

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 1, 1937

Immediate release
Daily Papers

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The champion flockmasters raised 50 to 55 lambs born to a flock of 30 ewes. The lamb crop was 180 per cent and the number of lambs raised was 150 per cent. An average of 122.3 pounds of lamb per ewe were produced in 135 days, the time allotted for the contest. A gold medal and a cash prize was awarded to the first place winners by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association at the group's annual meeting Friday afternoon during Farm and Home Week at University Farm.

Three classes were open to sheep producers, the 25 to 30 ewe classes, in which Mr. Hulteen competed, one for 50 to 100 ewe flocks and a third for flocks of 101 or more ewes. In the 51 to 100 ewe class, Alvin Sonderman of Inus, Koochiching county, was first with 117.6 pounds of lamb per ewe, and in the 101 or more ewes class, Sam Duxbury and Son of Canton, Fillmore county, were first, with 114 pounds of lamb produced per ewe. The Duxburys raised 153 lambs from 111 ewes, a 137 per cent lamb crop, and their lambs averaged 82.1 pounds.

Winner of first place in a class for advanced junior sheep producers was Calvin Sylvester, Humboldt, Kittson county, whose flock averaged 163.6 lambs per ewe. Liberal cash awards will be made to contestants in both adult and junior contests by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association. Calvin was presented with a medal from the Livestock Association, also.

From the Farmer, Farm, Stock and Home, St. Paul, medals will be awarded to both adult and junior lamb producers who for the first time have produced 100 pounds or more of lamb per ewe. These include Emil Ostlund, Birchdale, Koochiching county, and W. R. Sharkey, Belle Plaine, Le Sueur county, in the adult class and five junior producers, Arnold Myrum, Oklee, Pennington county; William Preston Mapleton, Blue Earth; Jack O'Connell, Belle Plaine, Scott; F. J. Meade, Jr., Marshall, Lyon; Everett Ostlund, Verndale, Wadena.

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The play, a humorous skit entitled "Hog Business" was presented by Miss Mildred Roeder, Clarence Giese, Miss Ruth Cassel and Elwin Rusian, all of Dover. Miss Roeder directed the play also. Hubbard county's play cast was judged second and Dodge county third. Other counties entered were Lake, Brown, Meeker, and Rice.

The casts which competed at University Farm were winners in district contests held the past two months throughout the state. The members of the winning cast were presented with silver medals and the personnel and directors of the casts from the other six counties were presented with bronze medals in behalf of the Farm and Home Week general committee.

Judges of the contest were Kendrick Wilson and Mrs. C. C. Plank of the University of Minnesota, and Miss Abigail Kittleson, St. Paul.

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W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, for a number of years president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, was re-elected to that position Friday at the group's annual meeting held at University Farm, St. Paul, in connection with the 37th annual Farm and Home Week.

All other officers of the association were renamed to their posts. These include: Dr. E. E. Novak, New Prague, first vice president; C. B. Grandall, Randolph, second vice president; J. S. Jones, 600 Shubert Building, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer, and P. O. Holland, Northfield, M. E. Teeter, Granada, L. V. Wilson, Excelsior, W. H. Peters, St. Paul, D. J. Murphy, Minneapolis, Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Mark Thompson, Duluth, and M. A. Helgeson, Crookston, and Frank White, Marshall, directors.

Officers elected by some of the other breed associations during the short course include:

Minnesota Crop Improvement Association: President, Emil Wagner, Ada; first vice-president, C. H. Lien, St. Cloud; secretary, R. F. Crim, University Farm, St. Paul; assistant secretary-treasurer, A. D. Haedecke, St. Paul; seed registration official, Carl Borgeson, University Farm; executive committeemen whose terms expire in 1940, C. L. Blanchard, Sherburne, and J. W. Evans, Montevideo; ex-officio member, Andrew Boss, St. Paul.

Minnesota Swine Breeders Association: President, M. W. Wiltse, St. Charles; vice-presidents for various breeds under the association-- Poland China, H. L. Quist, Lafayette; Chester White, Elmer Klassen, Plainview; Duroc-Jersey, Fred Johnson, North Branch; Hampshire, Sherman Park, Redwood Falls; Spotted Poland, Clarence Schultz, Sleepy Eye; Yorkshire, A. E. Engebretson, University Farm; Berkshire, W. I. Boyce, Fairmont; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Ferrin, University Farm, St. Paul.

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association: President, M. L. Snyder, Madelia; first vice president, William Meyers, Blue Earth; secretary-treasurer, E. W. Brown, Luverne; directors, Clement Chase, Mahanomen, and Alfred Falkenhagen, Dodge Center.

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Minnesota Spotted Poland China Breeders Association:

President, Oscar Dahlgren, Hector; vice-president, S. M. Breckenridge, Redwood Falls, secretary-treasurer, Elsa Meyer, Arlington; directors for 1937, Alfred H. Luhman, Howard Lake, Herman Fellman, Young America, Lawrence Lundeen, Cokato.

Minnesota Duroc-Jersey Breeders Association: President,

M. W. Wiltse, St. Charles; vice-president, Fred Johnson, North Branch; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Wiegand, Austin.

Minnesota Horse Breeders Association: President, Nels P.

Grass, Owatonna; vice-president, William Schalaben, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Harvey, University Farm; directors, Thomas O'Rourke, Welch, B. F. Long, Forest Lake, Stanley Noltemeier, Newport; N. K. Carnes, St. Paul.

Minnesota Sheep Breeders Association: President, Amos Kennedy,

Rochester; vice-president, Clayton Moses, Kasota; secretary-treasurer, P. A. Anderson, University Farm; directors, Evan Busse, Ottawa; Harold Saettre, Kasson; James O'Connell, LeCenter.

Milking Shorthorn Breeders Association: President, E. L.

Richardson, Osseo; vice-president, B. H. Otte, Sauk Center; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Hodgson, Waseca; directors, C. H. Plenge, Welcome; E. R. Hinrichs, Red Wing; Finlay McMartin, Claremont; Tom Evaley, Waverly; Russell Lundberg, Taylors Falls; Sam Houlton, Elk River.

Among resolutions adopted by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association was the recommendation that a daily radio broadcast of the South St. Paul livestock market be broadcast at 12:30 noon over radio stations in the Twin Cities and Fargo, these broadcasts to be "under the auspices of the Livestock Commission Companies and the Union Stockyards Company, by some individual who is both familiar with livestock marketing terms, has daily contact with actual sales, and who is in a position to give a frank and unbiased statement of actual conditions on that market and the factors responsible therefor, without fear of political or other pressure."

Another resolution requested the Governor to re-appoint Doctor C. P. Fitch, chief of the veterinary division at University Farm, as a member of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board, declaring that he had served "with honor and distinction".

The Association petitioned the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission to request the State Legislature for sufficient funds for proper and complete administration of the livestock weighing and grading law passed in 1935. It also urged the Legislature to appropriate for a field crops building at University Farm to facilitate crop research work. It favored compulsory area testing for Bangs disease of all cattle in Minnesota and amending the present dog and sheep law making it more simple and workable.

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The Association condemned the practice whereby scrub sires of unknown breeding are being rented, leased and used by farmers for breeding purposes and asked agricultural agents, farmers and others interested in livestock to use their influence in curbing this movement and stimulating use of selected purebred sires.

Another ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ resolution petitioned Congress and the President to retain the present sanitary regulations in effect between Argentina and the United States or any other ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ countries where hoof and mouth disease is known to exist.

The Association recommended that the federal packers and stockyards act should be amended to give the Secretary of Agriculture the same kind of control over private stockyards which affect livestock prices as he now has over public stockyards, including the prohibiting of unfair practices by packers, licensing of each operating packing plant, bonding of buyers and the supervision of such matters as weighing, fill, dockage, grading and inspection of livestock.

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News Bureau
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Immediate Release

Daily Papers

Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics, University Farm, has been elected president of the American Farm Economics association succeeding Joseph S. Davis, director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California. The association is the official national professional body representing teachers and research workers in agricultural economics and publishes the Journal of Farm Economics of which Dr. Jesness was editor from 1933 to 1935. Dr. Jesness was elected at the association's recent convention in Chicago.

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A former University Farm graduate student has just been appointed associate pharmacologist in the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. He is Dr. Hugo W. Nilson who received his Ph.D. degree in agricultural biochemistry in 1934 and who held a National Research Council Fellowship in 1935 in the department of biochemistry at the Mayo Foundation in Rochester. Dr. L. S. Palmer, professor of agricultural biochemistry, University Farm, says Dr. Nilson will have charge of the research on metallic elements in certain foods.

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News Bureau
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Immediate Release

Daily papers

Minnesota farm owners, farm tenants, farm organization representatives and others interested in the problem of farm tenancy are urged to attend a public hearing to be conducted by President Roosevelt's special committee on farm tenancy, Saturday, January 9, at Lincoln, Nebraska. Cal A. Ward, regional director of the Resettlement Administration for the Great Plains area, which includes Minnesota, says the meeting will be informal with the object of obtaining as much information and opinion as possible on the farm tenancy problem. It will be held at the student activities building of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

Conducting the hearing will be M. J. Wilson, assistant secretary of agriculture, and A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Many other prominent government officials and outstanding citizens of midwestern states are members of the President's committee and are expected to attend.

Similar hearings will be held at Dallas, Montgomery, and Indianapolis, while the fifth and last will be held at San Francisco, January 12.

Following this series of hearings, the Farm Tenancy Committee will make a formal report to the President recommending desirable federal, state and local action to head off the startling increase in farm tenancy and the evils that go with it. In the Great Plains area, tenancy has doubled in the last half century. In 1880, 21 per cent of all farms were operated by tenants and in 1935, 43 per cent. Questions upon which the hearing at Lincoln is expected to bring out information include the following: How can rental contracts be improved; how should tenants be repaid for improving farms or penalized for depleting the land; what are the chief obstacles to tenants who wish to become owners; how can the federal government help tenants to acquire farms; what are the possibilities of cooperative farming by tenants; what interest rates and amortization plans should apply to government loans made tenant farmers or cooperatives; what type of education will help tenants succeed in becoming owners; can the present policies of government in regard to farm credit and AAA benefits be shaped to favor farm owners?

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With 40 men registered from 6 states, the 8 weeks creamery short course will open at University Farm January 7 under the direction of W. B. Combs. The course will end March 4 and will be followed by a special Visitors Day program March 5, sponsored by the dairy division. Among the speakers scheduled for Visitors Day will be O. E. Reed, chief of the United States Bureau of Dairying.

The short course is intended to train young men in the fundamentals of dairy products with emphasis on butter manufacture. A course similar to this has been presented annually at University Farm for more than 40 years during which time about 4,500 creamery-men have received instruction. Until this year the course ran 6 weeks, but it has been extended to include additional work on poultry handling and to permit more intensive work on other subjects.

Professor Combs announces that there will be places for two additional applicants and urges anyone interested to communicate with him immediately.

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Daily papers
Immediate Release

What farmers should know about retail credit and installment buying is presented in a new publication issued by the agricultural economics division at University Farm, St. Paul, Special Bulletin 178, "Use of Merchant Credit by Farmers". This bulletin has been prepared by Dr. E. C. Johnson, associate professor of agricultural economics.

To obtain facts on his subject, Dr. Johnson conducted a survey of ^a large group of retail stores, lumber yards and elevators in southwestern Minnesota, which indicated that the percentage of sales to farmers on credit ranged from about 11 for the general stores to 60 for the lumber merchants, with hardware 40 and about 20 for furniture stores and also for cooperative elevators selling supplies to farmers. The study indicated that about 35 per cent of general farm machinery is purchased on credit, about half the tractors and 60 per cent of autos and trucks. Dr. Johnson discusses the advantages and disadvantages to farmers of buying on credit and emphasizes that farmers in position to obtain credit from local banks or production credit associations may find it possible not only to obtain more favorable interest rates, but also to benefit by cash discounts on the goods purchased.

Another new agricultural extension publication is Special Bulletin 177, "Using Dry Skimmilk", written by Alice M. Child, associate professor of home economics. The information in this publication is of particular interest to families of low income who may be unable to purchase enough fluid milk to supply food needs adequately. Dry skimmilk, Miss Child points out, is a concentrated source of milk sugar, protein, calcium, phosphorus and other minerals and is rich in Vitamins B and G. It may be added to food products in fairly large proportions, and, therefore, it is a cheap source of the nutrients that are lacking in least-cost diets.

Other recent publications of the agricultural extension division with a timely interest to Minnesota farmers are Special Bulletin 125, "Seed Corn Selection and Germination Methods", just printed, Special Bulletin 94, "Minerals for Farm Animals" and Pamphlet 39, "Agricultural Outlook for Minnesota 1937". Copies of these publications may be had free from county extension agents or the bulletin office, University Farm.

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Daily papers
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Veterinarians from Iowa, Illinois, and New York have been scheduled as speakers for the fortieth annual meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society to be held at the St. Paul Hotel, Thursday and Friday, January 21 and 22.

Dr. H. D. Bergman, Iowa State College, Ames, will be toastmaster at the annual banquet of the society Thursday evening, January 21. Speakers will include Dr. A. Eichhorn, Pearl River, New York, and Dr. L. F. Hawkinson, Brainerd, Minnesota.

Daytime sessions Thursday will be taken up largely with matters of business including a general discussion of the proposed State Veterinary Practice Act, led by K. D. Stalland, Counsel for the State Veterinary Medical Society. Speakers for Friday forenoon will include Dr. C. G. Hastings, Williamsville, Illinois, Dr. H. E. Biester, Iowa State College, Ames, and Dr. D. A. Eastman, Moline, Illinois.

Friday afternoon, speakers will be Dr. Bergman, Dr. C. F. Schlotthauer, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, and Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the veterinary medicine division, University Farm, and secretary-treasurer of the Veterinary Society.

Mrs. J. X. Parent of Foley will be in charge of the program for the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Society.

Besides Dr. Fitch of the organization are: President, R. A. Merrill, Clara City; vice presidents, A. H. Schmidt, Triumph, and B. A. Pomeroy, St. Paul.

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Two University Farm staff members will be speakers at the Illinois Agricultural College Farm and Home Week at Urbana the week of January 11. Dean W. C. Coffey will address a banquet of livestock breeders on Tuesday, January 12, speaking on "The Importance of Constructive Livestock Breeding".

Dr. W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian, will speak at the Illinois Farm Week on Thursday and Friday, giving one talk on turkeys and another on "Control of Poultry Diseases". The preceding two days Dr. Billings will be at Purdue University's Farm Week at Lafayette, Indiana, where he will give a talk dealing with swine diseases and another on poultry diseases. En route, he is scheduled to address a meeting of meat packing salesmen at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Dean Coffey will speak at the Ohio Farm and Home Week, Ohio State University, Columbus, January 28. On January 20, he will be the speaker for the annual meeting of the Jackson County Farm Bureau, Jackson, Minnesota.

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New Bureau
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St. Paul, Minnesota
January 15, 1938

Immediate Release

Philip W. Rivers, who will be graduated from the College of Agriculture at University Farm next June, has been selected to receive a \$500 scholarship won by the College dairy products judging team in a national contest at Atlantic City in October. Rivers' selection has just been announced by Professor J. B. Fitch, chief of the division of dairy husbandry.

The scholarship is one of six given annually by the National Dairy and Ice Cream Machinery and Supplies Association and provides for a year of graduate study at some leading agricultural college. Rivers expects to utilize his scholarship in a milk research project at Pennsylvania State College.

A native of Brainerd, Minnesota, where he resides on the ~~farm~~ farm of his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Henderson, Rivers received his high school education in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and entered the Minnesota College of Agriculture in the fall of 1931. He has majored in agricultural biochemistry with a minor in dairy products. He is a member of FarmHouse fraternity and did outstanding work on the dairy products judging team which won the scholarship that he is to receive.

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Purchasing power of Minnesota's 16 farm commodities averaged 10 per cent higher for 1936 than during the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, says the monthly farm price index statement, issued by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the division of agricultural economics at University Farm. Though the Minnesota farm price index averaged only 89 for 1936 as against 100 in the 3-year base period mentioned, prices paid by farmers for living and production items were only 81 per cent of the level for the base years, thus giving a net advantage of 10 per cent in purchasing power.

The December 1936 price index, as compared with the average for the three Decembers in the base period, was 84 per cent. Thus the purchasing power for December, 1936, was 12 per cent above that in the like months of the base period.

Separate December price indexes of the 3 principal groups of commodities for December, 1936, showed crops 8 per cent above the base period, livestock 3 per cent below, and livestock products, including chickens, eggs, butterfat and milk, 29 per cent below the base. A tabular comparison by commodities follows:

	Dec. 15 1936	Nov. 15 1936	Dec. 15 1924-26
Wheat	1.29	1.23	1.43
Corn	1.00	.98	.67
Oats	.44	.39	.38
Barley	.97	.93	.60
Rye	.88	.75	.96
Flax	1.96	1.90	2.31
Potatoes	1.05	1.00	.96
Hogs	9.10	8.70	9.70
Cattle	6.20	6.40	5.49
Calves	8.00	7.40	8.18
Lambs-sheep	7.56	7.56	11.33
Chickens	.094	.100	.162
Eggs	.274	.296	.44
Butterfat	.36	.35	.49
Hay	8.22	8.02	12.45
Milk	1.95	1.92	2.32

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Oats	.44	.39	.38
Barley	.97	.93	.60
Rye	.88	.75	.96
Flax	1.96	1.90	2.31
Potatoes	1.05	1.00	.96
Hogs	9.10	8.70	9.70
Cattle	6.20	6.40	5.49
Calves	8.00	7.40	8.18
Lambs-sheep	7.56	7.56	11.33
Chickens	.094	.100	.162
Eggs	.274	.296	.44
Butterfat	.36	.35	.49
Hay	8.22	8.02	12.45
Milk	1.95	1.92	2.32

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1937

Release Afternoon papers
Wednesday, Jan. 20
Daily papers

Dr. Andrew Boss, grand old man of Minnesota agriculture came out of retirement today to give Minnesota farmers his yearly message on planning their season's operations. Annually for the last quarter century Dr. Boss has sized up national and world affairs affecting agriculture, studied production and price prospects for the state's major farm commodities, and then compounded his observations and judgment into recommendations designed to help the individual farmer in shaping a profitable program for the year.

Though Dr. Boss retired last July from his position as Vice Director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, he has continued to be active in agricultural affairs, and today his 1937 message on farm program planning appears in Minnesota Farm Business Notes, prepared by the division of agricultural economics and issued by the University Farm agricultural extension division.

Prospects for a good farm year in 1937 are the brightest since 1929, says Dr. Boss, pointing out that "world prices, as well as domestic prices, are rising, and foreign demand improving slightly. Most authorities agree that domestic demands for agricultural commodities will be better in 1937 than they were in 1936. Some estimate a 10 per cent increase in purchasing power with a step-up also of 10 per cent in industrial production."

Nevertheless, Dr. Boss says, there is still urgent need for caution in laying out the production program for the year. Livestock and livestock products should receive first consideration since prices for these things are likely to remain up longer than are grain prices.

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Following are salient points in Dr. Boss's discussion with relation to the several commodities:

Hogs - Prospects for hog production are especially good this year. Prices are high and likely to continue so at least until late next fall. Attention should be given to cutting production costs by providing plenty of good early pasturage and early grains for pushing the pig crop along to early market.

Dairying - Though 1937 probably will be ^a more satisfactory year for dairymen than 1936, it does not appear wise to increase production materially, instead, economy of production should be the objective, and this calls for plenty of good pasture and hay, a long pasturing season, and rations emphasizing high quality roughage rather than high priced grain.

Beef cattle - Price levels are expected to remain favorable for at least 2 years but no decided expansion should be undertaken. Extensive use of pastures and high quality hay to cut production costs is advised.

Sheep - The outlook is favorable and some increase may be justified especially on farms that are increasing grass and forage beyond present livestock needs. A favorable year for starting with sheep on farms where they are needed.

Poultry - This commodity should be in somewhat stronger position than in 1936.

Horses - The demand is fairly strong at good prices, but the future outlook does not justify going into horse production on a large scale. Farmers are justified in producing replacement stock and possibly a small supply for sale.

Feed crops - These should receive careful attention in view of livestock plans and prospects. Early grain feed crops such as barley and early oats demand first place, providing for finishing livestock early in the season. ~~With~~ Most farms should grow more protein feed crops and soybeans should receive greater attention. Where pasture and hay stands have been hurt by the drouth, emergency crops should be provided. Farmers might well consider some reduction in corn acreage, not only to keep in line with the federal agricultural conservation program, but also to limit losses from soil erosion, to reduce labor costs and to give greater attention to production of grass and hay which have thoroughly demonstrated their capacity to provide more total digestible nutrients per acre than corn. An adequate supply of good ear corn or other feed grains for fall and winter should be provided.

Cash crops - Spring wheat, either hard red or Durum, should be a safe choice in localities where this crop usually yields well.

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Flax and brewing barley also appear to be in a favorable position. In localities favorably situated, potatoes, sugar beets and canning crops should pay satisfactory returns on a normal production basis.

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In closing Dr. Boss emphasized that while prospects ~~show~~ a good year in agriculture, this fact should not be taken as a guarantee of good returns from farming. He continues: "A well balanced program, with livestock adjusted to feed supplies and facilities for handling, with crops distributed in proportion to needs, and with careful attention to quality and markets to be served, is still essential for a good gross income and a satisfactory net profit. The premium as usual will be on good management."

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January 20, 1937

Immediate Release
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More than 20 University Farm specialists in horticulture, agricultural engineering, soils, plant diseases, insect control, farm crops, and plant breeding, and agricultural economics, will contribute to the program that has been arranged for the first Vegetable Growers Short Course, which will open for a two-weeks' run at University Farm, January 25. Six hours of instruction will be given daily, Monday to Friday of each week, under the direction of Dr. F. A. Krantz of the division of horticulture. Attendance will be limited to 40 persons, and the course is designed especially for young men who have completed their grade or high school education and expect to enter commercial truck gardening as a life work.

The course of instruction will stress principles underlying production and distribution problems in the field of vegetable growing. Nutrition, breeding, propagation, soils, fertilizers, power and equipment, control of weeds, diseases and insects, and the economics of prices, marketing and distribution are all slated for attention by specialists in their respective fields.

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News Bureau
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January 20, 1937

Immediate Release
Daily Papers

More than 1000 farms in Minnesota and Wisconsin will initiate soil erosion control practices during 1937, according to R. H. Davis, coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service for the two states, with headquarters at LaCrosse.

Agreements will be made with owners of these farms whereby erosion control practices recommended by the Soil Conservation Service will be followed for a 5-year period, Mr. Davis states. The practices recommended include strip cropping around the hills, terracing, woodlot management, gully control through vegetative and mechanical measures, and other practices. The program of the Soil Conservation Service is demonstrational in nature and is designed to educate farmers for erosion control by showing how it is actually done on representative farms.

"Winter work is well under way in 29 Civilian Conservation Corp camps and seven water shed projects administered by the service in the two states," Davis says. "Complete erosion control programs are now in effect or planned on 1,689 farms comprising 257,802 acres in Minnesota and Wisconsin. On these farms, all recommended types of erosion control through the use of vegetation and mechanical structures are being demonstrated. Contour, or around the hill farming, is being practiced on more than 90,000 acres in the two states."

Terraces are now protecting 4,526 acres in the two states, and by the end of 1937 approximately 40,000 acres of woodland on cooperating farms will be under woodland management for erosion control, Davis states. Since the Soil Conservation Service first started operations in the two states, 442 permanent gully control structures have been completed, as well as 4,570 temporary structures.

Three of the four demonstration projects in Minnesota will be on a maintenance basis by the end of 1937, according to Davis. These are located at Winona, Caledonia and Spring Valley. The fourth of these projects, located at Faribault, was started during the last year and will not be on a maintenance basis until 1938.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1937

Immediate Release
Daily papers

Soy beans, which are the current sensation among the farm crops, will receive special attention at the ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers Association, to be held at the Nicolet Hotel, Minneapolis, Friday, January 29.

The first subject on the program will be "Soy Beans--Where and How to Grow Them", with A. C. Arny, University Farm agronomist, as the speaker. Next will come a discussion of industrial uses for soy bean oil, by Whitney Eastman of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing a manufacturing concern.

Other speakers for the morning program will include Dr. W. C. Waite, University Farm agricultural economist, who will discuss seasonal trends in crop prices, and D. W. Gold, Belwood Falls, President of the Farm Managers' Association.

Speakers for the afternoon program will include Harry Muir, chairman of the Minnesota Agricultural Conservation committee, E. F. Rustad, St. Paul, Federal Land Bank, R. A. Ferguson, Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, and four University Farm agronomists, H. K. Wilson, I. J. Johnson, F. R. Zimmer, and R. F. Grim.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1937

Immediate release
daily papers

Results of its latest trials in the feeding of lambs will be divulged to Minnesota sheep producers by the West Central School and Station, at Morris, at the annual sheep and lamb feeders program to be held there Wednesday, January 27. P. S. Jordan, animal husbandman, will discuss these feeding trials which have been conducted to test the value of milk as a lamb feed in comparison with the standard corn ration, and to study the value of lime in the ration and methods of feeding it. Farmers will see the eight lots of lambs used in the trials.

Headlining the speaking program will be George W. Patterson, Burt, Iowa, one of that states leading farmers and lamb feeders, and Frank White, Marshall, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, and one of the Gopher State's outstanding farmers.

Two University Farm staff members will speak. P. A. Anderson, specialist in sheep, will discuss wool production, and J. B. McNulty, farm management specialist, will speak on the outlook for sheep and wool. Another speaker will be A. B. Smeby of the Federal Market Reporting Service, South St. Paul, who will explain the value of market reports to stockmen. P. E. Miller, superintendent of the West-Central School and Station, will preside.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1937

Immediate release
Daily papers

With an initial role of 120 members, the Minnesota Potato Improvement Association has been launched with the broad purpose of improving the state's potato industry. Headquarters will be at University Farm with A. G. Tolaas, potato seed certification officer of the State Department of Agriculture, as secretary-treasurer. A. H. Frick, Itasca county agricultural agent, Grand Rapids, is president. Five vice-presidents, who will represent their particular section on the Association directorate, include: Ben Ploha, Hollandale, Southern Section; William Challeen, Pine City, Sand Lake Section; W. F. Haenke, Gilbert, Arrowhead Section; H. F. Skyberg, Fisher, Red River Valley Section; and H. A. Burgin, New York Mills, North Central Section.

Four general lines of activity by which the Association will work for improvement of the potato interests of the state are set forth as follows:

First: By collecting and disseminating information concerning the growing, harvesting, storing and handling of the crop, and the control of diseases and insect pests.

Second: By selection and breeding for increased yield and better quality.

Third: By aiding in the testing, introduction, and distribution of new varieties.

Fourth: By serving as a means for the exchange of ideas on any problem which may affect the welfare of the potato industry.

Secretary Tolaas says one of the first activities of the new association will be the distribution of a red strain of Warba potatoes to certain sections of the southern states which afford a potential market for Minnesota-grown seed of this strain. The Warba is a new high yielding, high quality, extra early potato introduced two or three years ago by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Membership is open to anyone interested in the general aims of the organization.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1937

Release for afternoon papers
Thursday, January 21

FSCC MAKES SEED
GRAIN AVAILABLE
TO DROUTH AREA

Minnesota farmers who do not have seed grain for planting in 1937 will have opportunity to buy adapted varieties from supplies recently purchased by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, according to an announcement made today by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which sponsored the buying. Plans are practically completed for the sale and distribution of this seed. Distribution will be made through local elevators and seed merchants. Prices will be announced.

This seed grain, of varieties required in the drouth areas of the Northwest, was purchased when it became apparent that the condition of the crop in that area had been impaired by the drouth to such an extent as to make advisable the impounding of certain quantities of grains of quality suitable for seed, which would otherwise have disappeared through milling or other uses.

Rigid standards and specifications were established by representatives of the agricultural extension services of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, and were approved by representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These standards specifically limited varietal mixture, the presence of foreign materials and weed seeds, and the presence of cracked grain.

The Extension Service and other agronomists passed on each lot of grain which was submitted for purchase and no purchase was made unless the grain conformed to the standards set up. It is believed that these present holdings probably represent the most desirable and carefully selected large stocks of seed grains available for the specific requirements of the Northwest drouth area. This grain was purchased and will be offered on a cleaned basis. This supply of seed grains is intended to supplement such local supplies as are now in farmers' hands and in elevators; it is not sufficient to meet the entire seeding requirements of the area.

The holdings include spring wheat mostly of Marquis and Ceres varieties, with limited quantities of Reward and Thatcher, oats of the

(more)

early yellow, early white, midseason and late types; barley mostly of feeding type, but with limited supplies of malting barley; Durum wheat, chiefly Minnum; and Bison flax.

Sale and distribution of this seed grain probably will follow closely the plan established by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation last season. Application blanks will probably be available about February 1, to be filled out by purchasers and mailed to the Minneapolis headquarters of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, 424 Flour Exchange Building. After receipt of these applications, consideration will be given, in cooperation with the extension services of the various states, to the needs of each area and allocation will be made accordingly.

cc*10

University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 21 1937

Wednesday, February 24, 1937

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

Country Editors

Will Rogers expressed the common experience of American people by stating, "All I know is what I read in the papers". Perhaps few of us realize how our opinions and reactions to the world around us are influenced by the papers we read. Undoubtedly the men and women who prepare the material which goes into those papers do more than any other group to mold public opinion, yet how seldom we think of them as individuals!

On the same principle that an old maid is always an authority on raising children, I am in an excellent position to discuss editors and their business, because I have never had experience with either. At the same time it has always been fascinating to watch the presses roll and see the clean paper go in at one end, coming out at the other all covered with local happenings, murder stories, divorce scandals, sermons, funnies, and the fact that Helen Augusta wore a peach colored ensemble with accessories to match. It must be worse than a jig saw puzzle to make all the columns come out even on the sides and stop at the bottom!

The country editors I know are mostly mild, unassuming, hard working men who listen a lot and say little, trying to give a fair unbiased picture of world events and local happenings without offending anyone and watching all the time for tender toes which had better not be stepped on. The editor may think I'm a nit-wit, a moral leper, and a crook, but if he puts it in his paper, he's liable for a damage suit!

Besides the labor of hunting up all the happenings in the community, which looks like a staggering job to me, the editor is expected to join all organizations and societies and accept appointments as "publicity chairman" in each. Regardless of his own opinions in the matter, he is expected to write up a big bally-hoo for everything and anything which somebody thinks will boost "Our Fair Village". All this must be set in type interestingly and correctly, using perfect grammar and flawless spelling, or the local school ma'am will demonstrate her erudition by correcting him. He must verify every fact by unimpeachable witnesses and never make a mistake in spelling a name or he will hear from it.

In the midst of these troubles, the country editor is constantly besieged by individuals, groups, and corporations who flood him with "copy" purporting to be news, but which is in reality a bid for free space in his paper to boost some private interest which should pay the regular rates. Even friends give him a slap on the back, tell him he's a great fellow, and then broach the subject of their personal chestnuts which they want him to pull from the fire.

Incidentally, an editor is supposed to pay his help, keep off the public relief rolls, and balance his budget, by persuading local stores that advertising in his sheet will bring them more trade. It must be fun to try and make up the last form for the press, read galley proof, answer the phone, fix the linotype, visit with two idle visitors, and then have one of the local stores call up and say, "Fix me a quarter page ad, stating that canned beans will be 18¢ on Saturday. You fix it up, will you, Jim? I'm too busy!"

The editors I know are doing a difficult job, and doing it well. I don't envy them their work, the least little bit, but I like them and admire their ability. It must take the skill of Sherlock Holmes, the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, the philosophy of Socrates, and the business ability of a Morgan, to run a country paper and make a living at it. My respects to the editors!

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 21 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, February 17, 1937

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

George Washington

Some people who have no constructive ideas or effort to offer as an excuse for for living, call themselves "modern realists" and go hunting for fly specks on the pictures of our national heroes. They hunt around in all the dirt they can find and then blossom out in print with the astounding fact that Washington drank whiskey, that he used a wooden peg for a tooth, and other items tending to prove that he was only human after all.

Perhaps they are right. Perhaps he was lousy at times when he slept in an army barracks, but I'll bet he cleaned up when he could. At any rate, he went out and "fit the British" instead of sitting in an easy upholstered chair, thinking up nasty things to say about his betters.

It reminds me of some of the advertisements I have seen such as, "Men who chew, are men who do", inferring that all a man had to do to accomplish great things in this world was to masticate a mucilaginous mess of their particular brand of bushwa! My small experience indicates that a man must be able to do more than chew and spit, or even smoke a cigarette gracefully, if he is to be a first class athlete, general, or statesman. Those things may be a part of his personal habits, but why magnify and gloat over the non essentials?

I always supposed Washington was human, and probably he did a lot of things his mother and my mother pointed out as being wrong; but still I look up to him and what he did, as heroic. Certainly we can afford to ignore some of the minor failings of a man if he can accomplish the big things, but what of a man whose big moment in life is to publish the fact that Washington cursed and swore? Just let him try to drive an army mule for a week!

Men like Washington and Lincoln are heroes to me. They got things done when the going was tough. They stuck to the big issues in the face of all opposition and they're still pretty good examples of what red-blooded Americans can be. My hat is off to men who can unselfishly keep the fundamental issues clearly in sight when the mosquitoes are biting and a thousand "helpers" are trying to pull wool over their eyes.

It reminds me of a picture showing a man and woman on their way to market behind a runaway horse. Under the circumstances, the good lady was willing to concede a point. As the egg basket left the bouncing buggy she screamed, "Hold him, Henry. Hold him. Swear if you have to, but hold him."

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

Wednesday, February 10, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

SALT

A neighbor bought a bunch of western lambs and succeeded in getting them started on feed. One Sunday morning as he looked over the fence and estimated his profits the bright thought occurred to him that the sheep should have some salt, so he dumped a whole pail full in the end of a feed bunk and the lambs seemed crazy for it. A day or two later his largest lambs began to die and a lot of the others were sick and off feed. He spent \$5 to have the veterinarian come out and tell him the salt had killed his lambs. Judging from some remarks he made to me, his wife told him a lot more things - for nothing.

Almost every year someone reports that pigs or sheep have been killed from salt poisoning. We all know that salt is essential for all farm animals, but a mistake in its use can knock the profits in a hurry. Undoubtedly the safest way is to allow the stock free access at all times, then they will take just what they need, but if the salt box goes empty for a week or two - watch out!

Henry and Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding", says that both sodium and chlorine (that's salt) are essential for animal life. They have an important function in maintaining the osmotic pressure in the body cells and chlorine is needed to make hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. Either one alone is a deadly poison, but as salt they can be spread on eggs or potatoes with highly desirable results for most of us. It is only when a good thing is misused that it is harmful.

The same authority states that horses require 1-3/4 to 2 ounces of salt per day, cows 1 to 4 ounces, sheep 1/2 ounce, and hogs only one-tenth of an ounce or less. There is a wide variation in the needs of individual animals, and nature seems to tell them how much they need, so if salt is mixed in the feed, it should not be more than 1 pound per 100 pounds of all the feed fed, and the animal given a chance to get more if needed. Even hogs should have free access to salt, if they are used to it, but start them in gradually, and see that the stronger animals do not eat too much at the start.

The Iowa Station found that cows deprived of salt for a year went all to pieces, and that hogs on a vegetable diet gained 1.07 pounds per day without salt and 1.47 pounds per day with salt. If tankage or milk is fed, there would not be this difference, because both contain a fair supply of this material. Cows, horses, and sheep need the most salt when on lush spring pasture, because they take in such quantities of green material. Horses and men need more when at hard work, because salt is eliminated through the sweat glands.

Any farmer who has had trouble with hairless pigs or goiter in lambs or calves will do well to use iodized salt or make his own by mixing an ounce of potassium iodide (purchased for a few cents at any drug store) with 300 pounds of common salt. Some people believe that iodized salt will even help to prevent navel ill and weakness in foals if fed to pregnant mares. At any rate it costs little and may be good insurance, so we "iodize" our salt and keep it in front of all the stock during the winter months.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 21 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, February 3, 1937

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

Labor Plans

More and more farmers are planning things so as to reduce the labor needed to produce a crop. It is hard to get good farm help and sometimes wages are out of line with farm income.

Because of these things, there is a decided tendency to eliminate as much hired help as possible, or to distribute the work so that good help can be kept the year round. Sometimes it works out best to provide a house and use married men. This has the advantage of permanence, but with some combinations it is hard to keep peace between families.

In general, it is worth while to do a bit of planning so that the work load is as evenly distributed as possible. It might help to estimate the labor required for each month and then see whether the peaks can be moved over to fill up the hollows. For example, 40 acres of Thatcher wheat, all ripening the same day might cause a jam on a two-man farm. If half of this was winter wheat, it would not need to be done all at once. The same thing may be done with oats by using two varieties of different maturity.

Corn, sweet corn, soybeans in rows, and alfalfa are competing crops and make a peak labor load in June. There is not much chance of distribution because they all depend on the weather, but by starting the haying as soon as first bloom appears, it may be possible to keep one team in the corn field all of the time except when the hay is ready to put in the barn. Generally it is necessary to limit the acreage of these crops to what can reasonably be handled.

Once I made a talk on alfalfa and must have done a good job, because a fellow came up and said he had never grown it before, but he was going to plant 40 acres that spring. He was puzzled when I suggested that he start with 5 acres and increase as he could see his way clear. Such a change in cropping plans might upset his whole scheme of operation and by creating a labor jam, lose more money than he could make from the better hay crop. Radical changes should not be made without careful consideration of how all the other farm enterprises will be affected.

One of the ways of cutting down on labor is to put a larger acreage to hay and pasture. When stock can harvest their own feed and spread their own manure, it saves the work of hauling both ways. If electric fences prove practical, it may be possible to "graze off" field dried hay during most of the winter and make as much net income per acre as though the land were "worked" at an added expense of \$20 or \$30. It certainly doesn't pay to hire help unless it can earn more than the wages paid. It is a problem which meets a different set up on every farm and conditions change so rapidly that constant adjustments are necessary. On many farms labor - either too much or not enough - causes one of the biggest "leaks" in the business.

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

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26 1937

Daily papers

aimed at increasing acreage of hard wheat and malting
barley in a leading position in the grain market. A plan to
weed out undesirable wheat and barley varieties will be im-
plemented this coming spring in eight counties. According to E. W. Brookings, extension
agent at University Farm, St. Paul.

In working for better grains, Ceres, a wheat that has be-
come popular in recent years, and Thatcher, a recently introduced rust-
resistant variety, will be used. Two well-known barley varieties,
Velvet and Wisconsin No. 38 will be largely used in malting areas.
Cooperating farmers in eight counties—Clay, Norman, Yellow Medicine,
Jackson, Dakota, Goodhue, Lamona and Waterwan, will be located by the
division of agronomy and plant genetics. 5-peck lots of Thatcher wheat
and 2-bushel lots of Velvet barley supplied by the Minnesota extension
division, for seeding acre increase plots. These plots will be regis-
tered by the extension division through the cooperation of the Minnesota
Crop Improvement Association. The farmers must agree to seed with a
clean drill and keep the plots free of weeds and other classes of grain.
The following year, states Mr. Brookings, these farmers should be able
to sow from 15 to 20 acres of grain and produce seed eligible for regis-
tration and of higher quality than that now being produced. Farmer
schools will be held in these eight counties, beginning February 3, and
continuing through February 13 at which grain authorities will discuss
with farmers the possibilities and methods of obtaining increased
revenue from their grain sales.

(more)

The need for standardizing farm grown grains is expressed by Mr. Brookins, "In 1936, there were not less than 15 different wheat varieties and 10 different barley varieties being grown in 36 Minnesota counties. One county reported 13 varieties of wheats, all being marketed through the same elevator. Six barley varieties were found in the same county, and in all cases feed barleys were being marketed through the same channels as malting barleys. Better yielding and better quality varieties will be to the advantage of Minnesota farmers."

and
Besides farmers, seedsmen, grain elevator operators, county extension agents, the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and the Northwest Crop Improvement association will cooperate with the University Farm division of agronomy and plant genetics and agricultural extension division in carrying out the plan. Grain authorities who will conduct the farmer schools beginning February 3, are Dr. E. R. Ausemus, federal cerealist in charge of wheat investigations at University Farm; C. P. Carroll, senior federal marketing specialist, Chicago; H. R. Sumner, secretary of the Northwest Crop Improvement association; R. C. Ross, extension plant pathologist, University Farm; R. F. Crim, secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and extension agronomist, University Farm; and Mr. Brookins.

News Bureau
University Farm
January 26, 1937
St. Paul, Minnesota

Immediate Release

Daily papers

An annual banquet to be followed by an evening program will climax the ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Manager's association to be held in the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Friday, January 29. The banquet will begin at 6:30 p.m.

Featured speakers of the evening will be Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry, who will address the farm managers on "New Discoveries in Chemistry and Their Significance to Agriculture," and Dr. Andrew Boss, former vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who will tell of his observations of British agriculture as he saw it during a recent visit abroad.

The program of addresses for the day's program is of interest to managers of large farms, institutions and group farm owners, and it will be open to the public. The meeting will begin at the Nicollet with registration at 9:30 a.m. D. W. Gold of Redwood Falls, president of the association, will open the meeting with an address of welcome at 10 o'clock. Two of the morning talks will be concerned with the growing and uses of soybeans, a crop that has come into popularity recently. A. C. Army, University Farm agronomist, will discuss the growing of soybeans. Dr. J. W. Goodrich of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representative of the manufacturing concern, will explain the industrial uses of soybeans. The final morning address will be given by Dr. W. C. Waite, University Farm agricultural economist, who will discuss seasonal trends of crop prices.

Following a noon luncheon, the afternoon session will be opened with a talk by Harry Muir, chairman of the Minnesota Agricultural Conservation committee, who will explain the 1937 agricultural conservation program. E. F. Rustad, of the Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, is scheduled to give the second afternoon address "A Sound Policy of Building Rehabilitation." Other discussions of the afternoon will include, "New Developments of Weed Control" by H. K. Wilson, acting chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, University Farm; "Hybrid Corn for Minnesota," I. J. Johnson, University Farm agronomist; and a discussion period of current crop problems led by R. F. Crim, University Farm agronomist, and R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southeast Experiment Station at Waseca.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

Students of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will compete for honors Saturday, January 30, in the annual judging and identification contest of the Plant Industry club, an organization of undergraduates interested in the study of various phases of plant production.

The contest is open to all students in the University Department of Agriculture, except those who have an active part in sponsoring the contest, and it will be held in the Administration building at University Farm from 12 o'clock noon to 4 p.m. Arne E. Carlson, Melrose, is superintendent of the contest. The students will compete in the identification and judging of plants and plant diseases, corn and small grains, weeds, grasses, vegetables, insects and insect injury, in five divisions of the above, agronomy, plant pathology, horticulture, entomology, weeds and grasses.

A rotating trophy and a gold medal will be awarded to the contestant having the highest total score in all divisions of the contest. To the second highest will go a silver medal and to the third highest, a bronze medal. Ribbons, to be furnished by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, will be awarded to the three high scoring individuals in each division. All prizes will be awarded at a joint banquet of the Plant Industry club and the Block and Bridle club, an organization of students in animal husbandry, to be held in February.

Students who are assistant contest superintendents include: Robert Bieter, Faribault, agronomy; William Loegering, Long Prairie, plant pathology; Edgar Hartwig, St. Paul, weeds and grasses; Alfred Richardson, Remer, horticulture; and Ernest Stanford, Mankato, entomology.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26, 1937

Release Friday, Jan 29

L. R. Lounsbury, managing editor of the Guernsey Breeders Journal, Peterborough, New Hampshire, will be one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Guernsey Breeders association to be held February 5 in Haecker Hall, University Farm, St. Paul. Mr. Lounsbury will represent the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Other speakers will include Lester O. Gilmore, member of the University Farm dairy staff, L. V. Wilson, manager of Boulder Bridge Farm, Excelsior, and C. B. Finely, Minneapolis, field representative of the American Guernsey Cattle Club for the northwest states.

Officers of the Minnesota Guernsey Breeders Association are Irving J. Clinton, Watkins, president; Arthur L. Gluek, Minneapolis, vice-president; Robert O. Blodgett, Wayzata, secretary-treasurer, and G. R. Melin, salesmanager, Minneapolis.

Immediate release

Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, professor of agricultural biochemistry, University Farm, St. Paul, has been unanimously elected to the Royal German Academy of Natural Sciences, Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry, announced today.

Dr. Bailey was elected to membership in the academy in recognition of his work in the field of optimum conditions for bread production and in various related fields of science. Dr. Bailey is known the world over as a cereal chemist and just recently returned from Europe where he spoke on problems of baking quality before the International Congress on Bread Production at Leipzig, Germany. He is vice-president of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, and for several years editor of "Cereal Chemistry", an association publication.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 1, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

"Soils and Their Origin" will be the subject of a public lecture at the University Farm auditorium, Wednesday evening, February 3, beginning at 8 o'clock. Dr. C. O. Rost, professor of soils, will illustrate his remarks with lantern slides and charts, and following the lecture will demonstrate the testing of soils to determine their fertilizer needs.

This lecture will be the second in a series of three being sponsored by the University Department of Agriculture at the special request of the vegetable growers' associations of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Professor W. H. Alderman is in charge.

Dr. Rost's lecture, which will be free, will trace the story of soil formation from the time when the earth was a barren planet through the long ages during which it was slowly transformed into a verdant world capable of supporting plant and animal life. The final meeting will come Wednesday, February 10, at which Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief in agricultural biochemistry, will discuss recent developments in chemistry in relation to agriculture.

The Minnesota Co-Operative Wool Growers association will hold its annual meeting at the St. Francis Hotel, Friday, February 5, states Alex Huddleston, Wabasha, secretary-manager of the association.

The meeting will begin at 10 a.m.

Principal speaker will be Phil Evans, director of organization, of the National Wool Marketing corporation, Boston, Mass. L. L. McCulloch, manager of the seed division of Cargill Inc., Minneapolis, who supervised the processing and cleaning of a seed pool operated by the wool marketing cooperative, will also be on the program. Representatives of the Farm Credit Administration and the St. Paul Bank of Cooperatives will be on the day's schedule of events.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 1, 1937

Release Thursday
Feb. 4, 1937

Alumni and friends of the School of Agriculture will reunite at University Farm, Saturday, February 6, for the forty-fifth annual indoor track and field meet and midwinter homecoming. Superintendent J. O. Christianson announces a program beginning with an assembly at 12:00 noon at which Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, University president, will speak.

The athletic program in the gymnasium will be preceded by a pep fest at 1:30. Events for both men and women students of the school are scheduled, and Superintendent Christianson will present medals to the winners. Officials will include Robert Thompson, the school's athletic instructor, Theodore Sioris, J. M. Drew, L. W. Neubauer, E. M. Johnson, P. L. Johnsrud, P. A. Anderson, J. B. Torrance, Wm. H. Dankers, W. E. Peterson, L. B. Bassett, and Wm. Haight.

The evening program will feature meetings of the School's several literary societies to which the homecomers will be invited, two basketball games, and a dance. One basketball game will be between two girls' teams from the University Farm school. In the other, the men's team of the school will clash with a team from the Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 1, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily papers

Two University Farm staff members will take part on the program for the Wisconsin Farm and Home Week at the agricultural college at Madison, this week. H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, was scheduled to address the Wisconsin Sheep and Wool Growers association, Tuesday, and to speak on the program for swine producers. Dr. F. A. Krantz, well-known potato breeder of the division of horticulture, will discuss potato breeding on a horticulture program, Wednesday, and will also address the plant science club of the agricultural college on methods of potato breeding and potato research.

Dr. H. Macy of the dairy division will be toastmaster, Wednesday evening, February 3, at the annual banquet of the Central Minnesota Dairymen's and Creamery Operators' association at Cloud, and will speak at one of the daytime sessions. Last week, Dr. Macy spoke at the annual conventions of the Manitoba Dairy association and the Dairy Manufacturers' association of Manitoba, at Winnipeg. Early next month he will participate in dairy short courses at Montana State College, Bozeman, and Washington State College, Pullman. He will be at Bozeman on February 28 to judge butter exhibits and during the following week will give a course of lectures on bacteriological phases of dairy manufacture. He plans to be at Washington State College the week following for a similar course of lectures.

Professor W. B. Combs, head of the dairy manufacturing work at University Farm, will be a speaker at the Kansas Farmers Week at Manhattan, February 8 and 9, addressing the creamerymen's sessions on spreadability of butter and dairy manufacturing research.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 1, 1937

Immediate release
Daily papers

Plans for Minnesota's attack on the forest tentless caterpillar problem in 1937, will be launched at a conference called by A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist and professor of entomology at University Farm, at the New Duluth Hotel, Duluth, Saturday, February 6, beginning at 9 a. m. County agents and forest rangers of northeastern Minnesota will attend, along with state officials and national forest representatives.

Mr. Ruggles will open the conference with a discussion on the biology of the forest tentless caterpillar, following which A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist, will discuss the present status of the insect in northeastern Minnesota.

Control studies and plans in the national forests of the area will be presented by R. U. Harmon, supervisor of the Superior National Forest, and C. E. Knutson, supervisor of the Chippewa National Forest. Grover Conzet, director of forestry, State Department of Conservation, will outline the department's plans and T. L. Aamodt, University Farm, assistant state entomologist, will discuss plans for organized control operations.

