"No. 6 will place third because some of the ears shown have too many rows for the variety. No. 18, placing fourth, is mature, but the ears differ in length, and the kernels show various degrees of indentation. The other samples are placed lower because of the lack of maturity in some cases, irregularity of kernel type or variations from varietal standards. One sample of yellow corn has one white cob which disqualifies it. Several samples show white kernels, which would make it difficult to rank them any higher."

So said the judge, and Jim Murdock was tickled pink. For 7 years he had tried to learn what the judges looked for in a 10-ear sample of corn. Last year he had won third, and this year he had spent mornings, evenings and Sundays, hunting, sorting, selecting, discarding, until at last he had picked 10 ears that won the first prize of 2 dollars.

Was Jim after the money? Not particularly. He had won a coveted honor, become acquainted with a lot of fine folks who were interested in better crops, learned a lot about corn and played a good game. Jim decided it was fun in spite of the hard work and began wondering where his corn would place at the state show.

Judges do not always agree on what qualifications should place a sample in first place. Being human, they also make mistakes. However, showing corn or livestock is an interesting game and has its ardent devotees. It is too bad that the rules cannot be rearranged so as to keep the interesting features of the present crop show and yet place some emphasis on economical production.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 28 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 14, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Balanced Farming

A good farm manager is one who can choose enterprises most suitable to his conditions and then operate these enterprises in such a way as to secure the largest net returns from the farm as a whole. Every mistake he makes cuts his income, so it takes thinking, figuring, skill and hard work to make things come out right at the end of the year.

A friend of mine quit farming and went into the machinery business. This seemed strange and I asked him why. "I can make money raising crops," he said. "My yields were always high and I kept my costs down, but I couldn't more than break even on livestock. I couldn't see trouble coming until it happened." He was wise enough to see this, and went at something he could do better.

Another friend is a good example of a farm manager who balances his operations. He rents a farm because that is cheaper than owning it. He has figured out how many acres of each crop he can handle to best advantage, how many hogs, how many cattle, how much hired labor, and then devotes his energies to growing the best of everything and getting top prices for what he grows.

"I turned down orders for 75 boars," Phil told me. "Well, why not raise 200 next year instead of 100? Won't you make more money?" I inquired. "If I raise more hogs, I'll have to raise more corn or buy it, and that upsets my whole plan. I raise 100 pigs each year, sell the 35 top boars, and send the others to market. They are usually spoken for a year in advance and I'm sure I can sell that many at top prices, any year."

Sometimes his neighbors think Phil is too conservative, but he made money - even in recent years. Isn't that a good test for any farm manager? His farm always seems to run itself, because every operation is studied, systematized and fitted into the whole plan so nicely that two men can handle it, even in bad weather.

October is a good month in which to check up on the summer's mistakes and list them for attention during the winter.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 28 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 7, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Pickin' Taters

Do all ants have the instinct to store up food for winter, or does "the organization" see to it that every member does her bit for the common good? In humans, some do not seem to have the instinct to store away things in the fall, depending on tin cans and restaurants for the winter's sustenance.

Most farmers like to get the grain in the bin, the corn in cribs, mows full of hay, stack yards piled with straw and fodder, ready for cold weather. Similarly, most farm women are justified in a bit of gloating over their well filled fruit cellars - lots of hard work put up in cans to keep their folks well and happy when cold winds whistle through bare apple trees.

Saturdays are precious to school boys and I can remember missing several football games when mother needed help to get in the fall garden truck. Under her close supervision, tomato vines were hung up in the cellar where they continued to furnish ripe fruit for at least 2 weeks. Squash, pumpkins, melons, onions, carrots, parsnips, all had to be lugged to the basement and stored. Apples had to be picked and wrapped, bushels of them, and then the worst job of all - picking up potatoes.

I never had any objection to eating all the good things mother put on the table and even some that were "snatched" before they got that far, and no particular objection to packing the things away for her, but why did it always have to be done on a Saturday when a football game was arranged? Why couldn't I have stayed home from school a few days and done the necessary work?

Time has changed the picture. Now the storing of winter supplies seems far more important than a pick-up tussle over a ball on some back lot. The kids spend all week in school, why can't we get a little help from them on Saturdays? It's all a matter of viewpoint, and the difference of opinion will probably continue as long as there are parents and boys.

Anyway, it gives me a fine comfortable feeling to see the cellar well filled as well as the barns and feed bin. It is one of the satisfactions worth working for.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 29, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Planting Corn in Rotation Reduces Erosion Soil Loss

Erosion soil losses from corn fields can be reduced a third by planting corn in a good rotation rather than annually, according to a recent report issued by O. E. Hays, superintendent of the Upper Mississippi Valley erosion experiment station situated at La Crosse, Wis.

Experiments conducted at the station show that a field planted to a three-year rotation of corn, barley, and timothy-clover loses only two-thirds as much soil per acre during the season that corn is planted on it as does a field having the same slope and soil-type but planted to corn annually.

The average annual soil loss for a 3 year period is only 25 tons per acre for the field in rotation crops as compared with a loss of 88 tons per acre from the field planted to corn continuously, according to the station report.

There are three reasons for a good rotation with a legume reducing soil losses, according to Hays.

"First, for at least one year out of the rotation period the land is planted to a dense-growing cover crop," he states. "Second, the corn crop is preceded by a dense-growing leguminous crop plowed under so that the root system and surface soil organic matter aid the corn roots in holding the soil in place. And, third, better corn and grain yields are obtained in a rotation than when these crops are grown annually, thus offering greater protection to the soil."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 29, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

That soybean meal mixed with powdered skim milk can be used as a substitute for the natural pollen of trees and flowers as a food for growing bees, is a discovery announced today by the beekeeping department at the University Farm. Several experiments aimed at finding a pollen substitute have been carried on this summer by Dr. Mykela Haydak of the beekeeping staff.

Other substances that have proven more or less successful include soybean flour and cottonseed meal. Though it was found that bees would rear young on soybean flour alone, they did not do so with soybean meal alone. The mixture that proved most successful consisted of 4 parts soybean meal, one part powdered skim milk, and 20 parts of clear honey. Trials are being continued with mixtures of linseed meal with skim milk and cottonseed meal with skim milk.

In certain seasons, shortage of natural pollen for active brood rearing in the spring is an acute problem among northern beekeepers. Unless bees begin raising young early in the spring, colonies will not reach maximum size by the time the main honey flow comes on and honey production will be reduced. Late seasons may delay the blooming of trees and flowers, or bad weather may prevent bees from gathering the pollen produced. Having a satisfactory substitute that could be fed inside the hive would allow beekeepers to promote brood rearing at will.

In his experiments Dr. Haydak put young bees just emerged from their combs into cages where they remained throughout the experiment with only the foods which he supplied. Fertile queens were introduced after a few days. All of the colonies thus established lived on the food provided, but some colonies reared young while others did not, proving that some of the pollen substitutes offered were suitable while others were not. A control colony kept under similar conditions but provided with natural pollen reared young normally.

Dr. Haydak explains that adult bees can live and work and even produce wax for combs when fed only honey or sugar syrup which consist mainly of carbohydrates. They can rear young only when provided with a food such as natural pollen which furnished the protein, minerals, and vitamins needed by the growing bodies of young bees.

Since bees just emerged from the combs normally do not reach full growth for about 6 days, Dr. Haydak checked the weights of his bees every two days for an 8-day period. He found that they developed normally not only in weight, but in respect to the gain in nitrogen content of tissues, a reliable indication of physical development in bees.

Dr. Haydak and his chief at University Farm, Dr. M. C. Tanquary, both emphasized that while the results so far secured in experiments with pollen substitutes are of great importance to beekeepers, additional trials with other kinds and proportions of substitute materials must precede definite recommendations for practical beekeepers. They intend to continue their research along this line.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 29, 1936

Thursday RELEASE
October 1

An all-day session for Minnesota livestock men is being planned by the animal husbandry division at University Farm. This will be a Swine and Cattle Feeders' Day at which latest research findings on livestock feeding will be divulged and several discussions given offering timely hints on management problems for the fall and winter.

Professor E. M. Ferrin says that during one of the talks present feed supply and best methods of using this feed will be discussed. Another talk will deal with the outlook for cattle and lamb feeding during the coming season. Reports will be given on a series of hog feeding experiments that have been underway at the Experiment Station this year. Among these is a trial testing the feed value of different grades of corn and another will relate to the use of molasses as a substitute for corn and other grains in the ration for hogs.

Among the several speakers will be Professor W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry, Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Department of Agriculture, and F. W. Peck, director of the agricultural extension service. The meeting will begin at 10:00 in the forenoon and continue throughout the afternoon. It will be open to everyone interested.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 29, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gaining a broader viewpoint and a better grasp of food, nutrition and health problems arising or intensified by the 1936 drouth will be one of the chief aims of a conference of representatives of five states to be held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Thursday and Friday, October 1 and 2.

Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and possibly Iowa will be represented at this conference. Among the nutrition and home economics specialists to attend from Minnesota will be M. Lois Reid, acting head of the extension home demonstration staff, and Inez M. Hobart, extension nutrition specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

National officers of six Washington agencies who will be in Minneapolis to participate in the program include Grace E. Frysinger, senior home economist, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Lucille Reynolds, supervisor home economics unit, Resettlement Administration; Miriam Birdseye, extension nutritionist, United States Department of Agriculture; Marjorie Heseltine, specialist in nutrition, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; Dr. Sarah Deitrick, regional consultant, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; Raa Van Horn, regional supervisor for vocational home economics, United States Office of Education. Similar state agencies will send people to the conference to

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to carry the state situation to the sessions.

Conference sessions will open Thursday morning with discussions on the extent of drouth affect on the farm family income, farm home food supply, nutrition and health problems, and the probable trend of food prices. Following individual reports by states, a regional summary of food, nutrition and health problems will be among the highlights of the Thursday afternoon program.

Friday morning methods involved in setting up family food budgets and subsistence grants, and methods which have proved effective in getting information out to rural families will be studied. Friday afternoon will be given over partially to reports on how the various states have met food, health and nutrition problems and what the various agencies represented at the conference can accomplish in meeting in the existing emergency and to speed up progress under normal conditions.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 6, 1938

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farmers, country hay shippers, feed dealers and others having surplus hay, straw, fodder and other livestock roughage for sale are urged to list such surpluses with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, 755 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. E. O. Pollock, in charge of the feed agency has asked the Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, St. Paul, to encourage listing of surplus feeds with the agency.

The Federal Livestock Feed Agency has been set up as a clearing house for information in regard to feed for sale and persons wanting to buy. The agency takes no responsibility in the selling of feed, but will put persons desiring to buy feed in touch with sellers who list their offerings. The aim is to facilitate the distribution and utilization of available roughage to alleviate the affects of the shortage created in many sections by the extreme drouth.

Persons listing surplus forage are asked to state the kind, amount, and approximate U. S. grade of the roughage they have for sale and to specify price per ton, name of railroad on which located, and local shipping point. Listings may be made through county agricultural agents if desired.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Oct. 6, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Five purebred Belgian horses, belonging to the University Farm herd, arrived home from the National Belgian Horse Show at Waterloo, Iowa, with 12 ribbons, including reserve grand championship, 4 first prizes, three seconds and one third. The most important winnings were taken by Loewenstein, the University's 8-year old Belgian stallion who placed first in the aged stallion class, was reserve senior champion and reserve grand champion of the show. Three of his daughters also won firsts in the Get-of-Sire class. In winning the reserve grand champion award Loewenstein defeated the horse which was last year's grand champion both at Waterloo and the Chicago International. He has been grand champion Belgian at the Minnesota State Fair 4 times and is one of the top-notch Belgians in America. Loewenstein has been in the University herd for 4 years, having been imported from Belgium. The 4 mares shown at Waterloo were all bred at the University, 3 of them being daughters of Loewenstein. One of these daughters, Frances Farceur was first prize yearling filly, while another daughter, Cherry, and her foal, Gladys, was first prize mare and foal. Second prizes were won on stallion and three mares, 4 animals bred and owned by exhibitor, and filly foal.

A. L. Harvey, in charge of horses for the division of animal husbandry at University Farm, said these winnings were made in competition with over 200 entries. The University Farm Belgian herd numbers about 25 head, most of which are mares. During the past few years the University has sold to farmers and breeders about 20 sons of Loewenstein but is keeping most of his daughters to replace its female stock. Besides being valuable for teaching purposes, this outstanding herd is thereby contributing in a large way to the improvement of Minnesota's purebred Belgian horses.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
Oct. 6, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Two dairy judging teams who will represent the Minnesota College of Agriculture in national inter-collegiate dairy judging contests, will leave University Farm this week for Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Dallas, Texas.

A dairy products judging team, coached by S. T. Coulter of the College dairy staff, will compete Monday, October 12, in a national contest in dairy products judging sponsored jointly by the American Dairy and Ice-Cream Machinery and Supplies association and the American Dairy Science association. Team members include Roger Holmberg, Dick H. Bonde, Philip Rivers, and Hubert Hasleton. Prizes will include six scholarships of \$600 each, given by the Machinery and Supplies association. Minnesota teams have been successful in winning one of these prizes each of the last 3 years, enabling one team member to take a year of graduate study in dairy manufacturing. Last year's winner ~~of~~ was Robert Freeman Jr. of St. Paul who is now studying at a Connecticut agricultural college.

A team in dairy cattle judging is heading for the National Dairy Exposition at Dallas, Texas, accompanied by T. W. Gullickson of the dairy staff. Team members include Brooks Naylor, Goodwin Sonstegaard, Allan Hoff and Kenneth Hanks. Twenty-five or more agricultural college teams are expected to compete at Dallas. Just before the team left University Farm its regular coach, Nat. F. Allen, dairy instructor, was ordered to the hospital for an appendectomy and Professor Gullickson was asked to take charge.

At the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress recently, the Dairy Cattle judging team took third honors for Minnesota being beaten by Illinois for first place and Michigan second. Sonstegaard was fourth high individual judge in the contest and Hoff eighth. By breeds the team placed second in the judging of Holsteins, third in Guernseys and Swiss, fourth in Ayrshires, and sixth in Jerseys.

Professor J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy division will be official Jersey cattle judge at the Dallas show.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 5, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Soil Conservation Service

To Plant 1,390,600 Trees

This fall 1,390,600 trees and shrub seedlings will be planted for erosion control in southeastern Minnesota, it was announced this week by A. F. Laidlaw, supervising forester for the Soil Conservation Service in this state.

The plantings will consist of 457,500 conifer seedlings, 788,000 hardwoods, and 145,100 shrubs. In addition 19,233 pounds of hardwood seed will be planted.

"These woody species are being planted in gullied areas and on steep slopes now unprotected by cover, or only partially protected," Laidlaw explains. "The accumulation of leaves, twigs, and other soil cover in forested areas results in increased absorption of rainfall and a consequent reduction of run-off and erosion."

In addition to checking erosion, the plantings will provide food and cover for game birds and animals, Laidlaw states. A number of shrub species are being planted primarily for the benefit of wild-life.

Most of the seedlings and all of the seed are furnished by the nursery section of the Soil Conservation Service, according to the announcement. The major portion of the planting crews will be made up of Civilian Conservation Corps boys.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 7, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Forty Minnesota 4-H club members and leaders will entrain Friday morning, October 9, for the National Dairy Show at Dallas, Tex., where they will represent the state in judging and demonstration activities in competition with club members from other states, according to T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

Trips were awarded to judging and demonstration teams by virtue of state fair placings, and trips for at least 25 of the club members, representing that many counties, are being sponsored by the Minneapolis Journal.

Olmsted county's dairy livestock judging team, consisting of Gordon Hanson, Culver Sackett and Luella Pagel, will represent Minnesota in the national 4-H stock judging contest. This team, all from Rochester, won first place at the state fair and will be accompanied by Raymond Aune, county agent.

Three dairy demonstration teams will compete for Minnesota in the dairy demonstration team contests. Bernard and Maynard Tralle, Rice county, will demonstrate, "How we have learned to produce quality milk and cream." The team from Martin county, Frances Hand and Clinton Stoneback, will be entered with its demonstration on how to make cottage cheese, stressing its importance in the diet as they have learned it through 4-H work. "How to make cheese and to use this food in the diet" will be the demonstration of the team from St. Louis county, composed of Minerva Johnson and Mary Ellen Nerthey.

Two state 4-H staff members, Amy Wessel and R. H. Giberson, will accompany the club members. The group will visit Fort Worth and other points of interest enroute and will return October 17.

Besides the members of the judging and demonstration teams, the following club members will go to Dallas:

Elmer Beegeman, Scott county; Oliver Larson, Todd; Perry Tabbut, W. Ottertail; Erwin Braham, Ramsey; Donald Gebert, Mille Laes; Raymond Bakum, Beltrami; John Schad, Wabasha; Orwell Slinden, Meeker; Arnold Berg, Houston; Roger Seath, Freeborn; Lloyd Brown, Itasca; Phillip Nerison, Goodhue; Archie Loppi, E. Ottertail; Vernon Katzenmeyer, McLeod. Francis LaVoi, E. Pelk; Jerome Rypka, Steele; Donald Welch, Carlton; Howard Prestidge, Wright; Vera Walterstorff, Washington; Beryl Morcomb, Crow Wing; Ray Johnson, Chisago; Maynard Tralle, Rice; Edwin Downing, Douglas; and Clinton Stonebeck, Martin.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 9, 1936

FOR RELEASE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Proof that Minnesota's nineteenth annual Junior Livestock show to be held Nov. 9 to 12 in South St. Paul is marching on to ever growing achievement is offered by the fact that the number of entries this year has reached an all-time high.

J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and executive secretary of the show, announces that the number of advance entries total 1,060. This exceeds by a good margin the approximately 900 entries in the 1935 show. Sixty-seven entries are already booked from seven eligible Wisconsin counties.

Undaunted by the problems which the 1936 drouth presented to livestock exhibitors and feeders, 4-H club members, by offering this number of entries, provide keener competition in the classes of baby beoves, pigs, lambs and poultry. On over a thousand farms in all parts of Minnesota and in the southwestern Wisconsin counties participating, 4-H club members are busy with intensive feeding operations, and fitting and training preparations. Every one of the 4-H'ers who have been permitted to enter stock in the junior show come with past experience as showmen, for only those who have placed high in showmanship and whose livestock has been awarded honors in county fairs are eligible to the South St. Paul show. In order to place all club exhibitors completely on their own talents, the management of the junior show this year announces that each boy or girl will be required to handle his own entry from the time it is brought to the show until the sale is over.

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Climaxing the show, as in the past, will be the sale of livestock, at which all entries will be auctioned off. An innovation this year will be that two sale rings will be conducted the forenoon of Thursday, November 12. Poultry will be sold in the exhibitors hall and pigs, lambs and baby beeves in the pavilion. Single lots of all top placing entries will be sold the afternoon of the same day.

The general program for this year follows:

Monday, November 9, preparation day.
Tuesday, November 10, Judging Baby Beeves and Poultry.
Wednesday, November 11, Judging Pigs and Lambs.
Thursday, November 12, Auction of All Entries.
Monday, November 16, Carcass Show and Contest.

The carcass show this year will be held at Armour's. It will include an exhibit of the carcasses of about 100 of the highest placing baby beeves, pigs and lambs, and carcass prizes and ribbons will go to 4-H members who exhibit the animals with duplicate ribbons going to the firms purchasing the animals. After the sale Thursday, all animals will be consigned to South St. Paul packing houses for slaughter. P. A. Anderson, meats specialist, University Farm, is chairman of the committee in charge of the carcass show.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, University Farm, has again been named general manager of the show. The executive committee is headed by W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association. Other members of this committee include J. S. Jones, executive secretary; C. B. Crandall, Central Co-operative Livestock association; T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul; J. I. Swedberg, state county agents' association; T. E. Good, St. Paul Union stockyards; A. E. Lathrop, St. Paul Association of Commerce; Arlie Mucks, Wisconsin 4-H club department; D. J. Murphy, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

The entertainment and education program being arranged will keep the days crowded with interesting events for the 4-H exhibitors. Forenoon assemblies at the pavilion with lectures, stunts, songs, and recreational activities, and daily sight-seeing trips through South St. Paul, the state capitol and other points of interest are on schedule. One of the biggest events will be the banquet Wednesday, sponsored by the St. Paul Association and Junior Association. A movie and a giant rally program are included in events to be conducted through the auspices of South St. Paul business men.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 9, 1936

Immediate Release

In a compilation released today by the Division of Agricultural Economics, University Farm, Minnesota's farm price index as of September 15 was 99 as compared with a base period of September 1924, 1925, and 1926. Figures used are those reported by Minnesota producers to Paul H. Kirk, federal state statistician for the Minnesota Crop Reporting Service, and represent prices paid at the farm for 16 leading commodities. W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver/^{who} computed the index explained that prices for various commodities were weighted by quantities sold in the base period.

In the crops group of commodities, including wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, potatoes and hay, the index was 106. For livestock, including hogs, cattle, calves, and lambs-sheep, it was 94, and for livestock products, including chicken, eggs, butterfat and milk, it was 88.

Though the index for crops as a whole was high, some price declines took place in this group owing to late rains which somewhat improved prospects for corn and hay and especially for potatoes.

The price for the latter declined from \$1.70, August 15th, to \$1.30. However, none of the declines, with the exception of that for hay, was greater than the usual seasonal movement.

The changes in the livestock items were all normal seasonal changes except for hogs, which ordinarily rise from August to September but which were off 10 cents for the period. This is apparently the result of unusually large numbers continuing to come onto the market because of feed shortage.

The butterfat price of 37 cents was unchanged. Normally this price would rise for September, but unusual pasture conditions have resulted in production being sustained longer than customary. Milk and eggs also advanced seasonally.

(Note to Editor: Additional information on September 15 prices appears on the accompanying sheet.)

September 15, 1936 Prices

Received by Minnesota Producers

<u>Crops</u>	Sept 15th 1936 Prices	Aug 15th 1936 Prices	Sept 15th 1935 Prices	Av. Sept. 1924, 25, 26
Wheat	\$1.18	\$1.23	\$.98	\$1.24
Corn	.98	.99	.66	.91
Oats	.38	.32	.21	.36
Barley	.93	.93	.37	.66
Rye	.51	.69	.32	.77
Flax	1.88	1.93	1.39	2.19
Potatoes	1.30	1.70	.34	.64
Hay	8.90	9.68	5.48	12.00
 <u>Livestock</u>				
Hogs	10.00	10.10	10.60	10.69
Cattle	6.20	5.80	7.10	6.12
Calves	7.60	7.10	8.20	9.17
Lamb & Sheep	7.87	8.00	7.58	10.92
 <u>Livestock Products</u>				
Chickens	.132	.135	.143	.179
Eggs	.209	.206	.239	.29
Butterfat	.37	.37	.28	.41
Milk	2.03*	1.96	1.52	2.21

* With the exception of milk, which is a preliminary estimate, these are the prices reported to Paul H. Kirk of the Minnesota Crop Reporting Service by farmer correspondents.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 13, 1938

Immediate release

Emphasizing that laying hens should be in winter quarters, Miss Cera Cooke, extension specialist in poultry, University Farm, points out that many flocks are too crowded to maintain health and high egg production.

Crowding in poultry houses, says Miss Cooke, is one of the most common and most costly mistakes of Minnesota flock owners. Crowding increases feed costs, endangers health and cuts down egg production per hen. Winter houses should provide three square feet of floor space per bird for Leghorns, and four square feet per bird for larger breeds. Where houses are inadequate, flocks should be reduced by culling out the less desirable birds.

Proper housing for hens calls for dryness and warmth. Several types of houses that meet all the requirements for keeping hens in good laying trim are described in Minnesota's Special Bulletin 121, written by Miss Cooke, and entitled, "Poultry Housing". This discusses housing needs, gives plans for desirable types of houses and explains lighting, ventilation, insulation, and equipment for feeding, watering and nesting. Copies are obtainable free from county extension agents or from the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 13, 1936

Release Thursday
evening, October 15,

"America's Place in the World Today" will be the subject of a talk which Dr. Eugene Staley will present at University Farm Friday evening under the auspices of the International Relations Club of the School of Agriculture. The meeting will be held in the University Farm auditorium, beginning at 8 o'clock, and will be open to the public.

Dr. Staley, who is assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago, has travelled widely and is the author of several well-known books on world affairs. In his talk Friday night, Dr. Staley is expected to discuss the relations of this country with other nations in respect to possible causes of war. Victor Dose, senior student from Lake City, is president of the School's International Relations Club which was organized in 1931 and has a membership of about 40 upper-class students.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Oct. 13, 1936

Immediate Release

Helping Minnesota livestock men solve the puzzling feed situation brought on by last summer's drouth will constitute the theme for the all-day Swine and Cattle Feeders program to be put on at University Farm Wednesday, October 28. Professor W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry, will give one of the principal talks.

Livestock prices and the market outlook justify good feeding, says Mr. Peters, but farmers will have to exercise unusual caution to avoid excessive feeding costs. Generally there is an abundance of low grade roughages, but the supply of grains and concentrates is limited and prices consequently high. Therefore, Swine and Cattle Feeders' Day speakers will show how coarse cheap roughages can be utilized to the fullest extent in livestock feeding and point out how certain substitutes can be used for high priced concentrates.

New experimental results will be available on the question of using molasses as a substitute for part of the corn in rations for hogs. Another series of experiments to be reported on show the feeding values of different grades of corn. Results of these experiments will be reported by Professor E. F. Parrino.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 15, 1936

Immediate Release

Before severe cold comes on, Minnesota fruit growers should take steps to provide needed winter protection for trees, vines and bushes, says E. M. Hunt, horticulturist in the Minnesota Extension Service University Farm, St. Paul. This year's fruiting canes of raspberries and grapes should be cut off and burned. Tender varieties should be covered to provide winter protection.

Covering of strawberry plants should not be delayed after it is certain that the ground will stay frozen as severe damage may be done by early cold. Covering the beds with marsh hay, rye straw or other such materials is recommended.

Apple tree trunks should be protected against field mice by placing around them a cylinder of fine mesh hardware cloth or window screen being sure to leave no openings at the bottom where mice might enter.

To prevent winter sun scald of apple trees, the trunks and large limbs may be wrapped with burlap or building paper after the trees become dormant. Paper wrapping containing tar or oils should be avoided.

Mr. Hunt says the tops of asparagus should be cut down if the plants are so situated that the tops are needed to insure a snow catch.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 14 1938

Immediate Release

A new addition to the staff in veterinary medicine at University Farm is Dr. M. H. Roepke, who since receiving his Ph. D. degree at the University of Minnesota in 1931, has been connected with the University of Toronto in the department of pharmacology. Dr. Roepke is now assistant professor of veterinary medicine, specializing in research on tests for Bang's disease, collaborating with Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the veterinary division at University Farm.

Dr. Roepke obtained his Bachelors degree at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, and in 1928 was granted an M. S. at the University of Illinois

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 14, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Eight agricultural students who are to represent the University of Minnesota in intercollegiate judging contests at the American Royal Livestock Show, next week, left University Farm for Kansas City. Enroute they will stop at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and at several leading farms and packing houses for additional practice and instruction.

In the livestock judging contest to be held October 17, the Minnesota team will compete with about 15 other midwest college teams in judging beef cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep.

Coached by A. L. Harvey of the animal husbandry division, the team is composed of Mervyn Anderson, Minneapolis; Raymond Burkholder, Renville; Max Gerard, Bloomington; Edgar Hartwig, Wheaton; Paul Moore, Albert Lea; and Werner Stegemann, Beaver Creek.

The meats judging contest will take place October 20 at which time beef, pork, and sheep carcasses and various wholesale cuts will be judged. The meats team is coached by P. A. Anderson of the animal husbandry division and members are: Winfred L. Ettesvold, Morris; Reid E. Lende, Dawson; Raymond Burkholder, Renville; and Werner Stegemann, Beaver Creek.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 14, 1936

Immediate release

Dairy cattle judges representing the Minnesota College of Agriculture won first place in the National Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging contest held at the National Dairy Exposition, Dallas, Texas, this week. The same team placed third in a similar contest at the recent Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa.

At the same time a team of dairy products judges placed fifth in a national intercollegiate contest at Atlantic City, New Jersey, thereby winning one of six scholarships of \$600 each given by the National Dairy and Ice Cream Machinery and Supplies Association. This is the fourth straight year in which Minnesota judges have captured one of these awards. The scholarship will be awarded to one of the team members, entitling him to a year's graduate study in a college of his own choosing.

Members of the dairy products team are Roger Holmberg, Excelsior; Dick H. Bonde, Bloomington; Philip Rivers, Brainerd; Hubert Hasleton, Alexandria. The team's coach is S. T. Coulter, dairy staff member at University Farm. Though fifth in the all-around judging, at Atlantic City, the Minnesota team placed second in butter judging and fourth in ice cream.

Members of the dairy cattle judging team include Brooks Naylor, Verndale; Goodwin Sonstegaard, Georgeville; Allen Hoff, Fergus Falls, and Kenneth Hanks, Winnebago. Nat N. Allen, dairy instructor at University Farm, coached the team, but was stricken with appendicitis just before the team left for Dallas whereupon T. W. Gullicksen was placed in charge.

Kansas State College placed second to Minnesota at Dallas and Wisconsin third. The Minnesota team's placing by breeds was: Holstein 1st; Guernseys 2nd; Jerseys 3rd; Ayrshire 5th; and Brown Swiss 8th.

Sonstegaard was second high individual judge of the contest while Naylor was third all-around judge and first on the Holstein breed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Oct. 14, 1936

Immediate Release

Coming from the University of Chicago, Dr. David R. Briggs is now associate professor of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm, where he succeeds Dr. Henry B. Bull who left August 1 to join the staff of the medical school, at Northwestern University, Chicago. Dr. Briggs, who received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Minnesota in 1927, has been at the University of Chicago for the last seven years, assigned to the Otho Sprague Memorial Research Institute making a physical chemical study of brain and nerve tissues. In 1927-28 he carried on research at the University of Minnesota under the National Research Council Fellowship. The following year he was awarded an International Education Board Fellowship for special work at the University of Utrecht, Holland, and the University of Berlin.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1936

Immediate Release

Soil conservation committees from about 35 Minnesota counties have unanimously expressed a desire for a 1937 farm program by submitting summaries to the Minnesota state soil conservation committee in which they have endorsed a new program and recommended policies which they wish to be a part of the 1937 farm program, according to Harry Muir, state chairman of the Minnesota Soil Conservation committee.

The summaries were drawn up by soil conservation committees who met with township directors following a series of local and community and county meetings in which farmers made their recommendations as to what they would desire in a 1937 farm program. In most counties a program which followed along the lines of the 1936 program was endorsed, with, however, certain very definite changes.

Several recommendations which a majority of the counties found would be desirable differed from the plan followed in the 1936 program. Probably first among these was the practically unanimous recommendation that the total crops acres as of 1936 be the base for 1937 rather than the soil depleting base used this year. A second important recommendation, according to recommendations submitted, was that the conservation allowance on a farm be based on the total crop acres, permitting a choice on the part of the farmer in the matter in which he would earn his payments. This means that his total allowance could be earned by the adoption of approved practices, or diversion of part of his acres to some practice, or a combination of these methods.

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In line with this, another important recommendation was that the soil depleting base of 15 per cent be changed to permit a spread of 10 to 20 per cent in order to allow for minor deviations in a farmer's scheme of crop rotation.

Another recommendation that was all but unanimous was that farmers be notified earlier of their bases and that the checking of performance be done as early as possible, by June or July if possible.

Grants for following a program of weed control and eradication was also one of the recommendations most often suggested by the counties. As for soil building practices, the counties stated, generally, that most soil building practices for which payments were made in 1936 should be continued in 1937.

Without exception, every county thus far submitting summaries urged that the corn loan program not only be continued but should be extended to other storage grain as well.

Recommendations for practices which were feasible in certain regions in Minnesota were made by most counties in those regions. These included (1) that flax growing be encouraged ~~through higher payments, though not necessarily on a separate flax base, or the discontinuation of a flax base;~~ through higher payments, though not necessarily on a separate flax base, or the discontinuation of a flax base; (2) a higher rate for growing windbreaks and shelterbelts; (3) changing of a black fallow practice from soil depleting to soil conserving if the first plowing was done before a stated time; (4) permit a nurse crop to be cut for hay where the seeding was done at half or less of the usual rate; (5) that when soybeans are used for pasture or are plowed under, the practice should be classed as soil conserving.

All county reports are to be submitted to the state committee by October 20, after which the recommendations for the state of Minnesota will be drawn up by the state committee and inturn submitted to the regional organization where a policy or program of recommendations will be outlined for the North Central Region.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1936

(Note to Editor: We are making a limited distribution of the enclosed material regarding Swine and Cattle Feeders Day and would appreciate it if you can use the story and mat. Most of the interest in programs of this sort is among farmers in the southern one-third of Minnesota.)

Talks and reports of real cash value to farmers in this territory make up the program for Swine and Cattle Feeders Day to be held at University Farm, St. Paul, Wednesday, October 28.

Professor E. F. Ferrin will tell of experiments conducted during the summer which give new information on the feeding value of different grades of corn and on molasses as a substitute for corn in the ration for pigs. The pigs used in these experiments will be exhibited as well as some of the Experiment Station's purebred hogs and barrows to be shown at the International Livestock Exposition. One of Iowa's leading livestock authorities, Rex Beresford, of the Iowa State College Extension Service, will discuss the outlook for cattle and lamb feeding and explain what has been learned in hog feeding demonstrations in his State.

W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, F. W. Peck, Director of Agricultural Extension and Vice Director of the Experiment Station, A. E. Smeby of the Federal Market Reporting Service, whose daily market broadcasts are familiar to thousands of farmers, will be on the program.

Professor W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division, which is sponsoring the program, will give practical pointers on how Minnesota feeders can meet the present situation by using low-grade roughage to the fullest and finding substitutes for high-priced concentrates. Two other animal husbandry staff members complete the speakers' list; D. W. Johnson will tell how to feed tankage and R. C. Clark will explain the crossbreeding swine method of producing market hogs recently advocated by the Minnesota Station.

The program will open at 10:00 o'clock and the afternoon session will close at 4:00. Everyone interested is invited to attend.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1936

~~SA~~ Release
Sunday, October 18,
1936

Following a plan adopted in 1935, eight students of animal husbandry at University Farm will serve as department managers and assistants at the 1936 Minnesota Junior Livestock show to be held in South St. Paul November 9 to 12.

This plan continues junior livestock show participation for these students, for all of them have shown stock in the South St Paul show in 4-H club days and all were active in club work before they entered the Minnesota College of Agriculture at University Farm, St. Paul, states T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader. Besides actively showing animals in the Junior Livestock Show, these boys have been awarded high winnings on junior livestock show entries and other club shows and fairs.

These eight boys, three of whom served as assistant department superintendents during the 1936 show, were chosen by W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandmen, through the cooperation of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm. The four superintendents are seniors and the four assistant superintendents juniors, according to the stipulation of the plan adopted in 1935. Three of this year's superintendents were assistants during last year's show. One of the 1935 assistants, because of the press of other activities, will not officiate when the show opens November 9. All eight of the boys rank high scholastically and are active on judging teams and other campus activities. Mr. Morris states that the plan of appointing assistants

(more)

as superintendents from year to year will assure experienced and efficient management for the show besides affording the boys the opportunity to develop managerial ability.

The students who will serve as superintendents and assistants this year are: Baby beeves--Werner Stegeman, Beaver Creek, superintendent; Noron Hagen, Redwood Falls, assistant. Hogs--Paul Moore, Albert Jea, superintendent; Arne Carlson, Melrude, assistant. Sheep--Duane Long, Bagley, superintendent; Lester Lerud, Twin Valley, assistant. Poultry--John Hanks, Elmore, superintendent; Cecil Fausch, Merristown, assistant.

Announcement of the judges who will select livestock and poultry winners in the approximately 1,100 entries has been made. E. A. Troberg, of Columbia, Mo., widely known beef cattle and horse judge, will judge the baby beeves. Mr. Troberg is head of the department of animal husbandry at the University of Missouri and has officiated in a judging capacity many times at the American Royal show in Kansas City and the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. Another out-of-state livestock man, James Lacey, who is an extension livestock specialist at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, will judge the sheep entries. He is widely known as a judge through his state. Miss Clara Sutter, poultry editor of The Farmer, Farm, Stock and Home, St. Paul, will select the prize-winning turkeys. In the hog judging rings will be E. F. Ferris, member of the University Farm animal husbandry staff, Thomas Canfield, Jr., University Farm poultryman, will judge all poultry except turkeys. H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandryman, will serve as showmanship judge.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
Oct. 21, 1936

Immediate release

General livestock judges representing the Minnesota College of Agriculture took sixth place in intercollegiate competition at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, in which teams from 15 state colleges competed.

The Minnesota team was outstanding in their placings of hogs, taking 1st place as a team and having their team member, Werner Stegeman of Beaver Creek tied for first place as highest individual judge of hogs, scoring 248 out of a possible 250 points. Edgar Hartwig, Wheaton, with 246 points, tied for 5th place in individual hog judging. The team tied for 7th place ~~in the~~ on sheep judging. First place in the contest was won by Iowa State College with Oklahoma second and Missouri third. The team was coached by A. L. Harvey, assistant professor of animal husbandry at University Farm. Besides Stegeman and Hartwig, the team included Mervin Anderson, Minneapolis Paul Moore, Albert Lea, and Max Gerard, Bloomington, with Raymond Burkholder as alternate.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1936

Immediate release

R. S. Mackintosh, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, issued a statement today urging Minnesota horticulturists to enter their exhibits in the Horticultural Show which will be held in connection with the society's annual convention November 3, 4, and 5 at Hotel Radison in Minneapolis. Approximately \$400 in prizes are offered to exhibitors of fruit, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants, honey, canned products and educational displays.

Headliners for the speaking program include two prominent out-of-state horticulturists, J. J. Grullemans, Mentor, Ohio nurseryman, and Beyer Aune, superintendent of the Belle Fouche Experiment station, Newell, South Dakota. T. L. Aamodt, member of the entomology and economic zoology staff at University Farm, and president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, will preside at several sessions. Among various reports will be one on work done at the Minnesota fruit breeding farm by Prof. W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture, and Fred E. Haralson, assistant superintendent of the state fruit breeding farm at Excelsior.

A group of 4-H club members enrolled in home beautification and garden projects to be chosen soon will attend the meeting and participate in some of the events, T. A. Erickson, state club leader states.

Mr. Mackintosh emphasizes to prospective exhibitors that on account of the national election November 3, the time for getting displays in place has been extended to 5 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. as originally set.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1936

Immediate release

Several timely suggestions to Minnesota sheep producers are offered by H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, University Farm, emphasizing particularly the importance of "flushing" ewes before breeding for spring lambs. Flushing means extra feeding to get the ewes gaining in weight.

This extra feeding, says Mr. Zavoral, should begin 2 weeks before breeding starts by putting the ewes on good pasture such as fall rye, and in addition, feeding about one pound per head of oats a day. Any abundant green pasture will serve, or, if this is lacking, some alfalfa or clover hay may be fed along with the oats. Long experience by farmers as well as experiment station research has shown that such flushing will result in a higher percentage of ewes producing twin lambs and more vigorous lambs. Flushed ewes also breed more consistently so that lambing will be completed during a shorter period in the Spring.

Mr. Zavoral urges that only purebred rams be used and that where a ram is used to breed more than 25 ewes, he should be kept away from the flock during one-half the time and given extra feed. The ram may be kept up during the day and left with the flock at night or the other way around. A recommended grain ration is 2 or 3 pounds per day of a grain mixture consisting of two-thirds oats, one-third bran to which should be added 10 per cent of oil meal. Leafy legume hay should also be provided.