Mr. Ruggles invites everyone interested to attend the meeting and take part in the general discussion for the control of the tentless caterpillar which has been a serious pest the last 2 or 3 years in practically all of the Minnesota forest region from International Falls east.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 1, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily papers

An opportunity for Minnesota housewives to ease the strain on the family meat budget is afforded by the nation-wide campaign now going on to encourage use of lamb and mutton, says P. A. Anderson, University Farm sheep specialist and secretary treasurer of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders association. Retailers everywhere are offering a wide selection of choice lamb cuts at relatively low prices.

The campaign aims to make housewives appreciate that lamb should not be regarded as a seasonal meat, but is available throughout the year in cuts that are tender and suitable for preparation by either broiling or roasting; that lamb combines to excellent advantage with other foods, and that it is high in food value.

Figures show that per capita consumption of lamb in the United States increased 20 per cent in the last 5 years. More lamb was consumed in 1935 than in any previous year. Mr. Anderson points out that Minnesota is one of the leading surplus lamb producing sections producing approximately 40 per cent more lamb than is annually consumed within the state. On January 1, 1937, there were 355,000 lambs on feed in Minnesota which was 100,000 more than last year.

Participating in this nation-wide campaign are chain and independent stores, marketing agencies, packers and other livestock interests. National organizations taking a leading part include the National Association of Food Chains, the National Association of Retail Grocers, the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, the Institute of American Meat Packers, and the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 5, 1937

Immediate release

Daily papers

In a recently completed 4-H club ton litter contest, the object of which was to get as many pigs per litter to a marketable weight in six months, Clifford Hirst, 4-H club boy from Warren, Marshall county, produced the heaviest litter, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, University Farm, St. Paul. He competed with 91 club members enrolled from 79 counties.

Young Hirst's litter of 12 Duroc Jerseys weighed 3,406 pounds in six months, the time allotted for the contest. He also was at the top for ^{producing} heaviest average weight per pig. His litter averaged 283.8 pounds per pig. Producer of the second heaviest litter was Melvin Brand, Lewiston, Winona county, with his 14 purebred Spotted Poland Chinas that totalled 3,192 pounds. Third place was taken by George Gellerson, La Moille, Winona county, with a crossbred litter of 13 pigs weighing 3,022 pounds. The litter raised by Delbert Nelson, Spring Grove, Houston county, was second in average weight per pig, with his 8 pigs averaging 278.9 pounds, and third was Fred McNelly, Osseo, Hennepin county, whose litter of 9 pigs averaged 268 pounds.

Mr. Zavoral, who was in charge of the contest, stated that the production of a ton or more of pork in six months is a real test of a swine raiser's methods and is attained only by the most efficient. It requires a ~~fundamental~~ knowledge of the fundamental principles of good breeding, good feeding and good management.

Prizes and medals were awarded to the contestants by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and The Farmer and Home, Stock & Home, St. Paul.

(more)

Contestants who were awarded prize money by the Minnesota Live-stock Breeders association for having both heaviest litters and heaviest average weight per pig were: Melvin Brand, George Gellerson; Rex Volling, New Richland, Waseca, county; Kenneth Flowers, Ottawa, Le Sueur; Mildred R. Kirchner, Rose Creek, Mower; Clifford Ferrizo, Delavan, Faribault; Willard Tatge, Nerstrand, Rice; Fred McNelly; Leland Klug, Caledonia, Houston; Roland H. Hayes, Delano, Wright; and Lester Johnson, Elgin, Wabasha.

Contestants who were awarded prize money only for having placed in the heaviest litter division of the contest were: Lowell Schmiesing, Lulan, Redwood county; Elmo Meldgaard, Breckenridge, Wilkin; Allen Hanson, Glenwood, Pope; LeRoy E. Anderson, Detroit Lakes, Becker; Gerald Yonke, St. Hillaire, Pennington; Chas. Wendling, Round Lake, Nobles; Elvera Aanonson, Rose Creek, Mower; Russell W. Ballard, Erhard W. Ottertail. The 4-H club members whose litters won prize money only in the heaviest average weight per pig division of the contest were: Roswell Schwandt, Willmar, Kandiyohi; Howard Olson, Morris, Stevens; Walter Schultz, Simpson, Olmsted. Because of an incompleated record Clifford was not able to qualify for prize money.

Medals were awarded to the contestants who produced the heaviest litter in each county provided he had not won a medal previously, by The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home. These included: LeRoy E. Anderson; Harland Lee Benson, Bingham Lake, Cottonwood county; Charles Peterson, Brainerd, Crow Wing; Fred McNelly; Delbert Nelson; Roswell Schwandt; Victor Schmidt, Marietta, Lac qui Parle; Kenneth Flowers; Clifford Hirst; Orland Olson, Litchfield, Meeker; Mildred R. Kirchner; Harris Heig, Chandler, Murray; Geo. S. Seitzer, St. Peter, Nicollet; Charles Wendling; Russell W. Ballard; Gerald Yonke; Allen Hanson, Glenwood, Pope county; Lowell Schmiesing; Willard Tatge; Lawrence Carlson, Sherman, South Dakota; Howard Olson; Roland H. Hayes; Rex Volling; Elmo Meldgaard; Melvin Brand.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Feb. 5, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

Two judging teams from the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, will leave for Crookston Sunday where they will compete with other teams in judging contests to be conducted Monday at the annual Red River Valley Show and Farmers Week.

The livestock judging team will consist of Willard Holmberg, Avoca; Donald Sandager, Tyler; Russell Schroll, Slayton; and Herman Vossen, Watkins, one member will be an alternate. The team will judge sheep, hogs, beef cattle, horses and dairy cattle. The team has been coached by A. L. Harvey, member of the University Farm animal husbandry staff, and N. N. Allen of the dairy staff.

A crops judging squad is working under the direction of Herman K. Schultz of the University Farm division of agronomy and plant genetics, from which a team of four members will be chosen to go to Crookston for the grain judging contests. The squad includes Willard Abraham, Janesville; George Boettcher, Isanti; George Jackson, Osseo; Elroy Monson, Spicer; Clarence Isaacson, Boy River; Albert Flesland, New London.

These teams will compete with others from the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston, the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris, the North Central School of Agriculture at Grand Rapids, and possibly teams from South Dakota and Canada.

T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, will participate in the activities of a national conference on character education to be held February 7, 8, and 9 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. The conference is called by the National Council of Religious Education. Representatives of public schools, churches and other organizations interested in character development will attend. Mr. Erickson, who represents the Minnesota 4-H club organization, will aid in the discussion work of the conference.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 10, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

Evidence that farmers in Minnesota and Wisconsin are suffering tremendous losses each year through the washing of plant nutrients from the soil on their farms is revealed by recent studies conducted at the soil erosion experiment station near La Crosse, Wis.

These studies also emphasize the value of growing cover crops on sloping land in these two states.

O. E. Hays, superintendent of the station, and Alex S. Robertson, soils specialist in the Soil Conservation Service report that on plots planted continuously to corn on a 15 per cent slope of Clinton silt loam, it was found that over a period of years more than 50 times as much calcium, more than 25 times as much phosphorus, more than 90 times as much potash, and more than three times as much nitrogen was removed from the land each year through erosion as was removed by the crop plants themselves.

When the crop plants were barley, the plant nutrient losses through erosion were found to be somewhat lower than was the case with corn, but they were still high. Hays and Robertson report: More than 12 times as much calcium, more than five times as much phosphorus, and more than 10 times as much potash was lost from these plots through erosion as was removed by the crop plants. About the same amount of nitrogen was lost as was removed by the barley.

"A striking revelation of the soil saving value of cover crops is made when the results from the corn and barley plots are compared with the results from plots planted to clover," Hays and Robertson state. "In the case of the clover plots, erosion losses were reduced to near minimum, and the relative amount of nutrients lost through erosion and removed by plants was reduced."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1937

Release Friday
Feb. 19.

T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, University Farm, has announced that Minnesota will be represented in the National 4-H Cherry Pie Baking Contest, Monday, February 22, by Miss Aili Jalonen of Aurora, St. Louis county, who was the champion 4-H pie baker at the Minnesota State Fair. The contest will be held at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago with several states invited to enter contestants.

Miss Jalonen, who is a home economics student at University Farm, has been practicing for the past several weeks by making an average of six pies a week. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Jalonen, and will be accompanied on her Chicago trip by Miss May Sontag, state 4-H club agent.

The cherry pie baking contest is an annual Washington's birthday event, sponsored by the National Cherry Growers Association, which awards a \$100 scholarship to the national winner.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 31, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Cow Testing

I don't mind work - even hard work - if there is an adequate return. Whether the return is in fun, satisfaction, or cash, I want to get all I can out of it. A kid can't learn to swim in a wash basin. He has to go out in deep water, get wet all over, swallow some of the lake, and paddle for all he is worth to stay on top. After he learns to stay on top, he can continue to improve his speed and skill by study, practice, listening to instruction, and careful attention to detail.

The dog-paddling kid works much harder to travel a hundred yards than the expert swimmer, because he doesn't make the most effective use of his arms, and legs. In the same way, thousands of cows are kept and milked twice a day by men and women who do all the hard work but don't get anywhere. I'm neither an expert swimmer nor a dairyman, but I have studied cows enough to know that even though old bossy has a kind eye, nice color markings, and a famous grandmother, the only thing which pays her board and keep is the amount of beef or butterfat she can make out of the feed I grow for her.

Perhaps some people can keep cows for sentimental reasons, to furnish exercise for the wife and children or to feed the cats, but I can't imagine any great fun in squirting milk out of 80 teats, summer and winter, Sundays and holidays, for 20 years, unless it paid enough wages to make it worthwhile. If a cow can't pay for her feed and give me at least 50 dollars a year for my work, we're both wasting our time.

Perhaps it is my fault. She can't make milk out of scrap iron, but if she's given enough of a balanced ration and proper care and then can't come across, she'd better devote her life to the packing industry. It is my job to give her a fair chance and then treat her as she deserves. It is also my job to know just what she is doing all the time. Appearances are deceiving.

We had a nice well-behaved cow of splendid ancestry who attracted the attention of visitors because of her charming conformation and large udder. Night and morning she filled a 12-quart pail so that the foam stood up on top. She had a voracious appetite and seemed able to avoid disease and accidents. Still she went into the beefsteak business, because she didn't pay her board in the dairy barn. We saved two of her heifer calves because they too, looked good, but now they're in the soup kettle.

Next to the late lamented beauty stood another cow who had to be fed and milked twice every day. She was less attractive to look at and her udder was nothing to boast of. She never gave such a tremendous amount of milk but she kept it up and still occupies her stall. Every year she made far more butterfat than the pretty cow because she was persistent and her milk had a much higher percentage of fat. She paid for her feed and was worth milking.

The man who doesn't know which cows are paying for their keep is dog-paddling hard, but not getting anywhere. The man whose herd averages 300 pounds of fat or more, is swimming. A ladies' milking contest is lots of fun, but I want pay for my time if I'm to be chained to a milkstool. There are testing associations in most localities, but if not, the Statewide Testing Association at University Farm will do the job by mail at very reasonable cost.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 24, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Shelter Belts

When the wind blows from the north and west, the snow doesn't drift in our yard, but when it comes from the south - we shovel. Trees make the difference. Perhaps it is because I grew up on the prairie, but somehow a patch of woods looks mighty attractive to me - summer or winter. It just makes me sick to see the big old trees dying for lack of water. Foresters estimate that in some counties over 50 per cent of the trees have died during the recent years of drought.

If Minnesota continues dry, it will soon become a desert. Then if we can't raise corn, alfalfa, hogs, or cows, we'll either have to move out or get a couple of goats and chase them around looking for cactus, sagebrush, or tin cans for pasture. If we choose to move, where will we go? Would you prefer to tend smudge pots while your oranges freeze, do your farming from a boat in the east, shoot boll weavils and cattle ticks in the south or travel by dog team in Canada?

Personally, I plan to stay right here in old Minnesota. Possibly the goats will become necessary, but I still have faith that on the average, we in Southern Minnesota, can manage to show about as much difference between income and outgo as any locality outside of the story books or movies. There is plenty of water yet - ask the flood victims - and when it begins to fall regularly here again, we must have a few million new trees all ready to take advantage of it. Right now is the time to start.

Here in Waseca is a tree, grown from seed which came from Venezuela, South America. The owners call it an acacia and I call it a thornless honey locust. After long, involved arguments, I looked it up, and found that they were two common names for the same thing. Last year we planted 1500 seeds from this tree in a corner of the garden. Beside it are seeds from swamp white oak, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory, and black walnut. All of these were picked up on various rambles through the woods, begged from friends, or received in exchange for trees or seed.

These trees haven't cost one cent. Next spring it will not be very much work to set out the little sprouts and even if only half of them live, it will be well worth the effort. With sufficient rain, most of these should be 5 or 6 feet high in 3 years, begin to house birds in 5 years, break the wind in 10 years, and furnish nuts in 15 years. When I'm 65, I'll take my little grandson by the hand and teach him to know all the different kinds of trees grandpa planted way back in 1937 when folks still rode in automobiles.

That seems like a long time, but ask any "tree nut" you meet - and there are lots of us. He or she will tell you what fun it is to grow trees - any kind of trees. You help them a bit when they are little, and they'll continue to pay you indefinitely. At any rate, we plan to plant 1,000 trees next spring. What are your plans? I'd be glad to hear and to help if I can. Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm will also be glad to help you with bulletins, advice and a personal visit, if he can make it. Let's plant 10,000 trees next year for every lake in Minnesota.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 17, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planting Pastures

Some day I hope to know a whole lot more about pastures. We talk about "pasture" in this country, even when we refer to the bare, root-gnawed exercise lots where stock wear themselves thin hunting a hunk of herbage to halt their hunger. Here is the usual process: Cows are turned out as soon as a faint touch of green is seen. The grass never gets a chance to grow and the watery young stuff has so little dry digestible nutrients that the cows lose flesh.

In June there is usually ample feed and cows either put it in the pail or flesh up a bit. Then July and August heat scorches the roots which have nothing but a few unpalatable weeds to protect them, and cattle go hungry until fall rains and cooler weather revive the bluegrass and it makes another feeble attempt to grow.

I have been told that European farmers consider a pasture good enough when a cow can get completely filled up in 45 minutes, spending the rest of her time lying in the shade re-chewing what she has gulped down. In midsummer, Minnesota pastures too often reverse this formula. It has become our custom to put up hay, silage, and grain, and feed it liberally 9 or 10 months of the year rather than let the cattle do their own hauling and handling. We are like the busy mother who drops her many duties to tie little Freddie's shoes instead of teaching Freddie to tie his own shoes and help with the dishes.

It isn't fair to criticize unless I have some suggestions to offer, and gumption enough to try my own medicine, so here's what we intend to do about it this summer. We seeded rye and winter wheat last fall and used it for late pasture. Next spring we intend to go over it early with grass seeder and roller, putting approximately 19 pounds of the following mixture on each acre: alfalfa 3, sweet clover 5, alsike 1, white clover 1, brome grass 5, reed canary grass 2, and timothy 2.

As soon as the rye gets a good start (5 or 6 inches) we will pasture it, expecting to turn in early in May. As soon as the corn is planted we will put in a good acreage of Sudan grass, which should be ready to take the stock in late June when the winter grain gets stemmy. Sudan grass does well in hot weather, so we expect it to carry the cattle through July and August and by September our new grass seeding should have a good growth for fall feed. If it is pieced out with some more winter wheat or rye, it should furnish good feed until the snow covers it.

This is a little different plan than we have ever tried before, but at least it is an attempt to give the stock good pasture for 6 months. It will take more land than we have used in the past, but it should save on labor, hay, and grain. Next year I'll tell you how it works out.

Perhaps the pasture mixture is not right, but it gives a good variety of grasses and legumes, deep-and-surface-rooting plants, all palatable adapted species and as little as possible of the more expensive seed. We expect plenty of bluegrass to come in naturally, if the pasture is left down for several years. If you have any good ideas on the subject, I'd be glad to hear them.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, March 10, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Grain Varieties

Most of us have already decided just what we will grow on each field in 1937 and by this time, perhaps, the seed is treated and sacked, ready for the drill. That makes us all "grain minded" just now and it might be an appropriate occasion to check up on varieties.

Spring wheat is not such an important crop in Southern Minnesota, but for those who do plan to grow some, we think that the new Thatcher is our best recommendation. Millers say it is the equal of Marquis and better than Hope. Our trial plots tell us it yields more than Marquis, Hope, or Ceres. In general, Minturki winter wheat will make more bushels per acre, but will sell at a little discount. Of course, the winter wheat has other advantages too.

Barley is a good cash crop for those sections which can raise top quality stuff for malting. Wisconsin 38 is a smooth-awned type, good in malting quality, and yields more for us than any other variety except Trebi which has no place on our farms anyway. In wet years, Wisconsin 38 lodged very badly, but lately it has been able to stand fairly well. If this is going to be a dry year, the 38 is a good bet. If it is to be wet, Velvet will stand up a little better and is of choice malting quality. Glabron stands up still better, but ranks a little below 38 in malting. We still stick to our old Minsturdi of the stiff straw and rough awns because it stands up for us.

On our land we grow Gopher oats, because it stands up a little better than others we have tried. Iogold is just as early and has some resistance to rust. It yields about the same. On thinner soil, Minrus will grow a little taller and, while it is a few days later, seems to be entirely resistant to stem rust. Rusota, a Dakota selection of Green Russian, looks very promising in our plots also. Gopher, Minrus, and Rusota have averaged yields of 75 to 77 bushels at this station and lead all other varieties so far.

South Dakota 165 is a hullless variety, resistant to smut. It has given good yields here and may become of importance. At present there is no seed available anywhere. We are trying to get just a few pounds from the Brookings Station to start an increase plot here.

For those who grow flax, Bison, the large-seeded variety, and Redwing are recommended. The Redwing stands late planting better than Bison, but early planting for both is advisable. Redwing has a higher iodine number than most other varieties.

For those who are interested, we can send a complete list of certified seed growers in Minnesota or a folder describing all the varieties of small grain commonly grown in this locality.

Inquiries may be sent either here or to Ralph Crim at University Farm. All of the details would take up too much space in this newspaper. Come over sometime - early in July will be best - and we'll show you the varieties in the field.

P.S. We will if the weather permits!

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, March 3, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Feeding Minerals

At last someone has written in and suggested a subject for one of these farm visits! While I have little personal knowledge of mineral requirements, except from ordinary farm experience, here is what information I got from studying Henry's "Feeds and Feeding".

Every cell in every animal must have some mineral. Many different kinds are required, but calcium and phosphorus make up three-fourths of the mineral needed in the body and 90 per cent of that needed in the skeleton. When the essential minerals are abundant in the soil, crops grown on that soil will be well supplied with them. On such farms the mineral requirements of all classes of livestock will be met by a well balanced ration and free access to salt.

When minerals are lacking in the soil, it is often sound practice to use supplementary fertilizers, which will increase yields and also increase the proportion of minerals in the feeds grown. Under this plan there is little danger of doing any damage by overfeeding any certain element.

Houghages are usually fairly well supplied with calcium, while concentrates are apt to be relatively higher in phosphorus. Cows and sheep getting plenty of alfalfa and a good grain ration are assured of enough mineral, unless the soil in the locality is extremely low in these elements. Hogs and poultry getting tankage or meat scraps are usually amply supplied. The method of feeding minerals by correcting soil deficiencies gets at the fundamental cause and is usually the most economical way, but it is not always practicable. There are occasions when supplementary feeding gives better results.

Rickets are caused by a lack of calcium and phosphorus. These may be contained in the ration, but they cannot be used unless vitamin D is available, either as direct sunlight or in other forms, such as cod-liver oil, green sun-cured hay, or similar feeds. Pasture or cod-liver oil is usually the answer for hogs or poultry. Ruminants can eat sufficient quantities of hay. Lack of iron causes anemia in little pigs. The cheapest remedy is to store clean sods in the fall and throw them to the baby pigs as needed.

It is significant that 30 out of 32 animal husbandmen in 29 colleges recommended simple mineral mixtures of salt, calcium (limestone or marl) and phosphorus (usually bone meal) with iodine if needed. Excess minerals are mostly excreted through the kidneys, and if these are overworked actual harm may result. Complicated mineral supplements, mixed with the feed so that animals have to take too much, may therefore be harmful. When free choice is allowed, most classes of stock will not take more than they need.

Dozens of skilled research workers are digging out more and more information about the complicated inter-relations of minerals for animals and their findings fill volumes which I make no attempt to summarize. Obviously, as we use up minerals from the soil, they will be lacking in the feed and grave disturbances may result. If we can restore these minerals in the form of fertilizers, that is probably the best way. Free access to simple mineral mixtures is usually a safe way to handle suspected deficiencies, but large quantities of complex mixtures should not be forced on animals without expert advice.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 23, 1937

Immediate release

Daily papers

Several University Farm faculty members and students interested in wild life conservation and game management are planning to attend the American Wild Life Conference at St. Louis, Missouri, March 1 to 4. These will include Dr. Ralph T. King, wild life specialist, and his assistants, William Webb and Donald Hatfield, and two graduate students, Mott Duncan and Karl Kobes..

Dr. King is president of the Society of Wild Life Specialists which will open its sessions Saturday, February 27, in connection with the national wild life meet. This group, organized last year, now has a membership of nearly 500 professional men engaged in the teaching, research or practice of wild life management. Dr. King is also a member of the qualifications committee of the General Wild Life federation which is to complete its permanent national organization on March 3, uniting the state wild life federations that have been formed since the national group was tentatively organized at Washington, D. C., a year ago, headed by J. N. Darling, famous cartoonist and former chief of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey.

Minnesota's wild life federation was formed at Minneapolis about six weeks ago with Leonard Ramberg as president. The purpose of the General Wild Life Federation is to coordinate and unify all agencies interested in any way in problems related to wild life conservation.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Feb. 23, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily papers

Minnesota's drive for better market wheat and barley will center this week in Watonwan and Jackson counties where county agents have scheduled meetings to be addressed by W. P. Carroll, senior marketing specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago, R. C. Rose, extension plant disease specialist, and W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist, both from University Farm.

This week's meetings will concentrate on problems in the production of high-quality barley for malting, including treating seed for disease control, use of pure seed of good malting varieties, and community cooperation to promote uniformity in lots of barley marketed from different farms. Samples of barley brought in by farmers will be inspected to determine its suitability as seed.

The schedule of meetings for the week follows: Wednesday, Feb. 24, St. James, Watonwan county; Thursday, February 25, Heron Lake; Friday, February 26, Lakefield, and Saturday, February 27, Jackson, Jackson county.

Mr. Brookins, who is directing these cooperative programs, says that 670 farmers attended the first 11 meetings in Yellow Medicine, Goodhue and Dakota counties. Great interest has been shown and in the last-named counties, farmers are cooperating in the purchase of registered seed to replace less desirable varieties formerly used. Seed of Wisconsin 38 and Velvet, varieties recommended for malting by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, will be shipped in on orders pooled through the county agents. Recommended varieties of spring wheat for milling purposes are Thatcher and Ceres.

Meetings will be held later in Norman, Clay, Houston, Fillmore and Meeker counties. Intensive efforts are being confined to a few counties this year to learn which educational methods are most effective in promoting the production of premium wheat and barley for market. These meetings are sponsored by the Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Minnesota, the Northwest Crop Improvement Association, Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, Federal Grain Supervision Office and the Extension Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, elevator managers, farmers, and local business men in each locality.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 23, 1937

Release Feb. 23

Daily papers

More than 5,000 pheasants and other upland game birds are being fed this winter at 500 emergency feeding stations that have been established in Minnesota by the Soil Conservation Service, according to A. F. Laidlaw, supervising forester for the Service in Minnesota.

Approximately 28 tons of feed, supplied by local sportsmen and farmers cooperating in the erosion control program, had been distributed by February. The feed consists of corn, wheat, and barley and care is taken to see that sufficient gravel and grit is also available at the stations, Laidlaw says. Many CCC erosion control camps in the state are also using suet to provide food for insectivorous birds.

"It should be clearly understood that winter feeding is an emergency measure to care for the birds until permanent wildlife food and cover plantings plus improved agricultural and forestry practices succeed in supplying a continuous quantity of food and cover," Laidlaw says. "Due to the fact that a sound erosion control program and a wildlife management program go hand in hand, it should be possible in time to dispense with winter feeding."

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 23 1937

Immediate release

Daily papers

L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada, will be one of the headliners for the Minnesota Dairy Industries Visitors Day at University Farm, Friday, March 5. Mr. Gibson will speak on dairy conditions in Canada, with particular reference to the marketing of creamery butter and cheese.

Raised on a ~~Canadian~~ Canadian dairy farm, Mr. Gibson has held his present position for 20 years, and for 23 years has been secretary of the Manitoba Dairy Association. He has had experience as a creamery and cheese plant manager, government cheese and butter grader, provincial creamery inspector and dairy instructor at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Professor W. B. Combs, University Farm, says several other widely-known speakers will be on the program, including O. E. Reed, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Feb. 23, 1937

Release afternoon papers
February 26

Donald B. Edwards, Melon, Winona county, was named at University Farm, today, as the 1936 state 4-H club corn champion, and Etna Sorrels of Williams, Lake of the Woods county, as the 1936 state 4-H club potato champion. Donald is 21 years old and Etna is 15.

At the same time state 4-H headquarters named three district corn champions as follows. Southern district, Willis Teeter, Granada, Martin county; Central, Frederick Nelson, Stanton, Dakota county; and Northern, Palmer Pederson, Bejou, Norman county.

The state corn championship climaxes 11 years of 4-H club work for Donald, who was state ton-litter champion in 1933 and who is now attending the School of Agriculture at University Farm on a McKeyrow scholarship given by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association for outstanding work in livestock improvement. In his corn project for 1936, Donald rented land from his father and planted Minnesota 13 corn, using eartested seed of 100 per cent germination. His yield was 101 bushels of dry corn per acre.

County champions have been named for the 41 counties with the largest program in corn club work. Medals given by The Farmer, north-west farm paper, will be awarded to the state, the district and the county winners. In addition, Donald Edwards will receive a trip to the National 4-H Congress at Chicago next December. A total of 1,162 boys and girls took part in the corn club project last year. The list of county corn winners is as follows:

Beltrami, Russell Jones, Wilton, Benton, Sylvester Kampa, St. Cloud; Brown, Vernon Christiansen, Evan, Clay, Mervin Syverson, Ulen; Clearwater, Glenn Brandt, Genvick, Cottenwood, Charles Johnson, Jeffers; Dakota, Frederick Nelson, Stanton; Dodge, Robert Dennison, Waltham; Faribault, Allan Gronfor, Frost, Fillmore, Emil Sourhanda, Chester, Iowa; Goodhue, LuVerne Olson, Cannon Falls; Hennepin, Donald Webber, Rockford; Houston, Bernard Weiser, Hokah; Hubbard, Leon Schober, Osage; Jackson, Donald Behrens, Windom; Lac Qui Parle, Melton Swenson, Boyl, LeSueur, Emil Dietz, New Prague; Lyon, Edward Marcotte, Marshall; Marshall, Frank Culver, Warren, Martin, Willis Teeter, Granada, Meeker, Raymond Wagner, Watkins; Mille Lacs, Raymond

(more)

J. Gossen, Milaca; Mower, Elmer Dillavou, Austin; Murray, Maynard Larson, Avoca; Nicollet, Garfield Ross, Lafayette; Nobles, Lloyd Peterson, Kinbrae; Norman, Palmer Pederson, Bejou; Olmsted, Virgil Tiedeman, Douglas; West Polk, Daniel Wavra, Tabor; East Polk, Robert Anderson, Bagley; Redwood, Albert Maas, Walnut Grove; Scott, Robert Egan, Savage; Wabasha, Joy G. Maahs, Kellogg, Wadena, Sherman Dalen, Verndale; Waseca, Marvin Wadd, Waseca; Washington, George J. Madline, Stillwater; Winona, Donald B. Edwards, Utica; Wright, Elmer Gabrelcik, Montrose, Blue Earth, Arthur Wilson, Garden City; Steele, Joseph Racek, Owatonna; and Watonwan, Russell Anderson, Madelia.

A total of 2,169 4-H club members were enrolled in the potato project in which Miss Sorrels was champion. Her yield of Irish Cobblers was 240 bushels from an acre, and her exhibit placed first at the State Fair, the Biwabik Potato Show, the State Horticultural Show, and the National Club Congress, Chicago. Awards in both the corn and potato projects were based on quality of exhibits, production records and story submitted, as well as on yield.

Miss Sorrels will receive a state medal given by The Farmer, which will also provide medals for 37 county winners that were selected in counties with the largest potato club program. These county winners are as follows:

Aitkin county, Wm. Dotzler, Aitkin; Beltrami, Dorn Charon, Wilton; Benton, Floyd Butler, Oak Park; Brown, Stanely Lamecker, New Ulm; Carlton, Donald Welch, Barnum; Clay, Arvid Shulstad, Barnesville; Crow Wing, Presley Caughey, Brainerd, R. I.; Goodhue, Vincent A. Ryan, Goodhue; Hubbard, Herbert Olson, Akeley; Itasca, Lloyd Forsman, Deer River; Jackson, Lester Rasmussen, Alpha; Kittson, Leslie Augustson, Helma; Lake of the Woods, Etna Sorrels, Williams; Marshall, Earl Hunstad, Argyle; Martin, Elton Behrens, Welcome; Mille Lacs, Alvin Gerth, Princeton; Nobles, Lee Fagerness, Rushmore; Norman, Marvin Hass, Ada; Olmsted, Culver Sackett, Rochester; East Otter Tail, Ambrose Lein, Perham; Pennington, Olaf Dahlen, Erie; West Polk, Dell Durbahn, Angus; East Polk, Palmer S. Bungum, Erskine; Pope, Clarmont Dahlseng, Starbuck; Red Lake, Virgil L. Fore, Oklee; Redwood, Helen Hoover, Redwood Falls; Roseau, Euben Kenworthy, Roseau; South St. Louis, Doran Swanson, Canyon; Stearns, Erwin Schwinghamer, Albany; Steele, Donald Seykora, Owatonna; Stevens, Sylvester Strand, Donnelly; Swift, Dwight C. Ogleaby, Benson; Wabasha, Lyall Yennie, Millville; Wadena, Edwin Karkela, Sebeka; Washington, Orville E. K. Rubow, Stillwater; Wilkin, Maynard Broesder, Nashua; Winona, Ralph A. Luhmann, Stockton.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Feb. 24, 1937

Immediate release
Daily Papers

Miss Jessie D. Hinton, former home demonstration agent in Freeborn county, Albert Lea, will speak Wednesday, March 3, on the Home Demonstration Radio Hour, broadcast from Washington, D. C., by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the state agricultural colleges and the National Broadcasting Company. In Minnesota the broadcast will be heard over stations KSTP, St. Paul, WEBC, Duluth, and WDAY, Fargo, from 11:30 to 12:30 noon.

Miss Hinton, who is now home management specialist at the University of Maryland, will speak on "Putting the House in Order". She was home demonstration agent in Freeborn county from June, 1932 to September 1935, and before that was a teacher of home economics in the Elmore High School.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 24, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily papers

That crop insurance along lines proposed by President Roosevelt to Congress a few days ago should not be expected to ease crop failures in high-loss areas by shunting the costs onto more favored regions, is emphasized by Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief in agricultural economics, University Farm, in the current number of Minnesota Farm Business Notes, published by the division of agricultural extension.

Pointing out that crop insurance will not do away with losses, but will merely distribute them among those participating, Jesness makes it clear that the primary aim of an insurance program should be to spread the losses for a given farm or area over a period of years and not attempt to transfer such losses to other farms or other areas. In fact, the success of crop insurance necessarily will hinge on having premium rates so adjusted to local loss records that in the long run the premiums paid by a particular farm or area would approximately equal its own losses.

"As is to be expected, most interest in crop insurance is found in regions of frequent crop failure," says Jesness. "Farmers in these areas may not fully realize that the premiums they will be called upon to pay necessarily will be high because of the risk. Some regions with high-loss records may exert pressure to obtain more favorable rates. If premiums do not cover losses in a region, the difference will have to be made up by higher rates in other regions or from government funds. The former would be unfair to the better regions and would discourage farmers there from coming into the program; the latter would be a subsidy rather than insurance."

(more)

Regarding the plan of having premiums and losses paid in kind, Jesness says that though income insurance would probably have greater appeal for the farmer, there is no satisfactory way of predicting price fluctuations and the attempt to guarantee the farmer a definite cash return would be so risky as to jeopardize the success of the undertaking. Furthermore, having the payments in kind insures that the reserves for payment of losses will not be affected by price changes.

There is a possibility, Jesness thinks, that crop insurance might have some effect in preventing extreme price fluctuations, since premiums collected in years of surplus would keep some of the commodity off the market, while the payment of losses in years of failure would help alleviate the shortage. However, such use of the ever-normal granary plan for carrying crop insurance reserves should not be confused with a program of price stabilization through government purchases.

Crop insurance may reduce the need for seed and feed loans in years of failure and thus benefit the general public, he says.

Because past attempts at crop insurance by private agencies have so generally failed, Jesness believes the government program should be undertaken slowly, starting with some widely distributed, staple commodity such as wheat and gradually extending to other crops as results and experience justify.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
February 24, 1937

Immediate release

Daily papers

An exceptional opportunity for older Minnesota 4-H club members to gain valuable experience and win outstanding prizes is afforded by the national 4-H farm accounting contest for 1937, says Kenneth W. Ingwalson, state 4-H agent, University Farm.

Prizes totalling \$2500 are being offered by the sponsors of this contest, the International Harvester Company, and will be awarded on the basis of individual merit without regard to counties, states or sections. Main prizes will include merchandise certificates valued at \$500, \$400, \$300, \$200, and \$100, with 100 additional cash prizes of \$25 each, 200 of \$10 each and 500 of \$5 each.

About 400 Minnesota club members enrolled in this contest last year, the state prize going to Miss Luella Pagel of Rochester, Olmsted county. County agents or club leaders can provide full details and the necessary account books in which contestants are to keep records of a year's business on some particular farm, including complete opening and closing inventories, records of all receipts and expenses, and a balance sheet showing gains or losses for the year. At the close of the year, the contestant must present an analysis of the year's business with suggestions for changes in farm plans that would increase the earnings.

To compete in the 1937 contest, records must be started not later than March 1, though enrollments will be accepted somewhat later if the contestant can check back on business transactions since March 1.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Feb. 25, 1937

Immediate Release

E. K. Slater, who formerly was a Minnesota creameryman, secretary of the Minnesota Buttermakers' association, and a dairy instructor at University Farm, will be one of the principal speakers on the afternoon program of the Minnesota Dairy Industries Visitors Day, at University Farm, Friday, March 5. He is now editor of the National Butter and Cheese Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His topic will be "This Trend Toward the Whole Milk Creamery," one of the most vital and immediate problems facing Minnesota dairymen today.

Prof. W. B. Combs, University Farm dairy division, who is arranging the program, announces another out-of-state man who will present talks on both the forenoon and afternoon programs. Dr. H. C. Jackson, chairman of the department of dairy industry, University of Wisconsin, Madison, will discuss, "Knowing Our Markets," and "This Question of Paying for Milk." Before taking up his present position in 1927, Dr. Jackson was manager of a creamery at Grove City, Wisconsin, and in charge of the laboratories maintained there by the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry. He was educated at Cornell University, New York.

Mr. Slater grew up at Fairmont, Minnesota, and later attended a dairy short course at University Farm where Prof. T. L. Haecker persuaded him to become a dairy instructor. Afterwards he became state dairy inspector and editor of the Dairy Record, published at St. Paul. After 2 years as dairy inspector he became state commissioner of dairy and food, a position he held for 4 years. Then he rejoined the University Farm staff as assistant to Professor Haecker and simultaneously became secretary of the National Dairy Union. In 1910 he entered dairy commercial work at Chicago and in 1920 became editor of the National Butter and Cheese Journal.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 1, 1937

Immediate release

Daily papers

To Editors: Copy of official program accompanies this story.

Max O. Cullen, meat merchandising expert of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, will be one of the leading speakers at the fourth annual Retail Meat Dealers Short Course to be held March 8 and 9 at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, in connection with the annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Meat Dealers Association. P. A. Anderson, University Farm meats specialist, says all Minnesota meat retailers are invited to attend the short course programs which will comprise the afternoon sessions with the regular convention sessions scheduled for the forenoons.

Monday's short course program will open at 2 o'clock with Mr. Cullen discussing "Methods Used by the Retailer in Meat Advertising". Other speakers and their subjects will be J. F. Raetner, Westernin and Campbell company, St. Paul, "Refrigeration as Applied to the Retail Market"; B. F. McCarthy, senior marketing specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in charge of meat grading, "United States Official Meat Grading"; and Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief, division of veterinary medicine, University Farm, "Meat Inspection".

Mr. Cullen's topic for Tuesday afternoon will be "Pricing Retail Meat Cuts". Miss Alice M. Child, associate professor of home economics, University Farm, will discuss "The Selection and Preparation of Specialty Meats", and A. B. Smeby, marketing specialist, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, South St. Paul, will speak on "Livestock Marketings, Origin, Character, and Probable Volume".

Tuesday's closing feature will be an open forum in which will be gathered suggestions for a short course program for 1938.

Retailers attending the short course will receive several booklets and manuals providing practical information on various phases of meat merchandising, such as pricing retail meat cuts, modern methods of cutting for beef, pork and lamb, and consumer's use of meat specialties.

Cooperating with the University Department of Agriculture and the Retail Meat Dealers Association in sponsoring this short course is the National Livestock and Meat Board.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 1, 1937

Release Thursday afternoon

Daily papers

To Editor: Mats of N. W. Hepburn accompany this release.

Six nationally known dairy authorities are scheduled to address Minnesota creamerymen, Friday, March 5, at the Minnesota Dairy Industries Visitors Day to be conducted at University Farm by the division of dairy husbandry. Prof. W. B. Combs will preside, the program beginning at 9 o'clock in Room 100, Haacker Hall.

Speakers and topics on the forenoon program will include:

H. C. Jackson, professor of dairy industry, University of Wisconsin, "This Question of Paying for Milk"; L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada, "Dairy Conditions in Canada"; B. W. Fairbanks, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, Urbana, "The Place of Dry Milk in the Dairy Industry".

An address by W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, will open the afternoon program. O. E. Reed, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C., will discuss, "Trends of the Dairy Industry"; E. K. Slater, editor of the Butter and Cheese Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will speak on "This Trend Toward the Whole Milk Creamery"; and H. C. Jackson will talk on "Knowing your Markets."

The wind-up speaker will be N. W. Hepburn, secretary-manager of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, Chicago, whose topic will be "The National Cream Improvement Program". Mr. Hepburn was for 13 years connected with the dairy staff of the Univer-

(more)

sity of Illinois and later was executive secretary of the Illinois Dairy Products association, taking over his present position January 1, 1936.

Mr. Combs announces that a dinner for visiting creamerymen will be held at the University Farm cafeteria at 6 p.m. to be followed by a fun fest. The Dairy Visitors Day will climax the Short Course for Creamery Operators which has been in progress since January 7 with about 40 men enrolled.

Saturday, the dairy division will offer a special program for state dairy and food inspectors and field men only. University Farm dairy staff members who will speak include Prof. Combs, Prof. J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy division, and Dr. F. E. Nelson. A talk dealing with creamery economics will be given by Dr. W. Bruce Silcox, extension economist.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 1, 1937

Immediate Release

Daily papers

Four University Farm entomologists will attend professional meetings in Kansas City this week. State Entomologist A. G. Ruggles and his assistant, T. L. Aamodt, will represent Minnesota at the annual meeting of the Central States Plant Board, Wednesday, March 3, which will bring together plant inspection and quarantine officers of 13 states. On Thursday and Friday, will be held the conference of Central States Entomologists which is to be attended also by Dr. C. E. Mickel and Dr. A. A. Granovsky.

Mr. Ruggles is president of the Central Plant Board and will give the president's address. Mr. Aamodt will discuss the necessity for two inspections in the control of red raspberry diseases caused by insects.

At the Central States Entomologists conference, Dr. Granovsky will preside over a sectional program on white grub control and research. Mr. Ruggles will speak at a sectional meeting on grasshopper control and research, and will also address a general session on the relation of insect control to wild life conservation.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 1, 1937

Release Wednesday p.m.

Daily papers

Fifteen speakers will take part in the all-day Farm Structures Conference to be presented at University Farm, Friday, March 5, by the division of agricultural engineering. H. B. White, farm buildings specialist, will be chairman, and sessions will begin at 9 o'clock in room 107 of the agricultural engineering building.

First on the program will be F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension and vice director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who will discuss "The Importance of Buildings in the Farm Business".

Other topics and speakers on the forenoon program will be as follows: "The FHA and the rural building program, F. C. Schlaplin, Minneapolis, representative of the Federal Housing Administration; "Improved building foundations", L. W. Neubauer, University Farm.

and C. W. Blue, A. G. Ochs Brick and Tile Co., Springfield, "Air Conditioning", A. B. Algren, experimental engineering staff, University of Minnesota, and "Bringing farm buildings up to date", William Boss, chief in agricultural engineering, University Farm.

Three round-table discussions will feature the afternoon program. In one of these, D. G. Miller and P. W. Manson, University Farm, will lead a discussion on masonry for silos, barns and other farm structures. Another on rural electrification will be led by L. P. Zimmerman, University Farm, and J. M. Larson, Northern States Power Company, Minneapolis. A third on general building problems will be led by C. H. Christoperson, L. W. Neubauer, A. G. Tyler and H. B. White, all of University Farm.

Other afternoon speakers and topics will be O. C. Lance, secretary of the Northwest Lumbermen's association, Minneapolis, "The dealer's service in the farm building field"; and Neal MacKenzie, St. Paul lumberman, "The low cost of good construction".

Mr. White announces that there will be no charge for these meetings and everyone interested is invited, especially dealers in farm buildings supplies and local builders.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 18, 1937

Special Release

Minnesota 4-H clubdom will take the national radio spotlight Sunday, March 21, when the Pratt Hustlers club of Steele county will be featured on the RCA Magic Key program over stations in the National Broadcasting Company hook-up. The program begins at 1 p. m.

The Pratt Hustlers club achieved prominence in 1936 by winning state and North Central States sectional honors in the national 4-H social progress contest, awards in which were based on the number and character of social and extra activities carried by a community 4-H club. Prizes were provided by the Radio Corporation of America which presented the Pratt Hustlers with a library of recorded music, a record player, sent 10 members of the club to the National 4-H Congress, Chicago, along with Miss Gladys Johnson, Steele county home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Walter Rypka, local adult leader who also was presented a radio receiver.

Participating in Sunday's broadcast will be a vocal quartet of the Owatonna young people, including Magdalene Hartle, Violet Sette, Joseph Racek, and Sidney Wilker. They will present two 4-H club songs. State 4-H Leader T. A. Erickson, will be heard in a short interview with Mrs. Rypka, Laverne Springer, club president, and Jerome Rypka, secretary.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 16, 1937

Immediate Release

One hundred six graduating seniors of the School of Agriculture at University Farm are busily engaged in activities attendant upon the School's forty-eighth annual commencement to be held Tuesday, March 23, at 2 p.m. Dr. Harold Benjamin, director of the University Center for Continuation Study, will give the address, with Malcolm M. Willey, university dean and assistant to the president, presenting the certificates. Superintendent J. O. Christiansen says that in addition to the 106 regular graduates, about 25 post graduate students will complete special work preparatory to college entrance.

The commencement calendar opened Friday, March 12, with the senior class play. The commencement sermon was given Sunday, March 14. Events still to come are as follows: Friday, March 19, final assembly, 7:30 p.m.; Saturday, March 20, reception to graduating class given by Dean and Mrs. W. O. Coffey; Sunday, March 21, reunions for classes of 1927, 1917, 1912, 1907 and 1897, ~~March~~ Monday, March 22, Alumni Day, including a business meeting, dinner, and dance.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 18, 1937

Release thru St. Paul
March 18

Appointed to head wild life research and teaching at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, Ralph T. King will leave the University of Minnesota, April 16. Mr. King came to St. Paul in 1925 as instructor in zoology at the University of Minnesota, later served 4 years as professor and head of biology at St. Thomas College, and returned to University Farm as instructor in wild life conservation and management in 1929.

In his new position he will head the department of forest zoology of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, and serve as director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station of the University which was established in 1919 as the first and one of the largest state experiment stations devoted exclusively to wild life research. He succeeds the late Dr. Charles Johnson who at one time was also a member of the University Farm staff in economic zoology. He died at Syracuse last June.

Mr. King, who is 37 years old, has gained national prominence through his activities on wild life studies. In 1936 he was president of the American Wild Life society and has been elected a director for 1937. He has also served on the wild life committee of the American Society of Foresters and as vice-chairman of the National Conservation committee of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. Important research which he has published includes papers on cyclic fluctuations of animal populations, life histories of game animals, census methods for wild animal populations and various phases of game ecology and game management.

Mr. King was born at St. Paul, Kansas, and was graduated from the Utah State College in 1924, receiving his master's degree there in 1925. He was a zoology instructor at Utah State for one year, served 2 years with the U. S. Army, A.E.F., and has held positions with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and the Minnesota State Conservation department. In his work at University Farm since 1932, he has developed a teaching program which now includes 58 undergraduates and 9 graduate students majoring in wild life and game management. To date, about 35 men have been graduated and have gone into positions with various state and federal agencies, including the Soil Conservation Service, the Biological Survey, state and national parks, and other universities.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 16, 1937

Release Friday afternoon

March 19, 1937

Five distinct programs dealing with separate phases of horticulture will make the sixteenth annual Horticultural Short Course, to be held at University Farm, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 23, 24, and 25, one of the most extensive and interesting yet offered, says Professor W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture.

Vegetable growing will be the topic all day Tuesday, with Dr. R. H. Roberts, department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, as a featured speaker. There will be a conference on disease and insect control and moving pictures dealing with seed production and improvement.

Wednesday will bring an all-day program on fruit growing, plus an afternoon conference for flower growers and an evening meeting on general horticulture. Among the nine speakers scheduled for the talks on fruit will be Dr. Roberts and E. C. Haralson, manager of the Excelsior Fruit Growers association. Ernest Angelo of the horticulture staff will conduct a contest for visitors in the identification of fruit twigs. Five prizes will be given.

The afternoon fruit growers' conference will be a joint meeting arranged by the Minnesota Gladiolus Society, the Minnesota Dahlia Society and the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society. Presidents of these three groups will be speakers, including T. E. Carpenter, St. Paul, peony and iris society, Norman A. Bergen, Minneapolis, dahlia society, and Louis R. Fischer, Minneapolis, gladiolus society.

The evening meeting will present motion pictures on the mysteries of plant growth, reproduction and behavior, and an illustrated lecture on growing garden roses by John B. Wingert, extension specialist in floriculture, Iowa State College, Ames. Mr. Wingert's talk will be based on five years' experience in commercial production of roses.

Thursday's program will be devoted wholly to ornamental horticulture and will include an identification of garden plants in which 10 prizes will be awarded for high scores. Speakers will include Mrs. H. B. Tillotson, Minneapolis, secretary of the peony and iris society, R. S. Wilcox, Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, and special farm editor for the Pioneer Press-Dispatch, and Mrs. Wm. Whiteford, president of the Minnesota Garden Flower society.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 16, 1937

Immediate Release

One hundred six graduating seniors of the School of Agriculture at University Farm are busily engaged in activities attendant upon the School's forty-eighth annual commencement to be held Tuesday, March 23, at 2 p.m. Dr. Harold Benjamin, director of the University Center for Continuation Study, will give the address, with Malcolm M. Willey, university dean and assistant to the president, presenting the certificates. Superintendent J. O. Christiansen says that in addition to the 106 regular graduates about 25 post graduate students will complete special work preparatory to college entrance.

The commencement calendar opened Friday, March 12, with the senior class play. The commencement sermon was given Sunday, March 14. Events still to come are as follows: Friday, March 19, final assembly, 7:30 p.m.; Saturday, March 20, reception to graduating class given by Dean and Mrs. W. C. Coffey; Sunday, March 21, reunions for classes of 1927, 1917, 1912, 1907 and 1897, ~~March~~ Monday, March 22, Alumni Day, including a business meeting, dinner, and dance.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

March 18, 1937

To Editors:

In connection with our news service to Minnesota daily papers, we have frequent opportunity to send pictures with our articles and would like some information to guide us in this regard. Will you please answer the questions below:

Name of your paper _____

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Have you your own engraving plant? _____

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After filling in your reply, please return this letter in the enclosed addressed envelope. No postage needed.

Very truly yours

H. L. Harris
H. L. Harris
Extension Editor

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University Farm, has announced that two students who are just completing their work in the division have accepted positions with nationally known industrial concerns.

Arthur M. Mark, who received his master of science degree in agricultural biochemistry, Thursday, March 18, will leave immediately for Argo, Illinois, to join the research staff of the Corn Products Refining Company. Mr. Mark is from Crosby, Minnesota.

A graduating senior who will receive his diploma next June, has accepted employment in the works laboratory of General Electric company at Pittsfield, Mass., He is Charles Philip Kirchen, 2369 Doswell, St. Paul.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
March 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

From all over Minnesota, alumni and friends of the School of Agriculture at University Farm are being invited back to the campus for the forty-sixth annual meeting of the association. Secretary L. B. Bassett, University Farm, has announced a program of activities starting Sunday, March 21, at 2 p.m., with special reunions for the classes of 1897, 1907, 1912, 1917, and 1927. At 5 p.m. there will be a joint luncheon at the farm campus cafeteria followed by an evening get-together.