Before ewes that have been on permanent pastures are put into winter quarters and preferably just before flushing, they should be treated for stomach worms by drenching with copper sulphate. Persons wishing directions for this treatment should obtain a copy of Minnesota Extension Folder No. 42, "Stomach Worms in Sheep", from their county agents or by writing the bulletin office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Oct. 21, 1936

Immediate release

LEGEND FOR MAT

These photographs, arranged by Mr. Zavoral, illustrate a quick labor-saving method for drenching sheep for stomach worms that was worked out by a Red River Valley sheep man. A chute just wide enough for a sheep to stand in is built along side the sheep barn with a gate at each end so it can be driven chock full of sheep and then closed. In this way the sheep hold one another in place. Then one man, equipped with a dosing syringe, can drench them in the manner illustrated in close-up in the picture at the right which shows Mr. Zavoral, himself, administering copper sulphate to a ewe.

one item

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 23, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Many a Thanksgiving appetite, sharpened in anticipation of that annual feast day, will be satisfied by choice cuts of meat and fowl from entries being brought to the nineteenth annual Minnesota Junior Livestock Show by over one thousand 4-H boys and girls. The show will open in South St. Paul November 9 and will end November 12 except for the carcass show which will be held Monday, November 16.

Entries as they stand at present include 428 baby beeves, 256 individual lambs, 35 pens of lamb trios, 169 pigs, 84 pens of miscellaneous poultry and 59 pens of turkeys. This exceeds last year's entries by 100. Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who are eligible to enter their prize market livestock and poultry in the show have been selected by the Minnesota 4-H extension staff.

Philip A. Anderson, University Farm animal husbandman, who is chairman of the committee in charge of the carcass show, has announced plans for the show, which will be conducted at Armour's plant November 16,

Exhibits will include 30 of the best baby beeves, first and second prize hogs from each breed of hogs exhibited and 20 of the winning lambs as judged in the show ring. Armours, Swifts and Cudahys will award trophies to be given in each division, ^{there will be} in addition ^{to} numerous cash prizes ranging from \$5 to \$20. Duplicate ribbons will be awarded all prize-winning entries, one to go to the 4-H exhibitor and the other to the person who purchases the animal. All other prizes will go to the exhibitors.

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Judges of the carcass show will be baby beeves--M. V. Gallaway, Swift's; C. F. Hannigan, Cudahy's; R. D. Woodbury, Armour's; Hogs--E. G. Dobrick, Cudahy's; F. C. Booth, Swift's; J. J. Tierney, Armour's; Lambs--M. C. Blomquist, Swift's; E. P. Beissel, Armour's; C. F. Hannigan, Cudahy's. Other members of the committee in charge of the carcass show who are aiding Mr. Anderson are C. B. Crandall, Central Co-operative Association; C. A. Cushman, manager of Swift and Company; C. E. Sheehy, manager of Armour's; L. W. Kube, St. Paul Stockyards; Edwin Janssen, St. Paul meat dealers; Paul C. Johnson, Minneapolis meat dealers.

During the evening of the carcass show exhibit a special lamb and beef carcass grading contest will be conducted for retail meat dealers of the Twin Cities and area, as well as a weight guessing contest. Those who participate in the contests must be classed as legitimate meat dealers. The carcass exhibit will be open to the public during the afternoon. In the carcass exhibit of hogs the plan will again be followed of having each carcass divided into wholesale cuts, thereby giving the judges a better chance to view the meat and making the exhibit more educational for the public. A new feature in the retail selling of the meat from the 4-H livestock will be the stamping of all cuts with the official 4-H stamp, thus giving the housewife the knowledge that the meat came from 4-H raised livestock.

A committee is working on sales of 4-H livestock previous to the show, and it is planned to send 4-H exhibitors home with more than \$50,000 in their pockets this year. The sum of money will be proceeds of the auction sale, which will climax the show. Auction of all entries will occur Thursday, November 12.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 25, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Thanksgiving

It is fall, and the breath of the Northland is chill
 Searing down summer's gorgeous display.
And the garden looks bare for the flowers are still,
 All their beauty is taken away.

We have planned, we have planted, and watched with a thrill
 As the sun showed what pictures could be
With a riot of color beyond painter's sill,
 With fragrance a blind man could see.

But flowers fade quickly. Their spirit departs
 When the cold of November arrives.
Only memory treasures them deep in our hearts
 Where the picture they made, still survives.

May we be humbly thankful for pleasures we've had
 For our loved ones, our homes, and our friends.
May we cherish the good and forget all the bad
 Be our best, ere our short journey ends.

-----R. E Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 18, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Thrift

Webster defines thrift as, "Care and wisdom in the management of one's resources." Since Webster is the authority, no one can dispute the definition, but every Tom, Dick and Harry considers himself the final arbiter as to just what should be done about it and how. We commonly say that the man who has accumulated large possessions is thrifty, but all too often we regard possessions as money and goods only.

I know a miser who started with nothing and died wealthy. He worked himself and his family to the limit, allowed himself no pleasure, lived in squalor and died unmourned. His children spent years squabbling over the estate, so that their lives were futile and embittered. At the other extreme is the "modern" youth who holds up a pool hall with his back and fills his head with a "bummed" cigarette. He is too lazy to work, too shiftless to save, and too reckless to take thought for his future or that of others.

Too few people take stock of their resources and use them wisely. Some think, because they had no chance to go to college, they can never aspire to knowledge, but some of the finest minds the world has known were self trained. I knew a woman who had only 4 years of schooling, but she knew English literature and had memorized countless passages which gave her inspiration. A busy farm mother, she learned the spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of the words used by the great speakers and writers of her day. She knew more than a little about the stars, the birds, the crops, and the animals of the farm.

She was thrifty and had possessions, such as a keen appreciation of the things around her, a host of warm friends, and the ability to live above her humdrum days of hard work. Her children could not squabble over the inheritance she left them of high ideals, a desire to be of service to others, and loving memories of her kindness.

A thrifty person is neither a "tightwad" nor a careless spender of time, ability, health, energy or money. He prepares for the future by living and learning to the utmost, in the present. He makes a wise division of his effort in serving himself and serving others. He may or may not accumulate money, but in either case he will learn to live effectively and cheerfully. Just for fun, count over the thrifty people you know. How old are they? Why are they thrifty? Is thrift held up to young people as an American ideal? Is it taught in the schools? How can it be acquired?

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 11, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Why the War Ended

Eighteen years ago I was getting ready to enter the army and save the world for Democracy. I was all ready to go a year before, but as a County Agent, I was in government service and my registration application was refused. At last a man was found to take my place and after all sorts of examinations had been passed, permission was received to take the train for camp on November 11. Just an hour before I reported for duty, orders were received to stop all further shipment of cannon fodder, so the "enemy" must have heard I was coming and stopped the war right then. I just missed being a hero by one hour!

It doesn't seem so long ago, and yet there has been time to get a little glimpse of what the war did to us. The poison gas has been busy for 18 years and its effects will probably be felt for at least another generation. One would think that human beings, with the advantages of our vaunted "civilization", would carefully avoid another war, but no, the bands are playing, bright uniforms marching and nations bleeding themselves white to provide armaments for the "next war".

I'm not an extreme pacifist, and object to having my face used as a doormat, but my small experience indicates that noses which are pointed for trouble, usually get punched sooner or later, while those backed by a smile, may retain their natural shape to a ripe old age. What gain can possibly come from war which will compensate for what it costs?

The election is over now, and the politicians can quietly forget all the wild campaign promises which their imaginations devised. In the final analysis, we will have wise or foolish leadership, depending on the character and training of the leaders we have selected. Generally, the leaders fairly represent the character and training of the men and women who select them.

How can we keep out of trouble when prize fighters, ball players, gangsters and movie stars are the ideals of almost every child? These professions receive the highest pay, the greatest publicity, and the most discussion in practically every household. Boys know more about Dillinger than about Edison. Girls rave over Gable or Vallee, but have never heard of Kellogg, Mellon or Morrow. The professions of education, religion and statesmanship are most important from the standpoint of public welfare, but what glamour do they offer to attract the most intelligent young men and women? Will we ever learn?

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 26 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 4, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Tree Farming

When a bushel of corn goes over the fence into the pig lot I wonder if the hogs realize how much labor has gone into that feed. On every farm, horses and tractors are pulling plows, day after day, turning the top few inches of soil upside down. Next spring there will be disking, dragging, planting, rolling, cultivating and harvesting if nature permits us to grow a crop. Being naturally lazy, I wonder if there is any easier way to accomplish the same results.

The next 10 years will probably see a much greater percentage of our farm land put to hay and pasture. This is one way of reducing labor on the farm and at the same time conserving fertility. My own guess is that we could make just as much net return in southern Minnesota if 20 per cent of the present corn and grain land were seeded down. Perhaps there are other ways of getting feed with less labor.

A recent article by some investigator stated that honey locust trees produced up to 10 bushels of seed pods per tree. These pods analyzed 33 per cent sugar, were high in protein and when ground were eagerly consumed by all classes of livestock.

Think of a fine stand of "feed" trees on a steep side hill, where all the acorns or seed pods would roll down into bins at the bottom, ready for fattening the stock. Nothing to do but catch the crop in the fall, while the trees grew into valuable timber. In the case of locusts which are legumes, the trees would also store up nitrogen to enrich the soil. No expensive machinery, no pulling rocks, no gasoline, no expense! I'm looking for a side hill farm!

Seriously tho, there are tremendous possibilities along this line. Undoubtedly a little search would discover trees of more than ordinary value for quantity production of seed, and trees can be grafted. Methods could be devised for harvesting, storing, and feeding these crops so that farmers - or would they be foresters - could make milk, beef or pork at less expense than we now think is necessary. No strip farming, no terracing, no plowing---just soil improvement, water control, shelter-belts, lumber supplies, wild life refuges and plenty of hog feed. Guess I'll go build an acorn bin.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Oct. 27, 1936

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Results of a hog feeding trial carried on at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, the purpose of which was to determine how accurately the market grade indicates the feeding value of corn were presented by E. F. Ferrin Wednesday on the Swine and Cattle Feeders Day program at University Farm

Three lots of nine pigs each were started on a feeding program July 22, 1936, and were weighed out October 20, a feeding period of 90 days. Three market grades of corn, No. 2, No. 3 and sample grade were used in the experiment. In weight per bushel and per cent of moisture content, all three samples were very similar. The determining factor which established the particular grade for each was the amount of total damaged grain. For No. 2 it was 5 per cent for No. 3, it was 6.2 per cent, and for the sample grade yellow corn the percentage of total damage was 18.7 per cent. A chemical analysis in the agricultural biochemistry laboratories showed very little difference in the three.

The hogs were pastured on alfalfa lots which, because of the drought, grew very little after the first four weeks. Yellow shelled corn, 60 per cent protein tankage and a simple mineral mixture were self-fed to each lot.

Weights of the lot of pigs started out on No. 2 yellow corn averaged 103 pounds, while each of the other two lots averaged 102 pounds. When the hogs were weighed out of the feed lots, the nine fed No. 2 corn averaged 246 pounds, the lot receiving No. 3 corn weighed an average of 256 pounds and the lot on sample grade averaged

260 pounds. Experiment records indicate that larger daily rations fed to lots 2 and 3 as compared with lot 1, which was fed No. 2 corn, account for the slightly greater gains of these lots. There was no appreciable difference among the lots in the total amount of feeds for 100 pounds of gain in weight on the pigs. The differences in the average rates of gain per lot were not large enough to be considered significant or conclusive the experiment showed.

Total cost for 100 pounds of gain in the three lots were: lot 1, \$7.21; lot 2, \$6.75; lot 3, \$6.47. Prices of feed used were: No. 2 corn, \$1 per bushel; No. 3 corn, 96 cents; sample grade corn, 88 cents; tankage, \$55 per ton; mineral mixture, \$3 per hundred; alfalfa pasture, 25 cents per month per hog.

The significance of the experiment rests largely in the fact that farmers who market No. 5 or sample grade corn must do so for a price ^{considerably} lower than that paid per bushel for No. 2 or No. 3 grade corn. Low grade corn is penalized severely when put on the market but when fed to livestock the difference in quality does not stand out so definitely.

A 35-day experiment in which molasses was gradually substituted for grains in the hog ration indicated that the feeding of molasses at present, when grains are high in price and scarce, is feasible. The feeding trial began September 19, with three lots of 13 pigs each. For grain, lot 1 was fed ground corn, lot 2 received a mixture of one-half ground corn and one-half ground oats, while lot 3 was fed ground oats. A gradual substitution of molasses for grain was made in each lot so that 30 days after the beginning of the trial, lot 1 was receiving 15 per cent cane molasses; lot 2, 20 per cent; and lot 3, 25 per cent. Ground grains fed in troughs twice daily and a mixture of two-thirds molasses and one-third water was sprinkled over the grain. Enough 60 per cent protein tankage was fed in each lot to keep the nutritive ratios the same, and a simple mineral mixture was supplied each. In lot 1, 503.59 pounds of feed were required to produce 100 pounds of gain on the hogs with the feed cost for 100 pounds of gain standing at \$9.32. For lot 2, 537.40 pounds of feeding were necessary for 100 pounds of gain with the cost at \$8.90. Lot 3 required 557.46 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain in weight at a cost of \$8.35 in feed costs. The possibility that molasses might serve as an important part of swine rations was the reason for conducting this trial.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Oct. 30, 1936

Immediate release

A rising hog market for the summer and fall months of 1937 was predicted by Rex Beresford, Iowa State College animal husbandman, who was the principal speaker on the annual Swine and Cattle Feeders Day program held at University Farm, St. Paul, October 28.

The prospective number of hogs to go to market after January 1, 1937, was the basis of Mr. Beresford's prediction. Further, in giving the outlook for the livestock feeder, he said that the demand for finished cattle may be expected to be rather strong, for during the past four months, half as many feeder cattle, 900 pounds and up, have gone to the feed lots from the large central markets. The number of calves 400 pounds and under going out to feeders is less, too, so that calves carried for the late summer and early fall market in 1937 may prove profitable. Selling price of lightweight feeder cattle, 700 pounds and under, will not be as favorable to the feeder as in 1934 and 1935, Mr. Beresford believes.

An experiment carried out at the Minnesota Experiment Station for 90 days, from July 22 to October 20, 1936 in which three different lots of nine pigs each were fed different grades of corn, was made to determine whether the market grade of corn indicated accurately the feeding value of corn. One lot of pigs was fed No. 2 grade corn, the second was fed No. 3 grade corn and the third sample grade. When weighed out, the difference in rates of gain among the three lots was so small that they could not be considered significant.

There was also little difference in the total amount of feeds required for 100 pounds of gain but this first trial in an experiment to be carried on for several years was successful in showing that the livestock feeder can capitalize on low grade corn to better advantage by marketing it on the hoof rather than as a cash crop. The differences in prices paid on the market for the three grades of corn used in the experiment would warrant this, it was proven. The experiment was carried out under the direction of E. F. Ferrin, member of the animal husbandry staff at University Farm. Mr. Ferrin also presented evidence during the program that indicated that molasses was a feasible substitute for grain in the swine ration.

W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm, presided over the day's program, and also discussed present feed supplies and how to use them. One of the practices advocated by Professor Peters in telling how to utilize present feed supplies was that it would be wise for livestock feeders to run all coarse roughages such as corn fodder, sorghum fodder, sudan hay, reed canary grass, millet, and coarse stemmed alfalfa and sweet clover through a silage or roughage cutter before using. Preparing it in this way, especially if sprinkled with molasses and water at feeding time, will result in larger consumption and less waste at the feed racks.

The selection of protein roughages for hogs on the basis of their cost and feeding value was a subject presented by D. W. Johnson, member of the animal husbandry staff at Minnesota. Other speakers on the Swine and Cattle Day program were W. C. Coffey, dean of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, who discussed the value of livestock in Minnesota Agriculture; F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension in Minnesota, who talked concerning the interest of the farmer in livestock marketing; A. E. Smety, in charge of federal market reporting at South St. Paul, and R. T. Clark, member of the animal husbandry staff. Nearly 300 Minnesota livestock breeders attended the annual feeders' day program.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1936

Release Sunday
Nov. 1

Recognizing that the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show is a red letter date for the approximately 1,100 4-H boys and girls who have been awarded trips to this show, a dozen committees in the Twin Cities are working overtime to make the 1936 junior show, which opens in South St. Paul November 9, a memorable one for these club members.

To begin, C. E. Sheehy of Armour's, who heads the general committee in charge of sales, states that Twin City organizations have this past week expended great effort in arranging for buyers of club livestock which is to be sold at auction the final day of the show. In Minneapolis and St. Paul committees made dozens of personal calls on former and prospective buyers of prize winning Junior Livestock Show stock. Both committees have reported that indications point to more buyers this year than ever before. J. D. Mitchell, of the Federal Oil Company, heads the St. Paul committee, and D. J. Murphy, of the Regional Agricultural Credit Cooperation, is chairman of the committee in Minneapolis. Similar efforts with as heartening results are being expended in South St. Paul, Mr. Sheehy reports.

The annual 4-H Round-up is to be held Tuesday night, November 10, in the South St. Paul high school auditorium with the South St. Paul Commercial club and Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsoring the event. I. T. Simley, South St. Paul school superintendent is chairman of the Round-up committee. Patterning the evening program

after the 4-H emblem, the evening's entertainment will be divided into four parts. There will be a preliminary 15-minute concert by the South St. Paul high school band under the direction of Cortland McGrail, music instructor at the school. The second part of the program will include a series of 4-minute talks. S. W. Dennison, mayor of South St. Paul, will welcome the club visitors to the city, and T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, will represent the 1,100 club boys and girls in his response. Others who will speak will be G. L. Lindgren, president of the South St. Paul Commercial Club; E. A. Gerber, retired president of the Commercial club; Bernard Skiba, president of the ~~South St. Paul~~ Junior Chamber of Commerce; T. E. Good, representing the packing interests; Wakeland McNeil, assistant club leader in Wisconsin, who will talk for the Wisconsin 4-H Club members; and also a representative of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association.

During the third phase of the evening's program, a variety of numbers are to be presented by 4-H club exhibitors themselves. The final part of the program will be the presentation of awards to be made by the South St. Paul commerce groups. A. E. Smeby in charge of federal market reporting at South St. Paul, and known to hundreds of radio listeners as "Al", will serve as master of ceremonies.

Wednesday evening, November 11, the St. Paul Association of Commerce and the St. Paul Junior Association of Commerce will be hosts to the 4-H club exhibitors at the annual banquet to be held in the arena of the St. Paul municipal auditorium at 6 p. m. W. E. Boberg, general chairman of committees working on the banquet will preside. Following the banquet there will be a period of community singing during which a farm chorus will sing under the direction of E. E. Brandes, St. Paul. Numerous awards to be made that evening will be presented by W. S. Moscrip, president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association, Lake Elmo. Souvenirs from the St. Paul Associations will also be given to the 4-H'ers that evening. After the presentation program, the banquet group will move to another part of the arena where an ice carnival, a brand new feature this year, is to be presented. Frozen in the ice will be the official 4-H emblem, and a diversified program of skating events will be in store for the club members.

Sunday evening, November 8, the Junior Livestock exhibitors will attend a vesper service in the South St. Paul high school auditorium.

The visiting club members will be housed in various churches, fraternal and other buildings while in South St. Paul and preparations are being made for the full 1,100 club boys and girls who will make the trip to the show.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Nov. 5, 1936

Immediate release

Shaler B. Aldous, assistant biologist, of the United States Biological Survey, has been assigned to the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, University Farm, to carry on the program of wildlife research.

Mr. Aldous succeeds his brother, Clarence M. Aldous, who is now at the University of Maine. The new University Farm biologist comes to the station with a background of research and training which has included 5 years with the food habits laboratory of the Biological Survey at Denver and several years experience in biological research at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Aldous took his graduate work at the University of Utah and his master's degree at the University of California.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 5, 1936

Immediate release

Following the formation of Minnesota's recommendations for the 1937 farm program, three of the state Soil Conservation committee will go to Washington, D. C., late this week to aid in planning the next farm program, announced Harry Muir, state chairman, today.

Mr. Muir will leave St. Paul to arrive in Washington for a Saturday conference, and F. J. Brown and H. G. Bolstad, both members of the state committee, will arrive for the beginning of the conference Monday at which the formation of the new program will be discussed.