Monday, March 22, at 2 p.m. will be held the association's business meeting, followed by a banquet and ball in the evening. At the School commencement exercises, Tuesday, March 23, at 2 p.m. special recognition will be given all alumni association members who have been graduated 40 years or longer. William Dankers, instructor at the school, is president of the alumni association.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
March 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 19, 1937

RELEASE

Sunday, March 21, 1937

Prof. E. C. Volz, nationally-known flower authority of Iowa State College, Ames, will be a speaker Thursday, March 25, at the sixteenth annual Horticultural Short Course which will begin at University Farm Tuesday, March 23.

Thursday's program will deal with ornamental horticulture with Professor Volz discussing heat-resistant garden flowers in one talk and later giving an illustrated talk on annuals and perennials for cut flowers. Author of a book on home-flower growing, Professor Volz is actively engaged in research in flower growing in both greenhouse and garden.

Tuesday's special theme will be vegetable growing with Dr. R. H. Roberts, University of Wisconsin horticulturist, as the headliner. He will discuss cultural and environmental effects on the growth of vegetables and other horticultural plants. Other subjects on the day's program include control of major insect pests; plant disease control, seed treatment and soil sterilization; disease-resistant-vegetable varieties; green manures and fertilizers; use of peat in vegetable growing; the effect of some tillage practices; and moving pictures on seed production and improvement.

Wednesday's program will be a double-header consisting of an all-day session on fruit growing and a special afternoon conference for flower growers. Eight University Farm speakers will contribute to the fruit growing program, their topics including repairing damage from winter injury; codling moth control; small fruit diseases; identification of fruit twigs; trends in national fruit production;

(more)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 28, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Soybean Revival

There seems to be a big revival of interest in soybeans as a field crop for Southern Minnesota. This isn't a "revival" for me, because I have had that kind of religion for "Lo, these many years". I believe in soybeans because of their good effect upon the soil. I believe in soybean hay (where alfalfa kills out). I believe in soybeans by the bundle for all classes of cattle. I believe in ground soybeans for dairy cows. I believe in soybean straw for sheep or horses, and even in soybean oil meal - (when the price is lower than flax or cottonseed meal) as a protein supplement. I believe we can profitably grow a larger acreage of soybeans in Southern Minnesota, - but who cares what I believe?

Some "revivalists" are shouting from housetops, stumps, nail kegs, or the printed page, that soybeans are the great coming crop and that Tom, Dick, Harry, and you, should at once get busy and plant a very large acreage. They insist that Fords are practically made of soybeans, that the paint industry is crying for soybean oil. They "point with pride" to the salad oil manufacturers and the fact that the Chinese people use soybeans for meat, milk, soup, salad, candy, wine, and fuel. Under these conditions, and when the United States is importing linseed oil, how can there be an over-production of soybeans?

It is undoubtedly true that industry could use vastly more beans than they do now, and they would do so, if the bean products were cheaper than their competitors. If the bean products are to be cheap, the processors must pay low prices for their raw material, and where does the farmer come in? Industry will use them, but the farmer can't afford to raise them for nothing, so just where does that leave us?

My guess is that Southern Minnesota will not grow any enormous quantities of beans for industrial use for several years yet. Farmers will increase the acreage for home consumption as they find more and more use for them in their own business. With more general use it should be possible to find better methods of culture and possibly higher-yielding varieties. This would make the beans cheaper on the farm and perhaps cheap enough so that processor's offers would be attractive, particularly to men who could go in for large scale production with efficient machinery.

"Round and round the wheel it goes and where it stops, nobody knows." Again I am guessing that there will be a fairly steady increase in soybean production, and that in time, we can produce them cheaply enough to meet the competition of imported oils and perhaps even replace or supplement some of the cottonseed and flax now going into commercial channels. From the industrial standpoint, everything hinges on price, but on the individual farm it may be good economy to raise beans for feed because of their effect on the soil, because they will balance a home-grown ration, and because they will save the outlay of cold cash for protein supplements.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 21, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Disappointment

Jim tells me that this hybrid corn is the bunk. He said a neighbor planted it and the seed looked fine, but it grew great tall stalks with immature mubbins for ears, hardly fit for silage. Jim didn't know where the seed came from, but it was "Hybrid".

Some people are so kindhearted they just can't bear to disagree with anyone. If a man comes to them and wants to buy "hybrid" seed, they'll sell "hybrid" so as to satisfy him. This spring hybrid seed is \$10 or \$12 per bushel and ordinary seed corn \$3 or \$4, so undoubtedly some good Murdock and Minnesota 13 will change its name and go out as "Bargain Hybrid". The results will tell the story.

If big, even kernels are offered as "hybrid" it is worth-while to investigate the source of the seed. Usually, hybrid seed kernels are smaller than normal kernels and much more uneven. It is hard to sort into even sizes, so the "grading" is apt to be an exceedingly sketchy process. It can and will be done better when farmers learn to accept the small kernels as equal to the large ones and even more valuable because they plant more acres. We have planted large, small, tip and butt kernels in plots and could find no difference in the quality or the quantity of grain produced.

My guess is that some farmers will be disgusted with "hybrid" corn next fall, as Jim was. There are so many things which can cause trouble, and the seed can't tell all the story by its appearance. The particular hybrid may not be adapted to certain conditions, or perhaps it was improperly crossed, mislabeled, or mixed. About all the purchaser has to go on is the word of the man who sells it.

Just as a matter of interest and self protection, it may be good business for corn growers to keep an eye on the hybrid fields in their vicinity, and learn if possible where the seed came from. It won't help any this year, but it will give a good idea where to get some select seed for next spring. They should also plan to order early, because there is bound to be another shortage of good hybrid seed next year. There isn't enough E available to plant a quarter of the acreage needed.

Farmers are just as smart as any other class of businessmen, and within a few years they will be getting their seed corn from sources which have proved reliable, leaving the less scrupulous dealers for the annual crop of suckers. The men who like to grow seed and are equipped for it can soon build up a nice business with neighbors who depend on them for adapted hybrids, properly made. In this enterprise, a reputation for reliability will be a major asset. "By the corn their seed produces, ye shall know them."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
March 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 14, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Making Hybrid Seed Corn

Many farmers are planning to plant hybrid seed corn next month, and there seems to be a common idea that hybrid is hybrid, and that settles it. The truth is, that there are about as many kinds of hybrid corn as there are men doing inbreeding work, because each experimenter has his own pet inbred lines which he puts together as he sees fit.

With the inbred lines grown here at the Waseca Station alone, we can make hybrid corn which will be very early, very late, or anywhere between. We can make it tall or short, big or small seed, short or long ears, long or short shanks, good or poor root systems, light or dark green leaves, slim or bushy tassels, in fact almost any combination desired. We can, but we don't, because we must make sure by at least 5 years of testing, that a new variety is better than the old, not only in some one character, but in the sum total of all characters, particularly yield.

We start inbreeding all the different kinds of corn we can find which seem to have some quality of particular value. After 5 years of inbreeding, we will have discarded, as undesirable, most of the strains we started or perhaps all of them, but we do hope to find at least a few that look good. The next job is to determine which of these will yield well, so all are top-crossed (their pollen used to fertilize the silks) on a common variety such as Silver King.

The top-crossed seed is grown in a careful yield test and all strains except those giving a yield considerably above that of the normal variety are discarded. Thus, after 7 years of tedious manipulation, we may have a few strains showing superior merit. The next step is to cross these strains in every possible combination to see how they "nick". A and B may produce fine progeny, while A and C are punk. When a good pair are found, the next question is, are they enough better than present varieties to warrant putting them out to the farmers?

All over the cornbelt, corn breeders have been doing this kind of work, some being employed by the United States Department of Agriculture or state universities, and some by seed companies. As a result, there are now hundreds, perhaps thousands, of fairly pure inbred strains with fixed characters which are well known. In the future, new strains will probably be built up by combining these present inbred lines, selecting foundation stock for certain definite qualities they possess and purifying the resultant mixtures by again inbreeding or back crossing.

The corn of the future will be hybrid corn, but much better hybrids than are available at present. Corn breeders are now fairly well agreed as to methods, but it takes years and years to get the results they are after. It is too expensive a process for a farmer to undertake for himself, but he will have the benefit as soon as his "hired men" can get something better than the present corn varieties.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, April 7, 1937

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

Rural Electrification

A horse won't do any work unless he is taken out of the barn and hitched up. Similarly, electricity on the farm won't lighten the farm tasks, lower the expense, or increase the income, unless it is hitched to the proper machinery.

The transformer at each individual farm steps down the voltage of the high line so that it can be safely used around people, stock, and buildings. In doing this, there is some loss of current, and the larger the transformer, the greater the loss. The transformer must be large enough to supply the largest amount of current that will be called for at any one time. This is commonly called the "peak load".

Suppose a farm has a transformer which will deliver up to 3000 watts per hour. For convenience, this is called a 3 K. W., or 3-Kilowatt size. This is plenty large for most farm lighting and the use of any small equipment, which may be operated 24 hours a day without over taxing the transformer. However, if a 10-horse motor is to be used, even though only for one hour a year, the 3 K. W. would be far too small and a big transformer, with the incidental waste of current, would be necessary so as to permit this peak load.

It is possible to have 10 one-horse motors attached to a 3 K. W. transformer, if only one or two are used at the same time, but most power companies will charge about \$10 per month for transformer loss if they must be ready to run a 10-horse motor at any time during the year.

This makes it desirable for electric patrons on farm lines to use equipment in small units, and it may be necessary to revise a number of ideas now generally held. For example, most farmers have been accustomed to operating a big feed mill with a tractor. A motor to operate this big mill would take a large transformer, so it may be good economy to fix up a very small mill to run all by itself while chores are being done about the barn.

Suppose a feed grinder is set below an overhead hopper, high enough from the floor to allow the ground grain to pile up below it. This might be operated by a motor of one horse-power or even less. When chores are begun in the morning, a flip of the switch would start the grinder and by the time chores were done, a day's supply of feed would be ground.

Every dairyman knows that freshly-ground grain is much more palatable to cows, so there would be the advantage of having no stale feed in the bin. Then, too, there would be a big saving in the labor of moving grain, the way most farmers are fixed. A third advantage for a "baby" mill is the smaller investment.

Those of us who are accustomed to shovel grain into a big mill as fast as a 20- or 30-horse tractor can chew it up, will probably laugh at a little "coffee mill" operated with a one-horse motor, but we have tried out a tiny hammer mill operated with a half-horse motor and come to the conclusion that for our conditions at least, it saves lots of time, makes better feed because it is fresher and operates much more cheaply than the big mill. Set up to run automatically, this can easily grind the grain for 24 cows, and do it on a 3 K.W. transformer. At least it is something to think about.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

To provide Minnesota poultry raisers with plans for a brooder house specially adapted to their needs, the Agricultural Extension Division at University Farm has recently published Pamphlet 40 entitled, "Round Top Brooder House with Sun Porch". Advantages claimed for this type of brooder building is that it is light, well ventilated, and economical to heat. The sun porch helps insure clean healthy chicks or poults. The pamphlet presents drawings showing every step in the construction of the new round top brooder house, including roosts and feeders.

Another new agricultural publication is Special Bulletin 179, "Farmstead Wiring", designed to assist in the choice of the proper materials and methods for wiring farm buildings for electricity. Authors of this publication are the late Julius Romness of the agricultural engineering staff and E. P. Zimmerman, extension specialist in rural electrification. Subjects discussed include suitable types of wiring and equipment for farms, farm wiring plans, and special suggestions for wiring different types of farm buildings.

Copies of either of these publications may be obtained free upon request to county extension agents or the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

opportunities for orchardists in the agricultural conservation program; and use of irrigation equipment. In addition, Dr. Roberts will speak on fruiting habits in relation to orchard culture, and E. C. Haralson, manager of the Excelsior Fruit Growers association, will discuss production and market prospects for the 1937 berry crop.

Speakers for the afternoon flower growers conference will include T. E. Carpenter, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Peony and Iris society; Norman A. Borgen, Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota Dahlia society; and Louis R. Fischer, president of the Minneapolis Gladiolus society. Other speakers on this program, which has been arranged jointly by the three organizations, will include Miss Myrtle Gentry, editor for the Minnesota Peony and Iris society, James Wilkus, St. Paul nurseryman, and H. W. Barnes, director of the Minnesota Dahlia society.

Thursday evening will bring a general horticultural meeting beginning at 7:30 with motion pictures dealing with the mysteries of plant growth, reproduction and behavior as seen under the microscope. Following this, John B. Wingert, extension floriculturist, Iowa State College, Ames, will present an illustrated lecture on growing garden roses.

Besides Professor Volz, speakers from outside the University who will take part in Thursday's program on ornamentals include Mrs. H. B. Tillotson, Minneapolis, secretary of the Peony and Iris society; R. S. Wilcox, Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, and Mrs. Wm. Whiteford, president of the Minnesota Garden Flower society. The day's topics include bulbs for the indoor and outdoor garden; flowers for fragrance; roses for Minnesota gardens; identification of garden plants; special methods of plant propagation; and new flowers for the amateur, in addition to Professor Volz' two topics already given.

Prof. W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture, ~~University Farm~~, says this is one of the most extensive programs yet offered at a University Farm horticultural short course and invites everyone interested to attend. There will be no fees or other charges at any of the sessions.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 30, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Two foreign students who have been taking graduate study in plant pathology at University Farm have just departed, one to accept a new position and the other to return to his home country

Fred R. Davies left University Farm this week for Bristol, Pa. where he has accepted a position in the biological laboratories of the Reehm and Haas Chemical Company. A native of Wales, Mr. Davies came to Canada in 1927 and entered the University of Alberta where he studied until 1932, receiving the degree, Master of Science. Since 1934 he has been studying plant diseases and plant breeding at the University of Minnesota, except for six months last year which he spent at the University of Delaware in studying peach diseases and testing sprays. He will return to University Farm this summer to complete his work for a Ph.D. degree.

J. G. Gibbs, who came to University Farm as a Commonwealth Fund fellow in 1935, has practically completed his work for a doctor's degree, and is now on an automobile tour visiting universities and experiment stations in Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida. Mrs. Gibbs is accompanying him. They plan to sail early in May for Europe where ~~xxxxxx~~ Mr. Gibbs will visit scientific institutions in England, Sweden and other countries before returning to their native New Zealand where he is connected with the University of New Zealand.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 30, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota farmers interested in summer fallow to control dangerous weeds and to qualify for payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program will find helpful suggestions in a new folder issued by the Agricultural Extension Division at University Farm. A complete fallow calendar is presented for the control of mustard, Frenchweed, perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle, field bindweed or creeping Jenny, leafy spurge and quack grass. Suggestions are also given for second year treatment of land fallowed. This publication is Folder 61, entitled, "Fallow in Weed Control".

Reprints are also available on Circular 40, "Pasture Plants and Pasture Combinations", written by Ralph F. Grim and A. C. Arny, agronomists. This circular describes the suitability and uses of different pasture plants for Minnesota, suggests pasture planting programs that give an all-season abundance of forage, and outlines mixtures or combinations of pasture crops suitable for various purposes, giving recommended rates of seeding.

Copies of either of these publications may be had upon request to county extension agents or the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 30, 1937

Release

Thursday, April 1, 1937

With farmers in Minnesota's prairie region pooling orders for from 20,000 to 60,000 windbreak trees per county, Parker O. Anderson, extension forester, University Farm, predicts that 1937 will set an all-time record for tree planting on farms in this state. Probably as many additional trees will be started through the transplanting of native hardwoods, or seedlings grown in home nurseries, as well as from "cuttings" of willows and other fast-growing species found locally which have proven desirable and hardy.

A study conducted by University foresters in 1935 showed that enormous losses in farm windbreak trees have taken place in recent years owing to such causes as drought, pasturing, unadapted varieties, improper planting, spacing of trees and lack of subsequent care after planting. The losses ranged from 21 per cent in Norman county up to 72 per cent in Big Stone. In some counties last year, an additional 10 per cent of trees died, leaving as many as 80 per cent of all standing trees now dead in some sections.

The University foresters estimate that at least 5 per cent of the 18,000,000 acres of land in the prairie counties should be devoted to timber in order to provide adequate windbreak protection for farmsteads and for a supply of farm fuel, fence posts and similar timber needs. To complete such a planting program would necessitate planting 90,000,000 trees a year to achieve this goal within a 10-year period.

Twenty-nine of the prairie counties are now engaged in a 5-year planting program being directed by Mr. Anderson and supervised locally by county extension agents. The interest farmers are showing

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in this project is indicated not only by the large number of trees being planted, but by the fact that farmers have walked miles to attend educational meetings this winter when roads have been impassable. Planting is being encouraged also by the Agricultural Conservation Program under which farmers may receive soil payments of from \$7.50 to \$16.50 an acre for land planted to trees as a soil building and soil-conserving practice.

Several meetings at which Mr. Anderson will address farmers in the near future are planned at Fergus Falls, April 5; Mahanomen county, April 7; Clay county, April 8 and 9; Nobles county April 15; and Rock county, April 16. Planting demonstrations will be conducted in a number of counties this spring and a number of tours will be held later on.

Many of the losses experienced in the past can be avoided by using varieties of trees that are better suited to prairie conditions, says Mr. Anderson. For the outside snow catch plantings, the University foresters suggest small, sturdy trees, such as Caragana, Russian Olive, Buffalo berry, wild plum, pincherry, chokecherry, Diamond or Golden willow, and common Lilac. For the main windbreak they recommend some fast growing trees such as Cottonwood, the hardy taller willows, and poplars. For more permanent trees, they suggest green ash, American elm, hackberry, and black walnut. The windbreak should provide evergreens to give year around protection and to beautify the planting. Among species of the pines recommended are Western Yellow pine, Jack pine and Norway pine; of the spruces, such varieties as the Colorado, the Black Hills and White spruce.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 3, 1937

RELEASE

Tuesday, April 6, 1937

Minnesota followers of the 4-H flag numbered 42,429 boys and girls for the year 1936, according to the annual report of T. A. Erickson, veteran state club leader, University Farm. This means, Mr. Erickson has figured out, that if all these boys and girls got together for a picnic, they would form a ring 40 miles around when they grasped hands and circled out to play games. The 1936 enrollment included 22,429 girls and 19,991 boys, meaning that Minnesota's club program comes fairly close to the ideal in balance between boys and girls.

Since many 4-H members carry on more than one project, the total project enrollment was 56,276, about 90 more than the previous year and a new all-time high for the state. Enrollments by principal projects were distributed as follows: Clothing, 9076; baking (bread and cake) 9226; garden, 6172; poultry, 5975; dairy, 3809; sheep, 3028; home beautification, 2510; leadership, 2322; pig, 2399; canning, 2350; potato, 2169; baby beef, 1822; colt, 1063; thrift, 1425; corn, 1162; room furnishing, 953; meal planning, 933; farm accounts, 262.

Naturally, 4-H workers and leaders are gratified at the large enrollment which ranks Minnesota high up among the leading states. In the 13 North Central states, Ohio and Minnesota have been in a neck and neck race for top place for several years. However, a matter of special pride is the high percentage of projects that were completed, the average rate for the state being 82.6 per cent in 1936. Martin county led with nearly 97 per cent of its 628 members completing the projects they undertook, meaning that they did all of the required

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work and turned in a report to the county club office. Fifteen additional counties with completions 90 per cent or over, were Ramsey, Cook, Redwood, Marshall, Aitkin, Norman, Stearns, Mahanomen, Winona, Houston, Kittson, McLeod, Scott, Pennington, and Dodge, ranking in the order given.

St. Louis county, with 2519 members, was first in total enrollments for 1936. Other leading counties and their enrollments were as follows: Ramsey, 1258; Itasca, 1225; Goodhue, 920; Carlton, 896; Dakota, 789; Aitkin, 728; W. Otter Tail, 703; Clay, 698; Olmsted, 687; Wabasha, 681; and Martin, 628. For the largest number of new members added in 1936, Goodhue led with 230. Others adding 100 or more were: Carlton, Chisago, Olmsted, Fillmore, Carver, Washington, Blue Earth, and Benton, ranking as given.

Counties making the largest percentage increase in enrollment as compared with 1935 were Benton with a 72 per cent increase, Carver and Mahanomen 55 each, Chisago, 55, Washington 44, McLeod 37, Goodhue 33, Olmsted, Blue Earth and Carlton 27 per cent each. Though Cook county had the lowest total of members in the state, with 111, it ranked first in the proportion of rural boys and girls of club age enrolled.

Winona county held first place in respect to the average time in club work per member with 3.44 years. Steele and Scott ranked next with 3.16 each.

LeSueur county was cited for the fine standard it has set as to enrollments and completions, ~~for four consecutive years~~, having shown a steady increase in both number of members and percentage of project completions for 4 consecutive years. The 1936 figures were 510 members with 87 per cent completions. Next in order were Marshall and Norman counties with consecutive increases for 3 years their 1936 figures being as follows: Marshall county, 546 members with 93.5 per cent completions, and Norman county, 536 members with 91.7 per cent completions.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 3, 1937

Monday April 5
[illegible papers]

That a much larger share of American potatoes could be top-grade requirements if growers and buyers would avoid rough handling practices that bruise and cut the tubers. It is pointed out sharply in a study just completed by the University Farm, University Farm, with help provided through project 101 of the Minnesota WPA. Results of the study have just been announced by W. C. Waite and D. C. Dvorscak of the agricultural extension staff and V. C. Norton, WPA project manager.

Records of the federal-state grade inspection service for the 4-year period, 1932-1935, provide the data for the study. During this period from 3,200 to 6,000 acres of potatoes a year were inspected, representing about 30 to 40 per cent of total potato production in the counties concerned. It is the opinion of the investigators that all inspected potatoes in general are of lower quality than are potatoes not inspected.

A table has been set up showing the per cent of potatoes inspected that were graded U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, or as Minnesota Certified Seed, for each of the 4 years. The percentage passed each year was as follows: 1932-33, 47.8 per cent; 1933-34, 51.1 per cent; 1934-35, 64.5 per cent; and 1935-36, 62.1 per cent. In many of the years failing to make the grade, the percentage of potatoes that would have graded U. S. No. 1, if all potatoes that fell into this group included from 20 to 33 per cent of all those inspected in the various years.

Four principal factors affect the grade of potatoes, namely, size, hollow heart damage, soft rot, and "other defects". The inspection records show that failure to make top grade usually is due to a combination of factors rather than to a single one. Particularly it is apparent that relatively few lots would fall below grade because of undersize or soft rot, if it were not for the additional damages included under "other defects". Hollow heart damage is high in certain years and in certain localities, but seldom is serious for the state as a whole.

A careful check of the factor, "other defects", reveals that cuts and bruises incurred in harvesting and marketing are the big items. In from 63 to 97 per cent of all lots failing to make Grade No. 1, inspectors' tickets listed bruises as one defect present, while cuts were listed in from 74 to 82 per cent of all failed lots. Since these cuts and bruises ~~were~~^{are} practically always preventable, it is clear that producers and handlers could wipe out one of the principal causes for low-grade potatoes.

Definite suggestions for reducing handling damage are advocated by R. C. Rose, extension potato specialist, and A. G. Tolaas, state seed certification official, both of University Farm and both widely known among potato men throughout the state. Among methods suggested are more careful adjusting and padding of diggers, lining of picking baskets, avoidance of throwing, jolting or tramping on potatoes during picking, hauling and storage, and similar measures.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 3, 1957

RELEASE

Immediate

To guide farmers in following a new and more profitable system of breeding market swine, the Agricultural Extension Division at University Farm has published Special Bulletin 180, "Crossbred Swine". Four staff members of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who developed and tested this crossbreeding system in experiments dating back to 1928 are authors of the bulletin; namely, L. M. Winters and W. H. Peters, University Farm, O. M. Kiser, Crookston, and P. S. Jordan, Morris.

From \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year could be saved on feed costs alone, if this system were generally adopted in Minnesota, says the bulletin. Crossbreeding swine results in larger litters, stronger pigs at birth, fewer losses thereafter, faster gains and less feed per pound of gain, says the bulletin.

Copies of the publication may be procured from county agents, high school agriculture teachers, or from the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

O. W. Howe, agricultural engineering instructor at University Farm since 1930, has resigned to accept a position as assistant agricultural engineer with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will be stationed at University Farm to work in Minnesota on problems of reorganizing farms for more efficient operation including land clearing, drainage, stumping and soil erosion control. He succeeds N. A. Kessler who resigned to engage in commercial work in Michigan.

F. W. Peck, Director of Agricultural Extension and Vice-Director of the Experiment Station, University Farm, will be the principal speaker Wednesday evening, April 7, at a banquet and district meeting of the Minnesota Holstein Breeders Association at Rochester. Axel Hansen, Minneapolis, is president. Mr. Peck's subject will be, "Making Agriculture Over".

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
April 5, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Six one-day district training schools are being conducted this week and next for 60 temporary county 4-H club agents who began work in as many counties April 1 to remain through September assisting the regular county extension agents in carrying on their 4-H club programs.

T. A. Erickson, state club leader, A. J. Kittleson, Amy Wessel, and May Sontag, state club agents, University Farm, will conduct the training meetings, the first of which will be held at Wadena Tuesday, April 6. The remaining meetings will be as follows: Crookston, Wednesday, April 7; St. Paul, Thursday, April 8; Mankato, Friday, April 9; Marshall, Tuesday, April 13; and Morris, Wednesday, April 14.

Local county extension committees have selected the summer leaders, many of whom has served in similar positions before. Most of these young people are former club members and are graduates of the School of Agriculture at University Farm or are students or graduates of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics. This is the largest group of temporary leaders so far employed in Minnesota, there having been 49 last year.

Following are the names of the temporary leaders, together with their home towns and the counties in which they are employed:

Marion Moses, Big Lake, Aitkin county; Bernice Schmidt, Osseo, Anoka; Gladys Cash, Little Falls, Benton; Florence Sack, Boyd, Big Stone; Albert Byrom, Pipestone, Blue Earth; Maurice Regnier, Ghent, Brown; Cecil Fausch, Morrystown, Carlton; Ruby Nelson, Harmony, Carver; Marcus Teeter, Granada, Cass; Marjorie Thompson, Ostrander, Chisago; Margaret Opp, Appleton, Clay; Margaret Lind, Winthrop, Clearwater;

(more)

Edith Johnson, Detroit Lakes, Crow Wing; Aileen Just, Madelia, Dodge;
Don Hotchkiss, Ashby, Goodhue; Glenn Prickett, Morris, Grant;
Cecelia Anderson, Pennock, Jackson; Myrtle Quitney, Lowry, Kandiyohi;
Verta Johnson, Stephen, Kittson; Harold Berg, Clearbrook, Koochiching;
Lois Sargent, Crookston, Lake of the Woods; Elsa Pinney, Le Sueur,
Le Sueur; Anna Rose Gallagher, Blainview, Lincoln; Florence McMartin,
Claremont, Lyon; Irene Haseman, Hanska, McLeod; Esther Anderson, Fisher,
Mahnomon; Hilda Thurston, Mankato, Martin; Ruth Gebert, Princeton,
Morrison; Eleanor Hatfield, Dundee, Murray; Fred Giesler, Aitkin,
Nicollet.

Kathleen Flom, Delhi, Nobles; Ethel Marmorine, Gonvick, Norman;
Dorsey Posz, Plainview, West Otter Tail; Ethel Carlson, North Branch,
East Otter Tail; Thelma Solie, Delavan, Pennington; Lois Lamon,
Elmwood, Wis., Pipestone; Dorothy Ann Gretney, Dodgeville, Wis., East
Polk; Herbert Croom, Hancock, Pope; Clara M. Oberg, St. Paul, Ramsey;
Ardes Shulstad, Barnesville, Red Lake; Bernice Fecker, Sleepy Eye,
Renville; Marie Hoffman, Caledonia, Rice; Myrna Ballinger, Slayton,
Rock; Lottie Knudson, Gully, Roseau; Arnold Kruse, Tyler, St. Louis;
Katherine Curtis, Tyler, Scott; Neil Hagerud, Pelican Rapids, Sherburne;
Harvey Kuckenbecker, Owatonna, Stearns; Ruby Nylander, Brandon,
Stevens; Virginia Avery, St. Paul, Swift; Esther Rugland, Olmsted;
Margaret Schott, Breckenridge, Traverse; Evelyn Bierbaum, Clearbrook,
Wabasha; Eunise Snook, Windom, Wadena; Lois Miller, Mankato, Washing-
ton; Helen Stensgaard, McIntosh, Wright; Beryl Messman, Monticello,
Yellow Medicine; ~~xxxxxxx~~ and Margaret Gunelson, Belview, Lac qui
Parle.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 5, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

University Farm and its work will be the featured topic for the annual meeting of the Legislative and Political Study Club of St. Paul, to be held at the University Farm auditorium, Wednesday noon, April 7, with about 50 attending. Following the business meeting the group will lunch at the Campus dining room with Dean W. C. Coffey as guest and speaker. Later, the party will visit the divisions of home economics, forestry and other divisions. Officers of the study club include Mrs. I. W. Brink, 1724 Hartford, president, and Mrs. H. W. Countryman, 1237 Selby, secretary. The group has visited a number of state institutions during the year.

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Department of Agriculture, University Farm, will be the principal speaker at a community father-son banquet at Lakefield, Thursday evening, April 8. The event is being sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lakefield. Dean Coffey's topic will be "How we are Like and Unlike our Dumb Animal Friends".

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 5, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Farmers of Minnesota may still obtain seed grain for planting this spring from stocks of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, according to assurances received by Director F. W. Peck of the agricultural extension service, University Farm, from officials of the corporation. Mr. Peck explains that the seed must be ordered in lots large enough to permit delivery in carload quantities to local distributing points.

The grain was obtained by the FSCC when it was considered advisable to make available certain varieties for seed to supplement supplies in the usual channels because of a threatened shortage resulting from the recent drought, and from commercial consumption.

Varieties and types offered for sale by the Corporation, and price per bushel, delivered to the farmer, include spring wheat, largely of the Marquis and Ceres varieties, with limited quantities of Reward and Thatcher, \$1.60; durum wheat, largely Mindum, with a small quantity of Kubanka, \$1.70; oats, mostly Early White, and including Early Yellow, Mid-Season, and Late White, 65 cents; feed barley, \$1; malting barley, \$1.40, and flax, Bison variety, in 2 1/2 bushel sacks, including cost of sacks, \$2.70.

Applications for authority to distribute the grain are being received at the Corporation's Minneapolis office from elevators and distributors. Producers are obtaining their supplies from authorized local distributors. Nearly 50 per cent of the spring wheat supply had been applied for up to the close of business March 29, Corporation officials said. At that time, stocks in the Corporation's hands included, in terms of bushels, spring wheat, 676,379; durum wheat, 315,840; barley, 324,188; oats, 444,436, and flax, 244,401.

The grain being offered by the Corporation is of the highest quality obtainable, having been selected by expert agronomists.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 6, 1937

Release

Thursday morning Apr. 8
1937

Farm producers may readily become too optimistic over the possibilities in the development of new commercial uses for farm products, declared F. W. Peck, director of agricultural extension and vice-director of agricultural research, University Farm, in addressing a district banquet and meeting of the Minnesota Holstein Breeders association, at Rochester, Wednesday evening. His subject was "Making Agriculture Over".

Farm chemistry, that is, chemistry at work with farm products, is attracting a great deal of attention among industrialists, capitalists, chemists and farm leaders, said Mr. Peck, and is bringing a whole series of new problems to bear upon agriculture. There is a danger that the possibilities in this field may be oversold and that farmers will rush into the production of commodities intended for use commercially, but for which no adequate market has been developed and for which industry cannot pay prices high enough to justify the farmer in producing them.

Furthermore, continued Mr. Peck, farmers need to consider whether the new industrial products ~~originating~~ may not actually compete on the market with other established products originating on the farm. This apparently will be true with some of the food and fiber products now being most prominently considered for industrial utilization. Development of such competing uses may or may not work out to the ultimate advantage of individual farmers or of agriculture as a whole Mr. Peck warned.

Discussing the adjustments and relations of various farm products to the economic needs and demands of the consuming public, Mr. Peck said that farm producers, either directly or through their organizations, have not adequately advertised the merits and consumption possibilities of the foods, fibers and other things they produce. He cited butter and dairy products generally as one class of farm produce whose consumption might be stimulated measurably through more extensive advertising.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesot.
April 6, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

That farming in southeastern Minnesota was especially favored in 1936 as compared with other sections of the state is indicated by the fact that some farmers increased their earnings more than 100 per cent over 1935, whereas the increase for the state as a whole was about 20 per cent. Dr. G. A. Pond, division of agricultural economics, University Farm, says higher prices caused the increase in income, and southeastern Minnesota farms benefited most because they suffered less from drouth than other sections.

Dr. Pond points out that average earnings of a group of 152 southeastern dairy farmers, who kept records in cooperation with the University of Minnesota, were \$2,914 in 1936 as compared with \$1,364 for a similar group in 1935, an increase of more than 100 per cent. A considerable part of the gain in earnings took the form of higher inventory values, actual cash income being increased \$1,090 per farm over 1935. Cash expenses were \$588 greater in 1936.

"Earnings," Dr. Pond explains, "represent the returns, including inventory changes, accruing to these farmers for their labor and management after paying all farm expenses, including a 5 per cent charge on their entire investment and a wage allowance for members of their families.

"The earnings of these farmers are not representative of the earnings of all farmers in the state or even of all farmers in this section of the state. Crop yields on these farms were more than 50 per cent above the state average. These farms averaged 207 acres

(more)

as compared with 167 for the state as a whole, and 76 per cent of this was tillable land whereas only 61 per cent of all farm land in the state is tillable. Furthermore they represent better than average farmers since, in general, only the better farmers will keep careful accounting records. Many, too, many of these men have been keeping records in cooperation with the University for periods ranging up to 9 years. By studying these records, they have been able to improve their farm practices from year to year and develop more profitable systems of management. In farming as in any other line of business, carefully kept records point the way to increased earnings.

"Manufacturers of farm equipment and local dealers are sharing in the benefits of this increased farm income," according to Dr. Pugh, "because these farmers have increased their expenditures for the construction and maintenance of buildings and farm improvements. They have also spent much more for the purchase and repair of machinery, tractors, trucks, and automobiles. They had to forego many needed expenditures of this type during the depression. Now they are trying to bring their physical equipment up to the point of adequacy and efficiency where they can take advantage of improved conditions."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Apr. 8, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Simple churning procedures designed to prevent "sticky-crumbly" butter, a very common defect in the body and texture of butter that causes enormous losses to Minnesota dairy interests every year, have just been announced by the dairy division at University Farm.

S. T. Coulter and W. B. Combs, who have carried on intensive research with this problem, have demonstrated that the defect can be prevented through the adoption of simple churning procedures. The principal factors creamerymen must control are the cooling and churning temperatures of the cream and the temperature of the wash water. As these conditions must be varied to suit seasonal requirements, separate procedures for winter churning and for summer churning are outlined in Folder 60, published by the Agricultural Extension Division.

Creamerymen or others desiring copies should get in touch with their county agents or write the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Apr. 8, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Seeding small grains just as early as the ground can be prepared properly means reaping bigger and better crops. This is the timely tip which A. C. Army, University Farm agronomist, is passing along to Minnesota farmers who are getting their spring planting operations underway.

Professor Army cites experiments carried on by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station over a period of years covering a considerable range in the dates on which planting of wheat, oats, flax and barley could be started. On the average, there were sizeable decreases in yields when planting was delayed. Wheat planted at the earliest practicable date averaged 25 bushels, while that planted 10 days later averaged 18 bushels, or 27 per cent less. Wheat planted 20 days after the earliest practicable date yielded only 14 bushels, and a further 10-day delay in planting resulted in yields of only 8 bushels.

Oats averaged 65 bushels when planted at the earliest practicable date and 54 bushels, or 17 per cent less, when seeding was delayed 10 days. Additional 10-day delays reduced yields to 39.5 and 26 bushels respectively.

With flax, the first 10-day delay reduced yields from 14½ to 11 bushels, or about 22 per cent, and additional 10-day delays reduced yields to 10 and 8 bushels respectively.

Barley yields dropped 10 per cent with a delay of 10 days, or from 37½ bushels to 34 bushels while a 20-day delay reduced yields to 31 bushels and a 30-day delay cut the yield to 25 bushels.

When all four of these crops are seeded on the same farm, Prof. Army recommends planting wheat first, followed as soon as possible by oats, flax and barley in the order given. To obtain highest flax yields, the flax should be seeded as early as wheat or oats can be planted. The amount of reduction in yield and quality that delayed planting will cause in any particular year will depend upon the kind and variety of crop and upon the weather, particularly during the spring and at seed filling time.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 8, 1937

RELEASE

Sunday, April 11.

A public lecture with Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, University Farm, discussing "Some Observations on Life in China," will feature the fifth annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science to be held at University Farm, Saturday, April 17. Dr. Hayes has just returned from China where he spent a year helping the Chinese government launch a gigantic program of farm crops research. The lecture will begin at 8 p.m. and will be held in the auditorium Administration Building.

Dr. H. K. Wilson, University Farm, secretary of the Academy, announces that an all day program is planned with a general session in the forenoon, a luncheon and business meeting at noon, and a triple-header program in the afternoon with separate sections for biological science, physical science and science education.

The Reverend Wendel Luetmer of St. Johns University, president of the Minnesota Academy of Science, will be chairman at the forenoon session. Welcome will be extended by Dean W. C. Coffey, University Farm. Professor D. H. Davis will discuss "Drouth, Dust Storms, and Desolation"; Dr. Irving McQuarrie, "Some Recent Advances in Clinical Physiology"; and Dr. A. N. Wilcox, "The Fate of the Indigo^s" in which he will suggest the segregation and preservation of areas on which native plants will be allowed to grow uncollected to afford scientists opportunity for nature studies. All three of these speakers are from the University of Minnesota.

(more)

Presiding at the afternoon session on biological science will be O. T. Walter, Macalester College, vice president of the Academy. Speakers will include Miss Olga Lakela, Teachers College, Duluth; Sister Mary Grell, College of St. Benedict, and the following from the University of Minnesota: Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, Dr. H. C. Halvorson, Dr. A. R. Ringoen, Dr. Walter S. Wilde, Harvey Erickson, and Dr. L. M. Winters. Dr. Winters will speak on his outstanding fundamental research dealing with prenatal development in farm animals.

The physical science section will have as its chairman, Dr. John T. Tate of the University of Minnesota. Speakers will include Dr. W. C. Croxton, Page Nicholson, W. B. Thurman and Theo Shiffer, Teachers College, St. Cloud, and Dr. George Thiel, Dr. J. W. Buchta, Dr. John D. Ackerman, and Dr. Jean Piccard, University of Minnesota. Dr. Piccard, who is widely known for his stratosphere studies, will discuss "Composite Aerostat vs. Charles Balloon."

Dr. A. M. Field, University of Minnesota, will be chairman of the section on science education. A discussion of wide interest will be that by M. W. Kuhlman, principal of the Stillwater High School, whose topic will be "The Relationship of the Junior Academy of Science to the Science Program of the High School". The Minnesota Academy of Science is planning the organization of a junior academy to serve high schools of the state and promote scientific interests among high school students. Other speakers on the science education program will be W. G. Wiegand, Austin high school; Jefferson Benner, Edison high school, Minneapolis; and Dr. Palmer Johnson, University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 8, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

With more and more Minnesota creameries buying whole milk, there is renewed interest in the feeding value of skimmilk which farmers have to sacrifice when whole milk is sold, says Prof. J. B. Fitch, chief in dairy husbandry, University Farm.

Skimmilk has no superior as a substitute for whole milk for feeding young calves, Professor Fitch explains. Up to about 90 days some milk and skimmilk is essential to the best development of calves. For older calves that are beyond the age when milk is essential, 100 pounds of skimmilk will replace 10 to 12 pounds of corn, oats, or barley. As a source of protein, 100 pounds of skimmilk are equal to about 11.5 pounds of linseed oil meal.

For heifers between 6 months and freshening 100 pounds skimmilk is equivalent to approximately 11.5 pounds of linseed meal or 10 pounds of cottonseed meal.

When fed in sufficient amounts to balance a ration for feeding pigs, 100 pounds of skimmilk will replace 7.3 pounds of tankage and 10.9 pounds of corn.

Fluid skimmilk, when used in balancing the ration for chickens, is worth from 2 to 3 cents per gallon or from 23 to 34 cents per 100 pounds.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 8 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

To aid Minnesota farmers in selecting more efficient brood sows and gilts is the aim of a sow testing project being offered by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota and conducted by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, University Farm, in cooperation with county agricultural agents.

Calling on all farmers interested to enroll with their county agents or write him directly, Mr. Zavoral explains that the project is not a contest, but a private record which the farmer makes for his own benefit.

Weights of litters produced are the basis on which this project attempts to select the most efficient breeding females. Litters are weighed at 60 days of age and again at 180 days. Only sows producing the heaviest litters or gilts picked from such litters should be kept for future breeding. Wide differences in breeding efficiency were illustrated in the 1935 project by a herd of nine sows whose litters ranged in weight from 600 to 2,707 pounds at 6 months. Litter weights, Mr. Zavoral explains, are a two-in-one measure of the number of pigs farrowed and of their vigor and growthiness.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 10, 1937

Family meat purchasers would more often choose meat specialties-- parts such as tongue, liver kidney, pancreas, sweetbreads, tripe, brains and heart--if they were more familiar with their high food values, low cost and possibilities for making interesting dishes, says Miss Alice M. Child, home economics division, University Farm. Nearly 40 recipes for utilizing meat specialties have been compiled by Miss Child and published in Agricultural Extension Circular 52, "Using Meat Specialties". For example, suggestions given for using heart and tongue include tongue fresh, smoked and pickled, heart chop suety, braised heart, jellied tongue, tongue en casserole and tongue with tomato sauce.

Nutritive values of meat specialties are discussed by Miss Child as follows: "Liver contains an abundance of iron in the right form for assimilation. Pork liver contains three times as much iron as beef liver, and beef liver has more iron than that of veal or lamb. Liver has, also, a rich supply of vitamins A and B. All these factors combined give liver an excellent nutritive value. In iron content, kidney ranks next to liver. Kidney is a good source of vitamins A, B, and C. Sweetbreads are a good source of vitamins A and B. Heart and tongue are muscular organs, and their food value is much the same as that of lean beef."

Anyone interested may obtain a copy of Circular 52 from a county extension agent or by applying to the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
April 15, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

(To Editor - Printed Programs of Science Academy accompanies
this article)

Scientists from high schools, colleges, and universities all over Minnesota will gather at University Farm, Saturday, April 17, for the fifth annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science. Final adoption of a plan for establishing a Junior Academy of Science to encourage scientific interest among high school students of the state will probably be one outstanding development, says Dr. H. K. Wilson, University Farm, secretary of the Science Academy.

An all-day program of lectures has been arranged, new officers will be elected, and the meeting will close Saturday evening with a public lecture on "Life in China" to be given by Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief in agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm, who has just returned from China where he advised the Chinese government in establishing a nation-wide program of cooperative research in farm crops. The lecture will be held in the University Farm auditorium, starting at 8 p.m. and will be free.

The Rev. Wendel Luetmer, St. Johns University, president of the Minnesota Academy of Science, will be chairman of the forenoon session beginning at 9 o'clock. Speakers will include Dr. W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, Prof. D. H. Davis, Dr. Irving McQuarrie, and Dr. A. N. Wilcox, all of the University staff.

Chairmen of three sectional programs starting at 1:45 p.m. will be C. T. Walter, Macalester College, for the section on biological science; Dr. John T. Tate, University of Minnesota, for the section on physical science; and Dr. A. M. Field, University Farm, for the section on science education. Mr. Walter is vice president of the Science Academy. Councilors include E. T. Tufte, St. Olaf College, G. W. Friedrich, St. Cloud Teachers College, Louis H. Powell, St. Paul Institute, and E. M. Freeman, University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

A. G. Tolaas, potato seed certification officer of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture University Farm, is attending state potato tours in Alabama and Louisiana this week studying the demands of southern potato growers for seed stock and serving as a goodwill ambassador for Minnesota certified potato seed growers. State agricultural extension services of Alabama and Louisiana are sponsoring these tours in the vicinities of Mobile and Baton Rouge, respectively. Both these territories are interested in certified Triumphs from Minnesota.

While in the South, Mr. Tolaas will spend several days with H. M. Darling at Fairhope, Alabama. Mr. Darling, a former plant pathology assistant at the University of Minnesota, is now potato specialist of the Alabama Experiment Station, and is growing many plots of Minnesota Certified Triumphs, studying yields, maturity, and disease-resistance under southern conditions.

Mr. Tolaas will return about May 1, visiting potato sections in Arkansas and Oklahoma on the way back.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota farmers need to be "peeler-wise" in buying shipped-in alfalfa and red clover seed, says A. G. Army, University Farm agronomist. As seed from most foreign countries does not yield well or survive the winters successfully in Minnesota, government regulations require that seed brought in from such countries be stained as a warning to buyers. Because farmers using unadapted legume seed this year will be denied payments for such seedings under the Agricultural Conservation Act, there is a double reason for being particular, Mr. Army points out.

Agricultural Conservation headquarters have specified that only alfalfa and red clover seed grown in Canada or in the following states is acceptable for use in Minnesota: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Alfalfa and red clover grown in Canada and sold in the United States is stained 1 per cent violet. That coming from certain countries whose seed is very poorly adapted is stained 10 per cent red, while that imported from countries not definitely known or of uncertain adaptation is stained one per cent green. Therefore farmers must be especially on guard against seed stained either red or green.

Suggestions on good legume and grass mixtures for Minnesota, rates of seeding, and uses in different sections of the state are available to Minnesota farmers in folder 62 of the Agricultural Extension Service, written by R. F. Crim, University Farm agronomist, and entitled, "Legume and Grass Mixtures". Farmers may obtain copies of this folder from county agents, high school agriculture teachers, or the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist, suggests that farmers who will be short of pastures for hogs and sheep should plan to seed rape and Sudan grass. Rape seeded early, 6 to 8 pounds per acre, on a good seed bed will furnish pasture in about 6 weeks. Sudan grass, seeded 20 pounds per acre following corn planting time will furnish excellent hot weather pasture beginning 4 or 5 weeks after seeding.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Apr. 18, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Granted a year's leave of absence from her work at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Helen Hart, instructor in the division of plant pathology, University Farm, St. Paul, will go to the University of Halle, at Halle ander Saale, Germany, to conduct investigations on wheat rust. She will leave the campus Monday, **April 19.**

Dr. Hart was granted her doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Minnesota in 1929, and since she has been on the plant pathology staff at University Farm where she has been working on the nature of the resistance of plants to stem rust, particularly in regard to wheat. At the University of Halle, Dr. Hart's work will be concerned with plant resistance to stripe rust, a disease that does heavy damage in Germany.

Dr. Hart will sail from New York City Wednesday, April 21. At the University of Halle, she will be associated with Dr. Theodore Roemer, world known plant pathologist and plant breeder.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Although the index of prices received by Minnesota farmers during March dropped off three points from the February index, it was the highest March index since 1929, according to the monthly analysis issued today by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver, University Farm agricultural economists.

Likewise the March index of 104, based on prices received by producers March 15 for 16 principal farm commodities, was 4 per cent above the average for March 1924-25-26, the period on which the index is based. Waite's and Garver's analysis of the March price situation follows:

The indexes for separate groups, (crops, livestock, and livestock products) continue to show the disparity they have for several months. The index of the price level for the crops group for March was 133, or 33 per cent above the level of the base period March, and is the highest for March since 1920. For livestock the index was 101, the highest March since 1930. The index for livestock products (chickens, eggs, butterfat, milk) was 83, which, although considerably below that of the other two groups, was nevertheless the highest reached by this group in any March since 1930.

All the grains declined from the previous month. This would seem to be a reflection of the acreage expectations for the coming year which are for substantial increases for all crops except corn, in which only about 2 per cent increase is expected. The March average price for corn is the only grain crop price which did not show 3 per cent or more decline over February.

(more)

Of the livestock items, cattle and lambs showed marked price advances, cattle due to moderate supplies and expanding demand, lambs due to rapidly diminishing supplies of slaughter lambs and increases in wholesale carcass prices.

Hogs remained the same as for February at \$9.40. Normally there is a seasonal rise of 5 to 6 per cent over February which did not materialize this March. Although demand was improving, the quality of hogs being delivered was a depressing factor since a large proportion of marketings were light and unfinished.

Calves also showed more than seasonal decline due apparently to rather heavy marketings, in fair conditions, against light demand.

Butterfat showed some advance which may be explained by the somewhat curtailed production which has resulted in a considerable reduction in storage stocks, while at the same time consumer demand appears to be increasing.

Egg prices advanced over February. A heavy winter production resulting in liberal marketings during February was partly overcome in the first part of March by rather large stocks being taken by dealers for Easter trade, and a pick up of into-storage movement.

Following is a table comparing Minnesota prices of the different commodities for stated periods:

Minnesota Farm Prices for March 1937

	Mar. 15, '37	Feb 15, '37	Mar. 15 '36	Mar. 1924-26
Wheat (bu)	1.30	1.38	1.01	1.38
Corn "	1.06	1.08	.45	.65
Oats "	.45	.48	.22	.36
Barley "	.93	1.01	.41	.60
Rye "	.94	1.01	.41	.84
Flax "	2.00	2.06	1.57	2.44
Potatoes"	1.45	1.35	.50	.83
Hogs (cwt)	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.97
Cattle "	7.20	6.70	6.40	5.90
Calves "	3.00	3.60	3.00	3.16
Lambs-Sheep (cwt)	9.56	8.60	8.76	11.53
Chickens (lb)	.108	.108	.143	.173
Eggs (doz)	.190	.173	.161	.20
Butterfat (lb.)	.37	.36	.34	.46
Hay (ton)	9.50	9.25	5.68	11.08
Milk (cwt)	1.90	1.91	1.66	2.13

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Home planters, orchardists, and flower growers will do well to keep in mind that spring is the season for "gyp" nursery salesmen as well as of flowers that bloom and birdies that sing, warns Professor A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist and nursery inspection chief, University Farm.

Although Mr. Ruggles' special forte is putting insect pests on the spot, he has inaugurated a scheme to throttle salesmen of unreliable nursery stock, but says that success requires the cooperation of the buying public. The State Nursery Inspection Service has designed a credentials card for nursery agents and no one should buy nursery stock from a salesman or make any down payments unless the agent can produce one of these cards. Moreover a card should be correctly filled out with the agent's name, the nursery he represents and Mr. Ruggles' signature certifying that the stock the salesman is selling has been inspected and passed. The card should ^{also} be up-to-date as new ones are issued for each year.

Says Mr. Ruggles, any agent soliciting orders with out an up-to-date license certificate may be trying to sell stock from premises condemned by the inspectors, or may be a hit-and-run swindler who will get a down payment and disappear. Mr. Ruggles also warns against persons professing to cure trees of disease or rid them of wood-boring insects by injecting them with chemicals. No successful treatments of this type have yet been devised and anyone attempting to practice such treatments should be reported to the State Department of Agriculture, State Office Building, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse commission has announced that Minnesota farmers may now avail themselves of the farm storage act by sealing all types of small grains in suitable bins through its county storage organizations, according to H. J. Falvey, St. Paul, member of the Agricultural Conservation administration staff in Minnesota.

Farm storage boards already exist in about half the counties of the state and are so set up that they can give immediate service. In the remaining counties, the machinery for obtaining storage loans can be readily put into action. County farm storage offices in most cases are located in the county agricultural agents quarters.

A farmer may seal as much grain as he wishes, says Mr. Falvey. He should contact the farm storage board in his county, after which a sealer will inspect the grain, test it for weight and seal the storage place; then a warehouse board certificate will be issued to the farmer. The certificate will show the amount of bushels sealed, the test weight and other essential information.

The warehouse certificate will serve as collateral for a loan in the same manner as a chattel mortgage. It will be up to the farmer to make arrangements for the loan with some loaning agency such as local banks, production credit associations and others. The amount of the loan which may be obtained will be determined by the agency making the loan.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 22, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Hatcherymen are reporting a considerable drop in numbers of chicks sold this spring as compared with 1936. Dr. H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry, University Farm, said today that high feed prices undoubtedly are the explanation, but pointed out that poultrymen should look beyond spring conditions when planning how many pullets to raise. Probable egg prices and feed costs next fall and winter should be the determining factors, rather than present prices and costs, he emphasized.

Fall and winter egg prices naturally will be influenced by the supply of eggs during those seasons, Professor Sloan points out. Judging by the marked reduction in hatching this spring, there will be fewer pullets and lower egg production during the fall and winter. Present storage operations are not excessively heavy, so prices are not likely to be depressed by large storage holdings.

Another fact pointing toward stronger prices next fall is the increasing demand for poultry products as indicated by a lively out-of-storage movement of poultry.

Thus, says Professor Sloan, it looks now as though a probable shortage of pullets this fall with a resulting shortage of fall and winter eggs, coupled with moderate storage and improving economic conditions, should mean good prices for egg producers this fall and winter.

Assuming that a normal grain crop is harvested this summer, poultry feeding costs should be lower by fall. While it is too early to estimate this year's grain crop, conditions so far are favorable.

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Professor Sloan says over-expansion should be avoided, but that prospects look favorable for poultrymen who can maintain their laying flocks and make use of available laying quarters. To get satisfactory fall and winter production from pullets, the chicks must be hatched reasonably early and well-fed throughout the summer. Poorly fed pullets will not lay well this fall even though hatched early. Mr. Sloan says no more chicks should be purchased than can be well cared for and no more pullets should be kept than laying quarters can accommodate without crowding.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 24, 1937

Oscar Kern, 19-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Kern of Stillwater, Washington county, is state winner of the 1936 4-H farm account contest. T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, announced today.

As state winner, Oscar's award will be the choice of \$100 in merchandise or a cream separator from the International Harvester company, which provides the prizes for county, state and regional winners.

The second prize went to the alternate state winner, an 18-year-old farm girl of Hutchinson, McLeod county--Margaret Bishman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bishman. Honorable mention was given to Keith Smith, Clearwater, Wright county, and special mention to four other club members, Jerome Rypka, Owatonna, Steele county; Jean Rosalie Gerard, Richfield Station, Minneapolis, Hennepin county; Chalmer Perry, Utica, Winona county; Charles Nelson, Stanton, Dakota county.

County winners were: Lyle Carlson, Shovel Lake, Aitkin county; Clarence Keep, Sauk Rapids, Benton; Carl Melcher, Cologne, Carver; Graydon Postier, Clearbrook, Clearwater; Vera L. Ford, Pierz, Crow Wing; Charles Nelson, Jr., Stanton, Dakota; Curtis Starch, Nerstrand, Goodhue; Gordon Wedeking, Lakefield, Jackson; Donald Rye, Manecta, Lyon; Stuart Duncanson, Byron, Olmsted; Sigvald Femrite, Glenwood, Pope; Albert Anderson, Jr., Cook, North St. Louis; Olavi Waisanen, Brookston, South St. Louis; Norbert Geis, Shakopee, Scott; Alfred Simon, Owatonna, Steele; Earl Bixsen, Morris, Stevens; Leslie Larson, Halloway, Swift;

(more)

State Champion, Stillwater, Minnesota, and alternate, ...

Minnesota's champion and alternate will be entered in a sectional contest along with winners from 13 other states, the first prize of which will be \$225. Should Oscar win the sectional award his state prize will go to Margaret Bishman. County winners were each awarded cash prizes of \$10.

Kern won the state honors on a farm record account kept on his father's 532-acre farm, using a record book recommended by the state agricultural extension division which requires that opening and closing inventories, receipts and expenditures and a balance sheet be kept. In analyzing his records, the state winner was able to suggest several changes in the farm's enterprises. Each contestant was required to keep records on some farm for 12 consecutive months. In judging these, 50 points were allowed for the records themselves and 50 for the analysis of the records.

Judge of the contest, S. H. Cleland, farm management specialist, University Farm, stated: "The farm record of Oscar Kern, the state champion, was one of the most complete farm records I have ever seen. The farm expenses and receipts, opening and closing inventories, seed records, crop reports and other portions of the records were thoroughly and accurately kept. The analysis of the farm business, which he prepared at the close of the year, showed that he understood the significance of the facts brought out and that he had practical corrections in mind for the weak spots indicated."

"The record of Margaret Bishman, reserve champion, was also very good—in fact, there were many exceptionally worthwhile records. The records as a whole were very good this year, indicating that the boys and girls have given thought as well as time to the study of the business side of the farm."

The project will be carried on in 1937 with a larger budget than last year, states Mr. Johnson. A total of \$2,500 in prizes will be awarded to the contestants.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
April 26 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 26, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Seed Wars

General N. O. Weed, head of the field army, had called a meeting of his general staff to plan their campaign for the coming season. He called upon each of his assistants in turn to report last year's operations and suggest measures for the spring advance. First place was naturally accorded to that tough, wiry old veteran, Major Quackgrass. "Gentlemen, as you all know, I have never feared machinery or farmers, but when my division is asked to meet weather conditions such as have prevailed for several years, it is just too much.

"At one time we occupied almost half of the tillable area of Southern Minnesota, but where have my forces gone? Almost wiped out you may say, but I still have men on duty along fence rows and in low areas, ready to advance as soon as moisture is available."

"We all recognize your able efforts to save the world for weediness," responded General Noxious O. Weed. "How about some of you others who are better equipped to meet dry weather? Major So. W. Thistle, will you please report?"

"General and gentlemen, we have rendered great service as you know, in Northern Minnesota, successfully driving farmer after farmer from the land through starvation and discouragement, but we can't get a proper foothold in the Southern counties. Every time my men advance and establish themselves, someone turns in a flock of sheep and whif, we are unable to set seed. Now my cousin by marriage, Colonel Can Ada Thistle is better armed. Perhaps he has a more encouraging account of his efforts."

Colonel Thistle needed a shave, but all the officers respected his ability. "We have made excellent progress," he modestly admitted. "My forces have occupied most of the farm land of the Southeastern counties, and are pushing westward rapidly. Already the natives are terrified. Farmers start out strongly in the spring, and often destroy our first rosettes but when they get busy with other work, we call on our underground reserves and in most cases can set and scatter seed almost before they are aware of our existence."

"Our work is not all simple," he continued. "Some farmers cut us down in full bloom when our reserves are at their lowest ebb. Others are planting alfalfa and reed canary grass on our favorite locations. Why were such crops ever invented? Then the enemy is resorting to chemical warfare, but we are not much afraid of this because it is too expensive for general use. It is a hard world. We're not afraid of ordinary plows, but the increasing use of surface cultivators and duck feet makes it hard. Why don't some of the rest of you fellows do something and not leave the whole battle to our division alone?" Lieutenant Leafy Spurge jumped to his feet, but Captain Creeping Jenny tried to calm him. The meeting was in a hubbub. Fatty Frenchweed tried to raise a stink about such remarks and Dan D. Lion let out a roar. Others joining in the commotion included Penn Sylvania Smartweed, Private Pussley, Crabgrass, and Sour Dock. (To be continued next week.)

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
April 26 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 19, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Corn Plowing

One of the most monotonous jobs for farm boys is plowing corn. With the hot sun on his back, the endless succession of corn plants streaming between his feet, the steady creak of harness and jingle of trace chains, it's enough to put anyone to sleep, especially if he has lingered too long the night before when he should have said "goodbye" to the important lady of the moment.

It doesn't seem so long ago that this combination of circumstances lulled me into a doze one sultry afternoon. Father's "Hi, there," seemed to raise me clear off the seat, and his subsequent remarks sufficed to keep me awake for a long time. He pointed to the track left by the cultivator shovels as the team wandered from row to row. He made a few pointed remarks about the corn dug up, the time wasted, and the general effect of staying up nights. He contrasted my general inattention and aimlessness with the persistence and perseverance of the weeds, painting glowing pictures of what happened to boys who went to sleep on the job.

Certainly one cannot expect to raise corn and weeds on the same land and make a success of either. On the other hand, it is perfectly good management to kill the weeds as painlessly and inexpensively as possible. Most of them are easy to get when they are just starting and haven't developed much of a root system. Last year we used a rotary hoe behind a light tractor with very good results. The tractor went faster than horses and the hoe left the ground white with little seedlings, without injuring the corn. It didn't touch such weeds as thistles, milkweeds, rose-bushes, or smartweed, but we got those later with the surface cultivators. We try to get the quack grass before the corn is planted.

Every farmer likes to see a clean corn field, but this is impossible if the weeds get a head start. They work at their job day and night, never giving up while a spark of life lasts. This makes it necessary to start well before the crop is planted, to get the jump on the trouble makers. We like to plow early in the fall, disking and dragging so as to start a nice crop of weeds for winter to kill. Then as soon as the small grain is in, we hit the corn ground with disk and drag, to start another crop of weeds which we can kill just before planting.

If the corn doesn't come up right away, we blind cultivate to get another set of seeds, then use the rotary hoe, the drag, and cultivators to get in our best licks until the corn is tall enough to shade the ground. If the field is clean on the fourth of July, there won't be much but pigeon grass the rest of the season. It's hard work, but it pays. Since dad caught me asleep on the cultivator, I've never gone to sleep in a corn field.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
April 26 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 12, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Mother Instinct

Just as I opened the gate, a lighted lantern went sailing over my head and dad landed with a thud at my feet. As he picked himself up and retrieved the light, he remarked, "She has a calf." That sufficiently explained why one of the usually docile cows had pitched him out of the lot during his ordinary tour of inspection before going to bed.

What is this instinct which transforms a quiet pet into a raging terror, inspires a timid deer fearlessly to charge her most vicious enemies and changes a harum-scarum, whoopee-raising girl into a patient, self-sacrificing, sincerely-devoted mother? For thousands of years, the life of young animals has depended upon the protection the mother was able to give. Those not receiving maternal care seldom lived, so natural selection has undoubtedly played a part in the development of the instinct. Certainly it is one of the most fundamental traits of all mammals.

The expression of the maternal feeling varies in animals just as it does in the human family. Some mothers fuss over their offspring continually, not letting them out of sight without vociferous protest. Some show a calm confidence in a youngster's ability to take care of himself, only taking care to be handy in case of danger. Some resent any intrusion and fiercely defy even the friendly caretaker to touch their babies. Others exhibit a keen delight in showing off their latest, for the admiration of either the customary herdsman or visitors.

One day Howard and I were standing in one hog pen looking over the fence into another, where a sow was glaring at us in desperate terror. We had tried in every way to gain her confidence, but when her pigs arrived, she wouldn't let us in the pen without a fight. We were talking this over, when suddenly my overalls were seized and shaken - with me in them. For a minute, I thought all the pigs had gone vicious, but as soon as she gained my attention, the old lady in our pen stretched herself out more comfortably, presenting 14 bread baskets to 12 shiny black pigs, and grunted in a loud voice that lunch was served. In the plainest of pig language she said, "Why waste your time on that cross patch over there? Just take a look at a real family!" She seemed very much pleased to have me sit down beside her and play with the friendly, inquisitive, frisky little fellows she was so proud of.

Motherhood is a wonderful thing. Our superior livestock comes from good mothers. That's where the good ones got their start, and in the human family, the same principles apply in a little different way. The animal mother can only protect and feed her young. The human mother can do very important things for her children. The principles she implants deeply in their minds largely decide how far they will go beyond the simple animal activities necessary for mere existence. What this country needs on the farm and in the home is more of the right kind of mothers.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
April 26 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 5, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planting Corn

Bill told his wife in no uncertain terms that Jim, who lived just across the road, was headed for the poor house. "Why the dodderin' fool," says Bill to Mrs. Bill, "He spent good money to pipe water into the house because he and his wife were too lazy to lug a bucket now and then! What does he do now but bring home a new corn planter when the one he had was only 6 years old."

The new corn planter was a thorn in Bill's flesh, and he couldn't resist talking about it, even to Jim. "You must be powerful hard on machinery, Jim, to wear out your old corn planter in 6 years. The one I'm using, dad bought in 1915, and she does a good job yet."

"Oh, the planter wasn't worn out, Bill. I just thought this new one would give a more even depth of planting. The old one left an occasional hill on top of the ground and put some in too deep. I've been planting 3 feet - 4 inches each way which gives me a possible 3,930 hills or 11,790 stalks per acre. If this new planter gives me a 2 per cent stand I get a half pound ear on each stalk, that will figure out better than 2 bushels more corn per acre. On 100 acres, it will pay for the new planter, give me \$30 for the old one and leave \$100 profit. In the next 6 years --"

Bill went home feeling a little resentful toward his "high falutin" neighbor.

As summer progressed, the corn on both sides of the road grew tall and leafy, looking so much alike that the highway appeared to be cut through a young forest. Bill never put more work on his corn and was exceedingly proud of the results. Late in August he had an opportunity to call Jim's attention to the fact that the corn put in with the 22-year-old planter was just as good as that dropped by the very latest model. Jim suggested that they make stand counts.

"You pick 5 places in your field, Bill, and at each place we'll count 100 hills and see how many stalks there are. Then we'll do the same in mine and see if your old Betsy did as well as my shiny V-9."

The test was made, counting every hill with three or more stalks as perfect. Bill's field averaged 255 stalks per 100 hills or an 85 per cent stand. Jim had 291 stalks per 100 hills or a 97 per cent stand. "Of course," Jim pointed out, "this doesn't tell the whole story. A 1-stalk hill will yield more than 1/3 as much as a 3-stalk hill, but I still believe there's difference enough so that you are paying for a couple of new planters every year, Bill, plus repairs on the old one. Come over and borrow my planter next spring and try it out."

"Thanks just the same, Jim, but I guess that won't be necessary."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Thousands of Minnesota Boy Scouts will be enlisted as "shock" troops to collect June Beetles during May, June and July in an effort to cooperate with the division of entomology at University Farm in obtaining as much information as possible as to the species of June beetles that fly in various parts of the state, according to Dr. A. A. Granovsky, University of Minnesota entomologist.

Because there is a serious white grub situation immediately in view in the southeastern part of the state and in various other more or less isolated sections, the entomologists are desirous of finding out more of the habits of the June beetle which lays eggs, the latter of which hatch into destructive white grub. Consequently, in a statewide effort to determine the distribution of the various species of the white grubs in the state, the scouts have been called upon to do their good turn in collecting the beetles. The knowledge of the geographic distribution of various species of June beetles in the state will give valuable information which will lead to better control methods for white grubs, says Dr. Granovsky. The scouts will collect the bugs from trees, shrubs, vines and other places at least once or twice a week through May and June and in the northern parts of the state through July. The usual process is to collect the bugs on warm nights from 9 to 10:30 p.m. by placing a sheet of canvas underneath the tree or shrub and then shaking the branches vigorously, picking the beetles up from the sheet, and placing them in a separate bottle or box. Each collection will be separately tied in a small piece of cloth with a slip of paper containing the date, locality, hour of collection, name of the plant from which the beetles were collected, the name of the collector and any other information of interest or value. The scouts will also preserve the bugs in a pickling solution for a day or two before they are sent to the entomology division at University Farm.

Scouts may apply directly to Mr. Granovsky, Division of Entomology, University Farm, St. Paul, to obtain information about participation in the beetle collecting campaign, or they may contact their regional scout office. Other persons interested are urged to contact the division of entomology.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Responding to numerous inquiries from farmers and gardeners, George H. Nesom, soils specialist, University Farm, has issued several pointers on the application of commercial fertilizers to lawns, meadows, field crops and gardens.

Either hand or machine application of fertilizers may be made, depending upon the amount of the work to be done. Fertilizers may be spread broadcast or placed along the rows or near the hills, according to the kind of crop. For pastures, lawns, and alfalfa, and frequently for small grains, fertilizer is spread broadcast. However, it is now generally conceded that fertilizer for small grains can be most efficiently applied in the drill row, while for row crops the best method is to apply it in bands along the rows or near the hills.

Phosphate or other fertilizer being used for newly-seeded alfalfa will give best results if broadcast on the plowed ground and worked into the soil during preparation of the seedbed. When phosphate is used on existing stands of alfalfa, it is best to broadcast it before growth starts in the spring but if growth has begun, the foliage should be dry when the fertilizer is applied so it does not stick to the leaves.

Fertilizer placement experiments with corn, potatoes, and other row or hill crops prove that best results generally come from applying the fertilizer in two bands, one on either side of the row or hill. In general, the fertilizer bands should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches from the seed and at about the same depth as the seed or slightly deeper. So seeds, such as corn, peas and beans, are easily injured by contact with fertilizer, which is another reason for side-applications.

Lawn fertilizers may be scattered broadcast by hand or a small fertilizer distributor may be used. When applying a nitrogen fertilizer, it is a good plan to mix the fertilizer with two or three times its bulk of fine dry soil to insure a uniform application. An uneven distribution of the fertilizer may cause some burning of the grass. This may be avoided by watering thoroughly immediately after the application is made.

In the garden the fertilizer may be spread broadcast by hand on the spaded ground and then raked into the soil, or it may be applied along the rows or around the hills of row crops. When applied along the rows the application may be at a lighter rate, Mr. Nesom says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1937

RELEASE

Thursday April 29, 1937

State winner in a national 4-H farm account contest is Oscar Kern, 19, of Stillwater, Washington county, according to an announcement today by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul. Young Kern is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Kern of Stillwater.

State alternate winner in the ~~state~~ contest was Margaret Bishman, Hutchinson, McLeod county, 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bishman.

As state winner, Kern will have the choice of a first prize \$100 in merchandise or a cream separator from the International Harvester company, which sponsors the national farm account contest and provides prizes for county, state and regional winners. The champion state winner and alternate will be entered in a regional contest, and should Kern win in this event, his state prize will be awarded to Miss Bishman. Entries from 17 midwestern states will compete in the regional contest, the first prize of which will be \$225.

Honorable mention was given to Keith Smith, Clearwater, Wabasha county and special mention to four other Minnesota 4-H club members: Jerome Rypka, Owatonna, Steele county; Jean Rosalie Gerard, Richfield station, Minneapolis, Hennepin county; Chalmer Perry, Utica, Winona county; Charles Nelson, Stanton, Dakota county.

County winners were: Lyle Carlson, Shovel Lake, Aitkin county; Clarence Keep, Sauk Rapids, Benton; Carl Melcher, Cologne, Carver; Graydon Postier, Clearbrook, Clearwater; Vera L. Ford, Piers, Crow Wing; Charles Nelson, Jr., Stanton, Dakota; Curtis Starch, Nerstrand, Goodhue; Gordon Wedeking, Lakefield, Jackson; Donald Rye, Minneota, Lyon.

(more)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

What is believed may be the first sizeable exportation of high-quality turkey eggs for hatching from Minnesota will take place May 4 when the liner Berengaria sails from New York for England carrying turkey eggs from the flock of Claude Wright of Aitkin, Minnesota.

Mr. B. McNamara, an English poultryman, recently visited Dr. W. A. Billings, widely-known turkey specialist at University Farm, stating that he would like to obtain some eggs which he could take back with him to England to furnish foundation stock of superior breeding. Dr. Billings arranged to obtain the eggs from the Wright farm at Aitkin which has some of the finest market Bronze turkeys in America. Subsequently, there has been much to-do about complying with health examinations and other export regulations. After all that trouble, Mr. McNamara will take no chances with his cargo, but will carry the eggs back to England with him in his stateroom.

Dr. Billings says this is the first exportation of Minnesota turkey-hatching eggs to England that he knows anything about.

cc:cc

Stuart Burcanson Byron, Olmsted; Sigvald Femrite, Glenwood, Pope;
 Albert Anderson, Jr., Cook, North St., Louis; Olavi Waisanen, Brookston,
 South St., Louis; Norbert Geis Shakopee, Scott; Alfred Simon, Owatonna,
 Steele; Earl Bixsen, Morris, Stevens; Leslie Larson, Holloway, Swift;
 Thelma Swanson, Stillwater, Washington; Keith Smith, Clearwater, Wright.

Each contestant was required to keep records on some farm for 12 consecutive months. In judging them, 50 points were allowed for the records themselves and 50 for the analysis of the records. Kern won the state honors on a farm record account kept on a 532-acre farm operated by his father. The record book, one recommended by the Minnesota agricultural extension division, required that opening and closing inventories, receipts, expenditures and a balance sheet be kept. In analyzing his records, the state winner was able to suggest several constructive changes in the farm's enterprises.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1937

RELEASE

Thursday, April 29, 1937

State winner in a national 4-H Farm account contest is Oscar Kern, 19, of Stillwater, Washington county, according to an announcement today by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul. Young Kern is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Kern of Stillwater.

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(more)

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1957

RELEASE

Immediate

Recognizing the value of the 4-H club movement in the development of well-rounded rural communities and the betterment of Minnesota agriculture, two Minnesota men have set aside trust funds to permanently endow 4-H units in three sections of the state, announces T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

In Aitkin county, C. P. DeLaittre, who watched the timber business in that section of the state diminish and then enthusiastically saw agriculture move in and become the principal industry, has established a trust fund of \$5,000, the income from which annually prizes will be awarded to club boys and girls in that county. After 4-H clubs were established in Aitkin county, and he had seen the results from year to year, Mr. DeLaittre became an enthusiastic supporter of the movement and it is his opinion that no other movement organized promises so much for the welfare of his county as the 4-H clubs.

In the past, 4-H clubs in Aitkin county have been recipients of Mr. DeLaittre's generosity when he made possible many prizes and awards. In a letter announcing the establishment of the trust fund, Mr. DeLaittre said, "I suppose it is quite unnecessary for me to tell you how highly Mrs. DeLaittre and I esteem the work the 4-H clubs are doing for the benefit of themselves and Aitkin county. No movement was ever started that has been worth so much for the development of rural communities as these same 4-H clubs. It gives me real pleasure to set aside the sum of \$5,000 as a permanent endowment, the income only from which shall be used annually for prizes to these 4-H members."

Mr. DeLaittre's interest in 4-H work, however, has not been confined only to generous prizes and awards, for he has given much of his time and leadership to the club boys and girls and has come into personal contacts with them.

Another Minnesota man who remains anonymous, has established a trust fund of sufficient size so that the smallest possible income, from it, under present conditions, will be \$1,500 annually. This annual sum is to provide four \$100 scholarships to be used for school or college, 4-H community camps and community events.

A third man has approached the state 4-H club office with a similar bequest in mind.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

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Either hand or machine application of fertilizers may be made depending upon the amount of the work to be done. Fertilizers may be spread broadcast or placed along the rows or near the hills, according to the kind of crop. For pastures, lawns, and alfalfa, and frequently for small grains, fertilizer is spread broadcast. However, it is now generally conceded that fertilizer for small grains can be most efficiently applied in the drill row, while for row crops the best method is to apply it in bands along the rows or near the hills.

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In the garden the fertilizer may be spread broadcast by hand on the spaded ground and then raked into the soil, or it may be applied along the rows or around the hills of row crops. When applied along the rows the application may be at a lighter rate, Mr. Nesom says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 28, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Sugarbeet growers can increase stands and yields by treating their seed to protect it against damping-off or "blackroot" disease, according to a new circular just issued by the division of agricultural extension, University Farm, St. Paul, and written by E. L. LeClerc, sugarbeet authority of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Studies with seed treatment have been carried on since 1933. In every test treated seed has given better stands than non-treated seed, both in experiment station plots and in demonstration trials in commercial fields. Stands at thinning time averaged 42 per cent better for treated seed in 3 successive years on station plots. On three commercial fields in 1936, stands from treated seed averaged 86 per cent greater before thinning and 41 per cent greater at harvest time. Yields from the treated seed were greater in all three of these tests, averaging 1.6 tons per acre or 17 per cent greater than for non-treated seed. Any good commercial seed disinfectant, such as 2 per cent Ceresan, may be used to disinfect sugarbeet seed.

Anyone desiring a copy of this circular should see their county agent or high school agriculture teacher, or write the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, for Circular 57, "Treatment of Sugarbeet Seed".

Three other extension publications that have just been reprinted include Special Bulletin 168, "Planting the Standard Windbreak", Special Bulletin 167, "Zoning Minnesota Lands", and Folder 35, on advantages and methods of docking and castrating lambs.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

The fourteenth annual Minnesota high school agricultural congress, during which hundreds of high school boys and girls, accompanied by high school teachers of agriculture, will converge on the University Farm campus for livestock and crops judging contests and other activities, will be held May 20, 21, and 22.

The congress is being sponsored jointly by the University Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Education and the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructor's association.

Committees appointed to conduct the annual agricultural congress include:

General Advisory Committee: Leo L. Knuti, St. Paul; V. E. Nylin, Hopkins; and W. H. Peters, N. W. Allen, J. B. Fitch, W. E. Petersen, H. K. Wilson, H. J. Sloan, Thomas Canfield, and A. M. Field, chairman, all of University Farm.

Rules, regulations and results: H. E. Peirce, Staples, George Cochran, New Richland; Thomas Raine, Fairmont; Theo. Peet, Forbes; Chester Graham, Mora; and H. K. Wilson, University Farm. Harold Harrison, Thief River Falls; Mr. Nylin and Mr. Knuti, (chairman).

Official Judges: W. H. Peters, W. E. Petersen, J. B. Fitch, P. A. Anderson, and E. F. Ferrin, ~~University Farm~~ H. K. Wilson, Thomas Canfield and H. J. Sloan.

Entertainment: A. M. Field, chairman, and students.

Student committees on conducting the contest:

General Manager, Arne Carlson, Mekeade, Minnesota; Assistant manager, Roland Abraham, Olivia; Animal Husbandry: Dalton Seeling, ch., Grand Rapids, Ignatius Brady, Minneapolis; Ralph Skjod, Howard Lake; Meats: Werner Stegemann, Ch., Luverne; Vernon Baldwin, Elmore; Carl Radke, Breckenridge.

Dairy Husbandry: Leonard Sullivan, Ch., Long Prairie; Leonard Nelson, Louisberg; Kent Jacobson, Rushford;

Ice Cream Sales: Robert Picha, Chr. Hopkins; Leo Murphy, Brigham Lake;

Housing: Joseph Gummings, Shr. Adams; Henning Swanson, Adams; Bernard Youngquist, Finlayson.

Recreation: Joseph Rubis, Chr. Jackson; William House, Leonidas.

Poultry: Clarence Hemming, Chr. Hinckley; Merlin Rost, Jackson; Olan Hee, Duluth.

(more)

Agronomy: William Loegering, Chr. Long Prairie; Harry Tangen, Minnaga;
Fred Berggren, Greenbush.

Programs: John Dysart, Chr., Deer River; Glen Johnson, Pine City;
Peter Milinkovich, Aurora.

Tours: George Wilkens, Chr. Mora; Joseph Raine, Marshall; Delmar
Carrier, Minneapolis.

Showmanship: Ernest Baughman, Chr., Pine River; Fred Taylor, Chisling;
Robert Halloran, Brownsville.

Card Collection: George Peterson, Chr., Eveleth; Harold von Lehe,
La Sueur; Melvin Olson, Staples.

News Bureau
University Farm
St Paul Minnesota
April 30 1937

RELEASE

Monday May 3 1937

Several reasons why silage crops may not prove profitable to dairymen in northern Minnesota are presented in a new publication of the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota. This publication is Special Bulletin 181, "Sunflower Silage in Northern Minnesota", written by C. L. Cole and R. L. Donovan of the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, and Nat W. Allen, of the University Farm dairy division.

Silage crops are not well adapted to Minnesota conditions because of the short growing season and early frost, the bulletin explains. In winter the silage usually freezes solidly in the silo making it hard to remove and feed. Moreover, the investment in the silo and silage machinery is relatively high for the small dairy herds common in this region.

Experiments have shown that alfalfa generally yields more feed per acre than silage crops in northern Minnesota, with cash and labor costs only about half as much per ton of nutrients. Cows receiving plenty of good alfalfa hay and a good supply of drinking water do not need any additional succulent feeds. Moreover, cows receiving alfalfa or other good legume hay will not require protein supplements to balance a ration of home grown grains.

Anyone wishing a copy of this publication may have one without charge from a county agent, high school agriculture teacher, or on request to the North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, or the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 30, 1937

Release
Immediate

Special recognition for Minnesota dairymen who have been members of cow testing associations for 10 or more years will be a feature of the annual Dairymen's Day to be held at University Farm, Friday, June 4, announces J. B. Fitch, dairy chief. Farmers, cow-testers, county agents, and others interested will be invited.

The dairy day program will include discussions of the 1936 annual cow testing association report, the bull record book contest and new developments in cow testing, in addition to the cow testing association attendance record report. Experimental work conducted in the dairy division at University Farm will be reviewed for visitors.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 30, 1937

Release

Immediate

Possibilities in well-managed farm woodlots for farmers living in the natural timber areas of Minnesota are illustrated by the record of one Ohio farmer who has sold \$11,250 worth of timber and fuel wood from his 75-acre woodlot during the last 24 years, says Parker O. Anderson, extension forester, University Farm.

The farmer Mr. Anderson refers to is Ami Pifer of Hancock county in northwestern Ohio. Without depleting his woodlot, Mr. Pifer has received an average income of \$6.25 per acre per year. In fact, the "cream" of the wood crop has not yet been removed and, if necessary, Mr. Pifer could, today, sell several thousand dollars worth of timber from the farm, for he has never over-cut the stand of timber, always carefully selecting and ~~marking~~ ^{marking} the trees to be harvested. More than once he has fallen back on the woods to tide his finances over the lean crop years on the farm.

Mr. Pifer's woodlot has always been protected from grazing by livestock so the seedlings and smaller trees have had a chance to grow to replace those cut, thus insuring a continuous oncoming crop of timber trees.

The Pifer woods has been in the family ever since the land was settled three generations ago. Says Mr. Anderson, "Here is a fine example of a farm woods that has always been managed on a sustained-yield basis. It should be an inspiration to Minnesota farmers living in the natural timber sections who have the same opportunity to profit by correct woodlot management."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 30, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Hundreds of CCC boys are planting millions of trees for erosion control in southeastern Minnesota this spring, according to an announcement made today by H. A. Flueck, acting state coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service in this state.

Working under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the University of Minnesota, CCC enrollees are planting approximately 3,300,000 conifers and hardwoods on eroding hillsides and gullied areas, Flueck states. The bulk of the planting stock has been supplied by Soil Conservation Service tree nurseries located in this region.

In addition to the plantings made solely for erosion control, approximately 100,000 small trees and shrubs are being planted to provide food and cover for wildlife in Minnesota, the Service announces. Species being planted for wildlife include dogwood, wild grape, caragana, wild cherry, elderberry, and bittersweet.

"Woodlands, when ungrazed by livestock, effectively control soil washing on hillsides", Flueck states. "The leaf litter and undergrowth in forest areas increases the absorptive capacity of the soil and protects it against washing by that water which does run off during rains."

The grazing of woodlands, however, largely destroys their effectiveness for erosion control, the state coordinator adds. The grazing stock disturb the leaf litter, destroy young trees, and trample the undergrowth.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

A parade, livestock showmanship contests, numerous other events and a dance in the evening are being arranged by University Farm campus students as features of the twenty-second annual Ag Royal Day to be held on the University Farm campus May 15.

Ag Royal Day is an annual event at which time agricultural students may display their ability to show livestock and to prepare livestock for showmanship contests.

Heading the parade at 11 a.m. Saturday will be the University marching band. More than 20 organizations have signified their intentions of entering floats in the parade based on the parade theme "Going to Town."

Instead of nominating a king and queen to preside over the day's festivities, students in charge of arrangements have selected two calves from the University show-herds to be dressed in regal attire as king and queen.

Ninety-six students have entered the showmanship contests. All stock used in the contests will be taken from the University show-herds. Several of these students have been ribbon winners at state fairs and other big livestock shows, according to John Hanks, sophomore from Elmore who is general livestock chairman. Ribbons will be presented to winners in the various classes and divisions and a silver loving cup will be awarded to the grand champion showman at the dance in the college gymnasium in the evening.

Besides the showmanship contests which will be conducted during the tire day, numerous other events have been scheduled such as a tug-of-war between the forestry and agriculture students and an egg throwing contest for home economics coeds. The "Ag" tug-of-war team is headed by All-American Ed Widseth. He has his team working out daily in preparation for the tussle with the foresters.

Sponsors of the event are the four agricultural clubs on the campus--Agricultural Education, Plant Pathology, Junior Dairy Science and Block and Bridle clubs. All other organizations on the campus, however, are cooperating in arrangements for the event.

Kenneth Miller, sophomore from Northfield, has been named general arrangements chairman for the day. He has more than 100 students working under him to complete the necessary arrangements for the affair.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1937

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Professor J. B. Fitch, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm, will be at Poughkeepsie, New York, Friday and Saturday, meeting with the American Guernsey Cattle Club's committee on type and judging of which he is a member. Next week Professor Fitch will go to Kansas where he will be the principal speaker at five district picnics for members of the Kansas Jersey Cattle club. Professor Fitch, who is one of the country's leading dairy cattle judges, was formerly head of the dairy department at Kansas State College before coming to head the Minnesota department about 2 years ago.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

After declining three points in March, Minnesota's farm price index dropped off another three points during April, according to the monthly analysis issued today by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver, University Farm agricultural economists. The index is based on prices received by farm producers for the 16 principal agricultural commodities. The April index was 101, or 1 per cent above the average April level for the base years, 1924-25-26. The March index this year was 104.

Crop prices in April were generally higher and livestock prices tended to be somewhat lower which conforms with the usual seasonal price movements, say Waite and Garver. Their further comment on April price conditions follows:

Except for potatoes and barley all the crops rose in price. Corn, with small supplies and a good demand, advanced somewhat more than what the normal seasonal movement would be. Rye also showed considerable advance above seasonal movement, apparently due to foreign shortages and domestic milling demand for the better quality stocks.

Potatoes declined 10 cents from March 15 to \$1.35 per bushel. This appears to be the result of clearing out old stock for which demand was rather slow.

Hogs showed a 10 cent decline as weather and road conditions brought a somewhat greater supply on the market than outlets were prepared to take without price concessions.

Butter prices declined somewhat more than seasonally which may be attributed to the unwillingness of the trade to carry any more

(more)

than minimum stocks pending a more accurate estimate of the volume of production

Following is a table comparing Minnesota prices of the different commodities for stated periods:

MINNESOTA FARM PRICES FOR APRIL 1937

	April 15 <u>1937</u>	March 15 <u>1937</u>	April 15 <u>1936</u>
Wheat (bu.)	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$.91
Corn (bu.)	1.19	1.06	.45
Oats (bu.)	.47	.45	.20
Barley (bu.)	.93	.93	.41
Rye (bu.)	.99	.94	.38
Flax (bu.)	2.00	2.00	1.52
Potatoes (bu.)	1.35	1.45	.55
Hogs (cwt.)	9.30	9.40	9.70
Cattle (cwt.)	7.20	7.20	6.50
Calves (cwt.)	7.90	8.00	7.70
L. Sheep (cwt.)	9.36	9.56	9.67
Chickens (lb.)	.110	.108	.145
Eggs (dz.)	.193	.19	.157
B Fat (lb.)	.35	.37	.33
Hay (ton)	9.92	9.50	4.90
Milk (cwt.)	1.85	1.80	1.62

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 17, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Word that a prominent Belgian scientist will study at University Farm during the coming year has just been received by Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry. Professor R. Ruyssea, head of the Pharmaceutical Laboratories of the Royal Institute of Ghent, Belgium, has received a travelling fellowship and plans to spend about 3 months working with Dr. Gortner in the laboratories of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm. Professor Ruyssea is much interested in colloid phenomena, particularly as they apply to biochemical processes, and desires to familiarize himself with the technics and methods for colloid research which have been developed in the division of agricultural biochemistry of the University of Minnesota under Dr. Gortner who is regarded as one of the world's leading colloid chemistry authorities.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
May 17, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Led by Dr. C. O. Rost, professor of soils, approximately 40 graduate and undergraduate students from University Farm, St. Paul, will tour the Soil Conservation Service erosion control demonstration area at Spring Valley, Saturday, May 22. Howard C. Jackson, project manager at Spring Valley, is planning the day's program.

During the morning, the class will visit the Will Silker farm in Sumner township, Fillmore county, where Mr. Silker has been developing soil saving devices for the last 3 years in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

During the afternoon, Dr. Rost's class will visit several other farms to study strip cropping around the slopes, terracing, the use of permanent and temporary structures for gullies, the reforestation of denuded areas, and other erosion control practices. The changing of field fences to accommodate contour or around-the-hill farming and the methods used to produce food and cover for wildlife in odd corners of the farm will also be studied.

Cooperative agreements entered into by farmers working with the Soil Conservation Service in the demonstration will be inspected by the class and methods used in planning farms will be discussed. Mr. Jackson will outline the progress of the work in the area and the results of the program.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 18, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Note to Editors Max or Professor Earl Weaver accompanies this article.

Dairy Farmers Day, Friday, June 4, is expected to draw several hundred of the state's leading dairy producers to University Farm, St. Paul, for an all-day program featuring cow testing, best cow feeding and breeding of dairy herds and the production of high quality milk and cream.

Earl Weaver, professor of dairy husbandry at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, a nationally known dairy authority will be the principal speaker. Henry Ahrens, editor of The Farmer, will officiate at a recognition of old times in Minnesota cow raising associations. W. S. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, will discuss the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station and visitors will be given a chance to inspect the University cow dairy herd. H. W. Allen will be in charge of this feature. Prof. J. B. Fisch, chief of the dairy division will present

Dairy extension men who will speak on various phases of cow testing work and the proving of dairy sires will include Ransom Leighton, H. R. Beards and E. A. Hansen. Four members of the dairy husbandry staff will give talks include H. Macy, W. E. Combs, W. R. Peterson, and T. W. Sullivan.

Additional farmers, cow testers, county agents, and others interested are invited to attend this program which will begin at 10:30 Dairy Farmers Day will be held in the main hall at University Farm. Speakers will include the University Department and the dairy division to keep dairy men abreast of the latest progress in their up-to-date field.

Published in observance of National Dairy Husbandry Week, June 4-10, 1937. H. W. Beck, Director, Agricultural Extension, University Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 30, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Boy Scout Jamboree

Unless the unexpected happens, when this is published, I will be in Washington, D. C., not asking political favors, but as a part of the great gathering of 30,000 boys and men from all over the United States who are interested in Boy Scout work. Can you imagine one with my portly dimensions running around in short pants, hunting for a tree big enough to shade me?

For 16 years I have been associated with the Boy Scouts here in Waseca, and have watched a lot of kids grow up. Boys are just as interesting as any other kind of livestock when one gets acquainted, and most of the population of Waseca have devoted their efforts to raising boys for me to experiment with.

All of us have had a lot of fun with our Scouting. The kids get a big kick out of the games, stunts, and hikes, as well as a sense of real satisfaction in accomplishing the various tests set before them. If you don't believe they work for their honors, just try it! I get a big kick out of trying to get from 50 to 80 wild Indians to discipline themselves into a coordinated group, individually working for the common good, learning to live and cooperate with their fellows, not because they have to, but because they see things accomplished that way.

Then there is a deep satisfaction in the way the boys stick with the old gang, even after leaving town. We have 90 associate scouts who are past high school age. Of these, 45 are in college or have finished a 4-year college course. Most of the others have taken advanced training of some sort. All are holding good, steady

jobs, many of them involving great responsibility. Every one is a good, sound, straight, American citizen. I'm proud to be associated with those boys, scattered in 13 states and one on or in the Atlantic Ocean with a submarine.

Scouting didn't make these boys what they are, but they say it helped. Scouting didn't affect their inheritance or their native intelligence, but it did give them a good environment at least some of the time. It helped them to make the right kind of friends, showed them what they could do with their own efforts, and perhaps helped them to use their talents to better advantage.

Scouting is only a means to an end. It cannot make a genius out of a nit-wit, but it does help boys to catch a vision of worth-while things and to realize their own ability to do them. Scouting has led to a great many fine friends among men and boys and the results make me feel that time and money have been spent to good advantage. On this big Jamboree trip, I hope to meet many more folks worth knowing, help the boys from this area get the most out of their experience and, for myself, gather many ideas which will help me make Scouting more effective for the next crop of boys.

--R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 23, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Crisscross Breeding (Continued from last week)

If an Angus is crossed with a Holstein, practically all of the calves will be black. That is, the black of the Angus dominates the black and white of the Holstein, so that the spots do not show. In the same way, the determiners for all the other characters struggle to see which will predominate, and in general, the most desirable will win. Thus an animal which is the first cross of two breeds is apt to be of superior quality and especially vigorous.

If the crossbred animals are mated, the progeny is apt to show many of the undesirable characters carried by the Parents as recessives. This made it difficult to produce crossbred hogs, for instance, because it was necessary to constantly buy new breeding stock.

Now it has been discovered that crossbred females will raise satisfactory offspring if mated with purebred males. For example, if Poland China and Chester White hogs are mated, the pigs produced will all be crossbred and show the white color. The crossbred females may be mated to a purebred sire of either breed and their pigs will be more vigorous than purebreds. This means that more pigs will survive, and they will grow faster. The next year a purebred male of the other breed is used, with the same result.

Some people prefer to use three breeds in rotation, thus getting an even wider mixture of characters. Apparently the more mixture there is, the more "kick" there will be in the pigs. It seems to make them a little better able to come through the dangers up to the age of weaning, a little better able to use feed economically

and to eat a little more of it. Thus they reach market weight sooner, to the satisfaction and profit of the owner.

A few pork producers have been using this system for a number of years with good success. Since 1928 the University of Minnesota has been trying out this crisscross breeding very carefully and they have come to the conclusion that it is a very practical procedure for the man who raises market animals. The results of the experiment are given in Special Bulletin 180 which may be obtained from any county agent or the Bulletin Office at University Farm.

Of course the whole plan is based on purebred sires, and there will be just as much need of purebred herds of superior quality as ever before. The better the purebred sires used, the better the pigs, because all the good characters must come from the sires.

This makes just one more step toward specialization. There will be the specialized raiser, who will constantly endeavor to raise more efficient swine. Then the specialized pork producer will buy his best products so as to convert corn into pork at the least possible expense. Crossbreeding has been done for a very long time, but the future will probably see it used more effectively, because of new information. Will the plan be applicable to cows and horses? Who knows?

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 19 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 16, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Crisscross Breeding

The function of livestock on the farm is to convert bulky feed into dollars and cents. The livestock products are more concentrated than grass or grain, and hence easier to get to market. Further, if handled properly, the animals will leave about four-fifths of the mineral elements of their feed on the farm, making a much lighter drain on the soil fertility. Of course, the manager hopes to have a few dollars left over after paying the cost of his operations.

The farmer has little or nothing to say about the selling price of his products, so the only way he can insure a profit is to produce as cheaply as possible and for thousands of years men have been trying to raise more efficient animals. The difference between the modern dairy cow, capable of making 1,000 pounds of butterfat per year, and the old Texas longhorn, hardly able to feed her calf, is an indication of the progress which has been made, but still men are not satisfied.

Ever since the time of Jacob, there have been men who excelled in the ability to breed animals more suitable to their requirements. In the last 300 years definite breeds have been developed, all bearing certain resemblances to each other and supposedly selected for efficiency. Purebred sire campaigns have attracted much attention and given our livestock a more uniform appearance. Undoubtedly they have also increased efficiency within certain limits, but there has been too much of a tendency to breed for color markings, conformation, and certain distinguishing characters, sometimes losing sight of the fact that efficiency is of first importance and beauty second.

The work of our master breeders has left a rich heritage in the livestock of today, the man in the city reaping equal benefits with the farmer because of lower food costs. There is reason to believe that in the future, even greater progress will be made by those who like to dig into the mysteries of inheritance and try to build their animals to suit their individual preferences. For these specialists, purebred herds of seed stock are essential, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude. This does not alter the fact that the great majority of livestock is raised by propagators who are not attempting to improve the breed but are using the good seed produced by others as a means of furthering their own business interests. For these men, the feed cost per hundred weight of product is all-important.

Men have long recognized that cross breeding, or the mating of unlike individuals, made the offspring more vigorous and that when inheritance was too closely concentrated, there was a tendency for weakness to show up. On the other hand, men desired uniformity in their herds and flocks and this was most easily obtained by mating close relatives and thus concentrating blood lines. This has led to much confusion and all sorts of "systems" have been developed, with results good, bad and indifferent.

In late years, science has begun to explain the reasons for some of the peculiar things which have happened. Perhaps in the future, purebred herds will be more pure than ever before, but the man who raises pork, mutton and beef may be better off to use cross or crisscross breeding for his market animals. (Continued next week.)

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 19 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 9, 1937

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

Grass Flowers

Just for fun some time, ask a bunch of boys to describe the difference between a head of wheat and a head of oats. Both belong to the grass family and their structure is essentially the same, so it will be difficult for the boys to explain it clearly. One is a spike and one a panicle, but what does that mean?

If the flower parts are broken from a head of wheat, the central stem or rachis is shown, with attachments for the spikelets on opposite sides and at the tip. One of the little bunches or spikelets broken off has two modified leaves or bracts, one on each end. Inside of these bracts, called outer glumes, there are usually five complete sets of flower parts, arranged on a tiny zig-zag stem. In mature wheat, there are usually two or three of these which contain kernels. The rest are sterile and the parts very small.

Now look at a single one of these flowers. On one side of the kernel is a thick heavy, shell-like affair which often forgets to stop and runs up into a beard or awn. This is called the lemma, and palea is the name of the thin, paper-like husk on the other side of the kernel.

The fat, round kernel, called a caryopsis, has a fold down one side and hair on top. It is the grown-up ovule which was originally just a single microscopic cell. Above the cell grew a pistil with a two-parted, plume-like stigma. This arrangement was the female part of the flower. Around the pistil were three little bodies on thread-like stems. These were the stamens and the pod-like structures are called anthers.

What happened as the wheat flower grew? The ovule sent up the feathery stigma and just at the right time the little stems below the anthers grew enough to tip them over toward the stigma, and many of the thousands of pollen grains growing in these baskets were spilled out on the stigma. As the flower grew still more, the coverings were forced open so that stigmas and anthers could get out into the air. This action seems to be provided to insure pollination. If the stigma was not fertilized for some reason, it might have a chance to get pollen from some other flower after opening.

As soon as the pollen grains fall on the stigma, they started to grow, sending little tubes down in search of the ovule. The one getting there first united the male cell containing half the proper number of chromosomes with the female cell containing the other half so the number was complete and a new individual started. This new cell grew into the kernel of wheat and the coverings closed for protection, but the old, dried up stamens can often be seen.

Many boys, even those on farms, are not aware that wheat blossoms and has flowers. They recognize wheat kernels, wheat heads, and wheat plants, but have never inquired further. These things can all be seen with the naked eye. A microscope will take one into far more mystifying processes and parts. When there are so many interesting things to see and do, right under our noses, why should anyone feel bored or wish for "something to do"? Alfalfa blossoms perform the same stunt in quite a different way - but that is another story.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 19 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 2, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Weed Wars

Chapter 2. (Continued from last week.)

General N. O. Weed rapped for order. "The remarks of Colonel Thistle are irritating," he said, "but that is his nature. All of us will grant his efficiency in the field. We will now call for a report from Adjutant Stinky Frenchweed." As Stinky rose all the Weed officers gasped, because the odor of garlic filled the room.

"We're causing the farmer more trouble than any of you," began the little Frenchy. "You interfere with his crops and cut his yields, but he may not realize how much you are hurting him. We cut the price he receives for cream and that affects him in his most sensitive and important spot, the purse." "Amen," squeaked the Shephard's Purse. "That's true." General Weed had to rap for order.