Minnesota's recommendations include 11 general points, with particular stress on the facts that the new program should be started in time to give the farmer the opportunity to study it before 1937 farm work begins, that the farmers should begin the 1937 program from their present status by using the 1936 measured crop acres as a base, and that the program be designed to fit varying farm conditions in various sections of the state. It was also recommended that provisions be made to make it possible for the farmer who had been following good farming practices before the advent of the program to benefit.

The Minnesota recommendations for the North Central regions, which were sent to the Department of Agriculture:

The Minnesota State Committee concludes from the recommendations from the various counties and from their experience that there are a few fundamental facts that must be considered in preparing the 1937 Program.

1. That the general purposes and plans of the 1936 Soil Conservation Program be continued.
2. That the measured crop acres as determined on individual farms under the 1936 Program be used as a basis for the 1937 Program.
3. That the establishment of special bases did not accomplish the result intended and that the encouragement of flax and sugar beet production should receive greater consideration.

(more)

4. That some manner of establishing bases on individual farms using ratio of soil depleting to soil conserving crops consistent with good farming practice in the county should be established. This will take care of producers who have already been following good farming practices and encourage the increase of soil conserving crops. This would probably involve the provision of a greater range of diversion and a revision in the percentage of Class II as compared with Class I payments.

5. We recommend the continuance of the present weed control provision throughout the entire State and also recommend that this provision as applied to the area known as the Red River Valley include annual noxious weeds. These weeds are considered as serious to this district as bi-annual and perennial noxious weeds throughout the area where cultivated crops consist of a considerable percentage of total crop acreage. Sections in the Red River Valley report only 6% of crop land in cultivated crops and the Experiment Stations concede control of annual weeds a major factor in governing productivity. This provision would take care of the summer fallow problem in this area and would obviate the necessity of establishing a summer fallow base.

6. Classification of nurse crops should not be changed except as an emergency drought provision.

7. We recommend a greater payment for the planting of forest trees on crop and non-crop land.

8. We recommend that for drought conditions, nurse crops should be used for forage purposes and that acreage devoted to emergency forage crops such as sudan grass and millet be classified as soil conserving in 1937.

9. We recommend that provisions incorporated in the New Program be made to take care of the farmers in northwestern Minnesota in which district there is a natural increase in farm acreage. This may be done under item (4) by establishing a ratio of soil conserving to soil depleting crop acres on these farms according to the measured crop acres for the current year.

10. We recommend that a commodity loan program covering all non-perishable farm products in connection with the soil conservation program as a crop insurance feature more nearly meets conditions in Minnesota than any straight crop insurance plan.

11. We strongly recommend that this Program be presented to the producers as early in 1937 as practicable in order that farmers may make their decision as to farming operations and cooperation in the Program before the planting season is over.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 6, 1936

*Daily News
Tribune
Chicago*

xImmediate release

Sunday Nov. 8

With preparations complete for the largest event in its history, the nineteenth annual Minnesota Junior Livestock show will open at South St. Paul tomorrow morning with the greatest number of livestock ever entered in the show.

T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, states that all but two of Minnesota counties will have club boys and girls at the show with their livestock, and J. S. Jones, executive secretary of the show, reports that eight of Wisconsin's eligible counties have made entries.

The number of entries totals 1,030, as compared with the 918 of last year. By classes of livestock those entered include 428 *fully bred* individual lambs, 35 pens of lambs, 169 pigs, 84 pens of miscellaneous poultry and 59 pens of turkeys.

The high spot of the show will be the auction of every animal and fowl brought to the show by 4-H club boys and girls Thursday. C. E. Sheehy, manager of Armour's and chairman of the sales committee, is confident that last year's net of over \$50,000 for the club members will be exceeded this year. Interest in the sale has reached a new high this year. D. J. Murphy, chairman of the sales committee in Minneapolis, states that advance efforts in contacting buyers in that city have had heartening results. The same is true in St. Paul and South St. Paul.

(more)

Auctioneers for the giant sale Thursday will include H. O. Tellier, veteran livestock show auctioneer from Farmington, Joe Reisch of Austin and Tom Tilgham of Canby.

Tonight a vesper service under the sponsorship of the churches of South St. Paul will begin a series of events planned for the 4-H club visitors here for the show. The services will be held in the auditorium of the South St. Paul high school.

The program of the show events is as follows:

Monday--Preparation Day

Tuesday--Judging baby beeves and cattle

Wednesday--Judging pigs and lambs; announcement of championships

Thursday--Auction of all entries.

Monday--November 16, Carcass show and contest.

This year's carcass show will be held in Armour's plant and carcasses of 100 of the highest placing animals will be on exhibit. P. A. Anderson, University Farm meats specialist, is chairman of the carcass show committee.

An imposing group of prominent livestock judges will place the 4-H club entries, according to W. E. Morris, University Farm extension animal husbandman who is general manager of the show. These include E. A. Trowbridge, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., beef cattle; James Lacey, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., sheep; Clara Sutter, poultry editor, The Farmer, St. Paul, turkeys; E. F. Ferrin, University Farm, hogs; Thomas Canfield, University Farm, all poultry except turkeys; H. Z. Zavoral, University Farm, showmanship.

An interesting array of educational and entertainment events also await the livestock show exhibitors. Monday night there will be a motion picture at South St. Paul. Tuesday night will bring the annual round-up program to be held in the South St. Paul high school auditorium. This entertainment is sponsored by the South St. Paul business men.

Wednesday night will occur the 4-H banquet in the St. Paul municipal auditorium on which the St. Paul Association and Junior Association is cooperating. Following the banquet, for which 1,500 reservations are being made, there will be an ice carnival consisting of a diversified program of skating events presented for the 4-H club members.

Daily there will be assembly periods, visits to packing plants, the stockyards and tours to the State Capitol and interesting places throughout the Twin City area.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 11, 1936

Immediate release

Four executives of the University Department of Agriculture are scheduled to attend the fiftieth annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities at Houston, Texas, November 16 to 18. They are W. C. Coffey, dean and director; E. M. Freeman, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension and vice director of the Experiment Station; and Miss Wylie B. McNeal, chief in home economics. Representing the University of Minnesota also will be O. M. Leland, dean of Engineering and Architecture, who is a member of the Association's executive committee.

Two members of the University Farm dairy staff are making out-of-state speaking trips this week. J. B. Fitch, chief, appearing on the Farm and Home Week program of South Dakota State College, Brookings, and Dr. S. T. Coulter, addressing the annual convention of the National Creamery Buttermakers association at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Attending the buttermakers meeting also are Dr. H. Macy and Professor W. B. Combs, a director.

At the Land Grant College meeting, Dean Coffey will address the sub-section on Experiment Stations Monday, November 16, discussing "New Research Fields to be Developed in the Agricultural Experiment Stations". He will serve on a committee on instruction in agriculture and one on home demonstration work and in a joint committee of Land Grant institutions and the United States Department of Agriculture dealing with projects and correlation of research.

Miss McNeal will lead a round table discussion for the home economics section on "Important Implications of Cooperative Research" and will act on a committee for the rating of professional schools.

Dean Freeman is a member of the committee on graduate work and will address a joint session Tuesday evening, November 17. Earlier in the day he will participate in a symposium on student counselling for the sub-section on resident teaching.

Newspaper
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
Nov. 11, 1936

Immediate Release

Boistered by above-par prices for crops, Minnesota's general farm price index for October was 96, that is, 96 per cent of the level prevailing during the 3-year base period, October 1924-26, according to the monthly price announcement of W. C. Waite and W. B. Jarver of the agricultural economics division University Farm, St. Paul, ~~made~~ made today.

The index number for the crops group was 104; for livestock, 90; and for livestock products, 79. Following are the price indexes on the 16 principal commodities as computed for October 15 and September 15. Except for milk, the prices are those reported by producers to the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, represented by Paul H. Kirk, federal state statistician, St. Paul.

	<u>Oct. 15</u>	<u>Sept. 15</u>		<u>Oct. 15</u>	<u>Sept. 15</u>
Wheat	1.25	1.18	Cattle	6.30	6.20
Corn	.94	.93	Calves	7.30	7.60
Oats	.37	.38	Lambs-sheep	7.55	7.87
Barley	.98	.93	Chickens	.119	.132
Rye	.73	.71	Eggs	.243	.209
Flax	1.87	1.88	Butterfat	.35	.37
Potatoes	1.00	1.30	Hay	8.26	8.90
Hogs	9.20	10.00	Milk (prelimi- nary)	1.97	1.98

The price decline shown from September 15 in corn, oats, potatoes, hogs, calves, and chickens were all normal seasonal movements as was also the rise in egg prices.

(More)

Wheat, barley and rye rose somewhat, apparently explained by the short crop. Cattle prices advanced 10 cents over September in what appeared to be a return to normal following the heavy marketings due to drouth. Lamb and Sheep prices declined considerably under the influence of unusually heavy marketing's the early part of October.

Butterfat and milk prices showed declines, as against a normal tendency to rise at this season of the year. This appears to be due to the unusually slow decline of production made possible by exceptional pasture conditions which had prevailed during September and early October.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Nov. 11, 1936

Immediate release

Rev. J. R. Hargreaves, St. Paul, representing the International Council of Religious Education, will be one of several nationally prominent religious leaders to take part in the National Conference on the Rural Church at Iowa State College, Ames, November 23-25.

The third of its kind to be held since 1915, the conference is interdenominational and has the backing of the Home Missions Council including 24 denominations, the Council of Women for Home Missions, leaders of the Federal Council of Churches, representatives of the International Council of Religious Education and the Iowa State College Extension Service.

The program will give attention to the economics of agriculture, farm tenancy, music and art in the rural church, the part of the church in social planning, the church's contribution to other programs and the development of a satisfactory philosophy of rural life.

Development of a better understanding of rural issues in which the church is interested, coordination of church and other forces, participation in the enlistment of rural youth in church and community development are among other objectives of the conference.

Rural church programs for young people will be an important part of the conference. Two group conferences and a luncheon program will be devoted entirely to youth work.

Churches are expected to send three delegates, the minister, an adult lay leader and a youth leader. Other individuals who are

interested also are invited to attend.

Dr. Benson Y. Landis, associate secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, is secretary of the National Committee in charge of the program, and Dr. W. H. Stacy, extension rural sociologist at Iowa State College, is chairman of the state committee in charge of arrangements for the conference.

Dr. Charles E. Friley, president of Iowa State College, will speak on "The Continuing Challenge of the Country to the Church" at the opening session the evening of Nov. 23.

Other speakers and their subjects include Dr. Theodor W. Schultz, of Iowa State College, "Understanding the Economic of Agriculture"; Dr. O. F. Hall of Purdue University, "Farm Tenantry"; W. R. Ogg, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, "Contributions of the Farm Organizations to Rural Life"; Dr. M. A. Dawber, Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, "The Church's Contribution to a Philosophy of Economic Cooperation"; Dr. E. L. Morgan, University of Missouri, "What is Social Planning?" and Dr. Paul Eddy, International Council of Religious Education, "The Ohio Experiments in Church and Non-Church Cooperation in Religious Education."

Dr. H. N. Morse, Board of National Missions, Presbyterian Church in United States of America, will lead a conference on church administrators, and Dr. H. C. Taylor, Farm Foundation, Chicago, will lead a conference on religious educators. Rev. Mergreaves and Dr. W. R. King, executive secretary of the Home Missions Council, will speak at a luncheon meeting Nov. 25.

A number of other state and national religious and educational leaders will take part in the conference.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 18, 1933

Immediate Release

People who used to worry about how to keep the boys down on the farm need to turn their concern on the girls in view of facts brought out in Bulletin 327 of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in which R. W. Murchie and M. E. Jarchow, rural sociologists, discuss "Population Trends in Minnesota". Tables and charts based on United States census figures show that beginning at the age of about 15, there is a far greater migration of females from the farm than of males.

Discussing marital status and size of family in rural Minnesota, Murchie and Jarchow reveal a very large proportion of unmarried persons among the farm population and raise the question whether the farm of today is the family paradise which it is commonly supposed to be.

Minnesota has a larger percentage of unmarried persons, both male and female, than the United States as a whole, and when its population is divided into urban, town and village, it is seen that while 35 per cent of the urban males 15 years and over are unmarried, only 46 per cent of the same age group on farms are single. Of urban females in this age group 32 per cent are single while of those on farms, only 29 per cent are single. "The significance of the difference in the proportions of unmarried males and females in the farm population lies, first of all, in the unbalanced sex ratio but chiefly in the unequal economic opportunity for single males and females in a farming community," says the bulletin. "The absolute figures show 181,971 single males and 24,492 single females. The

ratio of more than two to one shows a lack of social and economic adjustment which should concern us more than it does. The old problem, 'how to keep the boys on the farm' apparently needs restatement with a change in gender."

Another very interesting section of the bulletin deals with the relative ~~xxxxxx~~ size of different nationality groups in Minnesota's population. This brings out that the Germans are the most numerous with 327,785 as against 270,775 Swedes and 267,912 Norwegians.

The figures quoted are from the 1930 census. The same count showed British people and their descendants numbering 166,149; total Scandinavian, 584,905; French, 55,807; Slavs, 209,806; all other whites, 31,614, making a total of 1,424,657 foreign born and native born of foreign parents. The state's population in 1930 included 1,114,316 native persons of native born parents, or a grand total white population of 2,538,973.

This bulletin on population contains map-charts and tables showing the distribution of the population as a whole and by the national origins. One striking fact, at least true to a large extent, demonstrated by these charts is that "where the Swedes are, the Norwegians aren't." Marked tendencies for the other nationality groups to concentrate in certain localities are also very evident.

The bulletin presents some early Minnesota history, traces the growth and flow of Minnesota's population from 1860 to the present, discusses interstate migration, the rural-urban distribution, age and sex distribution, marital status and size of families, illiteracy, school attendance, and other phases of wide interest. Anyone wanting a copy of Bulletin 327 may obtain one by asking a county extension agent or writing the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 18, 1936

Immediate release

Suggestions on how poultrymen can cut down feeding costs are given in a new publication of the Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul. This is folder 58, "Cutting costs in Poultry Feeding", by H. J. Sloan, head of poultry husbandry, and Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist. Copies of the folder are available from county extension agents or the Bulletin Office at University Farm.

The question of feeding costs is a critical one this season as egg prices are not expected to be too favorable, while scarcity of poultry feeds has resulted in high prices. Dr. Sloan and Miss Cooke offer several practical suggestions for substituting cheaper feeds, but they emphasize that attempts at cheapening rations will be disastrous unless a good balance of nutrients is maintained, and that if pullets are to be kept at all, they should be fed liberally.

As to whether it will pay to rear pullets this winter, they say "yes", provided the pullets are of reasonably good breeding, well matured and in good flesh, free from diseases and parasites, well housed, well fed and well kept.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 18, 1936

Immediate release

Dates for the annual Farm and Home Week at University Farm this winter will be approximately two weeks earlier than for many years past, announces I. A. Churchill, general chairman of the short course, who estimates that 3,000 persons will attend. The new dates will be December 28 to January 1, inclusive. At the same time the dates for the annual convention of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation have been changed to allow the two events to be held simultaneously according to custom.

Seeking to avoid the congestion in classrooms and dormitories which has resulted from large attendances in the last three years, University Farm authorities have arranged to hold the short course this winter during the holiday vacation period of the School and College. They point out that Farm and Home Week visitors will benefit by available rooms in campus dormitories.

In addition to a program of more than 200 lectures and demonstrations in animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, crop improvement, home economics, poultry, horticulture and other subjects, the short course will feature three special conferences for persons interested in community leadership, in Minnesota's rural youth movement, and in 4-H club leadership and activities.

For the fourth consecutive year, the finals in the statewide rural one-act play contest will be held. There will be a state seed show sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and numerous statewide farm and breed associations will conduct annual meetings during the week.

Announcement bulletins giving detailed information are being distributed this week to county extension agents and county Farm and Home Week attendance committees throughout the state. Persons wishing copies of the bulletin direct may write L. A. Churchill, U. Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Nov. 19, 1936

Immediate release

The final group of awards for the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show, those for winners in the Carcass show held this week at the Armour plant in South St. Paul, have been announced by P. A. Anderson, University Farm meats specialist, who superintended the carcass contest in which the high placing lambs, hogs and baby beeves from the show ring were judged on the basis of excellence as finished mutton, pork and beef.

Experience in past years has shown that the champion animal does not always turn out the best carcass, but this year the baby beef animal which was grand champion in the show ring likewise took first honors in the carcass contest, winning a \$20 prize and a radio for its owner, Miss Leona Padelford of Austin, Mower county. The radio set was a special prize offered by Swift & Company who had purchased the animal at the auction sale. Other prizes ~~were~~ in this division were won as follows: 2nd, Gordon Klaseur, Kasota, Le Sueur county, \$18; 3rd, Layton Hoysler, Osseo, Hennepin county, \$15; 4th, Fred Holstad, Detroit Lakes, Becker county, \$13; 5th, Juel Ronningen, Pelican Rapids, W. Ottertail, \$11; 6th, Robert Gallagher, Maple Plain, Hennepin county, \$9; and 7th, Russel Schroll, Slayton, Murray county, \$7.

First prize for hog carcass went to Marva Diamond, Humboldt, Kittson county, who received a \$10 cash prize and a wrist watch given by the Cudahy Packing Company. Other prize winners in the hog division were: 2nd, Walter Osborne, Madelia, Watonwan county, \$8; 3rd, Geraldine Graham, Waverly, Wright county, \$7; 4th, Byron Hanson, Hallock, Kittson, \$6; and 5th, Milford Stephanson, Pelican Rapids, Rt. 4, W. Ottertail, \$5.

(more)

In lamb carcasses, first prize went to Marjorie Kramer, Rushmore, Nobles county, who received \$10 and a wrist watch given by Armour & Company, packers. Other awards were distributed as follows: 2nd, Robert Meade, Marshall, Lyon county, \$8; 3rd, Chester English, Luverne, Rock county, \$7; 4th, Winton Redetzke, Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine county, \$6; and 5th, Dale Benson, Canby, Yellow Medicine county, \$5.

Mr. Anderson commented that there was a marked improvement in the carcasses from junior show animals this year, indicating that the 4-H club boys and girls are selecting superior types of animals to feed as well as doing a better job of finishing these individuals for market. Not only the meat judges themselves, but some 500 retailers who attended the carcass show were very generally of the opinion that the carcasses were of superior utility from the standpoint of consumer demand for good beef, lamb and pork.

Judges for each carcass division included one representative from each of the South St. Paul packing companies. They were R. D. Woodbury, M. V. Gallaway, C. F. Hammigan, E. G. Dobrick, J. J. Tierney, F. C. Booth, M. C. Blomquist, and E. P. Beissel.

Besides the prizes mentioned, duplicate ribbons were awarded, one for the boy or girl who exhibited the animal and the other for the auction buyer.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20, 1936

CORRECTION - IMPORTANT!!!

In article regarding Carcass Show awards for the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show issued under date of November 19, please correct first sentence, third paragraph, page 1.

Substitute Edwin Sharkey, Belle Plaine Is
Suix county, for Marva Diamond, ~~Hughes~~ Kittson
county.

News Bureau
University Farm
November 23, 1936
St. Paul, Minnesota

PLEASE PAY ATTENTION TO RELEASE

Release Wednesday evening
NOVEMBER 25

- Miss Florence Erickson, 4-H club girl of Tracy, Redwood county, was named today as the winning girl in the national 4-H club achievement contest for which she will receive a trip to the Fifteenth national 4-H club Congress at Chicago next week where she will be awarded a trophy given by President Roosevelt. Several other Minnesota winnings in sectional and national events were also made known today in announcements from the national committee on boys and girls club work, Chicago to the 4-H club office, University Farm, St. Paul.

Minnesota's entry in the national 4-H social progress contest was announced winner for the central section and will now compete with other section winners for the national prize. Awards in this contest are based on the number and character of the social and extra activities carried by community 4-H clubs and was won by the Pratt Hustlers 4-H club of Owatonna, Steele county.