"We make the field stink, the cows stink, and the cream stink," continued Frenchweed. "Many creameries refuse to accept products from pastures where we produce our pods. One creamery is being sued for using chemicals to remove our odor."

"How about the creamery which gets an extra price for 'flavored butter'?" called Wild P. Vetch, who was always "tare-ing" around. "How long will it take to educate all of the public to eat stinky butter?" calmly replied Frenchy. "We produce two generations a year, flower from early spring to late fall, and can mature seed if plowed under when in blossom. Can any of you pokey perennials do that?"

Again General N. O. Weed had to rap for order with his Jerusalem Artichoke gavel. "I'm pretty good on odors myself, and besides I heckle the hay fever people," shouted Reggie Ragweed. "I'm also in on the hay fever," added Gordon Goldenrod. "Yes, yes, we all know that," said General Weed, "but we must have our reports in an orderly manner. Let's hear from the Mustard division."

"Sir," said Mr. Mustard, "we cannot hold our own where so much corn is grown. We have been working with the Wild Oats in their attack on grain fields, but where farmers use a proper rotation we can make no headway."

"That is certainly unfortunate," said General Weed. "May we have a report from Lieutenant Leafy Spurge at this time?" Leafy Spurge was a vigorous, wiry dandy, with the appearance of a movie star, but his reputation as a persistent fighter was well known.

"Where we start, we stay," was his complete report, loudly applauded by all the weeds. General Weed turned to the quiet officer on his right, "What have you to offer, Captain Bindweed?" Captain Field Bindweed, affectionately known as Creeping Jenny, smiled as he rose. "We're doing as well as can be expected," he said. "The government has recognized us and recently established a weed farm at Lamberton. They are trying to find some way of eliminating us - but so far we are holding our own. Like the Lieutenant, where we get a foothold, we certainly make things hot for the farmers. They keep talking about cooperative action, quarantines, and eradication at public expense, but they do very little. In the meantime we are constantly adding new territory."

After all the reports were in, General Noxious Old Weed made an inspirational address which should be in every Weed library. He urged his helpers to capitalize upon their best weapon, persistence, attacking farmers all along the line at their weakest spot and their busiest time. In closing he said, "Set more seed, place men in out-of-the-way places as advance guards, appropriate all the moisture you can and grow, grow, grow - every minute you are able. Never let up! We shall yet possess the land!" Amid enthusiastic applause, the Weed Convention adjourned.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Approximately 800 high school students of agriculture came from all parts of Minnesota today (Thursday) to start off the fourteenth annual high school congress, being held at University Farm, St. Paul, by lining up for the heavy schedule of judging events arranged by the committees in charge. V. E. Nylind, teacher of agriculture, Hopkins, is general chairman of the congress committee, and instructor in agricultural education working from University Farm.

The congress was given an official start at an assembly held at 1 p.m. in the livestock pavilion, University Farm, where the school students were given instruction for the day's judging events and other activities of the week. At 1:30^{the} general livestock judging contest began with teams competing for state honors in horse, cattle, sheep and swine judging. Meat identification and poultry judging work commenced at 3:30 p.m. Results of these and other contests will be announced Saturday morning at an assembly of the entire group. Accompanying these boys to University Farm were approximately 100 teachers of agriculture from as many schools.

Thursday afternoon the Minnesota Future Farmers of America, a statewide organization which is holding its annual conference at University Farm during the congress, will hold a speaking contest. Contestants will give selections written by themselves. The opening session of the Future Farmers of America will be held Thursday at 1:30 p.m. in the University Farm auditorium.

(more)

Friday morning the high school congress activities will begin with a meeting in the livestock pavilion at 7:30 a.m. Judging of dairy cattle will get started at 8 a.m. and crops judging at 10:30 a.m. The boys will judge Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey dairy cattle. In crops judging, the contestants will place seven classes of crops, including grains, potatoes and legumes, and will identify five groups of crops.

Awarding of state farmer degrees by the Future Farmers of America, by which 10 Minnesota farm boys will be honored for their leadership ability as young farmers and school activities, will be made Friday night at a banquet given for Future Farmers of America delegates, judging teams and guests. The banquet is to be held in the Minnesota Union, main campus, at 6 p.m.

The congress and the Future Farmers of America conference will close Saturday noon.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

An article written on his interpretation of what benefit a club boy or girl could obtain from the 4-H conservation camps at Itasca State Park won for Wesley Slaymaker, 19, Morgan, Redwood county, the state championship honors in a conservation trip story contest. T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, announced today.

The Redwood county youth was one of a number of county 4-H conservation delegates who won trips to the camp. Each delegate was required to write stories of the club camp for his local newspapers.

Second place winner was Algene Peterson, Willmar, Kandiyohi county; third, Esther Borg, Northfield, Dakota county; fourth, Eugene Richardson, Comfrey, Cottonwood county; fifth, Harvey Krause, Janesville, Waseca county. Following next in line were Martha DeLanghe, Ghent, Lyon; Dwight Jenkins, Round Lake, Nobles; Dorothy Hubert, Lambertton, Cottonwood; Irving E. Rohde, Morgan, Brown; Lenora McGilvra, Granada, Martin. Special prizes will be awarded to these story contest winners.

The state winner, Wesley Slaymaker, has been a club boy for 6 years and has carried dairy calf projects since he first joined a 4-H club. He has been a member of county dairy judging teams and in 1936 won a trip to the Minnesota State Fair in dairy judging work. He has also participated in 4-H music activities and the club farm account project. Ever since 4-H wildlife conservation work was initiated, he has been enrolled as a member of the project. His winning story which was printed in the Redwood Gazette, Redwood Falls, was a complete account of the Itasca camp, with special emphasis placed on conservation practices that would conserve Minnesota wildlife.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 20, 1937

RELEASE

During week of May 24,
1937

Selected on the basis of individual achievement and leadership by the state 4-H club committee, four of Minnesota's top ranking club members who will carry Minnesota's banner at the eleventh national 4-H club Encampment at Washington, D. C., June 16-23, were announced today at state club headquarters, University Farm, St. Paul.

The winners of this coveted trip, which will give these two boys and two girls the opportunity to spend a week in the nation's capitol along with 200 other delegates from every state in the union, Alaska and Hawaii, as announced by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, are: Elna Radtke, Sleepy Eye, Brown county; Dorothy Boxrud, Louisburg, Lac qui Parle county; Wilson Radway, Roosevelt, Roseau county; Kenneth Ostlund, Verndale, Walena county.

Alternates selected to replace any regular delegates who may find it impossible to make the trip to the national camp include Margaret Bishman, Hutchinson, McLeod county; Aileen Mittelsteadt, Waseca county; Emil Dietz, New Prague, LeSueur county; Robyn Larson, Bemidji, Beltrami county.

Elna Radtke, 20-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Radtke, is this year completing her sixth year of club work. Living at home near Sleepy Eye where she helps her family run the farm home, she has been especially active in interesting other boys and girls who have not been club members, to take up the work. In 1936 she was largely responsible for her club's adding a large number of new boys and girls to its membership roll. Her activities have won her recognition in her county as a junior club leader. She is treasurer of the

Brown county leaders council and has represented her club at numerous state events. In 1935, as vice-president of the state federation of 4-H clubs, she made the response to the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association at the banquet given for 4-H members having won trips to the Minnesota State Fair. That year she was also awarded the state fair trophy for outstanding leadership work. State Club Leader Erickson states that Miss Radtke has made an excellent record on the numerous 4-H projects she has carried.

Dorothy Boxrud, 19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Boxrud, is in her tenth year as a club member, during which time she has won trips to the State Fair and other state events on outstanding work accomplished in dairy calf, poultry, clothing, breadmaking, meal planning, food preparation and leadership projects. In each of the 10 years of her club life, she has participated with exhibits and demonstrations at her county fair and has represented her club in various district and state events. In 1935 she was a member of the Lac qui Parle county health demonstration team which won the state grand championship in demonstration work. She has held various offices in her own club and has been active as a junior leader. Her account of "What I have Done to Help My Community Through 4-H Club Work" is a story of her effort to overcome community prejudices in building up a fine community spirit. Miss Boxrud is a senior in the Appleton high school.

Nineteen-year-old Kenneth Ostlund, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ostlund, has carried poultry, pig, dairy calf, sheep, farm account and junior leadership projects during his 10 years of club work. At present he is president of his local group, the Verndale 4-H club. He has been a member of the Farm Boy's Camp at the state fair, has won three trips to the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show and has represented his club at the State Fair. In 1936, he was Minnesota's delegate to the National Buttermakers convention at La Crosse, Wis., where he gave a demonstration of cream grading. At the 1936 State Fair, he was a member of the Wadena county dairy demonstration team which won first place in his class. As a result of his dairy calf project, he has developed five high class dairy cows and at present he and his two brothers own 10 high producing Guernsey cows. His sheep project work has resulted in a flock of 28 quality sheep now established on the home farm. The leader of his club, states Mr. Erickson, gives Kenneth's attitude and leadership credit for the Verndale 4-H club's increase in enrollment from 27 to 52 members with 90 per cent of the homes in the community represented. His ambition is to be an outstanding farmer. At present he is helping in the operation of his father's farm

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Wilson Radway, 19, is in his ninth year of club work. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Radway. Poultry, potato, sheep and junior leadership projects have attracted Wilson during his years of club work. His sheep projects have enabled him to build a flock of 15 quality Shropshire sheep of his own, in addition to which he owns two Guernsey cows and two calves. He has represented his club and county at county fairs, Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston and the State Fair and Junior Livestock Show. At the latter, his sheep exhibits have consistently placed near the top ranks. For 2 years his entries of Irish and Warba potatoes have placed second and at the Crookston Winter Shows. Wilson attended the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston.

All four of the trip winners have participated in 4-H club health work, an activity that is being emphasized in every club unit the state over. All four were unanimous in an expression of what 4-H club work has done for them, how it has helped them to more fully appreciate the home and community. As part of their community activities, these four club members belong to local churches and actively participate in church and Sunday school activities. Each of the four expresses a desire to continue 4-H work as long as their ages permit. After that, they plan to enter into adult leader activities and other phases of home and community building.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Highest honors in livestock and crops judging were awarded to a team of high school boys from Austin who captured the grand sweepstakes prize ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ livestock, crops and meat identification contests held Thursday and Friday during the fourteen annual Agricultural High School Congress it was announced at a final general assembly held at University Farm Saturday morning at 10:30 a.m.

The team members from Austin included Selmer Sathoe, Keith McFarland, Irvin Dennison and Gene Dufty, the latter two alternating in some of the contests. The team was coached by W. E. Wiegand and was awarded the Webb Publishing Company sweepstakes cup. Of a possible 6,000 points the team scored 4,438 on all contests.

The sweepstakes winning team for general livestock judging was from Lake Crystal, the coach of which was ^A/Sandahl. Tied for second place were the teams from Austin and Pipestone with the team from Eveleth capturing third place. The general livestock sweepstakes team from Lake Crystal was awarded the cup presented by the Agricultural Education Club.

The dairy sweepstakes award, a cup presented also by the Agricultural Education Club, was won by a team from Springfield coached by W. J. Dahlmier. Second place was awarded to the team from Keewatin and third place to Toivela. In the judging of single breeds of dairy cattle the Faribault high school judges of which J. Montgomery was coach took first place in Jersey judging, and the team from McIntosh coached by F. Forbes won first in the Guernsey classes.

The sweepstakes cup in poultry judging was awarded to the New Richland team whose coach was G. R. Cochran. Second place was taken by Ortonville, and a tie divided third place honors between New Ulm and
(more)

Lakefield. High scoring individual winner in the poultry judging was Donald Smith of New Richland with second and third places won by Dohn Storeim, Ortonville, and Lester Sparks, Lakefield. Ribbons were presented to all individual winners by the State Agricultural Teachers association. Top ranking crops judging honors were captured by the Nashwauk team of which R. Johnson was coach. This team was awarded the sweepstakes cup provided by the Agricultural Education club. In crops sweepstakes honors, Bemidji was second and Austin third. In crops judging alone the three boys from Cotten coached by R. B. Aakre was first, the team from Foley second and the team from Nashwauk third. In grain identification two teams, one from Alango and the other from Hinkley, tied for first place.

Top ranking team in meat identification was the one from Ortonville of which R. H. Heberg was coach with the Austin team ranking second, coached by W. G. Wiegand. Highest scoring meat individual judge was Robert Nelson of Ortonville.

Team winners in sheep, beef cattle, swine and horse classes were also announced at the award presentation assembly. Ranking sheep judging teams were: first, Foley; second, Pipestone; third, Renville; fourth, New Ulm; fifth, Carlton. In beef cattle judging, the teams from Villard and Hitterdahl tied for first place, Pipestone took second, and five teams, those from Bertha, Lakefield, Marshall, Plainview, and Renville, tied for third. Four teams tied for first place in swine judging--these teams were from Austin, Barnum, Lake Crystal, and Litchfield. Second place in swine judging was tied by Pelican Rapids and Adams. Garden City captured third place. The five high placing teams in horse judging included: first, Litchfield; second, Onamia; third, Aurora; fourth, Albert Lea; fifth, Plainview.

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Included in some of the individual winnings were: general livestock showmanship--first, Robert Larson, Mora; second, Almond Setbre; Albert Lea; third, Gene Dufty, Austin; dairy showmanship--^{first,} N. Goodwin, Austin; second, Wesley Gunderson, Little Falls; third, Irvin Dennison, Austin, ~~and~~ ~~frankie~~ ~~judging~~ To the members of the three high placing crops judging teams, those from Nashwauk, Bemidji and Austin were presented medals from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

In recognition of his activities in medical research, Dr. M. H. Reepke, assistant professor of veterinary medicine, University Farm, has been elected a member of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. G. P. Grabfield of Boston, secretary of the society, has just notified Dr. Reepke of the election which took place at the society's annual meeting at Memphis in April. This society is one of four comprising the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Dr. Reepke joined the University Farm staff last September and is specializing in research on Bang's disease. He is a graduate of Kansas State College, received his Master's degree at the University of Illinois, and his Doctorate at the University of Minnesota in 1931, having conducted his research studies at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester. For the last 5 years, he was connected with the University of Toronto in the department of pharmacology where he conducted research on the chemical transmission of nerve impulses and became a member of the Canadian Physiological society.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
May 26, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Winners of the 1937 trip to the national 4-H camp, Washington, D. C., a coveted honor awarded annually to only four of Minnesota's foremost 4-H club members, were announced today by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

The four club members who will have the opportunity to spend a week at the nation's capital along with 200 other delegates from the 48 states, Alaska and Hawaii are Elna Radtke, Sleepy Eye, Brown county; Dorothy Boxrud, Louisburg, Lac Qui Parle county; Wilson Radw y, Reesevelt, Roseau county; Kenneth Ostlund, Verndale, Wadena county. The delegates were selected on the basis of individual achievement and leadership.

Alternates selected to replace any regular delegates who might be unable to make the trip include: Margaret Bishman, Hutchinson, McLeod county; Aileen Mittelsteadt, Waseca, Waseca county; Emil Dietz, New Prague, Le Sueur county; Reby, Larson, Bemidji, Beltrami county.

Elna Radtke, 20, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Radtke, has been active in ~~xxxx~~ 4-H club work 6 years and has been especially active in interesting other boys and girls, who have not participated in club work, to take up the work. As a junior club leader, she has won much recognition in her county. In 1935 she was vice-president of the state federation of 4-H clubs, and in the same year she was awarded the State Fair trophy for outstanding leadership work. At present she is helping her family operate the farm home.

Dorothy Boxrud, 19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Boxrud, has been a club member for 10 years, during which she has won trips to

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the State Fair and other state events on outstanding work accomplished in dairy calf, poultry, clothing, breadmaking, meal planning, food preparation and leadership projects. In 1935 she was a member of the Lac Qui Parle county health demonstration team which won the state grand championship in demonstration work. She has held various offices in her own club and has been active as a junior leader. Miss Boxrud is a senior in the Appleton high school.

Nineteen-year-old Kenneth Ostlund, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ostlund, has carried poultry, pigs, dairy calf, sheep, farm account and junior leadership projects during his 10 years of club work. He has been a member of the Farm Boys' Camp at the State Fair, has won three trips to the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show and has represented his club at the State Fair. In 1936 he was Minnesota's delegate to the National Buttermakers convention at La Crosse, Wis., where he gave a demonstration on cream grading. Last year, at the State Fair, he was a member of the Wadena county dairy demonstration team which won first place in its class. As a result of his dairy calf project

he has developed five quality dairy cows and at present he and his two brothers own 10 high producing Guernsey cows. At present he is helping on his father's farm, and his ambition is to be an outstanding farmer.

Wilson Radway, 19, a club member for 9 years, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Radway. Poultry, potato, sheep and junior leadership projects have attracted him during his years of club work. His sheep projects have enabled him to build a flock of 15 quality Shropshire sheep of his own, in addition to which he owns two Guernsey cows and two calves. He has represented his club and county at county fairs, the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston, the State Fair and the Junior Livestock Show. At the latter, his sheep have consistently placed near the top. He attended the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston.

All four trip winners have participated in 4-H health work, an activity being emphasized in every club unit the state over. Each expresses a desire to continue in club work as long as their ages permit. After that, they plan to enter adult leader activities and other phases of home and community building. It is significant, stated Mr. Erickson, that all four, as a part of their community activities, belong to local churches and actively participate in church activities.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26 1937

RELEASE

Friday, May 28 1937

What Minnesota dairymen may expect in the way of competition from producers in Oklahoma and other southern states will be discussed in one of the headline features of Minnesota Dairy Farmers Day, Friday, June 4, at University Farm. Professor Earl Weaver, head of dairy husbandry at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, will deal with this question in his address, "Our Dairy Industry and Yours".

Professor Weaver was formerly located in Minnesota. During the 2 years, 1914 to 1916, he was a high school teacher of agriculture and did extension work in Bigstone county, and was on the dairy staff of the University of Minnesota for 1 year, 1917-1918. For 10 years, from 1919 to 1929, he was chief of the dairy husbandry division at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, after which he went to Oklahoma as dairy chief.

Professor Weaver is only one of the several speakers to appear on the dairy day program. W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will open the day's program at 10:30 a.m. with a talk on "The Work of the Agricultural Experiment Station." Discussions, to be given by members of the dairy division and the University extension dairymen, will be concerned with such subjects as "Facts about the Milk Supply of Minneapolis," "New Developments in Cow Testing" and "The Bull Record Book Contest."

Dr. J. B. Fitch, chief of the University dairy division, is chairman of the dairy day program. His invitation to Dairy Farmers Day is extended to any persons who desire to attend.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 28, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

A 56-page answer to the demand of Minnesota potato growers for an authentic guide in all phases of producing, marketing and handling the potato crop has just come off the press at the University of Minnesota and is ready for distribution through county agricultural agents, high school agriculture teachers and from the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul. The booklet is titled, "Potato Pointers", Special Bulletin 182, and is written by A. G. Tolaas of the University Farm horticulture staff and well-known potato seed certification officer for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture.

Comprising a complete handbook for the potato grower, the bulletin describes and illustrates all of the new and standard potato varieties adapted to Minnesota and discusses soils and soil preparation, fertilizers, planting, rotations, cultivation, seed selection and production, potato diseases and pests and their control, seed potato certification, potato harvesting, selling and storage, potato shows, and numerous other problems.

Another agricultural extension publication of outstanding importance to Minnesota agriculture is Special Bulletin 183, "Perennial Weeds and Their Control" by H. K. Wilson and R. F. Grim, agronomists, and A. H. Larson, botanist.

Ten most troublesome weeds are described and illustrated to aid farmers in identifying them and understanding their growth habits. Practical prevention and control methods are presented, including not only methods adapted to large areas, but also the more intensive chemical and other treatments recommended for smaller areas where dangerous weeds are just getting a foothold. Copies of this bulletin are available free to Minnesota farmers through the channels indicated above.

News bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 28, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Eight hundred five Minnesota farmers have made soil erosion control agreements with the four demonstration projects and 11 CCC camps operating in this state under the Soil Conservation Service, H. A. Flueck, state coordinator, St. Paul, announced today. Under these agreements, soil erosion activities are underway or have been completed on 126,248 acres.

The demonstration projects and CCC camp work areas are well scattered over the south and east part of the state, and the erosion control work being done is based on the experiences of farmers and on the findings and recommendations of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and extension service.

Many additional farmers not under cooperative agreement with the Soil Conservation Service are adopting the erosion control practices being demonstrated by the camps and projects. County agricultural extension agents and state extension specialists are helping to spread erosion control methods.

Grassed waterways in low places on slopes where runoff water concentrates are being left by many Minnesota farmers this year, according to Flueck. Contour farming and strip cropping are other practices showing up on farms in the vicinity of demonstration areas

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 28, 1937

RELEASE

Monday, May 31, 1937

Announcement that the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will have a new hybrid variety of field corn ready to release to farmers in 1938 was made at University Farm, today, by Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics.

The new variety, to be called Minhybrid 403, will be a yellow variety similar to Minhybrid 301 but having slightly longer ears and somewhat smoother kernels. Like Minhybrid 301, the new variety will be particularly adapted to southern Minnesota where later maturing varieties are grown, but will have the advantage of somewhat more economical seed production since a first generation cross of late varieties will be used as the female parent. The new hybrid was approved for distribution at a meeting of experiment station workers last winter, and seed is now being grown on a 50-acre increase plot.

Extensive field trials by 323 farmers in 54 counties in 1936 again demonstrated the superiority of the Minnesota hybrids over standard open-pollinated varieties of corn. The hybrids were outstanding in vigor, early maturity, ability to stand up in the field, uniformity and other factors. Actual yield checks on 123 farms showed the hybrid varieties outyielding the standard sorts in 108 cases. Results were grouped by counties having similar soil types and growing conditions, as follows:

Counties of Todd, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Wright, Hennepin, McLeod and Renville--Minhybrid 401 excelled standard varieties in all of 7 trials, averaging 9 bushels or 37 per cent more corn per acre. Minhybrid 402 excelled in all of 4 trials by 11 bushels per acre or 42 per cent.

(more)

In Wilkin, Grant, Douglas, Pope, Stevens, Traverse, Bigstone, Swift, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Pipestone, the western portion of Yellow Medicine and Rock, Minhybrid 402 excelled farm varieties in 6 out of 8 trials by an average of 4 bushels an acre or 20 per cent.

In Scott, Dakota, Rice and Goodhue counties, Minhybrid 401 outyielded standard varieties in 7 out of 12 trials averaging 1 bushel more per acre, or 2 per cent, while Minhybrid 301 with only 1 trial held showed an increase of 19 bushels over standard farm varieties, or 63 per cent.

In Wabasha, Winona, Houston, Fillmore, Olmsted, Mower, Dodge and Steele, there was an increase of 9 bushels per acre or 22 per cent for Minhybrid 301 in 19 out of 20 trials. Minhybrid 401 outyielded farm varieties in 8 out of 9 trials averaging 3 bushels more per acre or 7 per cent, this variety being generally considered too early for the region.

In Brown, Wabowan, Martin, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Faribault, Wadena and Le Sueur counties, Minhybrid 301 excelled the farm variety in 33 out of 37 trials by an average of 6 bushels per acre, or 16 per cent.

In Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Lyon and the eastern portions of Yellow Medicine and Rock, Minhybrid 401 excelled the farm variety in 4 out of 5 trials by an average increase of 3 bushels or 10 per cent. Minhybrid 301 excelled in 19 out of 20 trials by an average of 6 bushels an acre or 26 per cent.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has just reprinted its Bulletin 326, "Minnesota Corn Hybrids", which is available to farmers through county agents, high school agriculture teachers or on written request to the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul. This publication describes available varieties of hybrid field corn, sweet corn and popcorn developed by the experiment station plant breeders and explains methods used in producing hybrid seed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1937

RELEASE
IMMEDIATE

To Dr. C. H. Bailey and Dr. R. A. Gortner of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University Farm, the recent convention of the American Association of Cereal Chemists in Minneapolis resembled a class reunion. In fact, a check-up later showed that out of the 227 persons registered, 41 had at one time or another received special training in the field of cereal chemistry under the two professors mentioned, a number of them holding advanced degrees from the University of Minnesota.

According to Dr. Gortner, these 41 individuals are now located at points as far distant as Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Ottawa, Canada; Washington, D. C.; Toledo, Ohio; Battle Creek, Michigan, and Kansas City, Missouri, and a number of them hold very prominent positions in research laboratories of industrial organizations handling cereals or cereal products. The division of agricultural biochemistry also has had a part in training cereal chemists now working in Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, England, India, and a number of other foreign countries.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Selected because of outstanding records in club projects, 206 4-H club boys and girls, representing every county in the state, will be given free trips to the 1937 state fair, where they will attend two annual camps, it was announced today by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul. The boys will attend the twenty-sixth annual 4-H Farm Boys' Camp, and the girls the third annual 4-H Rural Girls' Camp.

One hundred eighty-eight boys who achieved outstanding results in their 1936 club work will live on the state fair 4-H boys' camp ground for a week where they will have the opportunity to study exhibits of livestock, dairy, machinery, horticulture and other departments, and to participate in fair activities. The Farm Boys' camp is one of the regular departments of the Minnesota state fair.

Eighteen of Minnesota's 4-H girls, chosen because of their outstanding project and leadership achievements, will attend the camp for rural 4-H girls. The program for the girls' camp will be much the same as that for the boys. A director, chosen from a county with a high rank, according to the ^{Minnesota} typical 4-H Club rating plan, will oversee the girls' camp.

The boys who will attend the camp:

Aitkin county, Chester Robinson, McGrath; John Jackman, Lawler; Anoka, Harold Williams, Constance, Robert Sundeen, Elk River, Besker, Lyle Holcomb, Audubon, Alden Carlson, Detroit Lakes, Beltrami, Sam Hamlin, Nebish, Conrad Stai, Pinewood; Benton, Joe Fiedler, Rice, Harry Gans, St. Cloud; Bigstone, Wendall Backman, Graceville, Robert Tripp, Beardsley; Blue Earth, Kenneth E. Jones, Judson, Arthur L. Wilson,

Garden City; Brown, Walter Fecker, Sleepy Eye, Arvid Blackgum, Comfrey.

Carlton county, Merle Olson, Barnum, and Arthur Forstle, Cloquet, R.2; Carver, Roy Hasse, Waconia, and Martin Luebke, Waconia, Cass, Donald Williams, Leader, and Lloyd Cole, Pillager; Chappewa, Vernon Kanten, Milan, and Howard Dahleen, Maynard; Chisago, Robert Lofgren, Rush City, and Harvey Norcen, Chisago City; Clay, Milton Gee, Moorhead, and Edward Mitchell, Barnesville; Clearwater, Alfred Widseth, Gonvick, and Howard Edgar, Bagley; Cook, Lester Shold, Grand Marais, and James Smith, Grand Marais; Cottonwood, Charles Johnson and Adrian Hislop of Jeffers; Crow Wing, Presley Caughey, Brainerd, R#1, and Kendal Stoutenburg, Pine River; Dakota, Charles Nelson, Stanton, and Joseph Kearney, Savage.

Dodge county, Grover Amundson, Hayfield, and Curtis Sathrum, West Concord; Douglas, Wilmer Johnson, Garfield, and Howard Lewis, Carlos; Faribault, Edward Ankeny, Winnebago, and Joe Sendelbach, Wells; Fillmore, Donald Rose, Lanesboro, and Lloyd Walsh, Harmony; Freeborn, Clarence Mittag, Northwood, and Clifford Paulson, Alden; Goodhue, Curtis Starch, Nerstrand, and Stephen Reuter, Cannon Falls; Grant, Clifford Hanson, Herman, and Johnny Swenson, Elbow Lake; Hennepin, James Johnson, Highland Sta. 7, and William Schmidt, Osseo; Houston, Joseph Clifford, Caledonia, and Alvin Brevig, Houston; Hubbard, Willis Miller, Lake George, and Paul Warble, Park Rapids.

Isanti county, Earl Engstrom and Charles Norman, Grandy; Itasca, Edward Schwochest, Deer River, and Eilert Bendix, Jesse Lake; Jackson, Richard Peterson, Esterville, and Herald Houghland, Jackson; Kanabec, Wallace Anderson, Quamba, and Milton Draheim, Mora; Kandiyohi, Donald Danielson, Pennock, and Neil Anderson, Willmar, #5; Kittson, Earl Vagle, Bronson, and Harvey Brown, St. Vincent; Koochiching, Arthur Hanson, Littlefork, David Anderson, Ericsburg; Lac Qui Parle, Frederick Sather, Madison, and Glenn Lund, Louisburg; Lake Warren, Ayers, Two Harbors, R#1, and Marvin Erickson, Larsmont; Lake of the Woods, Ralph Huntsperger, Williams, and Jim Vondra, Pitt, Le Sueur, Darold Schwartz, Le Sueur, and Charles Hruska, Waterville; Lincoln, Henry Ohl, Tyler, and Floyd Halling, Arco; Lyon, Stanley Banks, Lynd, and Ted Todnem, Marshall; McLeod, LeRoy Meyer, Hutchinson, and Carl Archant, Winsted; Mahanomen, Murel Janssen Bejou, and Mervin Malsten, Mahanomen.

Marshall county, George Dahlquist, Warren, and Henry Hoper, Stephen; Martin, Harold Handevidt, Sherburn, and Marlin Gratz, Fairmont; Meeker, Leo Vossen, Watkins, and Herman Anderson, Atwater; Mille Lacs, Kenneth Jacobson, Milaca, and Forest Nystedt, Foreston; Morrison, Herald Nelson, and Loren S. Gunderson, Little Falls; Mower, Leslie Thompson, Ostrander, and Joseph Wettstein, McIntyre, Ia, Murray, Maynard Larson, Avoca, and Clarence Witrock, Iona; Nicollet, Edwin Fischer and Clifford Tostenson, Nicollet; Nobles, Duane Jenkins, Round Lake, and Daryl Faragher, Adrian; Norman, Paul Germolus, Borup, and Ralph Kitchell, Ada; Olmsted, Lyle Teske, Vernon Moyer, Rochester, West Ottertail, Goodwin Halvorson, Dalton, and Carol Trosdahl, Clitherall; East Ottertail, Milo Mathiason, New York Mills, and Gregory Schueller, Perham; Pennington, Charles Joyce, Thief River Falls, and Olaf Dahlen, Erie.

Pine county, Robert Howey, Bruno, and Harry Pearson, Bruno, Pipestone, Herbert Moeller, Pipestone, and Byron Hovick, Ithaca, West Polk, Verne Chandler, Euclid, and Dennis Filipi, Angus, R#1, East Polk, Donald Dahl, Fertile, and Howard Stordahl, McIntosh, Pope, Robert Speer, Farwell, and Walter Schroder, Glenwood, Mansay, Marvin Porter, Como Station, and Kenneth Kuhn, St. Paul R#7, Red Lake, Armond St. Yves, and Edward Remick, Red Lake Falls; Redwood, Lavern Davis, Seaforth, and Eugene Searle, Redwood Falls; Renville, Douglas Wolff, Hector, and Wendell Smith, Olivia; Rice, Donald Lashbrook, Northfield, and Walter Budde, Nerstrand; Rock, Robert Sjolseth, Hills, Donald Grout, Luverne; Roseau, Clarence Urtel, Warrad, Cecil McKenzie, Roseau; So. St. Louis, Doran Swanson, Canyon, and Edward Obratka, Floodwood; No. St. Louis, Herbert Froen, Gilbert, and Sanfrid Carlson, Gheen, Scott, Othmar Kuecale, Jordan, and Clarence Hennen, Prior Lake.

Sherburne county, Walter Johnson, Becker, and Leo Kellar, Big Lake; Sibley, Virgil Allerson, Gibbon, and Buford Pearson, Winthrop; Stearns, Sylvester Meyer, Richmond, and Lee Knese, Roscoe; Steele, Alfred Simon, and Bernard Kuchenbecker, Owatonna; Stevens, Sylvester Strand, Donnelly, and Robert Dettviler, Morris; Swift, LeRoy Knutson, Murdock, and ~~Russell~~ George Clapp, Appleton; Todd, Willis Wieland, Bertha, Harley Leech, Round Prairie; Traverse, Donald Peterson, and Marvin Marten, Wheaton, Wabasha, Frederick Zillgitt, Lake City; and Joyce Youngs, Zumbro Falls; Wadena, Irvin Weappa, and Marlo Olson, Sebeka; Waseca, Erwin Lewer, New Richland, and Glenn Mahler, Waseca; Washington, James Cutler, Stillwater, R#5; George Madline, Stillwater, R#4; Watonwan, Norman Monsen and Herbert Knudson, St. James; Wilkin, Walter Wehrenberg, Doran, and Harold Hiedeman, Breckenridge.

Winona county, Arthur Hanson, Winona, R#3, and Earl Jacobs, Minneiska; Wright, Russell Nelson, Monticello, and Richard Anderson, Howard Lake; Yellow Medicine, Arvin Hendrickson, Gary, So. Dak., and Harlan Peterman, Wood Lake.

Winners at the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston in potatoes, Palmer Bungum, Erskine, and Leslie Augustson, Balma; in corn, Mervin Syverson, Ulen, and Carlton Mortenson, Underwood.

Girls selected for the 4-H Rural Girls' camp:

Benton county, Chrystal Kuschel, Rice, Big Stone, Avis Henningson, Ortonville; Clay, Nadine Mitchell, Barnesville; Clearwater, Rose Hammer, Bagley; Kittson, Edythe Poole, Kennedy; Lake of Woods, Marybelle Mickner, Baudette, McLeod, Margaret Bishman, Hutchinson; Marshall, Rose Sanderson, Strandquist, Nicollet, LaVerna Ross, Lafayette; Nobles, Dorothy Nord, Reading, Norman, Helen Manning, Gary; Otter Tail (West) Aileen Putnam, Pelican Rapids; Olmsted, Lois Livingstone, Eyota, Pennington, Ina Anderson, Thief River Falls; Pipestone, Doris Moore, Pipestone, Renville, Ruby Ruona, Hector; Wabasha, Marjorie Schmitz, Wabasha; Watonwan, Maxine Garoutte, Butterfield.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Recognition of several Minnesota dairy producers whose herds have been enrolled in cow testing associations for 10 or more consecutive years, will be a feature of the Dairy Farmers Day program at University Farm, Friday, June 4. Berry H. Akers, editor of The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, will officiate and will present the dairy men with honorary certificates.

Members of cow testing associations from various parts of the state are expected to attend in groups led by their association testers. A prize will be awarded the tester whose group represents the most member-miles traveled. The program will begin at 10:30 and end at 4:00, with Prof. J. B. Fitch, dairy chief, presiding. Professor Earl Weaver, head of the dairy department at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, will be the principal speaker.

W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, will open the morning program with a talk on the work of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Other speakers for the forenoon and their topics will be as follows: Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman, "Progress in Cow Testing Associations"; Dr. H. Macy, dairy bacteriologist, "Facts about the Milk Supply of Minnesota"; W. B. Combs, professor of dairy manufacturing, "Weed Flavors in Dairy Products"; and Mr. Akers.

Besides Professor Weaver, afternoon speakers and their topics will include: H. R. Searles, extension dairyman, "New Developments in Cow Testing"; E. A. Hansen, extension dairyman, "Minnesota's Bull Record Book Contest"; Dr. W. E. Petersen, dairy husbandman, "A Look into a Cow's Udder"; and T. W. Gullickson, dairy husbandman, "How Animals Grow". As the wind-up feature, N. N. Allen, dairy husbandman, will conduct the visitors on an inspection of the University Farm dairy herd.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1937

RELEASE

Thursday, June 10.

Approximately 1700 invitations to attend the Midsummer Aggie Reunion of the Central School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, Saturday, June 12, have been sent to alumni of the institution, announces Superintendent J. C. Christianson.

Dr. Andrew Boss, Class of 1891, and former vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, will give the principal address on a program to be held in the auditorium at 7:00 p.m. In addition there will be several entertainment numbers and current newsreels. Ernest Baughman, Class of 1934, will preside. There will be no afternoon program.

Following the formal program, a dance will be held in the gymnasium at 8:45. Committees making arrangements are:

Decorations--John Marrs, Kelliher; Frank Croston, Tylor, Ernest Swanson, Cushing; Doris Axelson, Virginia Dunnwald, Marion Picha, and Bernice Markeson, St. Paul; Russell Broberg, Clitherall; Aelrud Westra, Sebeka; and Edwin Hulin, Aitkin.

Refreshments--Leona Reineccius, Cambridge; Joyce Hinds Jackson; Cherrie Johnson, Peterson; Rosanna Hagel, Rogers; Della Tronnes, St. Paul; Kathryn Ricko, Bramble; Herbert Larson, Isle; and Wayne Ruona, Fairfax.

Floor--Herman Vossen, Watkins; Anette Wilkins, Mora; and Lawrence Mickow, Zumbro Falls.

Tickets--Roy Stutzman, Newport; Max Hinds, Jackson.

Hosts and hostesses include Mr. and Mrs. Loren Neubauer; Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Petersen; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Bassett; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Christopherson; Mr. and Mrs. Phil Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zakariason; and Mr. and Mrs. Phil Larson.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Better sheep tours, a series of events which began in northwestern Minnesota counties last week, will continue this week and next to give local sheep producers an opportunity to study methods used by leading shepherds and to see demonstrations conducted by livestock specialists.

Wednesday, June 9, tours will be conducted in Pennington and Becker counties, with Red Lake and Clay scheduled for Thursday, June 10; Clearwater, Friday, June 11; Norman, Wednesday, June 16; Mahanomen, Thursday, June 17, and eastern Polk, Friday, June 18. County agricultural agents are conducting these tours in cooperation with W. E. Morris and H. G. Zaveral, extension livestock specialists, University Farm. Tours have been held so far in western Marshall, eastern Marshall, Kittson and Roseau counties.

During the tours, on which caravans of sheepmen visit from three to four farms in each county, demonstrations of three sheep practices, recommended by Minnesota livestock specialists, are conducted. The demonstrations include drenching for control of stomach worms (and discussions of equipment necessary for this work), the dipping of sheep to control ticks, and the selecting of good type rams. In the latter demonstration the contrasts between desirable and undesirable rams are shown. This will be the beginning of a better ram program.

Another important part of the sheep tours is the exhibit on wool and preparing wool for the market, furnished by the Minnesota Wool Growers association. Various market grades of fleece are shown and explained along with approved methods of handling fleeces for market.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1937

RELEASING

Immediate

Though continuing a decline that began in March, prices paid Minnesota producers for 16 principal farm commodities during May averaged the highest for any ^{May} since 1929 according to the monthly Minnesota farm price index issued today by W. C. Waite and W. E. Garver of the division of agricultural economics, University Farm. The May index is 99, one per cent below the level for the same commodities in May of the base period, 1924-25-26. The April index stood at 101 and the March index at 104.

Shortages caused by the 1936 drought have been partly responsible for the high levels of the past few months, say Waite and Garver, so it is only natural that some downward adjustments have taken place as the new season brings *prospects* for at least normal yields.

A drop in the crops price index from 132 in April to 128 in May was the main factor in pulling the general index for May down below the April level. Even so, the May crops index was the highest for that month since May 1927.

May prices of all grain crops declined from their April levels. These declines all of which are counter to a normal seasonal rise apparently resulted from a very quiet demand. Demand for feed crops suffered from a combination of high prices and prospects for exceptional pastures. Wheat and rye declines appear to reflect prospects for nice crops. Potatoes dropped 10 cents a bushel.

The index of the livestock group was 105 for May, the highest for any May since 1930. It had risen from 102 for April and 101 for March. Hogs and cattle both advanced from April to May.

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Good demand and limited supplies put slaughter steers up into the \$12 bracket during the period. Hogs reached into tops above \$10 as a broad demand and keen competition for supplies resulted from the expectancy of greatly diminished receipts in the near future.

The index of prices for livestock products, which includes eggs, chickens, butterfat and milk was 84 for May compared with 85 for April. This also is the highest May for this index since May 1930. A substantial increase in the price of chickens was somewhat more than offset by a drop in egg prices apparently caused by heavy production, liberal receipts at markets and an increasing storage surplus. The declines in butterfat and milk were seasonal.

Following are Minnesota farm prices of different commodities for stated periods as reported by correspondents to the Federal Crop Reporting Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

	May 15th 1937	April 15 1937	May 15 1936	May 1924-26
Wheat (bu)	1.21	1.35	.83	1.31
Corn "	1.15	1.29	.44	.55
Oats "	.45	.47	.19	.35
Barley "	.84	.93	.38	.59
Rye "	.92	.99	.39	.75
Flax "	1.93	2.00	1.50	2.32
Potatoes "	1.25	1.35	.55	.83
Hogs (cwt)	9.60	9.30	8.80	9.60
Cattle "	7.60	7.20	6.10	6.33
Calves "	7.90	7.90	7.60	8.07
Lambs-Sheep (cwt)	9.34	9.36	8.57	11.39
Chickens (lbs)	.119	.110	.146	.189
Eggs (doz)	.168	.193	.176	.22
Butterfat (lb)	.34	.35	.29	.40
Hay (ton)	9.52	9.95	1.52	11.49
Milk (cwt)	1.70	1.85	1.52	1.95

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1937

RELEASE

Thursday afternoon
June 10

Mrs. Josephine Arnquist Bakke, formerly of the 4-H club staff of Iowa State College and a nationally known 4-H club leader, will be a speaker at the state 4-H club week which will bring 1,000 Minnesota boys and girls to University Farm, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14, 15 and 16.

Though delegates will be present from every county in the state, advanced registrations indicate that Martin county will have the largest group with 79, including 51 girls and 28 boys. In the early entries, Dodge county ranked second with 53, Jackson third with 57, Olmsted fourth with 56, and Freeborn fifth with 35.

A feature of the program Monday afternoon will be the annual meeting of the Minnesota 4-H club Federation whose newly-elected officers will preside at the Tuesday evening program. Retiring officers are: President, Fay Meade, Marshall, Lyon county; vice president, Margaret Willson, Edina, Hennepin county; secretary, Margaret Driscoll, Caledonia, Houston county; and treasurer, Dean Harris, Farmington, Dakota county. K. W. Ingwalson, and Miss Mildred Schenck, state 4-H club agents, are advisors to the Federation.

T. A. Erickson, state 4-H leader, says a full schedule of educational activities have been arranged for the 5 days, as well as numerous contests, sightseeing trips and recreational agents. Four-H club members will receive instruction relating to their agricultural and home economics projects and special emphasis will be placed on leadership training.

The very popular contest to pick the best groomed boy and best groomed girl will be repeated and, for counties in the southern district, there will be special contests in music and in the judging of poultry and crops. Winners of these will represent the district at the Minnesota State Fair.

The last day of the event, Wednesday, June 16, is to be known as play day, and the afternoon will be given over to competitive games and stunts. Among these will be a cow milking contest, open to boys and girls. Following a picnic supper, the afternoon will be climaxed by chorus singing. The chorus, a completely new feature this year, will consist of approximately 100 of the best singers from all over the state. They will be selected and directed by Paul Leach, musician from Stillwater, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1937

RELEASE
Weekly paper
Week of June 14, 1937

An opportunity to hear two well-known livestock men will be given to all farm families Tuesday, June 22, when the summer picnic meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association is held on the University Farm campus, St. Paul.

Coming to the campus for speaking appearances during the afternoon program being planned for the day are the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Ontario, Canada, and Arthur G. Street, premier livestock breeder of Great Britain. To Minnesota livestock men, the name of Duncan Marshall is familiar, for he has made numerous speaking engagements at outstanding livestock events in the state.

Mr. Street, besides being an outstanding English dairy farmer who maintains a herd of 70 animals on a farm at Wiltshire, England, is a writer, lecturer, and radio speaker on agricultural subjects. No less than a dozen books have been written by him—all on phases of agriculture. His farming experience is most practical, and it has included 4 years ~~xx~~ spent as a laborer on a Manitoba homestead. At the time of the war, he returned to England and at its conclusion took over his father's farm.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Street are making an agricultural goodwill tour of Canada and several of the states in this country, which will include visits to the Minnesota College of Agriculture, the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

A morning program is being sponsored by the University Farm divisions of dairy and animal husbandry and will begin at 10 a. m. in the livestock pavilion. It will include type demonstrations with all classes of livestock and exhibits of market grades of wool. At 11:15 L. A. Winters, member of the animal husbandry staff, will discuss "Problems of Animal Breeding."

Families will bring lunches for the picnic dinner on the farm campus at noon. Coffee will be furnished. Should weather prevent holding the program out-of-doors, space inside college buildings will be available. All farm families are invited.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 14, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

One hundred twenty-five high school agriculture teachers will gather at the University Farm, St. Paul, for their annual summer conference on June 17, 18 and 19

According to Leo Knuti, State Supervisor of Agriculture Education, the first annual banquet of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association will be held at the University Farm dining room on Thursday evening, June 17. Representative farm organizations and cooperatives in the state have been invited to attend the banquet to discuss cooperative relations between the agriculture teachers and these farm organizations. These farm organizations are the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union, The Farmers' Holiday Association and the Minnesota Grange. Agricultural cooperatives who will be represented are the Land of Lakes Creameries, the Central Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, the Midland Cooperative Wholesale and the Twin City Milk Producers' Association.

W. C. Coffey, Dean of the College of Agriculture, will be the main speaker at the first annual banquet. Mr. Ben Dunn, the agriculture teacher at Rochester, Minnesota, is the president of the Minnesota Vocational Agriculture Instructors' Association. He will act as chairman of the banquet.

The program to be stressed at the conference will include subject material discussions by University Extension Specialists in soil erosion, farm crops, agricultural credit, dairying, hogs, sheep, horses, beef cattle, potatoes, diseases of poultry. Teaching methods in high school vocational agriculture work will be presented in the fields of

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the Future Farmers of America program, teaching of high school classes in agriculture, and the teaching of part-time and evening school classes to adults.

Dr. John G. Rockwell, State Commissioner of Education, will be one of the main speakers on the closing day of the program speaking on "Some Objectives in Adult Education". Mr. J. H. Pearson, Regional Agent from the Federal Office of Education, will discuss "Methods in Teaching Adult Groups". Dr. A. M. Field, in charge of the Department of Agricultural Education at the University of Minnesota, will speak upon "The Teaching of Agriculture in Our High Schools". Mr. C. E. Bundy, vocational agriculture teacher from Iowa City, Iowa, whose Future Farmers' organization won national honors last year, will speak upon the program carried on by the agriculture students of his Future Farmers chapter. Agriculture teachers from Minnesota high schools will relate outstanding achievements in their field of agricultural education. Among the agriculture teachers who will participate in the program are H. E. Peirce of Staples; L. H. Harden, Osatonna; Waino Kortesmaki, Embarrass; Thomas Raine, Fairmont; E. E. Draheim, New Ulm; W. O. Berg, Warren; E. L. Wilkins, Windom; W. G. Wiegand, Austin; V. E. Nylin, Hopkins; Felix Nylund, Virginia; Harold Sandhoff, Elk River; and Carl Ostrom, Cannon Falls

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 14, 1937

RELEASE

Wednesday, June 16
Afternoon papers

Aerial photography will be used in about 20 Minnesota counties this summer in mapping farm land in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to Skuli H. Rutford, agricultural conservation specialist, University Farm, St. Paul, who is in charge of the AAA educational program in Minnesota.

Mr. Rutford has received word from Washington that contracts have been let for aerial mapping, and that notification to commence flying will be given as soon as performance bonds have been submitted by successful companies, and that such bonds have been approved.

Minnesota counties in which farm lands will be mapped include: Dodge, Olmsted, Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Waseca, Steele, Dakota, Scott, ~~Wabasha~~ Wabasha, Goodhue, Wright, LeSueur, Rice, Ramsey, Hennepin, Carver, and McLeod. The land in these counties is part of the 350,000 square miles throughout the country to be mapped this year. Mr. Rutford says that AAA officials have found that aerial mapping is an improved and less expensive manner of determining performance under the conservation program. Maps made from pictures taken in the air show all features of the land very accurately, and for most farms they form a permanent record which can be used from year to year.

"We expect aerial maps to be very useful in administering the AAA Conservation program in Minnesota this year," Mr. Rutford said. "Maps made from data obtained by surface measurement will, of course, be used for other portions of the state."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Club

Awards made for winnings in State 4-H/Week contests, held at University Farm Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, were announced during the final sessions Wednesday.

In the better groomed girl and better groomed boy contest, 80 girls and 69 boys were entered. The entrants were judged on general appearance and personality, according to ages. The Results:

Blue ribbon group--girls 17 years and older, Eleanor Runck, Brown county; Mildred Littlejohn, Kittson; Kathleen Evenson, Meeker; Ruth Isakson, Ramsey; Phyllis Watts, Winona; girls 16 years or younger--Ella Cottingham, Crow Wing; Jean Wilson, Hennepin; Gertrude Whittet, Redwood; Zelma Stradtman, McLeod; Thelma Thorkelson, Watonwan; boys 17 years and older--Eugene Anderson, Chisago; Doyle Olson, Martin; Michael Moran, Murray; John Logan, Olmsted; Gerald Sexton, Wright; boys 16 years and younger--William Schultz, Blue Earth; Richard Arett, Freeborn; Carroll Berg, Lincoln; Willis Reiner, McLeod; Norman Willette, Traverse.