In the national 4-H leadership contest, Minnesota's entrants, Elvira Arend, Trosky, Pipestone county, and Fay Meade Jr., Marshall, Lyon county, were named alternates for the Moses trophy. Both have outstanding records in 4-H junior leadership work. Mr. Meade is president of the State Federation of 4-H Clubs.

As state winners in the social progress contest, the Pratt Hustlers will receive a selected library of recorded music consisting of 120 phonograph records and a record player for use in club, community, and county events. In addition, their adult volunteer leader, Mrs. S. S. Rypka, will receive a \$100 radio receiving set. For their sectional prize, ten members of the club and Mrs. Rypka will receive trips to the

national 4-H club congress, the 10 members to be selected on the basis of their years in club work. Those chosen, all of whom have club records ranging from three to ten years, include Agnes Seykora, Ladimar Rypka, Joseph Racek, Lydia Racek, Clarence Racek, Irene Seykora, Edwin Tomsicek, Lillian Kvasnicka, and the twin sisters, Margaret and Magdeline Hartle.

All of the prizes, including the trips, are to be provided by the Radio Corporation of America which as a national prize is offering a gold medal to each member of the national winning club and a radio phonograph and library of nearly 500 records valued at over \$1500.

The Pratt Hustlers club was organized in 1922, had 31 members this year and for several years has boasted a 100 per cent completion record in the project work for its members. The club has an all-year round program of outstanding caliber which includes an annual parents banquet, an alumni party for past members, an annual all-day tour to inspect the project work of each member. It has a 5-piece band which makes many appearances in the county, it takes up an annual Red Cross subscription in the community and last year conducted/flood relief fund collection.

Each year the club has some special Christmas activity for community benefit. Last year each boy made a doll bed and each girl provided a doll and wardrobe for presentation to the children in the State School at Owatonna. The club has kept a history for the last 3 years, conducts a monthly news letter for its members, regularly sends delegates to the 4-H club week at University Farm, and last year sent its leader, Mrs. Rypka, to a special 4-H leadership conference at Farm and Home Week. Every member takes part in health work, and the club has carried on outstanding work in one-act plays, the safety project, conservation project and other club activities.

Miss Erickson, who will receive the President's trophy, as national winning girl in the achievement contest, has been in 4-H club work 3 years and has done outstanding work in several home economics projects. A year ago her room furnishing exhibit won championship honors at State Fair and she has represented her county in a better-groomed contest at the state 4-H club week. Another Redwood county girl, Kathryn Wiza, of Redwood Falls, was named third place winner for girls in the national achievement contest.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 24 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 30, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

New Year Resolutions

It is an old American custom to make up a set of New Year's resolutions about this time of the year. It is also an old American custom to forget them almost immediately and go ahead following the old habits which have laid their tracks across our minds.

Many of the good resolutions made remind me of the boy who told me what he was going to sacrifice during Lent. 1. He resolved to give up chocolate candy (he didn't like chocolate). 2. He would not go to the movies (he was broke). 3. He would not smoke cigarettes (they made him sick). Ridiculous, isn't it, and yet, knowing the boy, I feel he sincerely believed that he was duly observing Lent.

This made me begin to wonder if my own resolutions were on a par with his. For a change, I'm going to try a new stunt this year. Perhaps it won't work, but at least it will be different, and it seems to have possibilities. I'm going to ask each member of the family to make five resolutions for each of the others. There are 6 of us, so each should have a fine list of 25 things the others would like to see changed. It probably won't affect any of us very much, but it may provide some amusement.

It is often the little things which irritate most. How many families agree as to whether a tube of tooth paste should be squeezed on the end or on the side? How many arguments take place between "side-squeezers" and "end-squeezers"? I once saw two full grown men, one a college professor, almost get sore over a tube of tooth paste. Finally, I let the "side-squeezer" (that's my faction) use my tube, and peace was restored.

The other members of the family all have deep fundamental faults which should be corrected, but I have small hope of changing these. The faults are part and parcel of their identity, and as such are accepted without much question, but perhaps they will do some of the little things which will help. Perhaps friend wife will quit "end-squeezing" my shaving cream so that it pops out all over me when I take off the cap. Perhaps Shorty will not interrupt my deep and weighty expositions of wisdom. It may be that Dodie will do things "right now" instead of "in a minute"; Bud may talk a little louder so I can hear him. Peg may - Oh what's the use? None of those things amount to fiddlesticks. I think my folks are just about all right as they are, but perhaps I can learn something.

One resolution I'm going to keep right now, and that is to wish a very Happy New Year to all of you who take time to read these rambling observations. I've had fun writing them, and if they have given you a laugh or a useful idea during the past year, I am well repaid. If you think of any changes that would help, let me know.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 24 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 23, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Christmas Stirs the Best in Men

Picture, please, a Christmas morning
And a scene pure white with snow,
Not a sound to break the silence
As the sun begins to show.
In the background is the woodlot,
Bare black trunks and branches laced,
Snugly resting since the snowflakes
Summer's scars and grime erased.
There's a house, thick-furred with rabbit,
Peeping over drifts of down,
Smoke ascending in a spiral
Makes a halo or a crown.
Slanting rays of sunshine glitter
As they touch the barn and shed,
Paint with gorgeous golden glory
Walls we know are just plain red.
Tips of fence post, capped with milk foam,
Silver wires, set with gems,
Even weeds along the fence row
Boast their pearl-encrusted stems.

In the house a sleepy baby
Wakes to older children's noise.
He can't understand the reason,
But he smiles to hear the boys.
Little sister hugs her dolly,
Jim and Bill can hardly wait
'Till with chores and breakfast over
They can run away to skate.
All the children form a cluster
Round the big four poster bed
So that mother can admire
Everything from caps to sled.
Dad's surprised to see the presents,
Wonders Santa knew the size!
Such enthusiastic rapture
Brings the moisture to his eyes.
Then, to hide his own deep feelings
He must hurry out-of-doors.
Too much joy will suffocate him
But he sings while at the chores.

Who can understand why Christmas
Moves emotions hid so deep?
Children's thrills, their smiles and chatter
Make the pictures we would keep.
Why does Santa Claus bring presents?
Why are carols sung once more?
Why the tinsel, stars and candles
All a part of Christmas lore?
Who cares why? It is accomplished.
Christmas stirs the best in men.
Wipes out grim despair and trouble,
Brings back childhood faith again.
Christmas pictures tell a story
Memories may long retain,
Always bringing back the feelings
We are happy to regain.
Thank Thee, Lord, for Christmas Spirit,
Open wide our eyes to see.
May we emulate Thy precepts
Love, as we'd be loved by Thee.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 24 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 16, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

"Just Wishin'"

Dear Santa Claus:

The little kids all write you letters, telling what they want for Christmas, so why can't a Superintendent write and tell you what he wants for "his" Experiment Station? Of course, I know that the Experiment Station and the University of which it is a part belong to the people of Minnesota, and that through their legislators they decide what we can have to work with. Still, it doesn't do any harm to ask, does it?

Well, first, Santa Claus, we need a granary. We are operating 590 acres of the best land in Minnesota and have cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, but there is no building in which to store and grind feed. There are small feed bins in the barn, but we can't find room to store our seed grain and corn, let alone seven or eight kinds of feed. Please, Santa Claus, we need a granary and corn crib.

Then, Santa Claus, we could make mighty good use of a hog house. We keep from 30 to 50 sows each year for experimental work, and have one hog house with six pens and a dozen little shelters on skids to cover all the multitude. It's hard to find a place to put all the fall pigs and "old ladies" during the winter, and mean business taking care of pigs in the spring. Please, we want a lot of pens with outside lots and straw loft to keep it warm.

Another thing we need greatly is a place to dry, shell, and store seed corn. We have small lots of a dozen or more varieties, Santa, and are trying to get the best hybrid seed into quantity production as soon as possible. The farmers want corn that will stand up, Santa Claus, and we need a building in which to handle our seed stocks. Please leave out any rats and mice if you bring us the corn building, Santa Claus. We're trying to use the lecture hall for a corn drier now, and the mice attend every session.

Those are the buildings we are most in need of, Santa Claus, but we would like to have you give us a deed to the land we are now renting. We can raise our own feed if we have this land, and can find clean ground for pigs, and lambs. It all lies together in one piece and I'm afraid if we don't buy it someone else will and then our Station will be cramped for land again. Please, Santa, we'll try and pull all the rocks and kill all the thistles on it, if you'll put all that half section in our stocking.

Land and buildings won't do us much good, Santa, unless we know how to make proper use of them. Please send me a big electric light to hang over my small brain, so I may be bright enough to see more of the story Nature is trying to tell us. I need at least a bushel more patience, a ton of tact, an acre of ability, barrels of wisdom, and a thousand kilowatts of energy, if I am to do all the things which seem worth doing. Please tuck in a handful of helpfulness, a keg of kindness, and fill the rest of your sleigh with understanding.

With best Christmas wishes to you and Mrs. Santa Claus,

Very truly yours,
Bob

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 24 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 9, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Winter Vacations

About all of the fall work which will get done this year should be out of the way now, and farm folks have a little breathing spell before beginning operations in 1937. December is an easy month on the farm. Nothing to do but milk the cows twice a day, feed the calves, pigs, horses, chickens, sheep, steers, and the family, haul feed and manure, shovel snow, thaw out water pipes, and stoke the fires. Practically a vacation!

Nevertheless, it is sometimes possible for mother and father to trust the stock with Jim and the house with Katie while the business managers of the enterprise change pastures for a few days or even a week. Most farm men and women couldn't be happy sitting idle in a big chair, but a change of occupation is a rest.

The results of next year's business depend, to a great extent, on the choice of enterprises as well as the careful planning and skillful handling of land, labor, and capital. Before starting to make next year's plans, why not try and see what new information can be had which will help to make the farm more profitable? Knowledge is accumulated experience and sometimes it is cheaper to find out what experience the other fellow has had, so as to avoid mistakes or take advantage of new ideas which work out to advantage.

This year Farm and Home Week will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, December 28 to January 1 inclusive. Here the professors of your agricultural college will try and tell all they know which may be helpful to you. Better still, there will be a thousand or more other farmers there, and almost as many farm women. The majority of these will be folks who are making a go of their own business in spite of drought, politics, and taxes; and their accumulated experience is about the best information in the world concerning Minnesota farm problems.

Those who wish, may go to University Farm for a day or the whole week. They may go to classes or just visit around. They may stay at the School dormitory, or with friends in the city or at a hotel. They can just go for fun or to dig up all the information available concerning the things they are interested in. There is a library full of agricultural books.

At any rate, it is a useful change of occupation and it is the common experience of those who attend each winter, that they return to their homes, feeling that the old place looks better than ever, but fired with new ideas, new plans, and the ambition to make it still more comfortable as a home, more profitable as a factory, and more satisfactory as an occupation.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 24 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 2, 1936

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS
By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Carlo, the Farm Dog

Carlo certainly had few idle moments. Upon him rested the supervision of a whole farm, with all the livestock, children, adults, and visitors usual to a large Southern Minnesota pork and butterfat factory. In the summer, cows and horses must be brought in from pasture night and morning. Children must be accompanied on picnics, as well as on fishing and swimming expeditions. Gophers must be chased and dug after, visitors and their cars must be carefully inspected and the sign of approval or disapproval left on the conveyance.

As the weather turned cooler, there were mice to catch when shocks were loaded, rabbits to chase, and an occasional hunt to manage. Carlo was well aware of his duties when guns were shouldered and the boys set off through the cornfield. He would chase madly through grass, brush, or cornstalks, occasionally scaring up a bird, more by accident than by cunning. If the boys dropped him, well and good, Carlo brought back the game proudly. Once when the boys missed too many times, Carlo caught a wounded pheasant all on his own hook.

In the winter there was little let up in the duties of a responsible dog. He paced sedately about the barn during chore time, making sure that all was well. When the horses were turned out for a drink, Carlo made sure they went straight to the stalk field instead of running all over the place as they felt like doing after a fill of cold water.

Topsy, the black broncho, was the worst problem because she had no proper respect for dogs and put up a fight almost every day. Sometimes barking alone would keep her on the straight and narrow path, but frequently it was necessary to snap at her nose- and dodge her forefeet - or nip her heels and then crouch to avoid the resulting kick. If Topsy ever got loose, the horses would scatter all over the place.

When stock was driven to market, Carlo was all important, keeping the lambs, steers, or pigs on the right of way and out of lawns and gardens, turning the procession at the proper corners, and getting the last maverick into the gate at the yards. Enough work for two good dogs! Why shouldn't he act proud when the job was done?

Then it was necessary to meet the kids when they came home from school, and if there was time have a romp with them in the snow. Usually, chores were being done and there was no opportunity for any frivolity. After the milk was separated, the calves fed, the horses bedded down, and the sheep shut in their dog-tight corral, came the most pleasant hours of the day, when a tired dog could relax.

It was a simple matter to "work" the woman of the house. One didn't pay much attention to her as a rule, but she was part of his family and occasionally useful. For example, an appealing look from the eyes, accompanied by tail wagging, usually earned a hand-out anytime of the day. In the evening a whining bark signifying extreme cold and lonesomeness would almost always secure entrance to the kitchen.

What more could a dog ask? A rug by the warm fire, the kids chattering around the table or poring over books, the boss reading his paper and the Mrs. doing the mending - a cheerful, comfortable, safe, and satisfying atmosphere, where a good steady dog could put his nose between his paws and peacefully dream of broncos conquered, rabbits caught, dangers averted and bones chewed. On the whole, Carlo was fairly well satisfied with his family. ---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 25, 1936

Immediate Release

Daily papers

Sixty-one members and volunteer leaders of Minnesota 4-H clubs will attend the national 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, November 28 to December 4. This group includes Minnesota's regular quota of 50 plus ten members and the adult leader of the Pratt Hustlers club of Steele county. Trips were made possible because their club has been chosen winner for the central section in the national 4-H social progress contest. The delegation will leave Saturday for Chicago in charge of several members of the 4-H club staff of University Farm, including T. A. Erickson, state leader, and state club agents, A. J. Kittleson, Kenneth Ingwalson and Miss May Sontag.

Of the 50 regular delegates, several will be entered in competitive events as follows:

National health contest: Hiram Fuller, Kasota, Le Sueur county, and Verle Schrupp, Swanville, Todd county.

Meat identification contest: Elnora Muelle, Lewiston, Winona county, and Dale George, Ortonville, Bigstone county.

Poultry judging contest: Lawrence Ireland, Mankato, Blue Earth county, Kenneth Kingery, Worthington, Nobles county, and Albert Salmonson, Bovey, Itasca county.

General livestock judging: Clifford Pazdernick, Breckenridge, Wilkin county, Aloysius Greenberg, Wolverton, Wilkin county, and Cyril Rehm, Campbell, Wilkin county. This team will have as its coach Norman Goodwin, assistant county agent, Breckenridge, Wilkin county.

Crops judging; Homer Fobes, Moorhead, Clay county, William Shook, Grand Rapids, Itasca county, and Warren Anderson, Quamba, Kanabec county.

Home Economics contests: Baked goods judging, Etta Best Sleepy Eye, Brown county and Catherine Hipsher, Roseau, Roseau county; Preserved foods judging, Katheryn Winn, Redwood Falls, Redwood county, and Magdeline Hartle, Owatonna, Steele county; clothing judging, Frances Nicklawski, Owatonna, Steele county; home furnishing judging, Virginia Anderson, Cloquet, Carleton county; 4-H style dress revue, Lorraine Trehus, Northfield, Rice county.

Most of the others in the regular quota were chosen on the basis of outstanding work in leadership and are as follows:

Aurora Capistran, Crookston; Robert Anderson, Cologne; Olga Boxrud, Louisburg; David Canning, Hendrum; Gordon Abell, Tintah; Eldon Welbrecht, Campbell; ~~Elizabeth Simpson, Roseau~~ Robert Halloran, Browerville; Woodrow Langhaug, Evansville; ~~St. Ignace, Duluth~~ Florence McMartin, Dodge Center; Ross Thorfinnson, Minneapolis; Doris Thorfinnson, Minneapolis; Eva Erickson, Peterson; Clarence Koep, Sauk Rapids; Warren Jepsen, Minneapolis; Arnold Lindquist, Osseo; Winnifred Cowthorp, Sauk Center; Eloise Simpson, Madison; Russell Schroll, Slayton; Chalmer Parry, Utica; Viola Pagel, Eyota; Florence Erickson, Tracy; Wayne Smith, Dakota; Dale Benson, Canby; Walter Osborne, Madelia; Donald Trapp, Dodge Center; Ruth Iverson, Janesville; Pearl Gilmore, Wells; Marie Schoen, Wells; Doyle Olson, Truman; and Joe Carson, Pipestone. Included in the group is Mrs. Louis Cardell, Redwing, Goodhue county, adult volunteer leader of the state's most typical 4-H club for 1936.

Members of the Pratt Hustlers club's special group, all of Owatonna, include Agnes Sykora, Ladimar Rypka, Joseph Racek, Clarence Racek, Irene Sykora, Edwiz Tomsicek, Margaret Hartle, Magdalene Hartle, Lillian Kvasnicka, Lydia Racek, and Mrs. W. E. Rypka, volunteer adult leader.

Several of the state 4-H staff members will have special duties at the Congress in addition to looking after the Minnesota delegates. Mr. Erickson will be chairman of the committee on the 4-H department of the Horticultural Show, Miss Mildred Schenck will be on the committee arranging for 4-H home economics exhibits and Miss Sontag will be a member of the general committee in charge of all 4-H judging contests.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 25, 1936

Immediate Release

Daily papers

Minnesota's college of agriculture and experiment station will be very much in the spotlight at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, November 28 to December 5. Of topmost importance is the fact that W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture has this year been selected for special recognition by the American Society of Animal Production which will give a dinner in his honor, Sunday evening, and present his portrait to the Saddle and Siroloin club for its Hall of Fame.

Four student judging teams will represent the agricultural college in national intercollegiate judging events during the show, 66 bluebloods from the experiment station flocks and herds will be exhibited, and several staff members will serve as judges or take part in important livestock meetings.

For the first time in several years the college will enter a poultry judging team. This will be coached by T. H. Canfield, poultry instructor at University Farm and will include the following members: Stanley A. Gregor, Hutchinson; Wallace H. Jerome, Barron, Wis.; Arne Nordskog, Two Harbors; and Clarence Hemming, Hinckley, (alternate).

A. L. Harvey of the animal husbandry staff is coach of the general livestock judging team which includes Edgar Hartwig, Wheaton; Werner Stegemann, Beaver Creek; Mervin Anderson, Minneapolis; Paul Moore, Albert Lea; Max Gerard, Bloomington; and Raymond Burkholder, Renville. This team will compete with teams from 25 other leading agricultural colleges.

(more)

About a dozen meat judging teams will take part in the contest in which Minnesota will be represented by the following: Reid Lende, St. Paul; Werner Stegemann, Beaver Creek; Raymond Burkholder, Renville; and Winfred Ettesvold, Morris. They will be coached by P. A. Anderson, of the animal husbandry staff.

Dr. H. K. Wilson, acting chief of agronomy and plant genetics, is coach of Minnesota's crops judges, the team members being Ernest Stanford, Mankato, Edgar Hartwig, Wheaton, Kermit Greenley, Viking, Arne Carlson, Melrude, and William Loegering, Long Prairie.

The division of animal husbandry will exhibit 66 animals. Twenty of them will be Southdown and Shropshire sheep. A few of them will be in the fat wether classes but principally they will be exhibited in breeding classes. Forty barrows, including Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas, Hampshires and Chester Whites, will be shown in the fat barrow classes. Four steers, and two head of other cattle in the Angus breeding classes will be exhibited also.

Minnesota speakers at the Coffey dinner will include President Lotus D. Coffey of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Andrew Boss, former vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who a few years ago was himself the honor guest at a similar occasion, and Dean Coffey.

W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry at University Farm, will be official judge of red polled cattle at the International and R. F. Grim, University Farm agronomist, will be a corn judge and will also represent the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association of which he is secretary. L. M. Winters, professor of animal genetics, will be chairman of the genetics session of the American Society of Animal Production to meet Saturday. R. T. Clark will present a paper prepared by himself and Dr. Winters at University Farm, and O. M. Kiser of the Crockston staff. W. E. Morris, extension livestock specialist, will take part in a symposium on junior livestock shows at the extension sessions of the Society. Two other animal husbandry staff members to present papers at meetings of the society include A. L. Harvey and E. F. Ferrin.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27 1936

Release MONDAY, Nov. 30

Acclaimed as one of the nation's outstanding leaders in the livestock profession, Dean W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the American Society of Animal Production given at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Sunday evening, in connection with the International Livestock Exposition.

President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota was the principal speaker. Another was Dr. Andrew Boss, former vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who a few years ago was himself a guest of honor of the Society, the only other Minnesotan to receive this recognition. Dr. Boss spoke on Dean Coffey's work in Minnesota.

Professor D. J. Kays of the University of Ohio appraised Dean Coffey as a teacher, while his service to the University of Illinois was extolled by H. W. Mumford, Dean of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, who was chief in animal husbandry during the 15 years that Dean Coffey served as a member of the Illinois staff in animal husbandry.

Professor William J. Loeffel of the University of Nebraska, president of the Society of Animal Production, presented a portrait of Dean Coffey to the Saddle and Sirloin Club and Colonel E. N. Wentworth accepted in behalf of Saddle and Sirloin. The portrait will be hung in the Club's Hall of Fame. Results of the 1936 essay contest sponsored by the Saddle and Sirloin club were announced at the dinner with a student of the Minnesota College of Agriculture at University Farm winning second place. This student is Arne Nordskog of Two Harbors, senior in animal husbandry and a graduate of the Duluth Junior College. The subject for this year's contest was, "The Long-Time Educational Influence of the International Livestock Exposition". First place in the contest was won by F. H. Allen of the University of Illinois, and third by Robert P. Crossley, Iowa State College.

Foremost in Dean Coffey's contributions to animal husbandry has been his work with sheep, particularly during his service at the Illinois College of Agriculture, dating from his graduation in 1906 to July 1921 when he became Dean at Minnesota. As an Indiana farm boy and rural school teacher, Dean Coffey became greatly interested in purebred sheep and served an apprenticeship of several months under Thomas Bradburn of New York, one of the greatest shepherds and showmen America has ever had. Determining to become a breeder of sheep,

young Coffey associated with his father in the production and exhibition of some outstanding Shropshires. His enthusiasm and success caught the attention of Professor Mumford, who invited him to become flockmaster for the Illinois College of Agriculture which led eventually to his getting a college degree and later being employed on the animal husbandry staff. While at Illinois he wrote a book which became the standard text for agricultural colleges all over the country and was recognized as an outstanding sheep judge. In 1911 he was chosen as an agent for President Taft's federal tariff board to make a thorough-going study and report on sheep and wool production, marketing and consumption. In making this, he travelled widely in the United States and also visited Great Britain.

Though since 1921 his duties have been largely administrative, he has not only kept abreast of the science of animal husbandry, but has found opportunity for participation in many movements and affairs of national agricultural importance. In 1924 he was appointed on President Coolidge's agricultural conference. For many years he has been chairman of a committee directing the cooperative meat investigations of leading agricultural experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, and he has been director of the International Livestock Exposition since 1930. In 1934 it was he who initiated action which prompted the establishment of the federal drouth relief program in which he had a prominent part making an airplane inspection of drouth conditions in some 36 states and serving as regional director of all drouth cattle purchases.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1936

Daily papers

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, DEC. 13

In two weeks several hundred of Minnesota farmers and homemakers will close shop for a few days and journey to University Farm, St. Paul, to spend a full week in "school" at the thirty-seventh annual Farm and Home Week, which will begin December 28 and continue through January 2.

The general committee in charge, headed by L. A. Churchill, state county agent leader, has arranged through the various divisions of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, an extensive program of lectures and demonstrations of particular interest to the farmer and homemaker. Features of tried and proven interest have been maintained, but the program has been brought up to date with special new findings of University Farm staff members and with latest practices of value to farmers in the state.

More than 200 of these lectures and demonstrations will be conducted in animal and dairy husbandry, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, soil erosion control, crop improvement, entomology, poultry, home economics, forestry and horticulture. Latest swine feeding experiments, progress of dairy experiments, irrigation as a coming feature of Minnesota agriculture, new hybrids to come, and new ways of cutting and cooking meat are only a few of the representative subjects to be discussed and demonstrated.

Since leadership has assumed such great importance in rural life today, special conferences in community, rural youth and 4-H leadership will be conducted under the direction of University Farm

extension staff members who meet these farmers in the field and know the problems with which they are faced. Special speakers for the rural youth conference will be Mrs. Lorayne Palarine, director of social recreation, St. Paul; John F. Darley, University research counselor; Miss Ella J. Rose, home economics staff member, F. W. Peck, director of extension.

Several outstanding speakers have been engaged to speak on subjects within the broadened scope of rural interest. Among these will be Dr. Emil Lengyel, internationally known newspaper correspondent who will discuss "What's What in Europe," and Dr. Helen Dwight Reid, of Buffalo University, whose subject will be "Public Opinion and Propaganda". Dr. Reid is a student of international law and has traveled in Europe extensively. Earl Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Dr. Harold Benjamin, director of adult education at the University of Minnesota, the Rev. Roy E. Olson, prison chaplain for the Lutheran Church of America and others will also speak. Each morning from Tuesday through Friday W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will discuss "Personal Thoughts on Living".

The week by no means will be all work for visitors. Beginning Monday, a special program or entertainment feature is to be held each evening. These include the Monday night annual mixer, the Farm Bureau Federation program Tuesday night, a musical dramalog, "Melody Portraits" Wednesday, a special program by the School of Agriculture Thursday, and the annual farmers and homemakers supper Friday night.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1936

Immediate Release
Daily Papers

Though the severe drouth of recent years played havoc with thousands of farm shelterbelt plantings on Minnesota prairies, it provided the most exacting test so far possible of the ability of various kinds of trees to withstand adverse conditions. Realizing this, members of the forestry staff at University Farm have studied a large number of plantings noting survival and other conditions and have published their findings in a new bulletin now available to farmers. This is bulletin 329 of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station entitled "Drouth Damage to Prairie Shelterbelts in Minnesota". The authors are M. E. Deters and Henry Schmitz.

The bulletin describes the methods and procedure of the study, shows the kinds of trees found in the shelterbelt plantings and reports on the survival and condition of these different kinds of trees following the drouth years.

Included is a discussion of planting and care of shelterbelts and recommendations on the tree planting program needed to meet the present and probable future needs of the Minnesota prairie region. It would be in the public interest to establish tree plantings in the prairie region at a much faster rate, says the bulletin. If 5 per cent of the area were to be planted to trees on a 10-year program, it would be necessary to plant 90 million trees annually during the 10-year period. The same could be accomplished in a 25-year period by planting annually 36 million trees or cuttings. Several different types of plantings are recommended for the area including the replacing of old shelterbelt areas, woodlots and cut-over natural forest areas and by planting ditch banks, certain roadsides and unused waste land. More trees in the prairie regions would provide a large measure of much needed protection from winds both in summer and winter.

A specially valuable part of the bulletin for farmers and others interested in making future plantings of trees is a descriptive list of about a dozen of the better adapted hardwood trees for prairie plantings, about an equal number of recommended conifers, and a few other species. Copies of the publication are available free from county extension agents or the bulletin office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1936

Immediate release

Six days of intensive training in the manufacture of ice cream will be offered by dairy manufacturing specialists at University Farm during the annual short course for ice cream makers March 15 to 20. Professor W. B. Combs, who will be in charge, announces that he will send detailed programs and application blanks to any ice cream makers who may be interested in attending.

The course will consist of a series of lectures and laboratory periods designed to bring to those who attend fundamental facts pertaining to the composition of milk, preparation of the ice cream mix, principles of pasteurization, homogenization, and freezing. Morning sessions will be devoted to lectures while laboratory and demonstrations will be conducted in the afternoons.

Subjects of immediate interest in connection with the selection of ingredients used in ice cream will be discussed. Particular attention will be given to fancy forms and decoration work. For those wishing additional coachingⁱⁿ the calculation of the mix, extra night sessions will be held.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1936

Immediate Release

Student judges representing the Minnesota College of Agriculture carried off top honors in the Midwest Intercollegiate Poultry Judging contest held at Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. Coached by Thomas H. Canfield, University Farm poultry instructor, the team consisted of Stanley A. Gregor, Hutchinson; Wallace H. Jerome, Barron, Wis.; and Arne Nordskog, Two Harbors.

Minnesota not only took championship in all-around judging, but likewise topped the division in exhibition judging, placing 4th in the other two divisions, production and marketing. They were awarded two permanent team trophies and possession for the coming year of another. Each team member also received \$5.00 in cash.

Nordskog was high individual judge in the exhibition for which he received a medal. In all-around individual judging Gregor was 4th and Nordskog 5th. The work of the three Minnesota judges was noteworthy for very consistent scoring, there being only a 43 point spread in their individual scores out of a possible 1500 points. This was the second time that a Minnesota team had competed, the previous entry being in 1929 when Minnesota won second place. In this year's contest the runner up for the championship was Texas, while Missouri placed 3rd.

Two University Farm students won recognition at Chicago in activities sponsored by the American Society of Agronomy. Kermit Greenley, Viking, a junior, was elected president of the student section of the American Society of Agronomy while Torleif Boe, McIntosh, another junior, won third prize in the Society's essay contest with an essay on the breeding of crop varieties for disease resistance. His prize was a year's membership in the American Society of Agronomy. Greenley last year won first place in a similar contest.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

"Threatening" is the word that describes Minnesota's grasshopper outlook for 1937, according to A. G. Ruggles, professor of entomology at University Farm, and head entomologist for the State Department of Agriculture. His announcement follows a state-wide survey of both adult grasshopper population and extent of grasshopper egg deposits.

In a statement which is to be presented at a meeting of grasshopper control authorities at Omaha, Friday and Saturday, the outlook is summarized as follows: "The situation in Minnesota for 1937 is by no means alarming, especially in view of our organization and preparation, but we can term the infestation as 'threatening'." Minnesota will be represented at the Omaha conference by T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist. Other states represented will be Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and possibly others.

Heaviest infestations for 1937 are expected to involve Norman and Kittson counties where survey results indicate that from 12 to 14 per cent of the crop area is in danger. A list of counties where approximately 5 per cent of the crops are in danger includes western Marshall, western Polk, Clay, Bigstone, Pope, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln and Pipestone. In a number of counties the danger is rated from one to 3 per cent of the crops as follows: western Becker, Wilkin, Ottertail, Traverse, Stevens, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Sherburne, Anoka, Swift, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Nobles, Murray, Rock, Cottonwood, Jackson, Brown, Blue Earth, Faribault, Scott, Rice, Waseca, Steele, Mower, Olmsted, Wabasha, Winona, Fillmore and Houston counties. Remaining counties in the state appear to have only a normal or average population of grasshoppers present with no immediate danger to crops indicated.

Grasshopper losses to Minnesota crops in 1935 were almost negligible and very little poisoning was necessary. As contrasted to this, neighboring states such as Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas had severe infestations, a difference which can be credited directly to the thorough and efficient grasshopper control work as developed in Minnesota in 1932 and 1933. As a result of this control, Minnesota's status is now about what it was in 1930 and authorities believe that by ~~keeping~~ ^{keeping} the present organization intact, the state will never again suffer serious loss from this source. Other states are now employing Minnesota's system.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1936

Daily papers

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, DEC. 13

In two weeks several hundred of Minnesota farmers and homemakers will close shop for a few days and journey to University Farm, St. Paul, to spend a full week in "school" at the thirty-seventh annual Farm and Home Week, which will begin December 28 and continue through January 1.

The general committee in charge, headed by L. A. Churchill, state county agent leader, has arranged through the various divisions of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, an extensive program of lectures and demonstrations of particular interest to the farmer and homemaker. Features of tried and proven interest have been maintained, but the program has been brought up to date with special new findings of University Farm staff members and with latest practices of value to farmers in the state.

More than 200 of these lectures and demonstrations will be conducted in animal and dairy husbandry, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, soil erosion control, crop improvement, entomology, poultry, home economics, forestry and horticulture. Latest swine feeding experiments, progress of dairy experiments, irrigation as a coming feature of Minnesota agriculture, new hybrids to come, and new ways of cutting and cooking meat are only a few of the representative subjects to be discussed and demonstrated.

Since leadership has assumed such great importance in rural life today, special conferences in community, rural youth and 4-H leadership will be conducted under the direction of University Farm

extension staff members who meet these farmers in the field and know the problems with which they are faced. Special speakers for the rural youth conference will be Mrs. Lorayne Palarine, director of social recreation, St. Paul; John F. Darley, University research counselor; Miss Ella J. Rose, home economics staff member; F. W. Peck director of extension.

Several outstanding speakers have been engaged to speak on subjects within the broadened scope of rural interest. Among these will be Dr. Emil Lengyel, internationally known newspaper correspondent who will discuss "What's What in Europe," and Dr. Helen Dwight Reid, of Buffalo University, whose subject will be "Public Opinion and Propaganda". Dr. Reid is a student of international law and has traveled in Europe extensively. Earl Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Dr. Harold Benjamin, director of adult education at the University of Minnesota, the Rev. Roy E. Olson, prison chaplain for the Lutheran Church of America and others will also speak. Each morning from Tuesday through Friday W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will discuss "Personal Thoughts on Living".

The week by no means will be all work for visitors. Beginning Monday, a special program or entertainment feature is to be held each evening. These include the Monday night annual mixer, the Farm Bureau Federation program Tuesday night, a musical dramalog, "Melody Portraits" Wednesday, a special program by the School of Agriculture Thursday, and the annual farmers and homemakers supper Friday night.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dec. 4, 1956

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

Three well-known University Farm livestock authorities have contributed chapters to a new book on sheep and one on hogs, both intended as practical handbooks for the breeder and producer.

P. A. Anderson has contributed a chapter on lamb slaughtering on the farm to the sheep book entitled, "The Golden Hoof". Professor E. F. Ferrin has a chapter on brood sow testing in the hog book which is entitled, "The Mortgage Lifter". H. C. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, has contributed a chapter to each book dealing with the management of sheep and hogs respectively to maintain health through sanitation measures that avoid infection of growing animals with parasites and diseases.

Both books are published by a Chicago concern, each containing ~~different~~ chapters by different authors chosen from among prominent professional men and outstanding practical breeders and herdsmen.

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W. E. Morris, animal husbandman of the Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, is the new secretary of the Extension Section of the American Society of Animal Production. Mr. Morris was elected at the annual meeting of the Society held at Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. He succeeds James Lacey of the University of Wisconsin who was moved up to become chairman of the Extension Section.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dec. 4, 1936

Immediate Release
Daily Papers

Figures that explain the price jolt turkey producers are suffering in marketing their birds this year were set forth today in a statement prepared by W. B. Garver of the agricultural economics staff at University Farm. The outstanding factor is a 33 per cent increase in supply over 1935, the trade estimating 20 million birds this year as against 15 million last year. Consequently, growers in some parts of the country are receiving as low as 10 cents a pound, an amount way below actual feed costs.

The drop in turkey prices is the more significant because farm prices of meat animals are considerably above those of last year. In October producers received on the average the same as for last year, 15 cents for Minnesota and approximately 16 cents for the United States average. Apparently the true extent of the supply showed up in November, for at that time Minnesota prices were 14 cents against 15 cents for 1935, while United States average prices were 15 cents as against 19.9 a year ago.

Figures obtained by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed that small and moderate sized flocks increased poults numbers about 20 per cent in 1936. An even more pronounced increase was noted in figures obtained from 200 commercial hatcheries which reported an increase of almost 50 per cent in the number of poults hatched over 1935 and 100 per cent over 1934 hatchings. Largest increases appeared to be in the west north-central, mountain and pacific states which together increased their commercial hatchings 600,000 birds over 1935 and more than one million over 1934. The average number of poults hatched per plant has showed an enormous increase since 1930 when 2,100 poults per plant were reported. In 1932 the average was 5,000; in 1934, 7,000; in 1935, 10,000; 1936, 12,100. Averages in the mountain states and pacific states regions were considerably higher, 43,500 and 32,000 per plant respectively.

Mr. Garver says there appears to be a trend among poultry producers to rely increasingly upon commercially hatched poults supplanting attempts to hatch them on the range. A considerable number of hatcheries are taking on special turkey egg incubators thus shifting their emphasis from chicken to turkey hatching.

Since 1930 two factors have encouraged expansion of turkey production, one being a relatively low price of feeds for turkeys and the other relatively high prices for turkeys as compared with prices for chickens.

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As a result of disappointing turkey prices this fall, considerable complaint has been heard in certain regions, especially from producers in the south-central states where selling prices of birds have not covered costs of production. Some interests that have backed producers in financing feed purchases are taking heavy losses and there are reports of legal actions started to recover against the producers. If, as appears to be true, a considerable number of producers have lost heavily, this year's turkey crop will probably not be equalled for some years to come, says Mr. Garver. However, with reasonably good to bumper feed crops this coming season, this record may easily fall under a further expansion stimulated by a favorable ratio of feed to turkey prices.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 8, 1936

Immediate release

AAA ANNOUNCES
1937 PROGRAM FOR
SOIL CONSERVATION

The new 1937 agricultural conservation program, which was worked out after meetings of farmers in all parts of the country, has just been announced, according to Harry Muir, chairman of the Minnesota state agricultural conservation committee.

"A better balanced and more profitable system of farming," he says, "is the goal of the new program. It seeks to encourage the planting of crops and the use of practices that will maintain and restore productivity. Through the AAA program, the Government is offering to share with farmers the expense of conserving and improving their own and the Nation's soil resources.

"The growing of more soil-conserving crops has a secondary result in tending to maintain farm income by encouraging the shifting of lands that have been devoted to the production of surplus crops for which foreign markets are lacking. These surplus crops were hit hardest by low prices during the depression.

"The general outlines of the 1937 program are like the 1936 program, with changes, recommended by farmers, designed to meet changed conditions. Payments will be made to farmers who meet specified conditions for shifting up to 15 per cent of the acreage in their soil-depleting bases from soil-depleting to soil-conserving uses, and for carrying out approved practices. The soil-depleting base for each participating farm will be the starting point for measuring payments.

(more)

"Because of the widespread destruction by drought of established stands and new seedings of soil-conserving crops, the program is designed to encourage increases in soil-conserving crops and permits the planting of emergency pasture and hay crops to take the place of seedings destroyed by the drought in 1936. Farmers whose soil-conserving crops were entirely destroyed will have opportunity to qualify for full payment by matching acres shifted from soil-depleting uses with new seedings of soil-conserving crops.

"The proportion of total payments which may be earned in 1937 through practices which maintain and restore productivity will be greater than in 1936 on farms which normally have a large percentage of crop land devoted to soil-conserving uses, on farms where the production of fruit or vegetables is the major enterprise, and on dry land farms in the Western part of the North Central Region.

"Corn acreage limits will be established for individual farms in areas where corn for grain is a major crop. The corn acreage limit will conform to good conservation practices and, on the average, will be slightly less than the 1936 planted acreage of corn.

"The range program, which applied only to the Western Region in 1936, has been extended to include range lands in the Western part of the North Central Region."

Mr. Muir said that a conference of state committeemen, extension officials and farmer fieldmen would be held at University Farm, St. Paul, December 17 and 18 where representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will discuss the 1937 program in detail. After January 1, state officials will conduct a series of regional meetings in Minnesota to give out information about the ~~new~~ new program to county agents, county soil conservation committeemen and representative farmers.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16 1936

Immediate release

During the coming year southeastern Minnesota farmers will apply contour farming practices to more than 41,000 acres in an effort to reduce erosion, reports R. H. Davis, La Crosse, Wis., state coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service. Contour farming is farming around the hills instead of up and down them.

"This figure includes only land on farms now cooperating in our erosion control program," Davis states. "It does not include the thousands of acres not in our cooperative program, but on which erosion control practices are being introduced by the farmers themselves."