Red ribbon group--girls 17 years and older, Gladys Tangen, Becker; Lois Livingston, Olmsted; Leona Sandagen, Rock; Edythe Wolterstorff, Washington; Evelyn Bunte, Wilkin; girls 16 years and younger--Leona Halstenrud, Cottonwood; Helen Lawson, Freeborn; Arlowine Nelson, Traverse; Lucille Meyer, Wabasha; Cleo Ann Hagen, Yellow Medicine; boys 17 years and older--Reuben Schumann, Benton; Lloyd Krause, Carver; Harold Bang, Goodhue; Keith Kramer, Ramsey; Wabasha, Merle Freiheit; boys 16 years and younger--Harlan Janzen, Cottonwood; John Blixrud, Grant; Howard Snyder, Pipestone; Maurice Olson, Renville; Henry Ohnstad, Steele.

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In the music contest, 31 groups from 44 counties participated. Winners in the various classes were: chorus group--Redwood county girls' chorus, first; Ramsey county girls' chorus, second; Goodhue county girls' chorus, third; Redwood county mixed chorus, fourth; Martin county mixed double quartet, fifth. Vocal trios--Waseca, first; Washington, second; Steele, third; Sherburne fourth; Mower, fifth. Vocal quartets--Rice county, first; Freeborn, second; Crow Wing, third; Olmsted, fourth; Wabasha, fifth. Instrumental groups--bands, Wright county, first; Steele, second; Dakota, third; orchestras--Chisago county, first; Le Sueur, second; trios--Blue Earth county, first; Scott, second; Faribault, third; Waseca, fourth; novelty group--Watonwan county, first; Crow Wing, second; Carver, third; Nicollet, fourth; Morrison, fifth.

Winners of the crops judging contest, in which classes of wheat, barley, yellow and white corn, potatoes, hay and oats were judged by 4-H boys, were: Teams--Kanabec county, first; Pine county, second; Olmsted county, third; Martin county, fourth; Mille Lacs county, fifth. Members of the winning team were Arden Kimble, Robert Larson and Vernon Lewis, all from Mora. High scoring individual judges were Arden Kimble, first; Robert Larson, second; Harry Kunze, Winckley, Pine county, third; Culver Sackett, Rochester, Olmsted county, fourth.

In poultry judging, the winning teams were: Washington county, first, the members of which were Oscar Kern, Harry Fry and Raymond Sullwold; Ramsey county, second; Martin county, third; Olmsted county, fourth. High scoring individual judges: Robert Green, Ramsey county, first; Oscar Kern, Washington county, second; Willys Tester, Martin county, third; Harry Fry, Washington county, fourth.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 14, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

T. A. Erickson, Minnesota 4-H club leader, who is accompanying Minnesota's delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., this week, has been chosen to conduct a panel discussion on purposes of the camp at a meeting of national and state leaders of the 4-H movement. He is also on the committee supervising the daily conferences of delegates. Accompanying the Minnesota delegation, also, is Miss Amy Wessel, state 4-H agent, University Farm. Delegates include Eina Radtke, Sleepy Eye, Brown county; Dorothy Bexrud, Louisburg, Lac qui Parle county; Wilson Radway, Roosevelt, Roseau county; Kenneth Ostlund, Verndale, Wadena county.

cc: * * *

Ross Aiken Gortner, Jr., son of Dr. Ross Aiken Gortner, chief of the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm, will receive his Ph.D. degree in physiologic chemistry from the University of Michigan this week and soon will take up a position with Connecticut Wesleyan University as head of a newly formed section of biochemistry. Mr. Gortner Jr. was a former student of the University of Minnesota, having been graduated from the liberal arts college and later receiving a Master's degree in biochemistry at University Farm.

cc: * * *

News bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 18, 1937

Release

Immediate

Appointment of L. R. Combs extension editor at Iowa State College since 1929, as assistant to the regional conservator of the Soil Conservation Service has been announced. S. H. Reck, assistant bulletin editor, is to succeed Mr. Combs as extension editor.

As assistant to R. H. Musser, conservator for the fifth region, Mr. Combs will be in charge of education and information for the Soil Conservation Service in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin. He will be stationed in the regional office at Des Moines, Iowa.

Prior to becoming extension editor at Iowa State College in 1929, Mr. Combs was farm editor of William Allen White's Emporia (Kans.) Gazette, as well as other newspaper and farm magazine work. He has been extension editor since 1929 except for a 4½ month period during which he was a special writer for the Extension Service, stationed in Washington, D. C.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 18, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

That management is an outstanding factor in farming success is strikingly demonstrated by differences in earnings of 150 southeast Minnesota dairy farmers who kept records last year in cooperation with their county agents and the Minnesota extension service and experiment station. A summary of these records, made by G. A. Pond and W. P. Ranney, University Farm agricultural economists, reveal that the 1936 earnings of the 150 farmers ranged from \$265 up to the imposing sum of \$12,027. Average earnings for the entire group were \$2,914.

The economists point out that part of the variation in earnings among different farmers reflect differences in weather, disease and insect damage, and other factors outside the farmer's control. But to a much larger extent, these differences result from factors of management such as size of business, choice and yield of crop, kind and quality of livestock, efficiency in the use of labor, and careful control of overhead expense.

That this variation in income is nothing unusual is proven by records for similar groups of farmers running back to 1929. For the 6 years, 1929 to 1935, the differences in earnings ranged from \$5,000 to \$9,000 each year. These figures do not mean that the best managers always made high incomes. Instead, the differences shown represented the spread between what some farmers lost and what others made, the losses for farmers with the lowest earnings ranging from \$41 in 1934 to more than \$4,000 in 1931. "Earnings", as used by the farm economists, represent the return left to the farmer for labor and management after paying all costs of his business, allowing 5 per cent interest on his

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investment, and an allowance for the value of unpaid family labor.

Ford and Ranney emphasize that these figures should not be taken as representative of the average of all farmers because as a whole the farmers in the record-keeping group were above average. With respect to the group as a whole, the report shows that in 1929 the average total receipts on 176 farms amounted to \$6,216. From that year on a rapid decline set in, and in 1932 the low of \$2,032 was reached. Since then a steady increase has brought the level approximately up to the 1929 figure. Total expenses on the farms follow the same trend, the average being \$4,359 in 1929, but with the average ~~minimum~~ low of \$2,648 coming in 1933, instead of 1932. This slower change in expenses is natural, for changes in expenses generally lag behind those for receipts. By 1936, average expenses had increased until they totaled \$4,590.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 18, 1937

RELEASE

Tuesday afternoon
June 22, 1937

A ringing plea for more extensive building of better farm buildings as a vital step in raising the standards of American farm life to a higher and happier level was voiced at the University of Illinois today by Professor William Boss, chief of the division of agricultural engineering, University Farm, St. Paul, in addressing the structures section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

A past president of the Society, Professor Boss pointed out 10 reasons for better farm buildings which he asserted were based on good engineering philosophy. Among them were that improved farm structures increase the value of a farm, enable the farmer to do his work more efficiently, increase the attractiveness and enjoyment of farm life, and will prove a sound economic investment in the long run.

Said Professor Boss, better farm buildings are one of the means through which man may satisfy his natural desire for the better things for himself, his dependents, and his descendants. Better buildings are needed to more fully meet the farmer's continuous need for shelter, for family livestock and products.

In explaining that good buildings enhance the cash value of a farm, Mr. Boss pointed out that farm valuations are based upon the number and quality of buildings as well as upon the productivity of the soil. On the average, one-fourth of the value of the average farm investment resides in its buildings. Wider recognition of the need and economy of better buildings, resulting in increased building activity on farms, would be a tremendous factor in relieving unemployment and stimulating business generally, Professor Boss declared.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 18, 1937

Release

Immediate

Years ago the progressive farmer got himself "out of the sticks". Now he is even taking the cows out, as revealed by figures announced by H. A. Flueck, Minnesota state coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service. More than 16,000 acres of Minnesota farm woodlots have been fenced to exclude grazing stock as a part of the erosion control program in Minnesota.

During the last year, approximately 201 miles of fencing have been built for woodlot protection on farms cooperating in erosion control work in the state, the announcement says. Most of the labor has been furnished by the Civilian Conservation Corps, working under the technical supervision of the Soil Conservation Service.

"Experiments have shown the woodlots make poor pasture," says Stanley S. Locke, forester for the Soil Conservation Service in this region. "The damage done to the woodland is far greater than the value of the small amount of food the animals receive when grazing of wooded areas is permitted."

Grazing animals trample the leaf litter and destroy young trees in wooded areas, Locke states. They disturb the protective covering which under natural conditions protects the soil from washing, and they prevent natural reproduction of trees.

At the present time, recommended erosion control practices, including around-the-hill farming, terracing, and gully control by dams and trees, are being followed on 805 Minnesota farms, totalling 126,248 acres, recent announcements by the Soil Conservation Service reveal.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 22 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Planning to attend the International GrassLand Congress at Aberystwyth, Wales, next month, A. C. Arny, associate professor of agronomy, University Farm, St. Paul, left Monday for Quebec where he will embark for England on the Empress of Britain with a party of about 35 other crops men and their wives, from various parts of the United States.

Following the Congress which will open July 8, the party will make a special tour to visit European agricultural experiment stations and the grassland sections of several countries including Scotland, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria and France. They will return to the United States about September 1, sailing from France.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 22, 1937

RELEASE

Friday afternoon, June 25,
1937

To teach its principles, but not to propagandize its organization, is the responsibility of public education toward the cooperative movement. F. W. Peck, director of the Minnesota agricultural extension service and vice director of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, declared today at Iowa State College in discussing the relations between public education and the cooperative movement. He addressed a general session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

Mr. Peck emphasized, however, that the educators' responsibility is confined to teaching the truth, the factual experience and the recorded performance of the activities that constitute the cooperative movement. It does not include responsibility of organization, of operation, of defending, of propagandizing, or of evangelistic preaching in behalf of the movement. The job of education is to research, to interpret, teach, study, analyze, and finally to suggest sound policy and procedure.

Today nobody questions the place of public education in our economic and social order, said Mr. Peck. On the other hand, the cooperative movement is more or less under fire by those who think private investments and returns are threatened.

If the cooperative movement is to be correctly taught and interpreted through the public education system, the teachers involved must acquire special types of training and should have access to the records of performance of cooperative enterprises as a foundation for

(more)

effective subject matter content of teaching courses. Mr. Peck pointed out. It seems equally important that the responsible officers and members of existing cooperatives should thoroughly understand the differences between teaching and preaching and the distinction to be made between advocating a practice and teaching the principles involved in a practice. They need to appreciate as fully as the teacher that there are distinct limitations to what may be expected from cooperative effort at any given time. There should be a seeking on the part of cooperative officials for criticism, analysis and research. At present, there is a prejudice and skepticism on the part of representatives of some cooperative associations as to the purposes of research activities concerning cooperation. Instead, in many instances a critical attitude of the teacher is interpreted as antagonism to the cooperative movement, and teachers who are not active advocates of cooperation are branded enemies of it.

If the relations between public education and the cooperative movement are to be close, effective, and mutually advantageous, it will necessitate a much clearer understanding on the part of both groups with respect to the important ideals, principles, limitations, and practices that have been woven into the cooperative movement as it has developed in this country. Proponents of the cooperative movement have various views regarding its objectives. Mr. Peck said. Some consider it a way of doing business, others have an idealistic philosophy of the sacrifice of the individual for the greatest good for the greatest number, while others go still further and regard cooperation as a kind of religion in which the cooperative activities are an expression of

the Golden Rule and a substitute for the present capitalistic economic system

Said Mr. Peck, it is easy to assert the philosophy of the idealism and the principles involved in the cooperative movement are the same in this country as in any other country, and, therefore, that cooperative institutions can be almost bodily transplanted from one place to another with about equal chance for success. Public educators cannot afford to accept too readily this assumption. We need to know well in advance the place that this movement will likely assume in our economic and social order. We should have no misconceptions of what this field of knowledge entails as it becomes increasingly applied to the business life of people.

I think of the cooperative movement as one way of approaching a theoretical ideal through the application of business practices to human services and activities. It is a way of obtaining bargaining power for individuals through group strength. It is a way of seeking advantages by the individual that appear to him to be superior to the advantages that may be obtained through his individual efforts alone. It is a way of sharing the losses as well as the profits a manner of dividing the results through the mutuality principle. It may be a way of developing a social consciousness, of improving social opportunities of a community or group and it has already proved a way of setting a competitive pattern for private industry in many lines of business activity.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1937

Release

Immediate

Spring Valley, Minn. Seven students from the Minnesota College of Agriculture, at St. Paul, are reporting this week to Howard C. Jackson, manager of the Soil Conservation Service erosion control demonstration area here, to start a period of intensive training in erosion control work, it was announced by Service officials today.

The students will spend a week in the Spring Valley demonstration area becoming acquainted with contour or around-the-hill farming, strip cropping, terracing, pasture improvement practices, and other methods of soil and water conservation. Lecture and classroom work will be under the supervision of John Staley, personnel training officer for the Spring Valley area.

Following the one week orientation period in the demonstration area, the seven students will gain practical experience by working as student assistants in CCC erosion control camps operating under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service in Minnesota.

Those enrolled for the training period are Maurice L. Koester, St. Paul, who will be assigned to the Lake City camp; Axel Hopponen, Virginia, who will be assigned to the Houston camp; John G. Maier, Minneapolis, assigned to Plainview; Erwin J. Wamhoff, St. Paul, assigned to Caledonia; Olman C. Hee, St. Paul, assigned to Chatfield; Edward C. Carlson, Stillwater, will go to Red Wing; and Trygve A. Hell, St. Paul, will go to Zumbrota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1937

Release

Immediate

Prominent veterinary authorities from Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, and Kansas, as well as from Minnesota, will appear on the program of the fifteenth annual short course for veterinarians and the thirty-eighth semi-annual meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society at University Farm, Thursday and Friday, July 1 and 2, announces Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm and secretary of the State Veterinary society. Sessions will begin at 10:30 Thursday and continue through Friday. A banquet Thursday evening and a special entertainment program for ladies are planned.

The out-of-state speakers and their topics will include Dr. George R. Fowler, head of veterinary surgery, Iowa State College, Ames, newer methods of wound treatment; Dr. A. J. Durant, chairman of the Veterinary Science department, University of Missouri, Columbia, diseases of poultry; Dr. J. A. Flinn, veterinary practitioner, Jesup, Iowa, restraint of large animals; Dr. C. E. Juhl, veterinary practitioner, Osage, Iowa, swine diseases; Dr. C. W. Bower, veterinary practitioner, Topeka, Kansas, hints for the small animal practitioner, and Dr. G. R. Donham, professor of veterinary medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus, formerly of the University Farm staff, cattle practice.

University Farm staff members who will give talks or demonstrations are Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp who will discuss anesthesia of swine, and Dr. W. L. Boyd and Dr. M. H. Reepke, who will demonstrate diagnostic tests. Most of the Friday program will be devoted to a general clinic on veterinary diagnosis, surgery and treatment.

Dr. A. H. Schmidt, president of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society, will preside at the Thursday evening dinner in the Dining Hall at University Farm. W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will extend greetings, and President Lotus D. Coffman of the University, will give the address.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1937

Immediate Release

About 100 persons from several states are expected to attend the third annual summer term of biological study to be offered by the University of Minnesota at Itasca State Park, August 2 to September 4, says Dr. A. A. Granovsky, associate professor of entomology and economic zoology, University Farm, who will be in charge.

Regular University credit on either the undergraduate or the graduate level will be offered in 19 different courses in the fields of botany, biology, plant pathology, zoology and forestry. Any one who can qualify for University entrance may attend. The school will be of special interest to nature study teachers and to others who desire to combine summer study with a six-weeks' outing in one of the Northwest's most delightful playgrounds and wild life preserves.

Headquarters will be at the Forestry and Biological Station of the University of Minnesota in Itasca Park, where 5,000 acres of lake area and 500 acres of forest land give ample opportunity for these studies. Students attending will be housed in the main lodge and cottages belonging to the station, which is equipped with laboratory and library facilities. Motor launches, rowboats and other equipment for field study will be provided.

Students will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity for swimming, boating, and other summer sports.

Enrollment for the forestry and biological term will be limited, and because the attendance increased greatly last year, applicants should write at once for information from A. A. Granovsky, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1937

Release

Immediate

Plans for two special events to be held at the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris are announced by Superintendent P. E. Miller. The annual student and alumni reunion will be held Saturday afternoon and evening, June 26. Next week the school will present its annual Homemakers Short Course on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 28, 29, and 30.

In charge of Saturday's reunion will be Harold Grothem, class of 1937. The program, beginning at 2:30 p.m., will feature kittenball games to be followed by separate class runics and a big get-together party and dance in the evening.

Miss Tone Halvorson, director of home economics, says the homemakers short course program will center around handicraft and its place in home improvement. Exhibits and illustrative material in needle work, making of paper flowers, the construction and decoration of bowls and trays in paper mache, and suggestions for gifts made easily at home, are some of the crafts to receive attention.

Miss B. Early, an authority on the sewing machine, will demonstrate the use of attachments. Special features on the program will be talks by local people. Mrs. Charles Rodish of Morris will talk on home customs in her native land of Lithuania. J. C. Morrison, editor of the Morris Tribune, and Dr. F. W. Ehnler, of Morris, will ~~also~~ address the homemakers during the session on topics of current interest to women.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1937

Release

Immediate

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May June 24, 1937

Release

Immediate

Potato growers and dealers of southern Minnesota and northern Iowa will join company, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29 and 30, for an interstate potato tour which has been arranged by seed certification officials and agricultural college authorities of the two states. A. G. Tolaas, University Farm horticulturist and potato seed certification officer for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, is heading the tour committee for Minnesota.

Ben Picha, manager of the Hollandale Marketing association, is in charge of the itinerary for Minnesota, and for Iowa, G. L. Fitch, extension horticulturist, Iowa State College. The tour will leave the office of the Hollandale marketing association at 10 a.m., June 29, to view fields planted with Prince Edward Island and other seed, and will see a large asparagus planting on muck at Hickory Island, an onion warehouse at Hanlontown, variety test plots at Kansota Farms, and a modern potato warehouse at Hayward.

In Iowa the group will see a demonstration of high power Bordeaux and calcium arsenate spraying on the Sam Kennedy farm near Clear Lake, where 300 acres of Cobblers are planted. The morning of June 30 the tour will return to the Kennedy farm to inspect trial plots, and from there

will go to Ringsted, Iowa, where duplicate plots will be viewed. At Laurens, Iowa, a 60-acre planting of Arrowhead Cobblers will be seen. Inspectors from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Prince Edward Island, Canada, will be present. Of 96 seed plots to be inspected in Iowa, 35 are planted to seed produced last year in Minnesota, consisting mostly of Cobblers of St. Louis county origin.

Besides Mr. Tolaas, University Farm authorities to participate in tour activities include R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, F. A. Krantz, horticulturist, and H. C. Regnier, inspector of the seed potato division, State Department of Agriculture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1937

Release

Immediate

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Following the one week orientation period in the demonstration area, the seven students will gain practical experience by working as student assistants in SCC erosion control camps operating under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service in Minnesota.

Those enrolled for the training period are Maurice L. Koester, St. Paul, who will be assigned to the Lake City camp; Axel Hopponen, Virginia, who will be assigned to the Houston camp; John G. Maier, Minneapolis, assigned to Plainview; Erwin J. Wamhoff, St. Paul, assigned to Caledonia; Olman C. Hee, St. Paul, assigned to Chatfield; Edward C. Carlson, Stillwater, will go to Red Wing, and Trygve A. Hell, St. Paul, will go to Zumbrota.

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

Among the Bearded Barley

In the sixth grade we used to sing a song describing the joys of farm life, and the refrain of each verse was, "Among the bearded barley", implying that that was the acme of beauty, bliss and beneficence. How that song irked me!

I lived on a farm and we raised barley. The fall term of school opened just a few weeks after we finished stacking, and memories were still vivid. Shocking the stuff--it always lodged, bundles were all which-way and dad insisted that they be shaped up, set down hard and the shocks capped. We pulled out our shirt tails, but the beards scratched hands, arms and faces. The crawling fragments worked under sweaty collars, leaving itching red welts wherever they traveled. Loading bundles on the racks was pure misery when callous brothers threw the bundles on so fast they covered me up. Riding home on a sweaty horse from the binder, the salt got in the scratches covering my bare legs and made me say ouch.

Among the bearded barley! Hooley! It was hard to understand why a professing Christian should raise a crop which caused such intense discomfort to his little boy!

And now I'm raising barley! Why? Well, the principal reason is the price per bushel. It's a grand crop from a number of standpoints--now. It's the best of the small grains as a nurse crop, it gets off the ground early, it yields nearly as well as oats and feeds nearly as well as corn. It distributes the labor required at harvest time--oh yes, it's a fine crop to grow. It just depends on the viewpoint.

Other people have suffered in barley fields too, so the plant breeders thought it would be a good stunt to take off the beards. They tried all sorts of things. In the west a variety is grown where the beard grows into a sort of hood which is not objectionable at all, but so far, no variety of beardless barley has been discovered which will make as good yields in Minnesota as our bearded varieties. As in wheat, the beard seems to affect the growth of the berry in some way.

If the beards couldn't be taken off, someone thought it might be possible to take off the saw-tooth edges which made the beards crawl and cut. A variety was discovered in Africa which had smooth beards, no worse to handle than wild hay. By crossing, selecting and testing, a new strain was produced which combined all the good qualities of domestic varieties with the toothless beards. Presto--there it was!

This variety was just ready to put out, when an epidemic of Helminthosporium (spot blotch) hit it and nearly wiped out the new stock. The susceptibility of the African barley had crept in with the toothless beards. All the work had to be done over and the new strains tested under tents where the disease spores could be sprayed on the plants and given every opportunity to kill them if possible. Seed which survived this treatment was then increased and handed over to the farmers.

After the seed went out, it was discovered that loose smut was able to cause considerable losses, so the hot water treatment was devised, whereby barley could be heated enough to kill the spores inside the seed, without materially injuring the germination. Now the plant breeders are working to get still better varieties which have greater ability to stand up on rich ground, are resistant to all known diseases, have high yields and good malting quality.

While doing so much work on barley beards, the scientists made familiar the more technical terms, and the beards became awns. So now we grow smooth awn barley, and at last I could sing heartily about the joy of farming, "Among the bearded barley"--only I've forgotten all of the tune and rest of the words.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 21, 1937

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

Using A Head

Some boys seem to use their heads only to keep their spines from unraveling, but most of our modern conveniences originated in heads which were used to figure out easier and better ways of doing things. A boy or man may be justified in being lazy, if he figures out some way to get the job done without so much effort.

One boy hated to get out of bed to turn on the lights in the chicken house, so he rigged an alarm clock to do the job. Another had trouble opening the door when he brought in an armload of wood, so he fixed a woodbox which could be filled from the outside. Such examples are without number.

Recently, a friend told about a 4-H club boy who wanted to feed grain to his steer four times a day. He fixed an extra container above the feed box and set an alarm clock so that when midnight came, the buzzer wound up a string, which tripped a catch which opened the door, which dumped the feed into the steer's feed box, and presto, he was fed, while his smart master slept the sleep of the righteous. The calf is reported to have made the fastest gains of any steer in the county.

An interesting game can be made of "Suggestions". Each member of the family can be asked to try and find something about the home or farm which can be changed to advantage. Certain rules may be made to keep the game within limits. For example, sister may want brother to quit inhaling his soup, but this is ruled out as personal and not material.

Jimmy may see the need of a new gate to save a long walk in doing chores. Dad may see that a pipe laid just underground would save carrying water to the pigs all summer. Mother may see that a rearrangement of the garden would make cultivation easier.

The older members of the family should be expected to work out a set of facts and figures, proving that their suggestions are practical and economical. For example, Jimmy would have to show the time saved per day and the value of that time, so as to convince the others that the cost of building a gate was justified.

Even the little folks can play the game. After 30 years of doing things a certain way, it is very difficult to imagine any other way it can be done, but children are not so limited by habit and tradition. Often they see more clearly than their elders. Every "Suggestion" should be brought up for family discussion--perhaps at mealtime, and each "suggester" should be prepared to defend his case.

Most people see very little. How many men can accurately describe a certain tree on the lawn, for instance? Can the boys tell the size of the rooms in the house? The height of the ceilings? Can they draw a map of the farm? The "suggesting" game is a means of encouraging observation, sharpening wits, and incidentally offers an opportunity for some practical arithmetic, logic and oratory.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 14, 1937

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

Stomach Ache

How would you feel if the inside of your stomach was full of worms, their heads fastened to the stomach wall and their thread-like bodies so thick that the interior of your principal digestive organ appeared to be fur lined? Then suppose that these worms, like mosquitoes, secrete a fluid into the blood so as to thin it, making it easier for said worms to gorge themselves on your life fluid!

You would likely feel pretty puny and peaked. Well, so do thousands of lambs who are just beginning to feel the full effects of stomach worms. They must think this is a tough world they have arrived in, when the luscious grass they eat proves to have these encysted pests, which cause such a belly-ache. They try to eat more grass to feed the worms and themselves, too, but then they get more worms. Finally, they hang their heads, too weak to eat, and the farmer decides the sheep business isn't all profit.

Our own lambs have had their share of grief from this cause and a lot of them have given up the battle because we let them out on this 30-year-old pasture. We didn't know what else to do, because there didn't seem to be any other place for them. Finally, we learned how to treat them with copper sulphate and got along much better. Once in a while we got the dope down a windpipe and had to skin a lamb, but this was not very often.

The poison--strong enough to kill the worms but not quite strong enough to kill the sheep--made it possible to raise lambs if we used it about once a month from June to October, but it was a nuisance. Last year we rented some more land and were able to put the little fellows on clean pasture, moving them two or three times to fresh fields. They did much better than on the old pasture, and what a relief not to dope them!

This year we had rye for early pasture, followed with rape as soon as we could get it started. Then we plowed up the rye and planted more rape, oats and Sudan grass. Now this is about ready to use and we will plow up the first rape lots, kill a few weeds and seed winter wheat or rye again for sheep late this fall and for hogs next spring.

Clean pasture is the best, but if old grass lots must be used, treatment for stomach worms is essential if lambs are to make decent growth. Your county agent or the Bulletin Office at University Farm can furnish a pamphlet that tells all about it.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 26 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 7, 1937

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

Visitors' Day

Come up and see us some time! It doesn't cost anything to look around and you might pick up a useful idea. We won't charge you anything for that, even if you want to take it home and use it. Perhaps your own farm will look better to you after you see ours. At any rate, it will give you a little change and a breathing spell before harvest and threshing begin.

We don't have any gold-plated handles on the manure spreader at this Experiment Station. We have to keep everything as practical as possible, but since our business is to try out new ideas which may be of value, we do some things which may not seem sensible, just to observe what happens. Of course, opinions will differ as to what is practical and as to the best way of going about things. We don't know it all and always appreciate suggestions as to what needs doing and how it should be done. Perhaps we can help you and perhaps you can help us. Let's get together.

I don't expect to be back from the Boy Scout doings in Washington until the 13th or the 14th, so we're setting July 16th as Visitors' day and hoping that it will be early enough so everybody won't be in the harvest field. Our plots of grain varieties show up best just before they are ready to cut, so we like to show them at that time. You may also be interested in the work with corn, soybeans, and sugar-beets, although they will not show to very good advantage until later in the season.

The pasture work we are doing may appeal to you. We seeded a mixture of grasses and legumes on fall-seeded rye before the ground thawed last spring and then pastured it. We'll see what it looks like next week. We also have plots of all kinds of grasses which may be of value for pasture in Southern Minnesota. Which one do you like best?

We have inbred sweet clover plants for several years and developed strains showing considerable differences. Which one do you think will be the best for pasture and hay purposes? We also have pure strains of bromus--both the spreading and non-spreading types. This grass seems to be very drought resistant and may become of major importance as a pasture plant. Are you familiar with it?

Those of you who wish to bring a picnic lunch will find a nice place to eat in the grove on the Station grounds. At 1 o'clock we will start for the fields and men will be on hand to explain all of the things we are trying to do. Pigs, cattle, sheep, crops, we'll try and tell you what we think they have told us in answer to our questions. Then we want you to tell us what you have found out so we can learn better ways of doing things.

Friday, July 16th, is the day---just west of the Waseca city limits on U. S. highway 14 is the place, and 1 P.M. sharp is the time. We'll be seeing you!

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Release
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Discussion of the newly-enacted State Veterinary Practice Act will feature proceedings of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society which will hold its thirty-eighth semi-annual meeting at University Farm, Thursday and Friday, July 1 and 2, in conjunction with the fifteenth annual Short Course for Veterinarians. Officers of the organization include: president, Dr. A. H. Schmidt, Triumph; first vice president, Dr. B. A. Pomeroy, St. Paul; second vice president, Dr. Guy Van Duzee, Lambertton; and secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the division of veterinary medicine, University Farm.

President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota will be the principal speaker at the Society's dinner meeting, Thursday evening. W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will greet the veterinarians.

Short course lectures and demonstrations will make up the program for all day Thursday and on Friday morning. The remainder of the Friday program will consist of a general clinic for demonstrations in the diagnosis, surgery and treatment of diseases of hogs, cattle, horses, dogs and poultry.

Veterinarians who will participate in the short course sessions and clinic will include: Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. M. H. Roepke, division of veterinary medicine, University Farm, St. Paul; Dr. George R. Fowler, head and professor of veterinary surgery, Iowa State College, Ames; Dr. A. J. Durant, University of Missouri, Columbia; Dr. J. A. Flinn, practitioner, Jesup, Iowa; Dr. C. R. Donham, Ohio State University, Columbus; Dr. C. E. Juhl, practitioner, Osage, Iowa; and Dr. C. W. Bower, practitioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. J. X. Parent, Foley, is chairman of the committee arranging a program of entertainment for ladies which will include a luncheon and afternoon party at the Lafayette Club, Minneapolis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Two graduates of the Minnesota College of Agriculture University Farm, have accepted professional positions and will begin work July 1.

Donald J. Pletsch, a graduate student and assistant in entomology, will go to Bozeman, Montana, as assistant state entomologist, where he will work under Dr. A. L. Strand, former University Farm entomologist who is now professor of entomology at Montana State College and state entomologist for Montana.

Werner W. Stegemann, a June graduate in agricultural education, will become high school agriculture teacher at the Thompson Township Schools in Carlton county where he will succeed Elmer Quist.

Mr. Pletsch, who hails from Lake City and who is a graduate of the Lake City high school, received his Bachelor's degree at Hamline University in 1932. Last year he was granted a Master's degree at the University of Minnesota and has been working toward a Doctorate. An assistant in entomology since July 1, 1933, he has worked mainly on white grub investigations under Dr. A. A. Granovsky. He is a member of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity, and of the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Mr. Stegemann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stegemann of Beaver Creek, is a graduate of the Beaver Creek high school. In his 7 years of 4-H club work, he won high recognition, having been one of the 1933 delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C. In 1929 he was a member of Rock county's 4-H livestock judging team which placed first at the Minnesota State Fair and second in national competition at the Chicago International Livestock Show. Last year he was selected as superintendent of baby beeves at the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul, and was also a member of the teams which represented the University of Minnesota in intercollegiate judging of livestock and of meats. Throughout his 4 years in college, he was a member of the campus Y.M.C.A. cabinet.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 29, 1937

RELEASE

Thursday afternoon
July 1, 1937

Medicine Lake a most unusual 400-acre bowl of bitter alkali water brooding in the South Dakota prairies, 18 miles northwest of Watertown, will be the mecca for cement manufacturers and technicians, concrete engineers and scientists from all over the United States, on Wednesday, July 14. The occasion will be an Inspection Day sponsored by agricultural engineering authorities from University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, representing the division of agricultural engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the agricultural engineering division of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and the Minnesota State Department of Conservation.

Immersed in the briny waters of Medicine Lake are cylinders of concrete of many types including 157 different cements from 103 mills located all over the United States, in Canada, in England, France, Denmark, and other foreign countries. Since 1922 nearly 35,000 of these test cylinders, each the size of an ordinary can of soup, have been taken from the laboratories at University Farm, St. Paul, to the lake and lowered in crates to await results. In consequence, Medicine Lake is now a world-renowned storehouse of scientific information about the effects of alkali waters on cement and concrete mixtures.

At the coming Inspection Day, crates containing test cylinders will be hauled out on the shores of the lake where visitors may inspect results of alkali action on the different kinds of concrete exposed for periods of time ranging from 1 to 10 years and upward. Conducting the inspection will be D. G. Miller, senior engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, veteran of 30 years experience in

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cement and concrete testing and pre-eminent as an authority on alkali problems in concrete, and his understudy, P. W. Manson, of the University of Minnesota and state department of conservation.

Throughout the western half of the United States and Canada, says Mr. Miller, the problem of rapid deterioration of concrete through the action of sulphates of magnesium and sodium present in the soil and water, is of great economic importance with regard to concrete used in culverts, water and sewer pipes, draintile, irrigation structures, dams, foundations and like uses.

Tests have shown conclusively that different makes of standard portland cements selling on the market at the same price vary as much as 1,000 per cent in their ability to withstand alkali action. Moreover, resistance can be influenced to a marked degree by special methods of curing and to some extent by the use of certain admixtures. It has been found that concrete products cured in steam at temperatures between 212 and 350 degrees Fahrenheit can be made almost immune to attack. Admixtures of calcium chloride and of linseed oil, tung oil and soybean oil are being tested at Medicine Lake. Significant results of these researches and tests will be revealed.

Considerable variations in standard cements arise from differences in manufacturing processes and other fluctuations which influence the output of different mills. The interrelations affecting these various properties are extremely numerous and complex, requiring very detailed and scientific attack and extreme caution in the interpretation and application of results. For this reason, the cement trade and concrete users generally will find a great deal of interest and value in the findings that will be brought out at the Medicine Lake inspection.

So unique in its combination of sodium and magnesium sulphates is Medicine Lake, and so admirably adapted to the testing of cement for alkali resistance, that Nature might well have created it for this very purpose. The lake ordinarily has a salt content of about 5 per cent, but during recent dry years the concentration has gone up to 12 or 15 per cent, or about four times that of sea water. The salts in Medicine Lake are approximately two-thirds magnesium sulphates and one-third sodium sulphates, differing in this respect from sea water whose principal salt is chloride of sodium.

Invitations to attend the Inspection Day have been extended to manufacturers and others prominent in the cement and concrete industry throughout the United States and Canada.

News
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Discussion of the newly-enacted State Veterinary Practice Act will feature proceedings of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society which will hold its thirty-eighth semi-annual meeting at University Farm, Thursday and Friday, July 1 and 2, in conjunction with the fifteenth annual Short Course for Veterinarians. Officers of the organization include: president, Dr. A. H. Schmidt, Triumph; first vice president, Dr. B. A. Pomeroy, St. Paul; second vice president, Dr. Guy Van Duzee, Lambert; and secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the division of veterinary medicine, University Farm.

President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota will be the principal speaker at the Society's dinner meeting, Thursday evening. W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will greet the veterinarians.

Short course lectures and demonstrations will make up the program for all day Thursday and on Friday morning. The remainder of the Friday program will consist of a general clinic for demonstrations in the diagnosis, surgery and treatment of diseases of hogs, cattle, horses, dogs and poultry.

Veterinarians who will participate in the short course sessions and clinic will include: Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Dr. W. L. Boyd, Dr. M. H. Roepke, division of veterinary medicine, University Farm, St. Paul; Dr. George R. Fowler, head and professor of veterinary surgery, Iowa State College, Ames; Dr. A. J. Durant, University of Missouri, Columbia; Dr. J. A. Flinn, practitioner, Jesup, Iowa; Dr. C. R. Donham, Ohio State University, Columbus; Dr. C. E. Juhl, practitioner, Osage, Iowa; and Dr. C. W. Bower, practitioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. J. X. Parent, Foley, is chairman of the committee arranging a program of entertainment for ladies which will include a luncheon and afternoon party at the Lafayette Club, Minneapolis.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1937

RELEASE

Tuesday, July 13

Two branch experiment stations of the University of Minnesota will conduct their annual Visitors' Days this week to give farmers in nearby counties an opportunity to view new varieties of crops being grown, to become familiar with experimental work in progress, and to inspect experimental herds and flocks of livestock and poultry.

Wednesday, July 14, will be visiting day at the West Central School and Station at Morris, with Superintendent P. E. Miller in charge. Special speakers will be J. H. Hay, deputy commissioner of agriculture for Minnesota and Dr. H. K. Wilson, agronomist and authority on weed control, University Farm. The program will begin at 10:30 a.m. and there will be a barbeque lunch at noon.

A similar program for southern Minnesota farmers will be conducted at the Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, on Friday, July 16, under the direction of Superintendent R. E. Hodgson. This program will begin at 1:00 p.m., following a picnic lunch on the station grounds.

Both these visiting days will be free and open to everyone interested.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1937

RELEASE

Monday, July 12

Though 47 per cent of Minnesota's farm land was tenant-operated in 1935, the state has no large permanent landlord class, says Dr. G. A. Pond, agricultural economist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who has been conducting a study on trends in farm tenancy in Minnesota in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Most of the owners of rented farms in Minnesota have only a transitory interest in the land, the major portion of the state's rented land being for sale, Dr. Pond says. He continues, "In spite of popular opinion to the contrary, the landlords of Minnesota are predominantly individual, rather than institutional or corporate. Farmers, both active and retired, the widows of farmers, and the estates of farmers hold the title to more than 46 per cent of all rented land in the state. To a considerable extent, this type of ownership represents a transitional tenure since a large number of these farms will be passed on to the sons, sons-in-law and other relatives.

"The institutional owners are largely involuntary landlords who have acquired the land through foreclosure or voluntary deed from distressed borrowers. In most cases they are attempting to liquidate their holdings as rapidly as possible."

The portion of tenant-operated land has increased steadily since 1900 when it was only 25 per cent, says Dr. Pond. While the average for the state is 47 per cent, the percentages by areas vary from 28 per cent in 13 northeastern cut-over counties to 60 per cent in an area composed of the 11 southwestern counties. The per cent is almost as high in the Red River Valley where 59 per cent of the land is rented.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1937

RECEIVED
Immediate

June 1937 prices paid to producers for Minnesota's 16 principal farm commodities indexed at 96, three points below the May level of 99, but the highest for any June since 1929, according to the monthly farm price analysis issued today by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the division of agricultural economics, University Farm. Waite and Garver base their index on average prices prevailing during the period 1924-26 taken as 100. The June index was 10 points below the January 1937 index of 106, which was the highest point for the year and the highest for any month since 1929. The March index was 104 and the April 101.

"Most of the declines were in cash and feed crops," the economists point out. "Except for potatoes and corn, some decline in crop prices is normal from May to June, but the June drop in each item exceeded the normal seasonal movement, due largely to a readjustment to new crop prospects. Wheat was affected by increased marketings of winter wheat. Corn, oats and barley declines were the result of new-crop prospects, the harvesting of new oats and barley in southern states, and the improvement in pasture conditions which eased the demand for feed grains. Potato prices, which normally tend to rise slightly in June, fell 20 cents under the pressure of earlier-than-usual marketings of new potatoes. Flax and rye declines were traceable to the prospect of large new crops.

"In the livestock commodities, hogs, cattle and calves advanced substantially although declines are normal seasonal movements for hogs and cattle in June. Hogs at \$10.30 were at their highest for June

(more)

since 1926. The emergency marketing of livestock earlier in the season has resulted in reducing farm supplies with the result that marketings are now decreasing more rapidly than normal. Lambs and sheep declined in spite of reduced marketings. This drop is attributable to somewhat slackened demand from wholesale carcass buyers.

"The declines in eggs and butterfat represent normal seasonal changes for June. Chickens normally decline in June but this year advanced 6 cents over May, reflecting considerably reduced hatchings and the prospect of marketings somewhat smaller than normal."

Following are Minnesota farm prices of the sixteen commodities for stated periods as reported by correspondents to the Federal Crop Reporting Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture:

	June 15 1937	May 15 1937	June 15 1936	June 1924--26
Wheat (bu)	1.14	1.21	.88	1.36
Corn "	1.05	1.15	.45	.69
Oats "	.39	.45	.19	.39
Barley "	.61	.84	.38	.59
Rye "	.79	.92	.41	.74
Flax "	1.73	1.93	1.51	2.31
Potatoes "	1.05	1.25	.65	.84
Hogs (cwt)	10.30	9.60	9.10	9.87
Cattle "	7.70	7.60	6.00	6.26
Calves "	8.30	7.90	7.80	8.44
Lambs-Sheep (cwt)	8.98	9.34	8.47	11.28
Chickens (lbs)	.125	.119	.143	.180
Eggs (doz.)	.160	.168	.179	.24
Butterfat (lb)	.33	.34	.29	.40
Hay (ton)	7.82	9.52	4.48	11.57
Milk (cwt)	1.70	1.70	1.58	1.98

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Harvey D. Erickson, who received his Ph.D. degree in biochemistry and forestry at the June commencement of the University of Minnesota, has accepted a position at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, where he will begin work July 16 as assistant professor of forestry.

Dr. Erickson, who has been residing at 3455 Morgan Avenue North, Minneapolis, received his high school education at Brooten and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1933. In 1936 he was granted his Master's degree. For the last three years he has held the American Creosoting Company Fellowship in the division of forestry where he has been studying problems related to the preservation of woods under the direction of Dr. Henry Schmitz and Dr. R. A. Gortner.

In his new position at West Virginia, Dr. Erickson will engage in teaching and research

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 10, 1937

RELEASE

Tuesday, July 13

Grateful after grateful of "secrets" dug up from the brine and mud of bitter Medicine Lake near Watertown, South Dakota, will be polished off and exhibited to cement manufacturers and technicians, concrete engineers and scientists from all over the United States, Wednesday, July 14, at the Inspection Day to be sponsored by agricultural engineers from University Farm, St. Paul, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Department of Conservation.

The "secrets" will be ~~hundreds~~ of concrete test cylinders representing cements from more than 100 mills located throughout the United States and in several foreign countries, including Canada, England, France and Denmark. These test cylinders have been immersed in Medicine Lake to study the resistance of the different cements to the action of magnesium and sodium sulphates whose presence in soils throughout much of the western half of the United States makes it imperative to have cements that will resist alkali action. Since 1922, nearly 35,000 test cylinders from the laboratories at University Farm have been placed in Medicine Lake, making it a world-renowned storehouse of scientific information concerning the effects of alkali waters on cement and concrete mixtures.

Conducting the inspection Wednesday will be B. G. Miller, senior engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and P. W. Manson, agricultural engineer of the University of Minnesota and of the State Department of Conservation both from University Farm.

Among those expected to attend the Inspection Day will be Dr. C. E. Lord, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., representatives of the U. S. Army Engineers; G. M. Williams, professor of civil engineering, University of Saskatchewan; Prof. William Boss, and Prof. H. B. Roe of the agricultural engineering division University Farm, St. Paul, and leading cement manufacturers and technicians from all over the country.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 17, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

An all-time membership record for the seventy-one year old Minnesota State Horticultural Society has just been announced by R. S. Mackintosh, secretary, University Farm, St. Paul. The society now has 4,222 annual members and 720 life members. The previous high point was in 1924 when there were 4,173 annual members and 625 life members.

Much of the gain this year has come about through the increased number of local garden clubs and horticultural societies which have affiliated with the State organization. President F. L. Aamodt, University Farm, has been very active in encouraging the forming of local clubs during the 2 years of his administration. The Pinewood Progressive Horticultural club of Beltrami county is the latest addition, bringing to 98 the total of local groups. Nine state-wide organizations also are affiliated with the horticultural society.

Besides being the oldest agricultural organization in Minnesota the horticultural society has been one of the leaders in constructive action. It prompted the establishment of the university fruit breeding station with which the society cooperates very closely in distributing new fruit varieties for trial. The society gathers and distributes information relative to all phases of horticulture, publishing the Minnesota Horticulturist, a monthly magazine for fruit, flower and vegetable growers.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 17, 1937

Release

Monday, July 19

Methods of controlling field bindweed and other noxious weeds will receive particular attention when members of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association visit outstanding farms in southwestern Minnesota on their annual summer tour, Friday and Saturday, July 23 and 24. Plans for the tour have just been announced by the association's secretary, Dr. G. A. Pond, University Farm, St. Paul. J. W. McNary, Minnesota farm manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, is president.

Other subjects to be stressed on the tour will be demonstration trials relating to crop varieties and use of fertilizers, farm leases and leasing arrangements, hybrid corn and production of hybrid seed, and the construction and repair of farm buildings.

A side trip to the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station at Brookings will be made Friday afternoon. Crop and live-stock demonstrations will be inspected and experiments explained by staff members. The group will also visit the experimental weed farm maintained at Lamberton, Minnesota, through cooperation of the University Department of Agriculture, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. L. M. Stahler, who is in charge, will show the group a comprehensive demonstration of methods for controlling and eradicating Minnesota's most feared plant pest, field bindweed, or creeping jenny. The Indian school at Pipestone will be another high spot on the itinerary.

Several large-scale farms will be visited in the vicinities of Redwood Falls, ~~Waukegan~~ Valhalla, Worthington, Windom, and St. James.

The tour committee includes C. Linus Peterson, Minnesota Department of Rural Credit, Marshall; Harold J. Granum, manager, Thompson Lands, Windom; and Parker D. Sanders, manager, Sanders Farms, Redwood Falls. Anyone interested may attend this tour and further details may be obtained from Dr. Pond.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Dr. A. L. Strand, who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1928 and who was for several years on the entomology staff at University Farm, has been appointed president of Montana State College at Bozeman, and will take over that office late in August. He will succeed Dr. Alfred M. Atkinson, who has resigned to head the University of Arizona.

Dr. Strand, now 43 years old, is an alumnus of Montana State College of the class of 1917. He spent a year at Pennsylvania State College and then came to University Farm, St. Paul, where he received his master's degree in 1925 and his doctorate in 1928. Returning to Montana State College as assistant professor of entomology, he became head of the entomology department there in 1931. In his graduate work at Minnesota for both his master's and doctor's degrees, Dr. Strand specialized in entomology under Dr. Royal N. Chapman and took a minor in agricultural biochemistry under Dr. R. A. Gortner.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Spring wheat will suffer most from the severe epidemic of stem rust which has developed in Minnesota this season, through the aid of weather extremely favorable to this disease, says Dr. E. C. Stakman, chief plant pathologist, University Farm.

Except for one area in southeast Minnesota, winter wheat has matured with relatively little rust damage. Late barley may be injured to some extent, but rye escaped damage and oats likewise will probably be only slightly affected.

All non-resistant varieties of spring wheat are now heavily infected with rust, Dr. Stakman reports, but the amount of damage that may be done in the Red River Valley will depend on weather between now and harvest. In other sections, the Reward, Marquis, and Ceres varieties are all heavily infected and will be injured severely where they have not been prematurely ripened by heat. Ceres is showing somewhat less damage in some localities than Reward and Marquis. There has been considerable burning, even in the Red River Valley, but there still is a chance that considerable good wheat will be produced in that area unless there is much warm, muggy weather.

A bright spot in the picture, Dr. Stakman points out, is the fact that there is so much Thatcher, a new spring wheat introduced in 1934 by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In some of the principal spring-wheat growing areas about 75 per cent of all of the wheat is of this variety. There is very little stem rust on it, and there apparently will be no injury. Considerable orange leaf rust has appeared on Thatcher and some people have mistaken this for stem rust. Actually orange leaf rust is an entirely different species and far less destructive.

Reward wheat, which is very early and sometimes escapes rust, is as severely infected this year as later varieties, because much rust infection appeared just when this wheat was heading. There are a few fields of Hope wheat, which is very highly resistant. Marquillo, which is still grown to some extent, also is relatively free from rust in most places. The durumms are less heavily infected than the susceptible bread wheats, but there is more rust on them than there is on Thatcher, Marquillo, and Hope, and there is a possibility that they may be injured if there is much favorable weather for rust between now and harvest time.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1937

Release

Immediate

Minnesota farmers, whose crops are threatened by a heavy outbreak of cutworms and army worms extending over most of southern Minnesota and the western tier of counties north to Crookston were advised today that the insects may be controlled by poison bran bait like that used for grasshoppers. T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist, University Farm, has answered calls for aid from a score of counties.

Fortunately, says Mr. Aamodt, much poison bait material is on hand, having been held in readiness for a grasshopper infestation. The formula for making the bait is 2 gallons of molasses, 5 pounds of arsenic or paris green and 8 to 10 gallons of water to each 100 pounds of bran.

Oats and other small grain or hay crops infested with the worms should be harvested immediately, Mr. Aamodt says. This will cause the worms to start marching for other feeding grounds such as cornfields. Such fields should be protected by plowing a furrow around the outside with the land side of the furrow toward the crop to be protected. Then, poison bait should be scattered in the furrow and for a distance of about a rod on the side from which the worms are approaching. Scattering a small strip of bait on the other side of the furrow is also suggested.

Only a thin application of bait need be applied at a time, says Mr. Aamodt, as 15 pounds per acre, or a few flakes per square foot are adequate. Cut worms and army worms are easier to poison than grasshoppers, since the poisoned bodies of those killed will be eaten by their fellows and the more times the poison is eaten in this way, the more deadly it becomes.

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Most of the damage this year is from variegated cutworms, says Mr. Aamodt, though some true army worms also are present. Both belong to the same family of insects, the principal difference being that the variegated cutworm is more highly colored. These worms overwinter in a partly-grown stage, complete their growth the following spring, and about June 1 go into a resting stage to emerge about July 1 as moths. These moths lay the cutworm eggs on plants such as peas, beans and clover. Each female may lay 2,000 eggs which quickly hatch into tiny worms that feed voraciously during July, becoming full-grown about August 1. Moths maturing from this generation come out in September and lay the eggs that hatch into the overwintering larvae. The true army worm has a similar life history except that the eggs usually are ~~not~~ laid on grass plants in low-lying meadows or swales.