Round the hill farming, or contour cultivation, is one of the most valuable erosion control devices, officials of the Soil Conservation Service say. By this method of tilling the land, each row is thrown across the slope instead of up and down it and serves as a miniature dam, slowing down water run-off during rains and so reducing soil washing.

"By contour strip cropping is meant the growing of alternate strips of a clean-tilled crop and a close-growing cover crop around the hills," Davis explains. "Clean-tilled crops such as corn encourage erosion and if long slopes are planted to such crops all at once, erosion is likely to be severe. By strip cropping, these long slopes are broken up into shorter slopes and soil losses are reduced."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 16, 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 27, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Cropping Plans

The amount of money we take in or spend during the year does not give any idea as to whether our business is profitable or otherwise. It is the difference between the two which decides whether we put a new coat of paint on the farm buildings or a mortgage on the homestead. We grow crops in the hope of making a good income and often our winter planning decides fall profits.

There are just about so many operations which we think are necessary for growing corn. Plowing, disking, dragging, planting, cultivating, all cost the same, regardless of whether the yield is 40 bushels or 100. It is obvious that if 40 bushels pay for growing the crop, 60 bushels would make a profit and 80 bushels just twice as much. The last step-up in yield is always the most profitable, unless we spend too much to get it.

Why do we sometimes see a man on one side of the road get 75 bushels per acre and his neighbor across the way get only 40? It may be in the handling of the land. A legume crop, such as clover or alfalfa, once in 5 years helps to keep the land in good shape. Plowing under cornstalks or clover helps to supply humus. The time of plowing may be of great importance in killing weeds or keeping the soil in good tilth. The best practices vary with the soil, but the best farmers in each community usually have found out how it should be done.

Seed may be the weakest link. If one variety yields better than another, get the best, even if it costs a little more. On most varieties of corn and grain, information is available as to whether they are adapted for light or heavy soil, their relative standing ability and their comparative yield under given conditions. Farmers help pay for Experiment Stations, Extension men, and County Agents. Why not use them?

Time of planting often affects yield, but strangely, some varieties are affected more than others by early seeding. Weeds take the plant food and moisture needed by crops, so they are always detrimental.

In planning what crops to grow it is a good plan to arrange things so as to distribute the labor. If a large acreage of oats is to be grown, it may be convenient to grow two varieties so that it will not all need to be cut the same day. For the same reason, a diversity of crops may be arranged so as to avoid too big a rush at planting or harvest time. Winter wheat often helps in making such plans.

There are innumerable "tricks of the trade" in getting maximum returns from crops, and it is the possibility of continued improvement that makes farming such an interesting game. It provides all the thrill of gambling, with the manager putting his skill against known factors such as soil, seed, and time, and against the big unknown factor of weather. Almost anyone can raise a good crop when all the conditions are favorable, but it takes a real farmer to make good returns when the weather goes against him.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 16 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 20, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

Armed Neutrality

Tommy is a most dignified white cat of many pounds who has been catching gophers for six summers. He is the oldest pet in the household and as such, ranks second only to the children in the matter of privileges. Tommy was resentful when Bud brought home the pup we named Chunie, a couple years ago and as occasion permitted, gave the pup to understand that no familiarities would be permitted, and that the armed paw was ready at all time to enforce discipline. Many times Tommy was chastised because of his unfriendly attitude, and when the law was at hand, he would permit Chunie to snooze on an adjacent kitchen rug, still making it perfectly plain that dogs must keep their distance and maintain due respect for white cats.

With the advent of the kitten Shadow a year ago, Tommy was much upset, but as the little fellow grew, he was accepted almost as an equal, being allowed to eat from the same dish, sleep on the same rug or chair and, upon occasion, use his tongue on that difficult place to wash, the back of Tommy's neck. On special occasions, Tommy even played tag with Shadow, until suddenly he would recall that such antics were unbecoming the dignity of his age and position. Only in the matter of attention did Tom begrudge existence to the kitten, so all the family were soon trained to pet Tommy first as befitted his rank.

It's a long worm that has no turning and one day when Sport came over from the neighbor's farm to visit Chunie, it so happened that old Tommy was basking in the sun by the back steps. The terrier ran up to bark, and Tommy's back rose at such impertinence. Just when all of his resentment, indignation, and disgust were devoted to putting the intruder in his place, Chunie jumped up behind Tommy, intending, apparently, to go and play with the caller.

The sudden noise behind his back, completely upset Tommy's mental equilibrium. With a wild screech he dashed for a tree with both dogs in hot pursuit. Tom made the tree, as cats usually do, and there he hung, using such language as would shock the tender sensibilities of a mule skinner. At the foot of the tree, Chunie squirmed with delight to see her ancient enemy so completely discomfited.

Of course, the racket brought "Law and Order" to the scene, and Chunie was sent to the basement in disgrace, but at the door she turned and gave a most expressive and defiant dog laugh. "Did you see me get the best of him that time, and didn't he look dignified, hanging on that limb? Haw, haw, haw," and Chunie took her punishment with head and tail up, a look of ineffable satisfaction on her face.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 16 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 13, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

All Breeds Are "Best"

Sometimes a man asks me, "What is the best breed of cattle?" I have to answer him, "It's like a gally-ga-wumpus. There ain't so sich animal." Each breed has its own strong points and its weak points. Each has been "built up" by years and years of careful selection to do some one job more efficiently than any other animal, so the breed to use depends on what the owner wants done.

Then there is the matter of personal preference. I have a friend who wouldn't be happy if his cows were any color other than black and white. Another friend thinks his Guernseys are the only cows worth stable room, while I have red, white, and roan hair in my eyes. All of us recognize the good points of the other's cattle, but we wouldn't admit it for worlds, and have a peck of fun kidding each other.

There are good animals and poor animals in every breed, and the more skillful a farmer can become in selecting the animals which will do most efficiently the job he wants done, the more chance he has to make a profit. If he chooses the wrong breed or keeps inferior animals, he may have to support his livestock instead of the reverse.

How can a man get good livestock? Some folks might urge him to get a start in purebreds, with the idea that this would insure profitable production. I only wish it were as simple as that! Unfortunately there are about as many scrub purebreds as there are scrub grades, and they are even more efficient at losing money!

Sometimes a man who has had sad experience with purebreds points out that grade animals often make better butterfat records, grow more wool, or make more pork than purebreds in the same herd. How did the good grade get that way, except through good purebred ancestry? Purebreds are the safest animals to keep if they are selected for efficiency and not because they have "papers" which show that the great, great grand dam made a good record.

For those who are interested in raising only market pigs or lambs, it is possible that cross breeding will be more profitable than pure breeding. Hybridization brings greater vigor in animals or corn, and vigor means faster gains, less susceptibility to adverse environment and probably more resistance to disease. At least, recent experimental results are worth thinking over.

Whatever stock is grown, it is essential that they be given a "corncrib cross" if they are to be profitable. Plenty of feed, with the correct proportions of carbohydrates and proteins is essential for profit with any animal. Roughage is usually cheaper than the concentrates, so there is room for much study and skill if livestock is to make maximum returns.

-----R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent,

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 16 1936

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 6, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
Waseca, Minnesota

The Farm Layout

I'm lazy, and hate to think, so the more I can organize the farm to run by routine, the better. Take the matter of cropping plans, for instance. I have talked with farmers who apparently didn't decide what to plant or where to plant it, until they were ready to go in the field. This would get me all balled up and make too much work all in a bunch. I like to make plans during the winter, so that I know as accurately as possible how much seed will be needed and what work each field will require.

When a farm is once laid out properly and a rotation adopted which is suited to the needs of that particular enterprise, all of these questions almost answer themselves, and needs can be anticipated by knowing what was required last year. It is a great aid in getting things done if one knows exactly what needs doing first.

Now I have the interesting job of laying out the 350 acres we are renting - and hoping to add to our present 246 acres. First, I must decide what feed may best be grown and what may best be purchased for the livestock. If any acreage is left over, what cash crop will be most profitable. With this estimate at hand, it is possible to begin making adjustments.

For the economical operation of the land, it is best to have fields as nearly the same size as possible. Long, narrow fields are best adapted to tractor work, but require more fencing than the same acreage in square fields. What is the best compromise? I want to plan it so that during each 4 or 5 years, the land will grow a legume of some kind, a cultivated crop, and a grain crop. It should also have an application of barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer during each rotation.

The fields must be so arranged as to make the shortest possible haul to the farmyard so as to waste the least land in lanes and save the most time going to and from work. Odd-shaped fields mean extra turning on the short lands, so it may be necessary to square up pastures or drain a pot-hole, just for convenience.

Corn is our most profitable crop, so if we have five fields it may be best to put two in corn, two in small grain, and one in grass. If we can use the rough feed, it will reduce labor to put the land in hay or pasture 2 years out of the 5, reducing the small grain. We may have to split a field, with an imaginary line or a temporary fence.

Sometimes it is necessary to work out a major and a minor rotation, the latter being in small fields of perhaps 5 acres so as to provide clean ground for pasturing pigs or sheep. In our case we will need about 10 acres per year for hogs and the same for sheep, so we'll use two 5-acre fields for sheep this year, the same ground for hogs next year, and then grow corn before repeating the process.

One can spend a lot of time and have a lot of fun laying out a farm. Make a map to scale, showing sloughs, pot-holes, etc. and then let the boys have a try at it. It will be better than a jig-saw puzzle and will make all next year's work more interesting. It will save a lazy man lots of work in succeeding years. I hate to sit down and think the thing through, but it is lots easier to study a map spread on the dining room table while the blizzards howl outside, than to turn short corners with the tractor when the field is almost too wet to work and the spring rush is pressing.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16, 1936

Immediate release

Daily Papers

Nearly 50 students of the School of Agriculture at University Farm will take part in a musical program to be presented at the School's Christmas Assembly, Friday evening, December 18, the annual closing event of the fall term.

Opening the program will be several numbers by the School of Agriculture band directed by David Boland. Following will come solos by three members of the School music staff, a vocal solo by Cecil Birder, a violin number by Miss Lucile Wendt, and a coronet solo by Mr. Boland. Reverend Arthur H. Gilmore of St. Paul will deliver the Christmas message and then the combined men's and women's choirs of the School will present "The Messiah" by Handel. Students who will take solo parts include Robert Johnston, Hines; Eileen Faulkner, St. Paul; Frederick Sather, Madison; Orpha Albertson, Stillwater; and Jean Scott, St. Paul.

Other members of the girls' choir include: Ruby Bonnerup, Albert Lea; Pauline Gibeau, St. Paul; Elin Johnson, St. Peter; Elsie Hoffman, Klossner; Mary Rosman, Aitkin; Georgiann Olson, St. Paul; Mary Ellen Pruter, Lake City; Muriel Abraham, Lake City; Mildred Coblentz, Pipestone; Rosanna Hagel, Rogers; Gwenyth Jones, St. Paul; Lucile Peters, St. Paul; Norman Peters, St. Paul; Clara Sorlie, Hines; Catherine Doran, Stillwater; Marie Oldenkamp, Le Center; Doris Feldheim, Grandy; Hazel Ann Ryder, Richville; Constance Erlandson, St. Paul; and Chrystal Kuschel, Rice.

Other members of the men's choir are as follows: Gerard Doom, Marshall; Byron Vogel, Fairmont; Leonard Neeser, St. Cloud; Elbert Meade, St. Paul; Herman Krueger, Prior Lake; Presley Caughey, Brainerd; Walter Gullickson, Cushing, Wis.; Floyd Peterson, Chisago; Olaf Sethre, Carlisle; Glenn Talbert, St. Cloud; Clarence Slama, Faribault; Ernest Swanson, Cushing, Wis.; Herman Vossen, Watkins; Kenneth Turnham, Maple Plain.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dec. 16, 1936

Immediate Release
Daily Papers

A noted plant breeding authority from the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, will be a guest member of the University Farm staff in agronomy and plant genetics during the winter quarter beginning January 4. He is Dr. Ernest G. Anderson, associate professor of genetics at the California institution.

Dr. Anderson will assist with the graduate teaching in plant genetics and advise with University Farm staff members in the genetic research program of the Experiment Station, announces Dr. H. K. Wilson, acting chief of the agronomy division. Dr. Anderson has been engaged to take over in part the work of Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics who is on leave in China. Dr. Hayes is expected to return to University Farm the latter part of March.

A graduate of the Nebraska College of Agriculture in 1915, Dr. Anderson holds a Ph.D. from Cornell University, New York, and has had further training as a National Research Council Fellow at Michigan State College and later as a Lloyd Fellow of Science. He has held research and teaching positions with the Carnegie Institute, New York, the College of the City of New York, and Michigan State College. He took up his present position at the California Institute of Technology in 1929.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dec. 16, 1936

Release Sunday, Dec. 20.

Daily papers

For Minnesota farm men and women, Farm and Home Week, to be held at University Farm, St. Paul, from December 28 through January 1, might well be called a congress of state association meetings.

No less than 18 state groups have scheduled annual meetings to be held on the farm campus one day during the week. These associations include cattle, sheep and hog and crops associations, and other special groups such as the Ten-Year Club, an organization of farmers and farm women who have attended the short course for 10 years or more.

The breed and crops associations will meet to elect officers for the coming year, plan special meetings and events for 1937 and to discuss breeding, feeding and management problems, and other business.

The schedule of meetings to occur during the short course week follows:

Tuesday, December 29: Master Farmers, Ten-Year Club.

Wednesday, December 30: Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Spotted Poland China Breeders.

Thursday, December 31: Aberdeen Angus, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Horse, Jersey, Milking Shorthorn, Red Polled Sheep and Shorthorn Breeders.

Friday, January 1: Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

The statewide seed show, the largest of its kind in Minnesota, is to be sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Awards totalling \$885 will be made to exhibiting seedsmen.

(more)

Classes are open to both adult and junior seed producers. At the annual banquet of the crop association the new Minnesota premier seed growers will be announced and awarded gold medals, states R. F. Grim, secretary of the association.

A number of other outstanding events have been arranged for the pleasure of short course visitors. A statewide one-act play contest will be conducted throughout three days of the week. Play casts from several counties will vie for a trophy and state honors.

Another daily feature, beginning Tuesday morning, December 29, and continuing through Friday, January 1, will be the daily talks by W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture. Dean Coffey will give informal chats on "Personal Thoughts on Living."

Tuesday evening the School of Agriculture at University Farm will have a banquet at which members of the school's evergrowing family of alumni will have the opportunity to renew friendships. Meeting quarters will be maintained for Ten-Year Club members, Master Farmers and Master Homemakers, and other former short course visitors. Ten-Year Club members will be given special recognition at the annual farmers and homemakers supper to be held Friday night of the short course week.

The Tuesday afternoon program will be devoted to the opening general session of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation. This session will occur in the University Farm Auditorium. Speakers will be Earl Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and Mary Sue Wigley of Dawson, Ala. Miss Wigley is an authority on women's activities in agricultural organizations.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16 1936

Immediate release

During the coming year southeastern Minnesota farmers will apply contour farming practices to more than 41,000 acres in an effort to reduce erosion, reports R. H. Davis, La Crosse, Wis., state coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service. Contour farming is farming around the hills instead of up and down them.

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Nearly 50 students of the School of Agriculture at University Farm will take part in a musical program to be presented at the School's Christmas Assembly, Friday evening, December 18, the annual closing event of the fall term.

Opening the program will be several numbers by the School of Agriculture band directed by David Boland. Following will come solos by three members of the School music staff, a vocal solo by Cecil Birder, a violin number by Miss Lucile Wendt, and a coronet solo by Mr. Boland. Reverend Arthur H. Gilmore of St. Paul will deliver the Christmas message and then the combined men's and women's choirs of the School will present "The Messiah" by Handel. Students who will take solo parts include Robert Johnston, Hines; Eileen Faulkner, St. Paul; Frederick Sather, Madison; Orpha Albertson, Stillwater; and Jean Scott, St. Paul.

Other members of the girls' choir include: Ruby Bonnerup, Albert Lea; Pauline Gibeau, St. Paul; Elin Johnson, St. Peter; Elsie Hoffman, Klossner; Mary Rosaman, Aitkin; Georgiann Olson, St. Paul; Mary Ellen Pruter, Lake City; Muriel Abraham, Lake City; Mildred Coburn, Pipestone; Rosanna Hagel, Rogers; Gwenyth Jones, St. Paul; Lucile Peters, St. Paul; Norman Peters, St. Paul; Clara Sorlie, Hines; Catherine Doran, Stillwater; Marie Oldenkamp, Le Center; Doris Feldheim, Grandy; Hazel Ann Ryder, Richville; Constance Erlandson, St. Paul; and Chrystal Kuschel, Rice.

Other members of the men's choir are as follows: Gerard Doom, Marshall; Byron Vogel, Fairmont; Leonard Neeser, St. Cloud; Elbert Meade, St. Paul; Herman Krueger, Prior Lake; Presley Caughey, Brainerd; Walter Gullickson, Cushing, Wis.; Floyd Peterson, Chisago; Olaf Sethre, Carlisle; Glenn Talbert, St. Cloud; Clarence Slama, Faribault; Ernest Swanson, Cushing, Wis.; Herman Vossen, Watkins; Kenneth Turnham, Maple Plain.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dec. 16, 1936

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

A noted plant breeding authority from the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, will be a guest member of the University Farm staff in agronomy and plant genetics during the winter quarter beginning January 4. He is Dr. Ernest G. Anderson, associate professor of genetics at the California institution.

Dr. Anderson will assist with the graduate teaching in plant genetics and advise with University Farm staff members in the genetic research program of the Experiment Station, announces Dr. H. K. Wilson, acting chief of the agronomy division. Dr. Anderson has been engaged to take over in part the work of Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics who is on leave in China. Dr. Hayes is expected to return to University Farm the latter part of March.

A graduate of the Nebraska College of Agriculture in 1915, Dr. Anderson holds a Ph.D. from Cornell University, New York, and has had further training as a National Research Council Fellow at Michigan State College and later as a Lloyd Fellow of Science. He has held research and teaching positions with the Carnegie Institute, New York, the College of the City of New York, and Michigan State College. He took up his present position at the California Institute of Technology in 1929.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dec. 16, 1936

Release Sunday, Dec. 20.

Daily papers

For Minnesota farm men and women, Farm and Home Week, to be held at University Farm, St. Paul, from December 28 through January 1, might well be called a congress of state association meetings.

No less than 18 state groups have scheduled annual meetings to be held on the farm campus one day during the week. These associations include cattle, sheep and hog and crops associations, and other special groups such as the Ten-Year Club, an organization of farmers and farm women who have attended the short course for 10 years or more.

The breed and crops associations will meet to elect officers for the coming year, plan special meetings and events for 1937 and to discuss breeding, feeding and management problems, and other business.

The schedule of meetings to occur during the short course week follows:

Tuesday, December 29: Master Farmers, Ten-Year Club.

Wednesday, December 30: Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Spotted Poland China Breeders.

Thursday, December 31: Aberdeen Angus, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Horse, Jersey, Milking Shorthorn, Red Polled Sheep and Shorthorn Breeders.

Friday, January 1: Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

The statewide seed show, the largest of its kind in Minnesota, is to be sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. Awards totalling \$885 will be made to exhibiting seedsmen.

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Classes are open to both adult and junior seed producers. At the annual banquet of the crops association the new Minnesota premier seed growers will be announced and awarded gold medals, states R. F. Crim, secretary of the association.

A number of other outstanding events have been arranged for the pleasure of short course visitors. A statewide one-act play contest will be conducted throughout three days of the week. Play casts from several counties will vie for a trophy and state honors.

Another daily feature, beginning Tuesday morning December 29, and continuing through Friday, January 1, will be the daily talks by W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture. Dean Coffey will give informal chats on "Personal Thoughts on Living."

Tuesday evening the School of Agriculture at University Farm will have a banquet at which members of the school's evergrowing family of alumni will have the opportunity to renew friendships. Meeting quarters will be maintained for Ten-Year Club members, Master Farmers and Master Homemakers, and other former short course visitors. Ten-Year Club members will be given special recognition at the annual farmers and homemakers supper to be held Friday night of the short course week.