Mr. Aamodt says the present infestation probably will not be destructive longer than another week or ten days by which time they will have become full-grown. Moreover, the worms are being attacked so heavily by wasp-like parasites that probably very few of them will survive, making unlikely any severe infestation next year. Evidence of these parasites is the presence of small white cocoons, looking like small tufts or wads of cotton, which are found in large numbers attached to the cutworms or scattered about their haunts. Many persons mistake these tiny cocoons for army worm eggs. Instead, each cocoon contains a developing parasite moth that will soon be laying more parasite eggs. Present indications are that the parasites will almost completely wipe out the present generation of cutworms and army worms and prevent any serious outbreak next year, says Mr. Aamodt.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1957

RELEASE

Immediate

Redwood Falls will be the starting point Friday morning, July 23, for the 2-day summer tour of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association which will visit leading farms in southwestern Minnesota to study weed control, crop varieties, use of fertilizers, farm lease questions, hybrid corn, and farm buildings.

Dr. G. A. Pond, University Farm, St. Paul, secretary of the association, says the tour will leave Redwood Falls at 8 o'clock and will visit, first, the Charles O. Gilfillan farms at Gilfillan. These farms comprise 6,000 acres, under lease and direct management, and feature large-scale alfalfa production and pasture rotation.

Next will be a visit to the experimental weed farm at Lambert, a joint project of the University of Minnesota, the State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, with L. M. Stahler in charge.

The Baker farm at Valhalla, owned by the State Department of Rural Credit, will be the first stop on the afternoon schedule, the party continuing to the Lake Sarah Stock Farm and the Hill farm, both owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. At 4 o'clock the group will proceed to Brookings, South Dakota, to visit the South Dakota agricultural experiment station.

Saturday morning, the Indian School at Pipestone will be visited following which the party will move on to the Olson Creamery Company at Worthington which operates a large poultry farm as well as a modern creamery.

At 2:30 the group will arrive at Windom to observe operations of Thompson Lands, Inc., particularly the firm's hybrid corn fields, their methods of producing hybrid seed, and some crop variety and fertilizer trials. Last on the schedule will be the George W. Davis farm near Lewisville which is one of 35 belonging to the Tilney farms group and operated under livestock-share leases.

While the tour is primarily for members of the farm managers' association, representing institutional landlords, anyone interested may attend part or all of the tour, says Dr. Pond. J. W. McNary, Minneapolis, is president of the association.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 22 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 25, 1937

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

Spending Hours

Each one of us has 24 hours in every day. For most of us these units are budgeted into a regular routine. So much for work, so much for filling the fuel tank, so much for dressing, shaving, chores, or what not. Usually we try to save a few of them for sleeping.

Everyone has exactly the same amount of time to spend, but there is a wide variation in the way we spend it. Some are in a mad rush every waking hour. Some are bored and "kill time" as best they may. Some carefully and calmly plan ahead so as to use each unit most effectively. The difference between the bum and the highly-paid executive who worked up from office boy, is the accumulated difference in the way they spent their hours.

Last fall, Jim walked into a pool hall and handed the proprietor a slip of paper stating that the Idle Hour pool hall would give 50 cents in trade for the second best 10-ear sample of corn at the local corn show.

"So you won the prize, eh?" said the gray haired man, looking Jim over carefully. "Where do you live?"

"Why I live with dad, a mile north of town. I've always lived there."

The pool hall proprietor scratched his head. "Forty years I've run this recreation parlor, and thought I knew every man and boy in the community, but this is the first time I ever saw you. I went to school with your dad."

Jim took candy bars for his 50 cents. He had never had time for pool and billiards. He had devoted his spare hours to 4-H projects, learning to feed and judge stock and crops. He was interested in so many things that he had no need of a place to kill time or loaf after school or evenings.

Perhaps Jimmy will never be rich. He isn't the kind who regards money as the ultimate goal. To some people his life will be drab and uneventful and they may call him a hick and a hayshaker. Probably Jimmy won't even notice. He'll be too busy having a good time in his own way to worry over what others may think of him.

Since this is a true story, Jimmy hasn't grown up yet, but my guess is that 20 years from now he will be operating a good farm, paying his taxes and raising a fine family of boys and girls who in their turn will be interested in the world about them, using their hours to good advantage, busily and happily doing something constructive all of the time. Jim may never go to Congress, but he'll be a power for good in his own community and probably get as much satisfaction out of life as any mortal can have.

The same principle applies to grown-ups. The men and women who are actually the busiest are usually most willing to do the extra jobs which are payless, often thankless, and yet are essential to the welfare of any community. The farm housewife with eight children and a multitude of outside jobs, who adds to her burdens the leadership of a 4-H unit, may be contrasted with the futile neurotic who couldn't act as examiner for a few girl scout tests, because "I belong to four bridge clubs and it simply leaves me no time at all for other outside activities."

I have great respect for those who have learned to spend their hours wisely and effectively.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 22 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 18, 1937

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

The Old Swimmin' Hole

These are the days which seem interminably long to a boy on the farm, and altogether too short to the man who has to get everything done before the rain catches him. I wonder how many men stop for a minute in the heat and rush of threshing or harvest, to think back to the time when they were boys and the old swimmin' hole seemed the only place worth going to while the heat was on. If they do, perhaps they'll give the kids a break and let them have an hour off now and then.

Before I was big enough for heavy field work, the garden seemed to be my particular Waterloo. Every time it was a nice day and the town boys organized expeditions of one sort and another, the potatoes got weedy, or something else had to be done. It was a hard world.

I always preferred to work on the "stint" basis, with mother or dad saying how many rows should be done before I could leave. When the rows were specified, how the hoe flew! Perhaps I could get through before the gang came past. Sometimes they could be induced to sit in the shade and eat our apples until the rows were finished. Then off we went at a dog trot, heat forgotten, stampeding for water like thirsty cattle.

"Last one in is a rotten egg" and the smell of water took us back a few thousand years to our wild ancestors. Clothes were shed on the run, regardless of the public highway, the railroad, or possible picnickers. Plunk, plunk, splash, and the whole gang was in and under. Oh what blessed relief from all worries, cares, doubts, fears and labor! Just to soak in that tepid mud hole.

After the first ecstasy had passed, further activity was essential. Water tag, stink base and pull-away, churned the mud hole to the consistency of batter. Then it was fun to make "angels" by waving arms and legs while lying prone on the warm mud flats. Everybody rolled over and emerged with a swell black suit of clothes. The more artistic washed off some of this and applied the color in patterns.

Sides were chosen, amid much raucous argument, and the "entirely black" chased the "partially black" through the woods. Some women peacefully picking wild gooseberries were startled, but not speechless, when a band of muddy savages inadvertantly dashed into their clearing. Probably they held an indignation meeting.

Reluctantly, as stomachs warned that supertime was near, the caked mud was more or less removed, chewed clothes were untied and pulled on and we wandered leisurely home, stopping occasionally to investigate natural phenomena such as turtles, snakes, gophers, grasshoppers, daddy longlegs and even butterflies. What a wonderful sense of well being we had on those return trips!

Modern boys in bathing suits, diving in a cement pool of chlorinated water may be more sanitary, but they seem to miss something we boys had. Perhaps they miss the sense of escape from all supervision, all restraint and hence all trouble and care. It was a great experience, and while I couldn't be induced to get into that mud hole today, the memory of it from a distance is stimulating. The best way to enjoy hours of play is to balance it off with a goodly proportion of hard work.

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

Wednesday, August 11, 1937

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

Rye For Pasture

What's the easiest way to move a ton of hay? Would you rather pitch it on a rack and haul it with horses, or let it walk up from the field when you stand in the barn door and call? Aren't we so in the habit of hauling things that we forget to watch for chances to let the wagon rest? Why shut our cattle in the barn and care for them with pitchfork and scoop, when they would much prefer to walk out in the field and take care of themselves?

We can save a ton of hay and 3 tons of silage per cow if we can lengthen the pasture season by one month. By this, I do not mean our common exercise lots where the cattle eat tree sprouts and grass roots. I mean honest-to-goodness pasture where a cow can fill up in less than an hour and have ample time to chew her cud before dinner is served. We just don't have many real pastures in this country.

Would you like to turn your cows into lush grass 6 inches high on the first of May next year? Would you like to keep your cows filled up with good nutritious grass until November or December? Then put in a few less acres of oats, a crop which seldom pays the cost of growing it, and plant some winter rye, or a mixture of winter wheat and rye. Plant an acre per cow the middle of this month on a good firm seedbed and roll it after planting.

You will be surprised at the feed it will make this fall. The cows will think it is spring and show their pleasure by filling the milk pail. It will give the permanent pasture a much-needed rest so it can store a little something in the roots for next year.

Next spring the rye should be big enough by May 1 to give you real feed, not just a faint-green color. Let the cattle have it until the middle of June, when the old bluegrass will have made enough growth so a cow doesn't have to sharpen her teeth to get a mouthful.

If you want to work up the rye field, it isn't too late for some soybean hay, some corn fodder, or Sudan grass. You may have planted some grass on the rye early in the season and can use it again for fall pasture. There are lots of possibilities, but the main essential is to get some fall grain planted as soon as possible so as to furnish a lot of feed you don't have to haul.--R.E.Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 22 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 4, 1937

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

Fall Plowing

Every business is about 90 per cent routine. The merchant buys goods, sets them on his shelves, sells them and buys more. The steel plants send out their products and buy them back again as scrap. Doctors, lawyers, even detectives, do the same operations over and over. Similarly, the farmers spend the summer growing crops and hauling them to the barn. They spend the winter feeding the crops and hauling them out again.

Now the grain and most of the hay are in the barn or soon will be, and it is time to prepare for next year's planting. It would be terribly monotonous if there was not the element of hope. Hope that the next crop will be better than this and that prices will be good. Hope that next year there will be enough left over to clean up the mortgage, paint the buildings, put in that water system, or buy the new car. Hope is what makes the whole thing worth-while.

If next year's crop is to be the best ever, preparations should be made right now. The best time to kill weeds is August and September when their root storage is usually at the lowest ebb, and the hot sun saps their vitality. The operator knows best what is needed for his farm, what weeds he is trying to kill, and what his plans are for the future. On this farm we like to plow as early as possible, and then disk and drag, so as to make a nice seedbed. The weeds all think this is their chance and they come up like weeds will. When they are just nicely sprouted, we can kill them with a drag and wait for the next crop.

Of course a drag won't get such weeds as quack, thistles, milkweed and rose-bushes. (Probably you don't have them on your farm, but we do.) When these get a good start, we use the disk or springtooth again and crack down hard when it hurts them most. The last crop of weeds we leave for Jack Frost and he usually does a good job for us, because the weeds are young and weak, not well enough rooted to stand the winter.

Some species of weed seed will live in the ground 50 years and still sprout vigorously when the opportunity comes. Usually this happens just when we have the ground all planted, and it is too late to do anything about it. By working the land in the fall, we sprout them and have an excellent chance to eliminate millions of seeds economically.

For many years it was recommended that land be plowed and left rough over winter. That has its advantages, because it is less likely to blow, and gives freezing and thawing a better chance to improve the soil texture. We started fall disking very cautiously, but so far, all the trials have given good results. The land has worked nicely in the spring and we certainly have hit a lot of weeds.

Is it more work? Yes, and most of us are trying to get out of as much work as possible, but I don't object to working if I'm paid for it. I'd gladly sit up all night to shoot a sheep-killing dog, or catch a chicken thief, so why not put in a few days cleaning up the weeds which steal a big share of our crop?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Authorities from the University of Idaho, University of North Carolina, and Macalester College, St. Paul, will assist University of Minnesota staff members in presenting instruction at the University of Minnesota's summer term of forestry and biological study at Itasca State Park, August 2 to September 4. About a hundred students ranging from high school graduates to candidates seeking doctor's degrees are expected to attend.

Dr. A. A. Granovsky, associate professor, University Farm, will be in charge of the school and will present instruction in entomology and economic zoology, assisted by Dr. William A. Riley, University Farm, and Raymond D. Burroughs, assistant professor, Macalester College. Botany instructors will include Ned L. Huff, University of Minnesota, Dr. Rexford Daubenmire, University of Idaho, and Dr. Murry F. Buell, University of North Carolina, who will also handle forestry. Plant pathology instruction will be given by Clyde Christensen, University Farm instructor, and zoology by Dr. Riley, Dr. Samuel Eddy and Dr. John P. Turner, all of the University of Minnesota.

Nineteen different courses will be offered for regular University credit. The school will be of special interest to nature study teachers and to others who desire to combine summer study with a 5-weeks outing in beautiful Itasca Park, where 5,000 acres of lake area and 500 acres of forest land provide a nature-study center unequalled in the northwest. Headquarters will be at the Forestry and Biological Station of the University which has cottages for housing students as well as laboratory and library facilities and equipment for field study. Registrants from several states have been enrolled. Persons interested may apply to Dr. Granovsky.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

What's best in potato production and why, will be demonstrated on the Red River Potato Tour to be conducted August 3 to 6, under auspices of the Red River Valley Potato Improvement Association. R. C. Rose, potato disease extension specialist, and A. G. Tolaas, state seed potato certification official, University Farm, St. Paul, have announced itinerary and plans.

Starting at Detroit Lakes at 9 a.m. Tuesday, the tour will give special attention to potato demonstration plots grown under the direction of county agricultural agents in Becker, Clay, Wilkin, Norman and Polk counties. On these plots, potatoes from many varieties and types of seed will be seen growing side by side, different seed treatments may be compared, and studies made of the effects of different methods and practices in relation to spraying, disease control and other phases of potato production.

The Becker county plot, which will be visited Tuesday forenoon, is on the Joe Burnside farm, 2½ miles north of Hawley. The Clay county plot, to be seen Tuesday afternoon, is on the C. I. Ambrose farm, 6 miles south of Barnesville. A number of commercial potato fields along the day's route are also to be visited, including some around Sabin.

Wednesday's trip will begin at Moorhead and will visit the Norman county demonstration plots near Kragnes, the Albert Gunderson farm, 2 miles north of Ada, and the Mickelson Brothers' farm near Twin Valley, as well as several other farms growing special plots or engaged in commercial potato production.

Thursday's tour will center around East Grand Forks for inspection of several fields producing certified seed and the Northwest School and Station at Creekston, where potato experimental and variety trial plots are being maintained.

The tour will be continued Friday until noon, visiting certified fields around McIntosh and Fosston, as well as demonstrations in spraying and dusting. Delegations from several potato growing sections outside the Red River Valley are expecting to attend the tour including groups from St. Louis county, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Bemidji, International Falls, Roseau and other points.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1937

RELEASE

Saturday, July 31, 1937

Appointment of Dr. Gustav Swanson to take charge of teaching and research in wild life and game management, succeeding Dr. Ralph T. King, has been announced at University Farm. At the same time it was disclosed that Dr. F. E. Nelson, dairy instructor, has resigned to become associate professor in charge of dairy bacteriology at Kansas State College, Manhattan, effective September 1.

Dr. Swanson, who received his Ph. D. degree at the University of Minnesota last June, began his college training at Macalester College, St. Paul, in 1926, but was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1930 and received his Master of Science degree in 1932. His interest in wildlife problems and conservation dates back to his high school days and he has a broad knowledge of Minnesota conditions. He has written numerous technical and popular publications relating to these problems and was biologist for the Minnesota State Conservation Department in 1935-36. Last year he was assistant professor of game management at the University of Maine, resigning there to accept the University Farm position where he will be assistant professor in economic zoology.

For several summers, Dr. Swanson served as field assistant to Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, director of the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History, and during the summer of 1931 was graduate student at the biology field station of the University of Michigan. During his graduate study at the University of Minnesota, he was a part-time assistant in the department of zoology, and for a time in 1936 was junior biologist with the Soil Conservation Service at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. He is a member of several professional societies, including the American Society of Mammologists, the American Ornithologists Union, the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists and the American Wildlife Society.

Dr. Nelson was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1932, and received his Master's Degree the following year. He joined the dairy faculty at University Farm after having received his Ph. D. degree at Iowa State College, Ames. As a student he obtained practical experience at the Graham Ice Cream Company, Omaha, Nebraska, and the Franklin Cooperative Creamery, Minneapolis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Forty-three 4-H club girls, who have scored highest in the home economics contest for the southern district and who will represent that district at the Minnesota State Fair, were announced today by the state 4-H club office at University Farm. District winners were chosen by Miss Amy Wessel and Miss Mildred Schenk, state 4-H agents, who scored county champions at a series of sub-district contests. Similar contests are now being conducted in the northeastern and northwestern districts and will be completed August 17.

Five county bread demonstration teams were chosen among the district winners as follows: Blue Earth^{county}, Alma Miller and Charlotte Sieberg, Mankato; Faribault, Leota Hansen and Viola Leland Brice, Lynx; Freeborn, Mildred Zuelke and Elvina Bergerson, Twin Lakes; Jackson, Cora Mae Leighty and Geraldine Vancura, Lakefield; and Martin, Gloria Weinmann and Dorothy Weinmann of Fairmont.

Individual cake baking demonstrators include: Fillmore, LaVaughn Malmin, Peterson; Olmsted, Dorothy Waby, Dover; Redwood, Vergie Trent, Delhi; Winona, Margaret Kellier, St. Charles.

Five county canning teams presenting the best demonstrations were: Goodhue, Jean Schaffer and Anna Lou Voth, Goodhue; Houston, Margaret Driscoll and Evelyn Stadtler, Caledonia; LeSueur, Marcella and Beatrice Rollings, Madison Lake; Pipestone, Jean Cunningham and Pearl Van Doren, Pipestone; and Waseca, Marcella and Irere Weydert, New Richland.

Four individual demonstrators in meal planning and food preparation selected were as follows: Lyon county, Mary Ann Bromberg, Tracy;

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Mower, Ella Marie Lawsen, Austin R 2; Redwood, Irene Neuschwander,
Redwood Falls; Waseca, Elaine Schwenke, New Richland

District winning clothing teams are as follow: Dodge county,
Virginia Gossard and Pauline Gossard of Masony, Jackson, Dolores
Hirschel and Eunice Lewison of Jackson; Martin, Eunice Meschke, Welcome
and Clarice Hammond, Truman; Murray, Harriet Bishop and Alda Mae Worn-
son, Hadley; Rice, Ethel Rossow, and Lenda Schmida of Morrissetown.

Three demonstrators in room furnishing were named winners,
these being: Lyon county, Marjorie Herrick, Russell, Redwood, Catherine
Winn; Redwood Falls; Steele, Beatrice Giza, Owatonna.

All of the winners listed above will receive trips to the State
Fair where they will compete in demonstration work. Two girls who had
outstanding thrift exhibits will also receive State Fair trips to
compete in the annual style dress revue. They are Margaret Whitlet,
Redwood Falls, Redwood county, and Marion Wehn, Kenyon, Rice county.

Seven additional exhibits in room furnishing and thrift were
chosen for display at the State Fair, but trips are not provided for
the individuals. The room furnishing girls whose exhibits will be
entered at the State Fair include: Marjorie Jones, Hayfield, Dodge
county, Zelma Hawthorne, Blue Earth, Faribault county, Helen Arbuckle,
LaSueur, LaSueur county; and Catherine Winn, Redwood Falls, Redwood
county. The thrift individuals include: Helen Finke, Geyler, Martin
county; Frances Fruth, Grand Meadow, Mower county, and Bernice Durbahn,
New Ulm, Nicollet county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 9, 1957

RELEASE

Immediate

Electric fences appear likely to fill an important need on Minnesota farms, judging from a survey which J. B. McNulty, extension farm management specialist, University Farm, St. Paul, recently conducted among 125 Gopher farmers who have been using this new type of fence. These replies indicate that electric fences are giving splendid service on an increasing number of farms in spite of some disadvantages.

Hogging down corn and pasturing grain stubble are two uses for which electric fences will be especially in demand this fall, says Mr. McNulty. Chief among the advantages pointed out by the 125 users is that the cost of constructing and moving electric fences from one field to another is only about one-third that for the ordinary type of fence. Livestock must be trained to fear the energized wire, but once they have been trained, the animals seem to be quieter and more peaceful. Fence rows are more easily kept clean because animals can graze under the wire, and there are fewer posts and fewer wires to interfere with the cutting of weeds. There is less danger of livestock "breaking through" the electric fence and damaging crops. Bulls, stallions, boars and "breachy cows" can be held without difficulty.

One of the main disadvantages of the electric fence is that it may not be dependable during severe drouth. Enough moisture must be present in the ground to draw current through the animal's body when it touches the wire. Similarly, the fence may not work when animals stand on long dry grass, or on soil that is loose or sandy. On the other hand, weeds or trees that touch the wire, dirt rooted up by hogs, or snow and sleet may short circuit the current.

Several other shortcomings were mentioned, but in spite of them nearly all the farmers expect to try electric fences on a larger scale, and Mr. McNulty says that manufacturers are improving their controllers and other equipment so as to overcome certain of the troubles now being experienced. Any farmer interested in this subject may obtain copies of Mr. McNulty's report by asking his county agent or writing the Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 9, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Purchasing power per unit of Minnesota farm products for the July just past averaged the highest for any July in 17 years, says the monthly Minnesota farm price analysis issued at University Farm today by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the division of agricultural economics.

Waite and Garver base their analysis each month on prices paid producers for Minnesota's 16 principal farm commodities, as reported to the Federal Crop Reporting Service through the office of Paul H. Kirk, federal-state farm statistician, St. Paul. By comparing these prices with those received during the base period, 1924-26, they found the July 1937 index to be 97, an advance of one per cent over the June index, which was 96. Although the July prices indexed 3 points below the base period, the unit purchasing power of these commodities, measured in terms of goods that farmers buy, was 11 per cent above that for July of the base years and the highest for any like month since 1920.

All grain crops advanced in price from June except soy which was unchanged. Hogs and cattle advanced, while lambs and sheep declined.

"Many of the price changes from June to July were normal seasonal movements," say the economists. "This is true of corn and oats, but wheat, flax and barley prices advanced substantially, especially wheat and flax which rose 17 cents and 12 cents respectively. The deterioration of Canadian crops due to drouth largely explains these rises. Prices of hay declined severely as normal use of pasture relieved the pressure of demand for limited supplies. Potatoes showed no advance where normally there is a pronounced seasonal rise for July. A large

(more)

crop which is being marketed somewhat early appears to have prevented the normal rise.

"The livestock items--hogs, cattle, calves, lambs and sheep-- show about normal seasonal changes, but hogs and cattle tended slightly to exceed the normal movement as fairly strong demand held for limited marketings. Butter and milk were unchanged in contrast to a normal rise for July. Excellent pasture conditions have resulted in the highest production of milk per cow in the last 7 years and hence supplies appear adequate to meet demand without price advances. Eggs rose 1.2 cents per dozen over the June figure, with a good consumer demand developing against production limited by high feed costs."

Following are Minnesota farm commodity prices for July 1937 and comparisons with state periods:

	July 15, 1937	June 15, 1937	July 15, 1936	July, 1924-26
Wheat, bu.	1.31	1.14	1.11	1.39
" bu.	1.13	1.03	.89	.80
Oats, bu.	.40	.39	.32	.39
Barley, bu.	.63	.61	.53	.64
Rye, bu.	.79	.79	.60	.72
Flax, bu.	1.85	1.73	1.87	2.21
Potatoes, cu.	1.05	1.05	.95	.97
Hogs, cwt.	11.00	10.30	9.30	9.99
Cattle, cwt.	8.10	7.70	5.90	6.17
Calves, cwt.	8.30	8.30	7.30	9.10
Lambs, sheep, cwt.	8.78	8.98	8.42	11.35
Chickens, lb.	.126	.125	.140	.181
Eggs, doz.	.172	.160	.181	.24
Butterfat, lb.	.35	.33	.34	.41
Hay, ton	6.08	7.82	7.02	11.70
Milk, cwt.	1.70	1.70	1.69	2.01

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 9, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

With Minnesota's tomato crop now in the marketing stage, many growers are seeking information regarding the use of ethylene gas for hastening the ripening of their crop and improving its uniformity and appearance. Dr. R. B. Harvey, plant physiologist, University Farm, who discovered this process and developed it for commercial use, says it is generally practicable only for carlot quantities or for growers with a sufficient volume of sales to justify an equipment expenditure of \$30.00.

Use of the process involves the fitting up of some kind of gas-tight chamber and the purchase of a gauge and other equipment in addition to the gas itself. The process is used mostly by jobbers and larger growers.

Anyone desiring information on the advantages of ethylene ripening for tomatoes, melons or other products, or on the methods and safeguards that are necessary, may obtain bulletins on the subject by writing to Dr. Harvey at University Farm, St. Paul.

cc:*

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 11, 1937

RELEASE

Friday afternoon
August 13

Chosen by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company to direct new feed testing and control laboratory, Dr. Lawrence L. Lachat has resigned from the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, effective August 15. Headquarters for his new position are being set up in Minneapolis where he will be nutrition expert in charge of chemical and biological control of the feeds sold by more than 15,000 A and P retail stores through its flour and feed division.

Dr. Lachat's new work will include chemical determinations of feeds with respect to protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, calcium, phosphorus, lactose, iodine and other nutritional elements and he will conduct feeding trials with both chicks and mature poultry.

A native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Lachat studied for his Ph.D. degree in biochemistry at University Farm, the degree having been granted in 1933 for study under Dr. L. S. Palmer, nationally known authority on vitamins and nutrition. Dr. Lachat's earlier training was at the Pennsylvania state college and experiment station.

Since 1930, Dr. Lachat has been employed in the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture in the division of feed and fertilizer control, headed by H. A. Halverson. During these 7 years Dr. Lachat has had charge of testing feeds for vitamins, having organized and developed the present state laboratory which is regarded as one of the nation's leading state agencies for the testing of commercial vitamin-D free feeds. In connection with the testing work, Dr. Lachat inaugurated a definite research program relating to problems in making biological assays. Several scientific papers and technical reports based on these researches have been published and a number of the procedures and techniques have received official recognition by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and adopted for use in other states.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 11, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Plans for a State Garden Flower Show in connection with the coming Minnesota State Fair, September 4 to 11, were announced today by R. S. Mackintosh, University Farm, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. The show will be sponsored by local garden clubs affiliated with the state organization and will provide classes open to both groups and individuals. All amateurs will be eligible to enter this new event.

One hundred dollars in premiums are offered in a class for exhibits by garden clubs to be judged principally on their educational value. In the individual classes, premiums ranging from 75 cents to \$3 each will be offered for exhibits emphasizing artistic values. Entries may include potted plants; floral arrangements for use on mantels, coffee tables and hall tables; vase and bowl displays; breakfast trays and similar arrangements. One class also calls for market basket arrangements of Minnesota fruits and vegetables. Entries may be made any time this month.

Mr. Mackintosh announced three new local clubs that have affiliated with the State Horticultural Society bringing the total of affiliated clubs to 115, this year's additions totaling 29. Individual members of the society now number more than 5,000, surpassing by several hundreds all previous membership marks in the society's history covering more than 70 years. The three newest clubs and their officers are: Triumph Garden Club, Martin county, Mrs. Arthur Carlson, president; Loman Horticultural society, Koochiching county, Oscar L. Peggart, president; and a club at Thief River Falls, Pennington county, headed by Mrs. L. G. Larsen.

The fall membership premium list of new and superior plants and bulbs, including iris, peony, lilac and other species, has also been drawn up and members who have not requested their premiums earlier or who join between now and September 10, may have their choice of 50 offerings, says Mr. Mackintosh, who is distributing these better varieties as premiums under the slogan, "Make Minnesota Blossom"

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 11, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Thor L. Aamodt, University Farm, president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, will be the speaker at the Crops and Soils Day, Saturday, August 14, which will give Arrowhead farmers their annual opportunity to inspect the work of the Northeast Experiment station, Duluth. Superintendent Mark Thompson says the program will run from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Those attending are asked to bring basket lunches. Coffee will be served.

Horticultural and late season crops will be the features of special interest. Superintendent Thompson says 100 vegetable varieties will be on display, in addition to berry varieties by the score, apricot and pear trees, as well as apple trees bearing 400 pounds of fruit per tree. Among hay and meadow crops, visitors will see ~~xxxx~~ Alpha and Ladak alfalfa, and an International Grass garden, as well as grain from the Matanuska colony, widely-known Alaska farm settlement. Other things to be exhibited will include the results of plowing 12 inches deep, spraying and fertilizer trials, and rutabagas from many lands.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 11, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Two men, high in the ranks of today's agriculture, will address giant AAA picnic rallies to be held in Minnesota next week, one for southern Minnesotans at Mankato, Tuesday, August 17, and the other for northern Minnesotans at Detroit Lakes, Wednesday, August 18, Harry S. Muir, chairman of the Minnesota Agricultural Conservation Committee announced today.

Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, will speak at the Mankato rally, and Claude R. Wickard, director of the north-central division of the AAA at Washington, will speak at Detroit Lakes. Both men will discuss the agricultural conservation program with Minnesota farmers.

"Assistant Secretary Brown was a leader in AAA activities in Georgia, the state in which he was born, before his appointment as assistant secretary of agriculture in January this year," Mr. Muir said. "His life on a farm and many years as an agricultural agent in Fulton county have given Mr. Brown a thorough understanding of the problems which farmers must face every day.

"As owner and operator of a 380-acre farm in Carroll county, Indiana, Director Wickard knows farming from every angle. In 1927 he was selected a Master Farmer of America and was a member of the committee of twenty five which aided in the developing of the AAA corn-hog program," said Mr. Muir. "Mr. Wickard left his Indiana farm in 1933 to go to Washington as assistant chief of the corn-hog section of which he was later chief. When the AAA soil conservation program was launched in 1936 he was appointed assistant director of the north-central division and in November, 1936, was named director of the division."

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The picnic meetings ~~which~~ are being arranged for locally by members of the Blue Earth and Becker county agricultural conservation committees. The Blue Earth committee includes Louis P. Kraus, chairman of the Blue Earth county agricultural conservation committee, Garden City, L. E. McMillan, secretary, Mankato, Fred B. Weaver, Mapleton, Benjamin B. Hughes, New Ulm. The Becker county committee includes Martin J. Norby, chairman, Lake Park, Martin H. Ostrem, secretary, Detroit Lakes, Robert C. Bueg, Detroit Lakes, John H. Ulschmid Jr., Frazee.

A better understanding of the AAA program and an opportunity for closer acquaintance between farmers including the farmer committeemen who are conducting the program in Minnesota are among the chief objectives of the picnic rallies, Mr. Muir stated.

"We invite all farmers and farmer committeemen to attend this meeting and bring with them their wives, families, relatives, friends and picnic baskets. The meetings will be thrown open for discussion of the AAA farm program and will give everyone who attends an opportunity to gain an understanding of its goals and purposes."

Kittenball, horseshoe pitching and other sports and games will be included in a special program of amusements for the ~~am~~ morning sessions of the picnic rallies which are being arranged by the local committees. The speaking programs will follow the picnic luncheons.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 13 1937

RELEASE

Friday afternoon
August 17, 1937

Even though the present grasshopper infestation in Minnesota is the most serious in the history of the State, one good thing has developed from it in that it has made possible the formation of organization to combat any insect outbreak in the future, according to T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul.

The present outbreak of grasshoppers, the most serious probably since the Rocky Mountain locust outbreak in 1876, is far more serious in the southern counties of Minnesota than in the northern. In 1931 and 1932 counties in northern Minnesota were organized for grasshopper control and are now having excellent control with no serious outbreaks and very little crop damage, stated Mr. Aamodt. The northern area includes the counties north of a line on the southern border of which are Big Stone, Swift, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Sherburne, Isanti and Chisago counties. This area has always been considered the real grasshopper area of the state.

At present the counties in the southern area, now so heavily infested are being organized for grasshopper control just as the northern counties were. For immediate control, 3,000 tons of poison broadcast ingredients have been issued and an intensive control campaign is in progress now and will continue to be until late fall to prevent egg laying by the grasshoppers. Plans are also being laid for a poison bait campaign to be put into effect in the spring when control work will be wound up. This will give farmers the opportunity to control the insects in the incipient stage, which means early in the spring of each year. The farmers will look for infestations and poison them before they can develop.

Directing the control program is A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Mr. Aamodt, who is in charge of field work, and H. L. Parten, extension entomologist, University Farm, who is assisting with the educational lectures.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 13, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Two Minnesota 4-H members, selected on a basis of leadership, character, project achievement and general 4-H activities, have been awarded special leader training scholarships by the Danforth Foundation, St. Louis, Mo., T. A. Erickson, state club leader, announced today. These two club members are Ethel Strand, St. Paul and Russell Schroll, Slayton.

This is one of the outstanding awards given for achievement in 4-H work, states Mr. Erickson, for only 10 states are granted the privilege of selecting candidates. It gives the two Minnesota club members an opportunity to gain special leadership training under a group of specialists in youth training at the 200-acre Camp Miniwance on Lake Michigan and Stony Lake near Shelby, Michigan, where the American Youth Foundation Camp is located.

Both of Minnesota's delegates will have two weeks at the camp. Miss Strand has already gone to the camp, and Russell Schroll will leave August 14 for two weeks.

Minnesota's two delegates have both been outstanding in 4-H club project work for a number of years, stated Mr. Erickson. Miss Strand was elected vice-president of the State Federation of 4-H clubs during state 4-H club week held at University Farm in June. Russell has long participated in junior leadership work and has won trips to state events such as the State Fair, state 4-H club week and the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show. Both are active in community and church affairs.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 13, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Four counties, Hennepin, Ramsey, Sherburne and Anoka, will hold a sub-district achievement day for 4-H girls participating in home economics projects, Saturday, at University Farm, announced T. A. Erickson, state club leader.

This is one of 26 sub-district achievement days held in the state for selecting district demonstration teams and home economics project winners for the 1937 State Fair. The girls will demonstrate bread baking, canning, clothing work, cake baking, meal planning and food preparation, room furnishing and will also exhibit thrift work. The directing of the various events will be by Miss May Sontag and Miss Amy Wessel, both state club agents at University Farm. Winners are to be announced later when scores are evaluated.

Miss Georgia Johnson will come from the University of Washington, Seattle, to University Farm as instructor in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, it was announced today.

Miss Johnson, who was part-time instructor at the University of Washington last year, will be in the teacher training section of the home economics department under Ella J. Rose, assistant professor of home economics education. Miss Johnson is taking her Master's Degree at the Washington school this summer. She was graduated from the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, where she took her undergraduate work in 1932.

Two recent graduates of the Minnesota Home Economics Department will become part-time instructors and will take graduate studies at University Farm this fall. One is Dorothea Siebert who was granted her Bachelor of Science degree in 1935. Miss Siebert has taught home economics subject in schools at Rushford and Edina since her graduation. The other is Hildegarde Johnson, a graduate of 1934, who has taught at Madelia, Aitkin and Duluth since that time.

Miss Siebert's home is in St. Paul and Miss Johnson's in Pine River

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 17, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Open house will be held for the general public, students, educators, and biologists at the Forestry and Biological Station of the University of Minnesota at Itasca State Park, Saturday and Sunday, August 21 and 22. Today announced Dr. A. A. Granovsky, member of the entomology and economic zoology staff at University Farm, St. Paul. Dr. Granovsky is in charge of the station at Itasca, known as the "third University Campus."

During the two visiting days, guests will have the opportunity to examine the campus at the station, its laboratories, facilities and equipment. In addition to exhibits of class work in each field of biology offered at the summer term at the station, an effort will be made to show some of the research in progress. Members of the Minnesota Academy of Science have received special invitations to visit the station during these visiting days.

This is the second year for the summer term of the Forestry and Biological Station, and enrolment is 20 per cent higher than that for 1936, states Dr. Granovsky. Many of the students come from high schools and colleges where they maintain positions as chairmen of departments in their schools, although they include persons who range in educational qualifications from recent high school graduates to people holding Ph.D. degrees. Courses are so arranged that they fit students of widely varied qualifications. Approximately 5,000 acres of lake area and 500 acres of forest land provide ample opportunity for biological studies at the station, besides affording sports for a summer holiday.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 27, 1937

Announcement of 42 additional 4-H winners of trips to the 1937 Minnesota State Fair was made today at University Farm by T. A. Erickson, state club leader. These include girls from 20 counties in the northwest district of the state who have won honors in home economics demonstration contests. These 42 district winners were chosen by Miss Mildred Schenck and Miss May Sontag, state club agents at University Farm. They judged a series of subdistrict achievement contests held in the northwest districts.

Members of five county bread demonstration teams to compete for state honors at the state fair include: Marcine Nelson and Harriett Nelson, Elbow Lake, Grant county; Gladys Quantock and Lillian Stollman, Argyle, Marshall county; Marian Weaver, Fergus Falls, and Betty Jane Fabian, Campbell, W. Otter Tail county; Doris and Carol Kelly, Clarissa, Todd county, and Vivian Forsberg and Esther Hansen, Sebeka, Wadena county.

Individual cake demonstrators winning district honors are: Helen Nygaard, Litchfield, Meeker county; Barbara Gilbertson, Plummer, Red Lake county; Mary Berry, Warroad, Roseau county; Margaret Peterson, Canby, Yellow Medicine county.

Canning teams from the northwest districts to make trips to the Fair include: Mary Alyce McAlloon, and Doris Carlson, Barry, Big Stone; Mary Anderson, and Doyle Norman, Halleck, Kittson county; Marlon and Opal McKenney, Madison, McLeod county; and Marjorie Olson and Jeanette Sim, Pelican Rapids, W. Otter Tail county.

(more)

Individual winners in meal planning and food preparation were: Cleo Parsons, Elbow Lake, Grant county; Ruby Sundberg, Kennedy, Kittson county; Barbara Dewey, Campbell, W. Otter Tail county; and Adella Nord, Wolverton, Wilkin county.

Clothing teams winning from this district include: Jane Stegner and Eleanor Bladholm, Ortonville, Big Stone county; Wanda Grover and Shirley Blanch Sands, Moorhead, Clay county; Viona and Inez Carlson, Pelican Rapids, W. Otter Tail; and Evelyn and Dorothy Harne, Wadena, Wadena county.

Three room furnishing demonstrators who merited trips include: Margaret Bishman, Hutchinson, McLeod county; Marjorie Mathewson, Thief River Falls, Pennington county; and Jeanne Seal, Verndale, Wadena county.

Two girls who displayed thrift exhibits were awarded trips. They are Helen Warderberg, Barnsville, Clay county; and Katherine Aldrich, Nashua, Wilkin county. ~~Miss~~

Girls who showed exhibits to be on display at the fair, but who will not receive trips to the fair themselves are:

Kathleen Evenson, Litchfield, Meeker county; Carol Mae Heglum, Perley, Norman county; Esther Worman, Crookston, W. Park county; ~~James Earl, Litchfield, Meeker county;~~ Marguerite Ness, Litchfield, Meeker county; Elsie Skaar, Thief River Falls, Pennington county; Dorothy Christensen, Chokio, Stevens county; and Margaret Peterson, Sunberg, Swift county.

NEWS SECTION
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 17, 1937

Two papers, prepared by University Farm staff members, will be read at the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medicine Association to be held in Omaha, Nebraska, August 16-20.

A research paper on the subject of Bang's disease in cattle is to be read Thursday before the association by Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm. This paper was prepared by Dr. Fitch, the senior author, Dr. W. L. Boyd, member of the U. Farm veterinary staff, and Lucille M. Bishop, bacteriologist in the veterinary division. The paper is concerned with work done on the elimination of the Bang's disease organism from the bodies of affected animals, part of the work being done on Bang's disease control at University Farm.

Dr. Boyd and Dr. Charles F. Rogers, University Farm agricultural biochemist, will present a paper and demonstration Friday on cyanide poisoning of farm animals, especially cattle and sheep. Dr. Boyd and Dr. Rogers have carried on a number of experiments in this work and although they have not been able to produce cyanide poisoning from Minnesota forage, they have studied it in animals artificially poisoned by cyanide. Cyanide occurs in such plants as flax, wild cherry, sorghum, Sudan grass and arrow grass, the latter grows on low lying areas of salty soil ~~and~~ in western Minnesota.

Dr. Boyd and Dr. Rogers will show how antidotes restore to health in a short time animals badly intoxicated by the poison. These men are the first to use antidotes on farm animals experimentally.

Three other doctors from the division will attend the meetings in Omaha. These include Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, secretary of the association's section on research, Dr. M. H. Roepke and Dr. R. Fenselman.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Added to the ranks of 4-H club members who will come to the Minnesota State Fair for a week of demonstrating, judging and exhibiting are the names of 43 girls from the northeastern counties of the state who have been selected as winners of trips for achievements in home economics work, announces T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

The girls were selected from among hundreds of 4-H girls who competed in bread and cake making demonstrations, meal planning and food preparation, clothing and room furnishing contests held in county and sub-district achievement day contests throughout the northeastern counties. Sub-district contests were judged by Miss Amy Wessel and Miss May Sontag, state 4-H club agents at University Farm.

Five bread demonstration teams selected to compete for state championship honors at the state fair, September 4-11, were: Elaine Olson, Sawyer and Adeline Selen, Barnum, Carlton county; Virginia Massie and Shirley Ertsgard, Grand Marais, Cook county; Enid Demarais and Lorraine Cote, Bovey, Itasca county; Christine Peterka and Josephine Putzel, Aurora, North St. Louis county; Dorothy Rask and June Hansen, Payne, South St. Louis county.

Members of 5 canning teams selected for trips from the northeastern district include: Nellie Oukrap and Eileen Fetters, Hill City, Aitkin county; Donna Ritchie and June Daw, Bemidji, Beltrami county; Dorothy Carlin and Kathleen Weir, St. Cloud, R. I., Sherburne county; Mawalla Nick, Hunters Park, and Alice R. Lana, Duluth, South St. Louis county; and Bernie Fritze, Newport, and Inez Scheel, Lake Elmo, Washington county.

(more)

Four girls who will demonstrate meal planning and food preparation are: Margaret Wilson, Linden Hills Station, Minneapolis, Hennepin county; Evelyn Summers, Park Rapids, Hubbard county; Delaine Nickelson, Grand Marais, Itasca county; and Lois Radke, Cottage Grove, Washington county.

Clothing demonstration teams to compete at the fair are composed of the following: Helen Croenemiller and Vivian Baklum, Bemidji, Beltrami county; Dorothy Moerke and Margaret Treichler, Brainerd, Crow Wing county; Mary Ella Wilson, Linden Hills, Hennepin county and Helen Larson, Minneapolis, R. 9, Hennepin county; Marie Prebonic and Mandy Pocrnich, Keewatin, Itasca county; and Dorothy Setterholm and Charlotte Baldwin, Baudette, Lake of the Woods county.

Individuals who will either demonstrate or exhibit by themselves include: room furnishing demonstrators--Vera Dietel, Tenstrike, Beltrami county; Lillian Isakaon, White Bear Lake, R. 1, Ramsey county; and Margaret Peterson, W. Duluth, South St. Louis county.

Cake demonstrators--Marjorie McPhail, Palisade, Aitkin county; Judith Wilber, Bemidji, Beltrami county; Shirley Thotland, Highland Station, Hennepin county; and Mary Milinkovich, Aurora, North St. Louis county;

Thrift exhibits--Marcella Luebke, St. Bonifacius, Carver county; and Edith Johnson, Parkville, No. St. Louis county.

Eight exhibits shown by girls not awarded trips but whose exhibits will be sent to the fair include: Thrift exhibits--Daisy Ann Morch, Grand Marais, Cook county; Virginia Brill, Park Rapids, Hubbard county; Dorothy A. Schmitz, Elko, Scott county; and Ruth Behrends, Hastings, Washington county. Room furnishing exhibits--Priscilla Robinson, 3751 Colfax, Minneapolis, Anoka county; Mildred Bergstedt, Carlton, Carlton county; Irene Luebke, St. Bonifacius, Carver county; and Florence Thotland, Highland Station, Hennepin county

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1937

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

Futile Effort

Outside the window a guinea hen is walking back and forth in the garden, trying to talk the fence out of her way. For two hours she has been screaming, "Buckwheat!" at the top of her voice - with no affect on the fence.

She has probably been there all day, and now, her crop filled with bugs, she craves the society of her kind. If I go out and frighten her a little, she'll probably fly to the top of the barn; but unless she gets into a pinch, she thinks it's more fun to run back and forth, yelling bloody murder, than to hop over the wire. Who can tell? The fence might move, and that would be an achievement.

Probably it would be best to chase her out before the lady who does the cooking at our house gets started again on the subject of a certain man who is so weak-minded he allows such misy birds around the place. She doesn't know how much satisfaction I get from at least thinking that there is something on the farm less intelligent than I am,

Once we had an old turkey gobbler who seemed even slower to "catch on" than the guineas. For two whole days and nights he paced back and forth along the yard fence, trying to get in to feed and water. There was an open gate at each end of his "beat" and any time he wanted to go 10 feet beyond his beaten path, the way would have been open. Finally, he became weak, and we decided he would die rather than go a few steps into the unknown or attempt a flight over the obstruction. A couple of "Shoos" sent him through the gate, back to his harem and the feed trough. What he told those hens about his adventures and how he outsmarted the fence was plenty! I'll bet he had that fence 1,000 feet high and 1,000 miles long before he finished talking at Thanksgiving time.

We laugh at Tom, the turkey, but we are much like him. How many times I have paced the floor trying to get over or around some tremendous obstruction which proved to be wholly imaginary or perfectly simple when properly explained. It's like the wise saying of the old negro preacher, reported in the Reader's Digest; "It ain't what folks don't know that hurts 'em. What does the damage is all the things they know that ain't so."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1937

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

Do Animals Reason?

Many a learned treatise has been written to prove or disprove the theory that animals other than man have the power to reason from cause to effect. Far be it from me to argue with either, but most of us who regard certain horses, cows, pigs, sheep, dogs, or cats as our friends, know that they "catch on" to new wrinkles within their field of experience about as quickly as their human masters. We also notice that there is a wide variation in individual adaptability, the same as we find in people.

We put up an electric fence this summer, and cattle and horses which were accustomed to rub on fences learned in about three seconds that that wire was bad medicine. Thereafter they couldn't be induced to touch it. How many of us learn as quickly?

We tried the electric wire on pigs and all of them learned to stay away except one old sow. Every morning she took her pigs out foraging. She would look at the wire and make a dive under it, squealing at the top of her voice. At night she'd come back home and apparently get her squeal all ready before she made the run.

An old ewe learned to open the garden gate and lead her lambs into the lettuce. How did she know that was the place to get through the fence? Old Maud would stand tied as long as she thought was right and proper and then she'd rub off her bridle and go home. We always believed the old mare could tell time.

Lassie, the collie dog, couldn't drive the old ram without biting him and that was not good sheep management. Many times I have seen her tease the old boy to chase her and then hike for home. All of us could spend hours telling stories of how Lassie figured things out in her own way. Sometimes she didn't arrive at exactly the same conclusion that we reached, but she always seemed to have a reason for what she did.

Topsy got her front foot over a barbed wire and stood perfectly still most of the night until I came to help her. Tommy the cat will come and wake us up at night if he gets shut out of the basement. A yearling heifer stood perfectly still out in the pasture while I unwound a piece of wire which was cutting her foot. It must have hurt to take it off, but she was confident I was helping her.

We don't breed men or animals for their intelligence, and the wonder is that so much of it has survived. In many ways it is a valuable trait worth cultivating, at least in the human family. Perhaps if our livestock achieved too much intellect, they wouldn't stand for all the injustices and indignities we heap upon them. "Dumb" animals are easier to handle than smart ones, but people who like stock get far more fun out of the animals who seem to have more than the usual amount of brains.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1937

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

The Proof of the Pudding

We had company for dinner and as is the custom with good cooks, Mother apologized for her pie. The oven wasn't just right, the crust looked a little tough and the apples might have been a little too ripe, but she hoped we could make out. It's true that the third piece didn't seem to have quite the delicious flavor of the first, but Bub and I couldn't see anything wrong with it. We considered the results very satisfactory.

Some people do things one way and some another but it's the results that count. Some folks cultivate corn six times and some think three is enough. Some plant it in rows three feet apart and some use three feet and eight inches. Each man has his own preferences, but it's the bushels of dry feed per acre, times the price per bushel, minus the cost of growing that decides whether the crop made a profit or loss and how much.

This year I hope everyone interested in corn growing will keep his eyes and ears open to get accurate dope on the results from hybrid corn. We know that tons of "bootleg" seed were sold last spring. One fellow thought he was smart because he bought some dandy looking seed at \$4.50 per bushel. Properly made hybrid seed doesn't look good and it can't be grown for \$4.50 per bushel. When he checks the results, that man is going to wonder what happened. The chances are he will tell all his neighbors that hybrid corn is the bunk and his own Minnesota 13 is far better.

We who have been watching hybrid corn closely for many years are convinced that when it is properly made from the right kind of inbreds, it is better in yield, better in standing ability and more uniform in maturity than ordinary open-pollinated corn. This doesn't mean that it is fool-proof or that it will make 100 bushels per acre on dry sand or in competition with weeds.

We do hope that corn growers will observe several fields and try to find out why some are good and some bad. Particular attention should be given to the source of seed. Men who put out the right kind of seed should be encouraged in their good work, while the incompetent or crooked shysters should be squeezed out of business.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the proof of good seed corn is the bushels of dry corn in the crib. Get all the facts, and then draw your own conclusions.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1937

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

Storing Seed Corn

A man I know quit farming because his wife objected to his drying the seed corn around the stove in the living room. She claimed the kids had first right to get next to the fire and, besides, the corn was dirty, messy, and attracted mice.

Apparently all farm women are not so fussy, because about 20 years ago I asked 30 good corn growers where they stored their seed and 23 said they kept it in the house. Even with that evidence to back me up, I'd hate to ask my wife for her parlor or kitchen! The other seven kept seed in all sorts of places - the oats bin, the corn crib, the cellar, in sheds and one man, of all places, kept his seed corn overhead in the cow barn!