The Tuesday afternoon program will be devoted to the opening general session of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation. This session will occur in the University Farm Auditorium. Speakers will be Earl Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and Mary Sue Wigley of Dawson, Ala. Miss Wigley is an authority on women's activities in agricultural organizations.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dec. 17 1936

Release not before
Saturday evening
papers
December 20

With 40 winning county letters entered, Mrs. George H. Sommers, Northfield Rice county, was announced today as winner of the first state-wide Farm and Home Week letter writing contest. She will receive a free round-trip to the Farm and Home Week which will open at University Farm December 28, and a week's lodging in the University Farm dormitories. The contest was sponsored by the Farm and Home Week committee at University Farm with prizes being contributed by The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home. The subject was, "Why I Would Like to Attend Farm and Home Week".

Second place in the state-wide contest went to the Morrison county winner, Mrs. John A. Rudie of Swanville. Other county winners capturing state placings were as follows: third place, Mrs. Oscar Amley, Ellendale, Steele county; fourth place, Elizabeth E. Garner, Elk River, Sherburne county; and fifth, Elvin L. Arvidson, Parkers Prairie, Otter Tail county. All will receive ribbons to be awarded at the first evening get-together of Farm and Home Week, Monday, December 28. Contest judges were three retired members of the University Farm staff, Dr. Andrew Boss, E. C. Torrey and W. P. Kirkwood. Dr. Boss will present the ribbons.

Ten additional letters chosen for honorable mention have been announced by A. E. Engebretson, chairman of the state-wide contest committee. They are as follows:

Mrs. J. A. Ailie
Allen G. Lockstader
Mrs. J. B. Eastvold

Dassel
Hastings
Ulen

Meeker county
Dakota "
Clay

(more)

(Honorable mention list cont'd) (county)

Mrs. Wm. Ender	LaCrescent	Houston
Mrs. W. J. Hodgdon	Bemidji	Beltrami
Mrs. Roy Irish	Plainview	Wabasha
A. C. Jesness	Morris	Stevens
Mathilda Melrold	Fairfax	Renville
Mrs. Claude H. Sayler	Austin	Mower
Mrs. I. E. Shisler	Aitkin	Aitkin

Other county winners are as follows:

Mrs. Oscar Pearson	Detroit Lakes	Becker
Mrs. Roman Heisick	Rice	Benton
Mrs. Eiven Robertson	Correll	Big Stone
Alice Ann Williams	Lake Crystal	Blue Earth
Mrs. Leslie Burghart	Sleepy Eye	Brown
Mrs. Ray Olson	Grand Marais	Cook
Mrs. Arthur Nelson	Westbrook	Cottonwood
Mrs. Bert Sabin	Mission	Crow Wing
Rev. Raymond O. Johnson	Claremont	Dodge
Mrs. H. H. Fjelstul	Alexandria	Douglas
Mrs. B. O. Larson	Peterson	Fillmore
Mrs. Roy H. Fitch	Park Rapids	Hubbard
Mrs. Ollie Nasby	Jackson	Jackson
Olive Peterson	Nicollet	Nicollet
Otto Walburg	Fosston	Polk
Mrs. J. R. Jedlicka	Clarissa	Todd
Mrs. Carl Fallo	Cook	St. Louis
William H. Behue	Holloway	Swift
Mrs. C. A. Nelson	White Bear	Ramsey
Mrs. Laurence Wolter	Janesville	Waseca
Mrs. Paul Garbe	Dayton's Bluff Sta.	Washington
Elva Jones	Madelia	Watonwan
Ruth Ankeny	Winnebago	Faribault
Mrs. Wm. Gellersen	La Moille	Winona
Wohn H. Libal	Two Harbors	Lake

Following is the first-prize winning letter submitted by

Mrs. Sommers:

"Farm and Home Week appeals to me as the ideal vacation time of the year for a busy farm homemaker. It comes at a time when there is a lull in canning, gardening, sewing etc. I can leave home for a few days with the assurance that no tasks are being slighted and that the family can manage nicely without me. I consider it an ideal vacation because the entire program presented is so interesting and of vital importance to us who live on the farm. So my first reason for wishing to attend is to enjoy a brief vacation from home duties.

"Then I would like to go in order to meet people who are engaged in the same kind of work as mine and who have similar problems to solve. I like to exchange ideas with them and

(more)

profit by their experience. There is such a jolly good feeling of fellowship apparent that one forgets his worries for a time at least and thoroughly enjoys life. Many lasting friendships are formed at these delightful meetings.

"Of more importance, of course, is the opportunity it affords me to enjoy so many good entertainment programs, addresses and lessons which are provided for us at University Farm. To be able to listen to and take notes on the many phases of our work and to get the viewpoint of the splendid speakers on so many different subjects, I consider of inestimable value.

"Another reason for wishing to attend is to be able to bring back, in a small measure at least, many of the things which I learn during the week and pass them on to those in my home community who were unable to attend. Many of the ideas brought back help to lighten some busy mother's tasks while others make excellent material to be used on Farm Bureau programs in our local unit.

"And last but not least is the opportunity it gives me to see and to meet personally so many of our state workers who carry on so faithfully in our behalf year in and year out. When I get back home I feel that I am a small part at least of a large family which is working together for the common good.

"My reasons then briefly stated are: (1) to enjoy a real vacation at an ideal time of year for a farm wife; (2) to meet and exchange ideas with my farm neighbors from all over the state; (3) to enjoy and profit by the splendid programs, addresses, and lessons provided during the week; (4) to bring back something worthwhile to those who are unable to attend; (5) to become better acquainted with our splendid state workers."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 23, 1936

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Lamb may well be the answer to the housewife's quest for that "something different" for a holiday dinner or something to coax over-indulged appetites back to normal, suggests Professor W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul. This suggestion, he says, is especially appropriate now because the market affords an abundance of high quality lamb at prices attractively low.

"Lamb is very high in food value," Mr. Peters points out, "being rich in many elements essential to health. Compared with other foods, it ranks at or near the top in high quality protein, in phosphorus, in iron, in calories, and is a good source of certain vitamins.

"Many nutrition authorities are now recommending lamb for children, and within the past year or so, it has been discovered that lamb with the fat removed is an excellent food in the reducing diet. That the public is becoming more aware of these values is indicated by the fact that per capita consumption of lamb in the 5-year period ending with 1935 was 21 per cent higher than during the preceding 5 years."

The National Livestock and Meat Board has suggested the following ways of serving lamb for the holidays: Crown roast of lamb served with peas and creamed potatoes with perhaps some cranberry salad for tartness; leg of lamb with currant mint sauce; or lamb shoulder stuffed with mint dressing.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 23, 1956

Immediate release

Daily papers

Minnesota's 1956 farm income as represented by gross cash from the sale of 16 principal agricultural products, will total around \$300,000,000, the largest since 1931 and \$70,000,000 above that of 1935. The foregoing figures were released today by Dr. Warren C. Waite of the division of agricultural economics, University Farm, St. Paul.

Says Dr. Waite, "The income from the sale of products in each of the important groups, crops, livestock and livestock products, increased. Crop prices in the early part of the year were below those in the corresponding period of 1935, but the crop of the preceding fall provided a larger quantity of physical sales. In the latter part of the year, crop prices were well above 1935. The increase in the income from the sales of livestock resulted largely from a greater volume of physical sales of both hogs and cattle. Prices of hogs were above those of 1935 in the first half of the year, but lower in the second half. Cattle prices were lower throughout nearly all the year. The income from livestock products is determined largely by the income from butterfat. Prices of butterfat were higher than in 1935 during most of the year, especially during the summer and fall while production was not greatly different.

For comparison, Dr. Waite lists the gross cash income, in millions of dollars, from the same 16 commodities for each year since 1924 as follows: 1924, 342; 1925, 395; 1926, 398; 1927, 366; 1928, 367; 1929, 384; 1930, 326; 1931, 235; 1932, 155; 1933, 177; 1934, 218; 1935, 231. Benefit payments from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration amounted to \$3,000,000 in 1933, \$16,000,000 in 1934, and \$20,000,000 in 1935. For 1936, the estimated payment is \$7,000,000.

Dr. Waite points out that the 16 products represented in his compilation constitute about 95 per cent of the sales of all agricultural products. His estimate does not include the value of farm products used by the family or changes in inventory values of livestock or crops. Neither is there included the cash income from sources other than farm products sold.

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Cash expenses for farm operation, including taxes and interest, appear to be about \$160,000,000 in 1936. Deducting these costs would place the net cash income from farm operation at about \$140,000,000 for the year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 23, 1936

Daily papers
Immediate Release

Thirty-three creamerymen from 4 states have so far been approved as students for the eight-weeks creamery operators' short course to be given by the dairy division, University Farm, St. Paul, January 7 to March 4. Professor W. B. Combs, who is in charge, has announced the list as follows:

Orian M. Orth, Granville, North Dakota
Everett Steulund, Leonard, Minnesota
Arvid Earl Melin, St. Cloud, Minnesota
Otto Starkey, Barron, Wisconsin
Albert Kleinschmidt, Brainerd, Minnesota
Oscar Fesholm, Holt, Minnesota
Willard J. Erickson, Hoffman, Minnesota
Robert B. Kuhle, Stewartville, Minnesota
Clifford F. Donney, Waverly, Minnesota
Ivor C. Johnson, Tama, Iowa
Leonard H. Novak, Cresco, Iowa
William A. Davis, Holt, Minnesota
Bert Benson, Halstad, Minnesota
Werner F. Thom, Waconia, Minnesota
Noal M. Spencer, 3535 Portland Ave., Minneapolis
Wallace Colin, Glenwood, Minnesota
John Godeke, Pease, Minnesota
Gerald Schieffert, Michigan, North Dakota
George LeRoy Reynolds, One Island, Minn.
Sam Reich, Hazen, North Dakota
Richard H. Bond, Bettineau, North Dakota
Arley Osterberg, Kensington, Minnesota
Floyd E. Sievers, Farmington, Minnesota
Frank J. Allmaras, New Rockford, North Dakota
Erwin J. Elkjer, Bertha, Minnesota
Vern Nichols, Sarona, Wisconsin
Alfred Jergenson, Donnelly, Minnesota
Lawrence A. Johnson, Clarkfield, Minnesota
Lafayette B. Varner, Buffalo, Minnesota

New among the subjects to be stressed are the grading of poultry and eggs. This course has been added because so many creameries are handling poultry and poultry products as a sideline. Other subjects to be dealt with in lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work include butter-making, testing milk products, dairy bacteriology, creamery arithmetic, accounting and mechanics, dairy cattle feeding, parliamentary law and hygiene.

Assisting the college dairy staff in presenting the instruction will be Erwin Schomburg, well-known buttermaker of the Red Oak Grove Cooperative Creamery at Austin.

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Dr. Emil Lengyel, internationally known newspaperman, and Dr. Helen Dwight Reed, associate professor of history at Buffalo University. Dr. Lengyel corresponds for publications in both the United States and Europe, and tours Europe annually to test the pulse of European affairs. Dr. Reed is known as an authority on international law. Both are appearing on the Minneapolis public forum.

Other entertainment features are not lacking. Monday night, the annual mixer will be held in the college gymnasium. This year, it will be known as a Holiday Festival and costumes of different lands will be worn, games of foreign countries played, and holiday sweets of various lands will be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ served as refreshments. Tuesday night, the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation will present a program on which there will be an amateur contest. Wednesday night, "Melody Portrait," a musical pageant, will be given by several rural youth groups from throughout Minnesota. The School of Agriculture at University Farm, will sponsor a program of music and speeches Thursday night. Special speakers for the Thursday night program are Dr. Harold Benjamin, director of adult education at the University of Minnesota, and the Rev. Roy E. Olson, prison chaplain of the Lutheran Church of America. Friday night, the annual Farmers and Homemakers Supper and program are scheduled.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association is sponsoring the state seed show, the largest of its kind in Minnesota. As usual, the Minnesota premier seed growers will be announced during the banquet of the crops association to be held Wednesday evening.

Throughout the week, a number of contests will be conducted. These include the state-wide one-act play contest to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of Farm and Home Week, and dairy cattle judging contests open to both men and women on Thursday. Mrs. George Sommers, of Northfield, who wrote the winning letter in a state-wide letter writing contest on "Why I Would Like to Attend Farm and Home Week" will be presented at one of the evening performances.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 29, 1936

Release Wednesday
Dec. 30, 1936

University Farm's annual Farm and Home Week swings into action today with a program crowded to the limit with entertainment and educational events. Registration up to Tuesday night was approximately 2,000.

Today is a red letter day for Minnesota seedsmen, for tonight the recently selected Minnesota premier seedsmen will be formally recognized and feted at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association in the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, at 6:30 p. m. John H. Parker, professor of agronomy and plant breeding at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., will give the principal address. Prof. Parker is a native of Minnesota and was graduated from the University Department of Agriculture in 1913. His address will be "Science, Agriculture, and Industry; Partners in Crop Improvement." Dr. Parker and his associates have developed varieties of wheat at the Kansas experiment station which are widely grown throughout southwestern wheat states. He has written a number of papers on plant breeding, disease resistance, insect resistance, and related subjects. The premier seed growers not to be announced until the time of the banquet, will be awarded medals by W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, in behalf of the Northwest Crop Improvement association. F. W. Peak, director of the agricultural extension service, will serve as toastmaster.

Wednesday noon the short course visitors will hear Dr. Emil Lengyel, internationally known newspaper correspondent,

who will speak in the University Farm auditorium at 12:30 p.m. Dr. Lengyel corresponds for publications in both the United States and Europe, and he travels throughout Europe once a year to test the pulse of affairs there. His address will be "What's What in Europe."

At 10:15 a.m. Wednesday in the college gymnasium at University Farm, F. W. Peck, director of the Minnesota agricultural extension division, will speak before a rural rehabilitation group on "Preventive Medicine for Cooperatives." Director Peck will stress the organization of cooperatives. He says, "Although it is not always realized, the organizational stages of in the life of any cooperative constitute one of its most important opportunities to obtain a good start towards success. Among the ailments that may lead to unfortunate consequences are those of faulty organization."

Operating deficiencies will also be stressed by Director Peck. Operations of a large number of cooperatives disclose a number of weaknesses, he says, among which are the inability of many cooperatives to compete successfully with private concerns for a sufficient volume of business at an operating cost that will permit satisfactory returns to be made to their members. Other weaknesses are mismanagement, unwarranted emphasis on price, and ineffective use of credit.

"Easy credit," says Director Peck, "is a poison to any sound business and is one of the hidden influences that oftentimes adversely affect cooperatives."

The first state-wide meeting to be held in connection with the 1937 agricultural soil conservation will convene in the University Farm auditorium at 8:40 a.m. J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be here to discuss the 1937 farm program.

The address of the evening will be given at 7 p.m. by Dr. Andrew Boss, former vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who will speak on "As Great Britain Looked to Me." Dr. Boss traveled widely throughout the British Isles last fall. Another feature of the Wednesday evening program will be "Melody Portraits", a musical dramalogue which will present various bits of music and dancing which has at some time been popular in America. Rural youth groups from a number of Minnesota counties will present the dramalogue.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 30, 1956

Immediate release

Clarence Ringeisen, Fairmont, won the outstanding award in the state seed show being held at University Farm, St. Paul, this week in connection with the 37th annual Farm and Home short course. Mr. Ringeisen's 10-year sample of Silver King corn captured grand champion sweepstakes after being sweepstakes winner for the southern section in the professional corn class and grand sweepstakes winner for white dent varieties.

Runner-up for corn honors was Frank Huffman of Winthrop, who won grand sweepstakes for yellow dent corn. Grand champion sweepstakes winner for 50-year samples are Andrew Holman and Sons, Lanesboro, with Minhybrid 301.

Walter R. Maas, St. Bonifacius, was champion showman in the registered-certified seed class, winning firsts on Glabron barley, Peatland barley, and Minturki winter wheat. Two awards in this class went to Andrew Holman and Sons, who placed first with Wisconsin 38 barley and Thatcher wheat. Other winnings in this class were as follows:

Hybrid shelled corn, John Grathwohl, Fairmont; Velvet barley, Hans and Oscar Lilleodden, Hanska; Wisconsin 38 barley, Andrew Holman & Sons, Lanesboro; Gopher oats, Central Seed Company, Owatonna; Minrus oats, Henry H. Olsgard, Houston; Arrow oats, W. F. Haenke, Gilbert; Redwing flax, H. C. Lau, Tracy; Mason flax, J. B. Pankratz, Mountain Lake; Mindum wheat, Theo. Mellor, Ulens; Soybeans, R. W. Hoffman, Grand Meadow.

Major awards in other divisions of the show were as follows:

OPEN CLASS--SMALL GRAINS, LEGUMES AND GRASSES

Barley champion, Charles F. Nelson, Stanton; Oat champion, southern section, Arnold Wichelman, Gaylord; Oat champion, northern section, Dan Soltis, Warren; Oat sweepstakes, Dan Soltis, Warren,

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 30, 1936

Immediate release

Daily papers

First place in the state-wide dairy cattle judging contest for Minnesota cow testers held at University Farm, St. Paul, in connection with Farm and Home Week, was won by J. Howard Beymer, tester for the Welcome Dairy Herd Improvement association, Martin county. Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman, University Farm, who was in charge of the contest, announced that Beymer will be given permanent possession of the L. V. Wilson trophy as this is the third such contest that Beymer has topped.

Second place was won by Laurence Karels, tester for the Wabasha association, and third, by Harold Kvale, tester for the Truman Cooperative Creamery association.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded the three high winners by the Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, northwest farm publication. This contest was held at University Farm for the first time, having previously been held in connection with the Minnesota State Fair. Since the 1936 contest was held at the Fair, the University Farm contest will constitute the 1937 edition and henceforth it will be held annually during Farm and Home Week. An all-day conference for testers was conducted Thursday with Mr. Leighton in charge.

In a farmers' judging contest, conducted by Extension Dairyman E. A. Hanson, Ernest Selsvold of Ormsby, Martin county, placed first, with Harvey Slatum, St. Peter, Nicollet county, placing second. In a three-way tie for third were John B. Charlesworth, Zimmerman, Isanti county, William Kuehl, Ramsey county, and Benton Rindahl, Clay county. Fourth and Fifth, respectively, were won by August Oltman, Riverview station, Dakota county, and Otto A. Bloodow, Wanda, Redwood county.

Flax, Frank Huffman, Winthrop; Winter rye, Walter Dornfield, Stillwater;
champion wheat Arnold Wichelman Gaylord; alfalfa, Dave Setterholm,
Baudette, red clover, Chas. Goetschel, Stillwater, Alsike clover,
Emil Goetschel, Stillwater; Timothy Chas. Goetschel, Stillwater;
Sweet Clover, John Grathwohl, Fairmont; Soybeans, Joe Ryan, Springfield;
field peas, Herbert Kempf, Stillwater

AMATEUR FIELD CORN OPEN CLASS

Southern section Yellow champion Andrew Holmen & Sons, Lanes-
boro; White champion, Henry Krabbenhoft, Hatfield, Sweepstakes,
Andrew Holmen & Sons, Lanesboro

Central Section Yellow champion, Frank Huffman, Winthrop,
White champion, John Haahelm, Bethel, Sweepstakes, Frank Huffman, Winthrop

Northern section, Mrs. Delvin Paulsen, Gully, Sweet corn,
Thec Mellum, Ulen.

PROFESSIONAL CORN CLASS

Southern section, Clarence Ringelsen, Fairmont,

Central Section, Sweepstakes, A. V. Anderson, Dassel.

Junior Corn Club Class, Southern section, Championship, Leland
Todd, Altura, Central Section Championship, Robert Huffman, Winthrop;
Northern Section, Championship, Mervin Syverson, Moorhead; sweepstakes,
Robert Huffman, Winthrop.

Vocational Agriculture Class, Southern Section championship,
Eldon Ringelsen, Fairmont; central section, championship, Leslie
Abrahamson, Dassel, Sweepstakes Eldon Ringelsen, Fairmont.

Nearly \$900 in cash prizes will be distributed to winners
by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association which sponsors the Show.
Entries this year totalled 135 as inst 129 in 1935. Officials
stated that this was very good showing considering the poor crop
conditions of 1936