Here at Waseca we have used twine, we have stored seed between the floor joists over the basement of the house (furnace room), we have used wire racks in the granary and boards full of nails. All were satisfactory, if the corn got dry before freezing. At present we are putting all seed corn through dryers where fans push hot air through the racks until our tester shows that the moisture is less than 12 per cent. When dry, the seed may be put in bins or sacks and be perfectly safe unless it gets wet. A freeze of 40° below zero won't hurt corn with 12 per cent or less of moisture.

Some people are still skeptical of seed corn which is rapidly dried by fire. So was I, until testing showed its advantages. We get stronger germination with less danger of "bad spots" on ears which keep each other damp, and we save the tedious chore of ear testing. We store the shelled corn in far less space than was needed for ear corn, and we have no worry about the seed when the weather gets cold.

Of course, corn can be injured by fire drying. If the fans don't keep the air moving fast enough, mould may get started before the moisture can be removed. If the air is too cool, it may take too long to get out the first moisture. If it gets too hot, the germination may be injured. Tests have shown that seed which is fairly dry will stand 120°F. without danger. To allow a margin of safety, most operators run at about 100° to 110°.

All sorts of devices have been worked out for drying seed corn. One of the most elaborate is the plant built by Northrop, King and Co., at Waterville, where hot air comes up through the floor, circulates around the corn on trays and escapes with the moisture at the top. The Minnesota Canning Co., at Le Sueur, uses a tunnel where sweet corn, with 60 per cent moisture, is put in at one end and gradually moved up toward the fans until it is down to around 12 per cent in three days; then it goes to the shellers.

Now my space is gone. Do you want a story about home-made dryers?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm -
St. Paul Minnesota
August 20 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1937

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

Bushels Will Buy Ribbons

The judge stepped back, and with an air of great wisdom, pointed out the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prize 10-ear samples of corn. "No. 1 is a trifle more uniform than No. 2 in the shape of the kernel tips," he said judicially. "No. 2 is a little better filled on the tips and butts than No. 3 and, therefore, should be placed above it. All are sound, mature and correct in type. These samples here were disqualified because one has a white cob and the other has five whitecapped kernels."

Thus spoke the learned judge. I happen to know because I was "it". Requested to decide which samples were most nearly perfect, I had done so to the best of my ability, but I have never kidded myself into believing that I could tell which one of two sound, mature samples would produce the most corn. Our present corn shows are not in any sense a yield contest, and have nothing to do with whether corn is profitable or not.

Not that I consider corn shows all bunk - not at all. They have done much good by stimulating interest in better corn and serve to bring good corn growers together in helpful discussions. In addition, they make a grand game for the man who dotes on picking and handling the nice ears. Showing corn is a fine hobby and no end of fun, but it has no practical bearing on more profitable corn production.

To me, it always seems too bad that the good points of the corn show cannot be combined with something which will give a chance to the man who cares more about bushels than fancy ears. Why isn't the man who spends his time doing the little extra jobs, which mean more feed per acre, given the same opportunity to win fame, and the ribbons, as the man who is skillful in selecting perfect ears?

Several years ago I modestly offered the result of my efforts to the world in shape of a bulletin on corn showing. One would think that this would solve all difficulties, but strangely, it hasn't, and the reformation of the corn showing business is still incomplete.

I'd like to ask a favor of all corn growers or showers who read this. Drop me a card with your name and address and I'll send you one of these masterpieces on corn exhibiting. You read as far as you care to go, and then write me a hot letter, telling what is wrong with it. There must be some way of tying up the good points of a corn show with profitable corn production. How is it to be done? Send me your ideas and I'll try to hatch something.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

New and better farming methods for southeastern Minnesota are to be demonstrated during a series of six countywide Farm Management Tours, the first of which will be held Tuesday, August 31, in Goodhue county. County Agent G. J. Kunau, Red Wing, will have charge of this tour and J. B. McNulty, farm management specialist, University Farm will lead discussions at the four farms to be visited.

Remaining tours on the schedule, and county agents who will conduct them, are as follows:

September 1, Dodge county, M. L. Armour, Dodge Center

September 14, Waseca county, Cletus Murphy, Waseca

September 21, Steele county, G. A. Strobel, Owatonna

September 22, Rice county, Don Marti, Faribault

September 23, Freeborn county, W. M. Lawson, Albert Lea

Mr. McNulty will assist with the Dodge and Waseca tours, while leading the discussions on the other three will be S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, University Farm.

All of the farms to be visited belong to the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Service, a record-keeping project in which 150 farmers have been keeping farm accounts for 10 years in cooperation with their county agents and the state agricultural college.

On the tours, the farm management specialists plan to point out from charts showing records of each farm visited, why these farms excel as they do, and how their practices differ from the average. The buildings, livestock and crops will be inspected and the operators will be called on to discuss their various practices. Throughout, the effort will be made to observe the effect of the farming methods on earnings.

The Goodhue county tour, Tuesday, will start at 9 a.m. at the farm of E. R. Hinrichs, Featherstone township, visiting in turn the farms of Albert Frenn, Featherstone; Ericson Bros., Goodhue; and Kunde Bros., Hader.

Three farms are on the itinerary for Dodge county's tour, Wednesday, starting at 9 o'clock--Glenn Keller, Mantorville; Elton Smith, Wasioja; and Victor Emerson, Ellington township, West Concord.

All of the tours will be free and open to everyone interested. Local county agents will supply full details.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Several hundred farmers and interested townspeople are expected to attend the third annual soil conservation field day, to be held at Sumner Center, near Spring Valley, Minnesota, Tuesday, August 31.

Featured on the day's program will be a tour of the Soil Conservation Service erosion control demonstration area near Spring Valley where strip cropping, terracing, gully control structures, and other erosion control methods will be seen.

Principal speaker on the afternoon program will be Harry Muir, chairman of the Minnesota Agricultural Conservation Committee, who will discuss the relation between the new Agricultural Conservation Program and the Soil Conservation Service. Elmer Tabor, president of the Deer-Bear Creek Soil Conservation Association, and officials of the Soil Conservation Service will also take part in the program.

A picnic luncheon will be served at noon, and a sports program is planned for children attending, those in charge announce. The program will get under way at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The annual field day is sponsored by the Deer-Bear Creek Soil Conservation Association as a get-together for farmers cooperating in the Soil Conservation Service erosion control demonstration. Visitors from all parts of south central Minnesota are expected to attend, according to those in charge of the event.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 29, 1937

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Placings of 4-H exhibits of clothing, wool furnishings, etc., brought to the 1937 State Fair by club girls from all parts of the state were announced today by State Club Leader E. A. Erickson, at the State Farm, St. Paul.

In each group of exhibits placements were awarded according to blue, red and white divisions. Placings in the third year clothing Class, (Blue Ribbon group)- wool outfits-/Elinor Bunck, Brown county; Anna Becker, Cottonwood; Nerma Funke, Martin; Dorothy Besemer, Nicollet; Berenice Lund, Swift; Lucille Meyer, Wabasha, and Doris Steuermagel, Winona. Red ribbon group-Charlotte Larson, Chippewa; Isabelle Helmeke, Clay, Phyllis Vanderschaegen, Dakota; Lois Glowick, Kennebec; Vernetta Carrow, Lyon; Helen Rinner, Hower; Marion Wilson, Pipestone; Ann Lestic, St. Louis-North; Marjorie Robertson Todd, Lucille Harne, Waikana, Dorothy Welch, Wadena; and Thelma Thorkelson, Watonwan, White Ribbon group-Mazel Augustan, Ancker; Nina Myers, Benton; Jean Ribbard, Douglas; Lone Larson, Itasca; Gi Roberts, Lacchiing; Louise Carver, Murray; Selmae Carter, Norman; Dorothy Hunsdahl, Rock; and Dorothy Vestal, Scott

Third year clothing Class ratings for silk and cotton outfits were: Blue ribbon group-Lois Sandler, Lake Park; Ruth Stephenson, West of Lake, Mauraine Engstrom, Murray; Kathleen Brown, Petroz; and Norma Augustan, Rice. Red ribbon group-Karlen Healy, Blue Earth; Frank L. Stedt, Williams; Signe Holmstrom, Weston; Ruth Sargeant, Lake Park; Lola Belle Rosendahl, Marshall; Evelyn Rogers, Follis; Dolores Support, West of Lake; Nina Hanna, Hope; and Dorothy Kliner, Park

In third year clothing, Class B, were entered silk, wool and cotton outfits. Placings in the blue ribbon group (wool and silk) were: Marguerite Ness, Meeker county; Marie Brorson, Stevens, and Eleanor Kritzeck, Wright. Red ribbon group (silk and cotton)--Virgil Olson, Aitkin, Ruth Luebke, Carver; Fern Mohn, Dodge; Edith LaBonte, Hubbard; Audrey Eisenrich, Kittson; Helen Carson, Lake; Verna Anderson, Lac Qui Parle; Evelyn Swedin, Mille Lacs; Lois Medchill, Red Lake; Generva Radway, Roseau, Gertrude Lieske, Sibley; and Dorothy Sherik, Steele. White ribbon group (silk and cotton)--Florence Daniels, Becker; Joyce Nelson, Chisago; Iola Gray, Crow Wing; Florence Passer, Grant; Edla M. Havversen, Lake of Woods; Gladys Braget, Mahkomen; Daryl Winslow, Olmsted; Alice Rydl, Pine; and Elsie Bunte, Wilkin.

Second year clothing awards (Class A and B) for the three ribbon groups were: Blue ribbon group--LaVonne Tweeten, Houston; Phyllis Knutson, McLeod; Marilyn Marie Noper, Pennington; Lucille Lee, East Polk; Marilyn Nelson, Faribault. Red ribbon group--Luella Lindberg, Clearwater; Grace Otto, Isanti; Helen Ann Widmark, Lincoln; and Irene Weisser, Traverse. White ribbon group--Jean Swanson, Big Stone; Mary Foster, Cass; Elaine Berglund, Cook; Margaret Tallakson, Kandiyohi; Irene Frakes, Renville; Inne Becker, Stearns; Eileen Aus, St. Louis; and Adeline Haaland, Yellow Medicine.

Winning thrift exhibitors included, Class A--Blue ribbon group--Margaret Whitett, Redwood; Marion Weum, Rice; Bernice M. Durbahn, Nicollet. Red ribbon group--Ruth Behrends, Washington; White ribbon group--Helen Finke, Martin; Frances Fruth, Mower; Margaret Peterson, Swift. Class B thrift winners were: blue ribbon group--Irene Luebke, Carver; Marguerite Ness, Meeker; Edith Johnson, St. Louis-North; Katherine Aldrich, Wilkin. (more)

Red ribbon group--Virginia Brill, Hubbard; Dorothy Schmitz, Scott.

White ribbon--Helen Wardeberg, Clay; Daisy Merck, Cook; Elsie Skaar,

~~Miss River~~ Pennington; and Dorothy Christensen, Stevens.

Room furnishing exhibits consisted of at least three articles for a club girl's room, one window arrangement and rugs and quilts. In the class for the three articles for the girl's room, the blue ribbon group was: Mildred Bergstedt, Carlton county; Irene Luebke, Carver; Kathleen Evenson, Meeker; and Catherine Winn, Redwood. In the class for window treatment, rugs and quilts, the winners were: Blue ribbon group--Marjorie Jones, Dodge; Helen Arbuckle, LeSueur; and Jean Seal, Wadean. Red ribbon group--Priscilla Robinson, Anoka; Florence Thotland, Hennepin; Carol Mae Houghlum, Norman; and Esther Worman, West Polk.

State Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 6 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Long months of toil in fitting prized animals were rewarded at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair Monday when championships and other high placings were given to 4-H boys and girls who exhibited dairy, beef and other kind animals.

In the 4-H dairy heifer club show

Championships/were awarded to the following people showing animals

in the various classes: Warren Jepson, Hennepin county, championship in the purebred Guernsey, advanced class; Herbert Woods, Dakota county, championship in the purebred advanced 3-year-old Jersey class; Harold Wendland, Lac Qui Parle county, championship in the purebred yearling Brown Swiss class; Wallace Peterson, Isanti county, championship in the Ayrshire class with a purebred two-year-old; Viola R. Pagel, Olmsted county, champion in the Holstein classes, on her 3-year-old Holstein heifer which was shown in the advanced purebred class.

In the beef heifer classes, the grand championship was won by Jack Lawrence, Meeker, county, on his beef Shorthorn yearling, and the grand reserve championship by Allen Gilbertson, Norman county, on his Aberdeen Angus calf. In the sheep classes, Erwin Dennisen, Mower county, captured top honors with his Southdown and the reserve championship was won by Darwin Luedtke, Renville county, with a Hampshire.

Placings in each class of 4-H livestock judged at the Fair Monday through fourth place are:

First, Holstein--Purebred advance 3-year old--Viola R. Pagel, Olmsted county; 2, Harley Cederstrom, Carver county; 3, William Holte, Becker county. Purebred 2-year-olds--Merle Stromberg, Wright county; 2, Donald Schroeder, Nicollet; 3, Vida Reineke, Rice; 4, Quintin Tabbut, West Ottertail. Purebred yearling--1, Ellen Mueller, Sibley; 2, Luella M. Pagel, Olmsted; 3, Wilford Knauss, Rice; and 4, Lester Lundgren, Sibley.

--Here--

Purebred calf--1, Warren Cast, W. Polk; 2, Earl Malmberg, Nicollet,
3, Melvin Johnson, Jackson; 4, Marion M. Page, Olmsted.
Grade 2-year-olds--1, Carroll L. Hemquist, E. Ottertail; 2, Clifford
Markuson, Todd; 3, Morris Rixen, Hubbard; 4, Edith Bethke, Benville.
Grade yearling--1, Rudy Wasserman, Hennepin; 2, Margaret Malz, E.
Ottertail; 3, Doris Roberts, Blue Earth; 4, Roy Lindquist, Sherburne.
Grade calf--1, Verle Cottrell, Dodge; 2, Lilly Lund, Beltrami; 3, Melvin
Milbrath, Todd; and 4, Clifford Terwilliger, Goodhue.

Guernsey

Purebred advance class--1, Warren Jenson, Norman; 2, Jerome Rypka,
Steele; 3, Walter F. Duesler, Carlton; 4, Elfreda Winner, Goodhue.

Two-year olds--1, Gerald Butcher, Becker; 2, Francis Clinton, Becker;
3, Elvin Deadrick, Wadena; 4, Raymond Zoschke, Scott.

Purebred yearling--1, Selma Straftmann, McLeod; 2, Douglas Sundseth,
Norman; 3, Gerald Pirkel, St. Louis; 4, Wilfred Neumann, Carver.

Purebred calf--1, Arlene Butcher, Becker; 2, Omar J. Wedel, Mille Lacs;
3, Evelyn Cartie, Aitkin; 4, Eldon Leroy Case, Blue Earth.

Grade Advance 3-year-olds--1, Palmer Friborg, Clearwater; 2, Harold
Gebert, Mille Lacs.

Grade 2-year-olds--1, Florence Cartie, Aitkin; 2, Fred Johnson, Wabasha;
3, Blanche Olson, St. Louis; and 4, George Reid, Itasca.

Grade Yearling--1, Joy Maah, Wabasha; 2, Donald Welch, Mille Lacs;
3, Leland Myhre, Houston; 4, Lyle Carlson, Aitkin.

Grade calf--1, Lennie Underdahl, Roseau; 2, Gladys Erickson, Itasca;
3, Bill Wolburg, Isanti, and 4, Harland Speer, Stevens.

Jersey

Purebred advance 3-year-olds--1, Herbert Woods, Dakota.

Purebred two-year olds--1, Orville Gysland, Norman; 2, Clinton Stoneback,
Martin; 3, Wayne Stinson, Beltrami.

Purebred yearling--1, Walton Bjorklund, W. Ottertail; 2, Garrett Larson,
Carlton; 3, Omar Torkelson, Watonwan; and 4, Norman Bean, Ancker.

Purebred calf--1, Verdie Gysland, Norman; 2, Robert Johnson, Hubbard;
3, Virginia Nelson, Kanabec; 4, Eunice Hanson, Morrison.

Grade yearling--1, William Underhill, Houston; 2, Oliver Larson, Todd;
3, Margaret Nelson, Kanabec; 4, Olof Sethre, W. Ottertail.

Grade calf--1, Omar Nordrum, Pine; 2, Sheldon Norwood, Cass; 3, Dean
Degler, Dakota; and 4, Frederick Engler, Pine.

(more)

Brown Swiss

Purebred yearling--1, Harold Wendland, Lac qui Parle; 2, Cecelia Barthel, wright; 3, John Elsing, Nobles; 4, Norman Nerison, Goodhue.

Purebred calf--1, Merle Sellman, Chisago; 2, Clifford Harshman, Mille Lacs; 3, Charles Brochman, Washington; and 4, Lancelot Kraeger, Brown.

Grade yearling--1, Bernice Brackopp, Douglas; 2, Norman Olson, Watonwan; 3, Floyd Baucke, Le Sueur.

Grade calf--Marlyn Parson, Meeker

Ayrshires

Purebred 2-year-old--1, Wallace Peterson, Isanti; 2,

Purebred yearling--Gilbert Sullwold, Washington; 2, Mavis Anderson, Isanti;

Bartholme

BEEF HEIFER

Aberdeen Angus

Purebred 2-year-olds--1, Alvin Peterson, Yellow Medicine;

Yearling--1, Aldo Wells, Faribault.

Calf--1, Allen Gilbertson, Norman.

Milking Shorthorn

Purebred 2-year-old--1, William Lyle, Freeborn.

Purebred yearling--1, Curtis Larson, Dodge; 2, Thomas Dickerman, Olmsted.

Purebred calf--1, Carl Altman, Kanabec; 2, Walter Otte, Stearns

Beef Shorthorn

Yearling--1, Jack Lawrence, Meeker; 2, Irwin Schneider, Jackson; 3, Gordon George, Goodhue.

Calf--1, Leland R. Todd, Winona

Hereford

Two-year-olds--1, Earl Teeter, Martin.

Yearling--1, Arnold Wood, Wabasha; 2, Victor Shade, Mower

Calf--1, Maynard Youngblom, Nicollet; 2, Marion Tweeten, Houston; 3, Marion Meyer, Pennington.

SHREK (Ewe lambs)

Shropshire

1, Marjory Zarling, Wabasha; 2, Billy Bengston, Cass; 3, Beatrice Patterson, Winona; 4, Dorothy Lippert, E. Ottertail.

Hampshire: 1, Darwin Luedtke, Renville; 2, Dorothy Busse, Le Sueur;

3, Donald Rye, Lyon; 4, Donald Segerston, Beltrami.

Southdowns: 1, Erwin Denisen, Mower; 2, Evelyn Swenson, Yellow Medicine; 3, Robert Simon, Brown; and 4, George Ogle, Watonwan.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 7, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota's farm price index for August stood 10 points below the July level as grain prices hit a downward current that outweighed the influence of rising livestock markets. According to the monthly farm price analysis issued today by W. C. Waite and W. E. Garver, University Farm agricultural economists, the prices paid producers for Minnesota's 16 principal farm commodities during August averaged 87 per cent of the level maintained for August of the base years, 1924-26. The July 1937 index was 97.

The analysis shows, however, that the unit purchasing power of farm products was 100 for August, meaning that the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices they paid for things purchased was the same as during the base years.

Prospects of large new crops were the depressing factor in grain prices, say Waite and Garver. A large wheat crop is expected to put the United States on an export basis and to bring the domestic price in line with world prices. Abundant crops of feed grains have likewise lowered prices of oats, barley, rye and corn. A large potato crop, moving from early to late-producing states, drove potato prices down 30 cents a bushel.

All the livestock prices rose relatively as sharply curtailed marketings continued. In the case of beef and veal a good demand added further support to prices. Hogs advanced rather sharply. At \$11.80 they were the highest for any month since July 1926. During August, prices hit \$13.25 on the South St. Paul market, a record for recent years. Producers appear to be holding back pigs for feeding out to

(more)

heavier weights and sows to build up badly depleted inventories. The hog-corn ratio advanced to 12.2 for the month and with lowered feed costs may be expected to remain above that level for some months.

High prices for pork appear to be turning consumers to poultry. Reduced supplies and increased consumption brought an abnormally large rise in chicken prices over the July quotation. An increased consumption of eggs is also apparent but large storage holdings tended to hold the usual seasonal rise in check. Large production and storage supplies held the butter price at the same figure as for July.

Following are August farm commodity prices and comparisons with stated periods. The prices are as reported by Minnesota producers to the Federal Crop Reporting Service through Paul H. Kirk, federal-state farm statistician, St. Paul.

	<u>Aug. 15, 1937</u>	<u>July 15, 1937</u>	<u>August 15, 1936</u>	<u>August 1924-26</u>
Wheat, bu.	1.14	1.31	1.23	1.33
Corn, bu.	.97	1.13	.99	.94
Oats, bu.	.83	.40	.38	.35
Barley, bu.	.50	.63	.93	.60
Rye, bu.	.69	.79	.69	.81
Flax, bu.	1.84	1.85	1.93	2.24
Potatoes, bu.	.75	1.05	1.70	1.17
Hogs, cwt.	11.80	11.00	10.10	10.58
Cattle, cwt.	8.50	6.10	5.60	6.08
Calves, cwt.	8.70	8.30	7.10	8.67
Lambs-sheep, cwt.	8.73	8.78	8.00	11.06
Chickens, lb.	.155	.126	.135	.182
Eggs, doz.	.175	.172	.205	.26
Butterfat, lb.	.33	.33	.37	.41
Hay, ton	5.63	6.03	9.68	11.60
Milk, cwt.	1.75	1.70	1.97	2.13

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 7, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Four Minnesota 4-H boys who, for a long period of time, have carried livestock projects and have showed outstanding improvement under the conditions they have worked, have been awarded scholarships which will ^{help} make it possible to enroll in Schools of Agriculture.

T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, announced the names of four boys who this year have been awarded McKerrow scholarships. These scholarships are to be used for attending any school of agriculture or the College of Agriculture in this state. They total \$75 each, and are awarded from a fund has developed in connection with the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show. The boys so honored Fred Hulstad, Detroit Lakes, Becker county; Alfred Beninga, Marietta, Lac qui Parle county; Lennie Underdahl, Warroad, Roseau county; and Edward Schwochert, Deer River, Itasca county. Two alternates named are Norbert Geis, Scott county, and Archie Mosman, Monticello, Sherburne county.

Fred Hulstad has shown 4-H livestock for at least years and has carried a number of other projects besides livestock. Through his club work he has acquired several animals and during his years as a club member has showed 6 baby beef calves for which he obtained nearly \$600. He has served as an officer in his local club of which he is now president.

Alfred Beninga, now 17, got his start in club work in 1930 following a favorable impression received of 4-H work at a farmers meeting. Although he was too young to compete for any more than county honors that year, he received a cash prize on a fat barrow which won first and grand championship at his county fair. Had he been old enough he would have been entitled to a trip to the Junior Livestock Show. Since then his record shows steady progress and achievement. During the years 1935-36 and 37, he has increased his dairy herd to 5 cows, 2 heifers that freshened last spring, one a yearling and a small heifer calf, through 4-H club work. Money from these projects has been used for furthering the farm operations at his home.

(more)

Twenty-year-old Lennie Underdahl has carried a dairy calf project for 7 years in addition to projects in junior leadership, general livestock and dairy judging and dairy production. He states that his work in 4-H club projects has been of value not only to himself, but his parents in building up a better dairy herd through improved methods of feeding and management practices. He states that as a result of the experience gained in 4-H dairy projects he has received positions as herdsman and has also been able to show a livestock at several agricultural events.

Edward Schwochert, now 21 years old, has carried 4-H work since 1929 when he began with the poultry and garden projects. From there he branched out to dairy, baby beef, swine, sheep, potato and leadership work. As a junior leader in 1933, his work included improving the quality of meetings in his county. In the same year he purchased the beginning of a Shropshire sheep herd. Through this project, his flock has grown to 10 ewes headed by a purebred ram. Last year his exhibit of potatoes placed first at the International Potato Show in Chicago.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 7, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

An exhibit of late Chippewa potatoes, on display with 4-H entries from Minnesota's potato producing areas, brought to Wendell Parks, club boy from Cloquet, the grand championship in the 4-H club potato show at the 1937 State Fair, according to T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm.

Parks' entry was also judged the champion in the late potato class, while in the early potato class, Kenneth Kritzeck, Howard Lake, Wright county, took the championship with his Irish Cobblers. According to the classes, the first four placings given by the judges were:

Irish Cobbler, 1, Kenneth Kritzeck, Wright county; 2, Richard Behrends, Washington; 3, Chester Gebert, Mille Lacs; and 4, Ivan Frase, Kenabaw;

Early Ohios: 1, Bernadine Bernard, Olmsted; 2, Maynard Feigle, Clay; 3, Wilbert Swanson, Pennington; 4, Willard Stonelake, Hubbard.

Chippewa (late)--1, Wendell Parks, Carlton; 2, Melvin Heinrichs, Itasca; 3, Obert Richolson, Crow Wing; 4, Anita Bear, Todd.

Warba (early)-- 1, Gerald Von Rueden, Pine; 2, Bennie Hawkinson, Meeker; 3, Robert Anderson, Koochiching; 4,

Burgets-- 1, Russell Hauge, Beltrami;

Green Mountains-- 1, John Lee, Cass county.

Triumphs-- 1, Edward Fors, Aitkin, (Bliss triumph); 2, Raleigh Johnson, Clearwater county.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 7, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

High honors on 4-H club booths which illustrated several phases of club work were won by 19 counties having booths on display at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair.

The booths illustrated work accomplished in agricultural, conservation, home economics, safety, leadership, health and general 4-H club work. The grand champion booth was the one demonstrating the results of 4-H leadership exhibited by Todd county with McLeod county's booth showing the correct way of tree planting as compared with the incorrect way the reserve champion.

By divisions the placings were: Agricultural booths--1, Wabasha county; 2, Steele county; 3, Clay county; Conservation booths--1, McLeod county; 2, Beltrami county; 3, Waseca county. Home economics booths--1, Rice county; 2, Stearns county; 3, Crow Wing county; General--1, Goodhue; 2, Dakota county; Safety--1, St. Louis county (Hewitt), Leadership--1, Todd county; 2, Le Sueur county; 3, Ramsey county; Health--1, Jackson; 2, Morrison; and 3, Houston.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 7, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Highest honors in the 4-H crops and poultry judging contest at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair and trips to the National 4-H Club Congress were won by judging teams from Kanabec and Nobles counties, T. A. Erickson ~~xxxxxx~~, state club ~~xxxxxx~~ leader, University Farm, announced today.

Scoring 1620 out of a possible 1800, the Kanabec county team edged out all others for first crops judging honors. The team consisted of Robert Larson, Vernon Lewis and Stanley C. Draheim, all from Mora, Minnesota. Draheim was the high-scoring individual crops judge with a total of 557 of a possible 600. ~~The~~

The top-ranking poultry team from Nobles county scored 2783 of a possible 3,000 points. It included Kenneth Gaiser, Katheryn Hansberger, and Kathryn Johnson, all of Worthington.

In crops judging the team from St. Louis county was second, the members of which were Leo Wilenius, Tauno ~~xxxx~~ Suomelo, and Veikko Jokella, all of Alango. Third placing team in crops judging came from Murray county. The members of this team were Leland Holmberg, Harold Waldon and Armand Nelson.

Second ranking poultry judging team, from Lac qui Parle county, included Robert Pathe, James Norris and Leslie Simpson, all from Madison. Simpson was the high individual scoring poultry judge with a total of 1038 points out of a possible 1050. In third place as poultry judges were the three boys from Norman county, namely, Sherwood Berg, Norman Stennes, and Kenneth Brogren, all of Hendrum.

Contestants in the crops judging contest judged classes of corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, wheat, sweet potatoes, and gave oral reasons for their judging on one class of corn, one of oats and one of potatoes. Poultry contestants judged four classes according to the
(more)

1937 Standard of Perfection rules, four according to egg production, one class for heavy live market birds, one for market eggs, one class of heavy dressed birds, and one class of heavy dressed roasters.

-30-

STATE LEADER HONORED

In recognition of his long period of service as their leader, Minnesota's 4-H club members honored State Club Leader E. A. Erickson at a special appreciation ceremony when in behalf of all 4-H club members, a gold watch was presented to him during an assembly program held in the University Farm auditorium Tuesday night.

The gift was presented by Wesley Slayback, ^{Mayor} state president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation, for all but approximately 43,000 present club members in the state, for those who have in the past been active in club work and also for future club members as a permanent evidence of the appreciation of his work. Mr. Erickson, who was also present at the assembly program, was accompanied with a concert by Virginia Wallace, Carleton, secretary of the Federation, and Ethel Strand, St. Paul, vice president.

Mr. Erickson, known as "Dad" to the thousands of present and former 4-H club members, has been identified with the 4-H club movement since its beginning, and under his guidance it has grown into its present status as a leading rural organization. In the year, the 28th anniversary of 4-H club work at the Fair, in 1911, Mr. Erickson came to the Fair with a few 4-H club exhibits and he has not until the following year that any 4-H club members were present. In 1912, in this year six girls from Hennepin county demonstrated their articles then recommended by 4-H club leaders in Hennepin county. In 1913, approximately 2,000 club boys and girls from every county in the state are participating in scores of home economics and agricultural judging, demonstration, exhibiting, and other events.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 7, 1937

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Additional placings on 4-H livestock were announced today by State Club Leader T. A. Erickson, University Farm, St. Paul, following the judging of poultry, swine and colts exhibited by 4-H members at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair.

Poultry exhibits included either one cock and four hens or one cockerel and four hens in the chicken division or one male goose, duck or turkey and two females. Winnings down through the first four places include:

Single comb White Leghorns

1, Lois Stromberg, Wright county; 2, June Schmidt, McLeod; 3, Mahlon Howe, Itasca; and 4, Anna Vesely, Steele.

Advanced Class -- 1, Thomas Jansa, Ramsey.

White Rocks

1, Stanley Gulden, Chippewa; 2, Ronald Frisby, Winona; 3, Lorraine Seaman, Renville; and 4, Wanda Schmidt, Stevens.

Barred Rocks

1, Arnold Anderson, Meeker; 2, Miriam Olson, Crow Wing; 3, Orville Aspen, E. Polk; 4, Alvin Larson, Hubbard.

White Wyandottes

1, Rosella Cambern, Pipestone; 2, Wilma Jansen, Cottonwood; 3, Lorraine Asprey, Dodge; 4, Arlene Williamson, Lac qui Parle.

Golden Laced Wyandotte

1, Alvin Krause, Waseca

Buff Orpington

1, Wendel Anderson, Big Stone; 2, Lawrence Ireland, Blue Earth; 3, Lee Pollard, Kittson; and 4, Conrad Brekke, Fillmore.

(more)

White Orpington -- 1, Elsa Johnson, St. Louis, GRAND CHAMPION

RHODE ISLAND REDS

1, Ruth Feholt, Redwood; 2, Arthur Marklund, Koochiching

Jersey White Giants

1, Bruce Langin, Watonwan; 2, Roland Rathman, Nicollet;
3, Donald Nelson, Mille Lacs; and 4, Norman Sieben, Stearns.

Anconas

1, Ardean Stern, Feribault, 2, Janet Johnson, East Otter Tail;

Black Minorcas

1, Raymond Schwanke, Morrison; 2, Joseph Berg, Clearwater.

Buff Minorcas

1, Eunice McMillan, Mahanomen; 2, Ruth Busse, Swift.

Light Brahmas

1, Stanley Teeman, Chicago

Pekin Ducks -- 1, Harold Kirk, Pine county.

Bronze Turkeys

1, Fred Fisher, Clay; 2, Gerald Cody, Brown; 3, Bibee Ann Langholtz, Nobles; and 4, Marie Gemill, Jackson.

Although the championship in the swine classes had not been chosen, winners in the various classes were announced:

Poland China Gilt:

1, Gervose Kritzeck, Wright, 2, Dan Mathews, Clay; 3, Donald Kluge, Sherburne; and 4, Kenneth A. Kasper, Steele.

Spotted Poland China Gilt

2, Orlin Lower, Waseca 3, Robert Mueller, Lac qui Parle

Duroc Jersey

1, Irene Fedratz, Grant; 2, Arthur Olson, Mower; 3, Glenn Dahlgren, Renville; and 4, Nancy Jones, Dodge

(more)

Chester White

1, Clifton Erickson, Sibley; 2, Dale Johnson, Brown; 3, Oscar Olson, Rock; and 4, Doyle Olson, Martin.

Yorkshire

2, Margaret Nealis, Kittson.

Hampshire

2, Earl Bixsen, Stevens

Hereford

1, Helen C. Althoff, Pipestone

Top honors in the 4-H colt show were taken by Arthur J. Elliott, Dodge county, who showed a purebred 2-year-old stallion. Winnings by classes were:

Purebred stallion - 2 years old

1, Arthur J. Elliott, Dodge county; 2, Herbert Parker, Olmsted

Purebred Stallion - 1 year old

2, Bennie Balver, Steele; 3, ~~Jack~~ Joy Meyer, Rock.

Purebred Mare - 1 year old

1, Gordon Anderson, Renville; 2, Glenn Kaehler, Winona

Grade Belgian Mare or Gelding 2 year old

1, Leon Hennes, Scott; 2, Ernest Alsleben, McLeod; 3, Lester Edmunds, Norman; and 4, Fred Asche, Kandiyohi.

Grade Belgian Mare or Gelding 1 year old

1, Burdell Rowe, Nobles; 2, Richard Wolf, Rice; 3, Eric Heggereth, 4, Joseph Clifford, Rice.

Grade Percheron Mare - 2 years old

1, Joy Walters, Blue Earth, RESERVE CHAMPION.
2, Jordan Teigland, Faribault; 3, Barend Cuperus, Cottonwood; 4, Vernon Celander, Martin.

Grade Percheron - 1 year old

1, John Nelson, Pope; 2, Raymond Frank, Houston; 3, Lawrence Peterson, Isanti; and 4, Donald Hanson, Becker.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 8, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Margaret Keller, 4-H club girl from St. Charles, Winona county, was judged the grand champion cake-making demonstrator at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair, Wednesday.

Competing with four high individual cake demonstrators from each of the three districts in Minnesota, Miss Keller was required to demonstrate the making of a plain butter cake, drop cookies or rolled out cookies. The placings according to blue, red, and white ribbon groups include: Red ribbon group--Shirley Thotland, Hennepin county; Dorothy Waby, Olmsted; Mary Milinkovich, ST. Louis (north); and Margaret Keller, Winona. Red Ribbon group--Marjorie McPhail, Aitkin; Judith Wilber, Beltrami; Vergie Trent, Redwood; and Mary Berry, Roseau. White ribbon group--LaVaughn Malmin, Fillmore; Helen Nygaard, Meeker; Barbara Gilbertson, Red Lake; and Margaret Peterson, Yellow Medicine.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 8, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Six jars of food prepared especially for emergency meals won for Blanche Koester, Northfield, Rice county the grand championship in the 4-H club canning exhibits at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair, announces T. A. Erickson, State Club Leader, University Farm.
Champion

Miss Koester was also ~~first~~ in her class, and her exhibit will be sent to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago this fall as Minnesota's entry in national competition.

Classes of fruit, vegetables, meats, and emergency meals were entered by 4-H girls in the state canning event. Winners of championships in each group were: fruit, Verda M. Hilk, Waconia, Carver county; vegetables, Evelyn Kurtzobien, Bagley, Clearwater county; meat, Ruth Kurz, Warren, Marshall county; meals, Blanche Koester, Northfield, Rice county.

Entries in each class were placed in blue, red and white ribbon groups. Placings in the fruit class were: Blue--Rosella Brophy, Beltrami; Ellen Corrigan, Benton; Verda M. Hilk, Carver; Bernice Ness, Pope; Barbara Gilbertson, Red Lake, Clara Stenig, Scott; Helena Rentz, Stevens. Red ribbon--Lucille Ingraham, Brown; Joyce Anderson, Clay; Lorraine Ertsgard, Cook; Vivian Kluck, Itasca; Lillian Leuning, Lincoln; Alaire Dubbels, Morrison; Melba Gieseke, Nicollet; Bertha Kiatt, Renville; Ione Johnson, Sibley; Irene Knutson, Yellow Medicine. White ribbon--Lucille Waldock, Anoka; Bernice Anderson, Big Stone; Essie Moon, Cass; Margie Lindell, Isanti; Jean Milne, Koochiching; Edith Smithson, Pine; Iris Sheistad, Swift; Bernice Watson, Wabasha; Irene Blasing, Waseca; Louise Shinsky, Wilkin.

Individual placings according to the three ribbon groups are: Blue ribbon group--Gertrude Collins, Aitkin; Mary K. Schreiner, Becker; Evelyn Kurtzobien, Clearwater; Joyce Moulton, Chisago; Marjorie Schelfout, Douglas; Marguerite Soma, Fillmore; Ardith Cameron, Kittson; Marda Adler, Mahanoy; Alice Mather, South St. Louis. Red ribbon group--Anna Lou Voth, Goodhue; Virginia Nelson, Kanabec; Opal McKenney, Lac qui Parle; Margaret Bishman, McLeod; Glenrae Scheunert, Redwood; and Adelaide Biram, Wright. White ribbon group--Esther Hanson, Dakota; Jean Berg, Hennepin; Myra Sorrels, Lake of Woods; Luella Jelinek, Le Sueur; Gladys Fritz Nobles; Jeanette Sim, West Otter Tail; Evelyn Kinat, Pipestone; Edith Johnson, North St. Louis; Anna Veselyn, Steele; Betty J. Schuff, Wadena.

(more)

Winners in the meals class included: Blue ribbon group--Clayton Mosher, Blue Earth; Veronica Ferrizo, Faribault; Evelyn Summers, Hubbard; Evelyn Laabs, Martin; Esther, Ruebke, Norman; Mary Gustafson, Elsted; Lorraine Carlson, Rock; Blanche Koester, Rice; Lorraine Pierce, Winona. Red ribbon group--Irma Suhr, Dodge; Signe Tollefson, Freeborn; Margaret Rossow, Jackson; Adelaide Watkins, Mower; Mary Hegge, East Otter tail; ~~Max~~ Norma Jesse, Ramsey; Gail Gatches, Todd. White ribbon group--Naomi Stevens, Crow Wing; Edna Peterson, Kandiyohi; Eunice Carlson, Lyon; Marie Spartz, Mille Lacs; Lorraine Manz, Stearns; Dorothy Krueger, Washington.

In the meat class, the winners were: Blue ribbon group--Ruth Kurz, Marshall; Kathleen Weis, Sherburne. Red ribbon group--Paula Brass, Roseau. White ribbon group--Edith West, Carlton.

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Immediate

Grand championship in the 4-H club pig show and in the 4-H pig showmanship contest were both won by the same club member, Gervase Kritzeck of Wright county, it was announced at the Minnesota State Fair Wednesday. Kritzeck showed a Poland China pig and topped all honors in the showmanship contest. Contestants were judged on the preparation of their animals for showing and also for the control and skill of showing while in the judging ring. Second in the pig showmanship contest was Clifton Erickson of Sibley county.

In the dairy calf showmanship contest, in which the preparation of the animal for showing and the showing of the animal in the ring were again the points considered by the judges, Willard Lashbrook of Rice county, and Warren Jepson of Hennepin county was second. A special prize given by the Jersey Breeders association was won by Oliver Larson of Todd county.

Prizes in colt showmanship were won by: 1, Jay Walters, Blue Earth county; 2, Arthur Elliott, Dodge county; 3, Russell Hoese, Carver county, and 4, Leon Hennes, Scott county.

Purebred beef Heifer showmanship awards were given to Curtis Larson, Dodge county, first, and Alvin Peterson, Yellow Medicine county, second. Honors in the sheep showmanship contest went to Dorothy Lippert, E. Otter Tail, first, and Darwin Luedtke, Renville, second.

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Competing in a field of 92 candidates, Miss Helen Arbuckle of Le Sueur, 20-year-old farm girl, was awarded the highest/honor given to a Minnesota 4-H club girl enrolled in clothing work when she was crowned the 1937 Style Queen by State Club Leader T. L. Erickson at the Minnesota State Fair, Wednesday afternoon.

The crowning of the queen climaxed this year's 4-H club clothing work. Miss Arbuckle will next represent Minnesota in the National Style Revue when the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next December. The style queen this year was entered in third year clothing work. Her ensemble included a black wool street dress trimmed in black silk braid with white ascot tie, black patent leather trimmed suede shoes, black purse, gloves and hat. Miss Arbuckle was entered in the state revue for the first time this year.

Four ladies-in-waiting were chosen from a group of blue ribbon winners in 4-H clothing work. Each was presented with a bracelet by Mr. Erickson just before the crowning of the queen. The first lady-in-waiting was Marjorie Sheffle of Becker county, entered this year in second year clothing work. She is 14 years old, a freshman in high school and has been a club member for 4 years. Another of the queen's attendants was Artis Nelson of Lake Crystal, Blue Earth county. Miss Nelson is 17 years old, a senior in high school, has been enrolled in clothing work for 5 years. This year she was entered in the third year wool group. A third lady-in-waiting was Ethel Pederson of Franklin, Renville county. Miss Pederson was graduated from the Franklin high school last spring and is now 18 years old. Of the seven years she

(more)

she has been a clothing project member for six. She was entered in the third year silk group this year. The fourth girl designated as lady-in-waiting was Geneva Johnson of Anoka county. Miss Johnson, 18, was graduated from her local high school last spring. She was in the third year silk group.

Blue ribbons were presented to 22 girls judged best in their respective clothing classes. These included the queen and her four ladies-in-waiting. The entire receiving the ribbons were: Silk--Ethel Peterson, Renville county; Gertrude Arnold, Aitkin; Adeline Narveson, Freeborn; Ruth Manthes, Murray; Marion Green, Pennington; Marie Waldo, Red Lake; Frances Nicklawski, Steele; Verdie Lamp, Washington; Wool--Helen Arbuckle, Le Sueur; Artis Nelson, Blue Earth; LaVonne Halvorson, Grant; Jeanne Jorgenson, Olmsted; Isabel Wohlers, Mower; Iris Shelstad, Swift; Lavene Bitzer, Lake of the Woods; Vivian LoiJa, Wadena. Cotton--Marjorie Sheffield, Becker; Helen Truog, Todd; Thrift--Marcella Luebke, Carver county; Margaret Whittet, Redwood. Party dress--Geneva Johnson, Anoka; Helen Johnson, Mille Lac.

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High ranking individual judges in the 4-H home economics judging contests conducted at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair were announced Wednesday by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm. Contests were held in clothing, room furnishing, baking and canning judging.

In the clothing contest, each contestant judged 4 classes of which two were of undergarments, one of dresses, and one of shoes and hose. To the winner of this contest, Miss Ada Nelson, West Otter Tail county, won a plaque presented by the State Fair. Second place went to Elizabeth Ness, Cottonwood county; third to Genevieve Malmberg, Nicolet county, and fourth to Marjorie Sheffield, Becker county.

In the room furnishing judging contest, each contestant judged one class of curtains, one of rugs for girls' room, one of pictures for girls' room, and one which included a reading table cover. A State Fair plaque was awarded to Esther Worman, West Polk county as winner of this contest. Bernice Watson of Wabasha county and Helen Wardeberg, Clay county, tied for second place. Kathleen Evenson, Meeker county was third, and Lucille Holland, Norman county and Marjorie Matheson of Pennington county was tied for fourth place.

Contestants in the baking judging contest were required to judge four classes which consisted of one of yeast bread, one of butter cake, one of drop cookies, and one of muffins. Doris Schwigler, Scott county, won the State Fair plaque as first place contestant. Second place was won by Hazel Bang of Goodhue county. Third place was ~~won~~ won by Ardith Cameron, Kittson county and fourth by Ella Stephenson, West Otter Tail.

In the canning judging contest, the girls judged classes of berries, tomatoes, vegetables and meat. Winner of the State Fair plaque was Helen Plocker, Faribault county. Second place was taken by Nellie Rose Aukry. Third place was tied for by Gladys Murdoff, Rice county, and Opal McKenney, Lac qui Parle county, and fourth place went to Mary Milenhorch, South St. Louis county.

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RELEASE

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Carrying on the 4-H tradition in her family has been one of the aims of Mrs. Aloert Johnson, Moose Lake, one time state champion at the Minnesota state fair when it was much less pretentious than it is now.

Mrs. Johnson, who was the state potato champion showman at the State Fair from 1915 to 1918 inclusive, has a 15-year-old daughter who this year won first place in the Aitkin county 4-H style revue and was also first in first-year sewing. Lorraine, the daughter, has accomplished these achievements after only one-year of club work. Mrs. Johnson has one son, Larry, 6, who is too young to enter club work for a few years. A niece of Mrs. Johnson's, Miss Virginia Anderson of Cloquet, Carlton county, is now state secretary of the Minnesota 4-H Federation.

Mrs. Johnson, who lived on her father's farm 19 miles ~~time~~ west of Moose Lake when she was a girl, was then a member of the Split Rock 4-H club and also served as its secretary. This same club is now in existence and its members participate in many of the 4-H projects now offered. At the time she was in club work, H. A. Pflughoeft, now district 4-H agent at the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station was then serving as Aitkin county agent, Mrs. Johnson said.

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Over 1600 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls, guests of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association in the Minneapolis Auditorium Thursday night witnessed the crowning of "Miss 4-H Minnesota", the awarding of trophies to the state health champions, and other events at the annual banquet held at State Fair time. The banquet began at 6 p.m.

Miss Helen Arbuckle, Le Sueur, Le Sueur county, crowned 4-H Style Queen Wednesday at the 4-H club style revue on the State Fair grounds, received further honors Thursday night when she was designated as "Miss 4-H Minnesota". Dr. C. C. Koch, vice-president of the Civic and Commerce association, and who served as toastmaster for the banquet, and W. A. Johnson, chairman of the groups 4-H banquet committee, conferred the honors on Miss Arbuckle.

Previous to this there was a concert by the Steele county 4-H band, a radio broadcast over WCCO, a song and pep festival and a welcome message by Mr. Johnson. Following this, Wesley Slaymaker, Morgan, Minnesota, president of the Minnesota 4-H Federation, responded in behalf of 4-H boys, and Miss Ethel Strand, St. Paul, vice president of the Federation, gave the response for 4-H girls.

One of the thrilling events of the evening was the awarding of trophies to the state 4-H health champion boy and girl by Dr. E. A. Meyerding, St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota State Medical Society. Other honors went to 4-H champions winning awards at the 1937 State Fair.

Speakers on the program included Raymond A. Lee, secretary of the Minnesota State Fair board who talked on "A Quarter Century of 4-H Clubs at the State Fair", and T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, who discussed, "Reminiscences and Prophecies", and Bernie Bierman, coach of the University of Minnesota's Golden Gophers.

Entertainment included selections by a Redwood county 4-H girls' glee club, a 4-H girls trio from St. Louis county, the Watonwan county 4-H German band, the Blue Earth county instrumental trio, WCCO artists and other entertainers.

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Grand sweepstakes award in the 4-H corn show at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair was given to Eldon Ringeisen of Fairmont, Martin county on his ten-ear sample of white dent corn, according to announcements made today by State Club Leader T. A. Erickson, University Farm.

Ringaisen's corn took the sweepstakes for white dent in that section of the corn show. Sweepstakes in the yellow dent section went to Leslie Abrahamson, Dassel, Meeker county. The sweepstakes prize for other was awarded Mervin Syverson, Ulen, Clay county.

Corn classes were judged according to the sections of Minnesota in which they were grown. Each sample included ten ears grown either in 1936 or 1937. Placings in the three sections of the corn show were:

(Yellow dent corn) Northern section--1, Walter Lickout, Aitkin county; 2, Robert Anderson, E. Polk county; Central section--1, Leslie Abrahamson, Meeker county; 2, Raben E. Watlo, Otter Tail county; 3, Arthur Welander, Washington; 4, Sylvester Post, Stearns; 5, Fred Van Lith, Wright; 6, Donald Schlattman, Stevens county; 7, Ervin Cederholm, Chisago; Southern section--1, Felix Mahoney, Goodhue; 2, Leland Holmberg, Murray; 3, Harold Kahn, Olmsted; 4, Jack O'Connell, Scott; 5, Arthur Hoeft, Wabasha; 6, Lloyd Swanson, Nicollet; 7, Arthur Wilson, Blue Earth; 8, Elmer Krause, Waseca.

(White Dent) Northern Section--1, James Swanson, Becker county; 2, Melvin Milbrath, Todd county; 3, Axel Olson, Hubbard; Central section--1, Otto Voight, Jr., Pope; Southern section--Eldon Ringeisen, Martin county; 2, Floyd Hoegland, Jackson county.

(Any other variety) Northern section--1, Mervin Syverson, Clay county; 2, Benny Wolz, Kittson county.

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Viola R. Pagel, 16-year-old 4-H club girl from Rochester, Mower county, was awarded highest honors in the club dairy calf show Thursday when she was awarded a special prize for being a Minnesota champion dairy calf club member. The announcement was made by State Club Leader T. A. Erickson, University Farm.

Miss Pagel will receive a Delaval Cream Separator for having made the best record in the dairy project this year. She competed with other 4-H club members whose animals were champions in their breeds. Miss Pagel's purebred 2-year-old heifer was judged the ~~grand~~ champion in the Holstein classes. The basis for selection of the champion dairy calf club member includes the animal itself, the longtime record of the club member in dairy work, and a special examination given at the State Fair.

Miss Pagel, a veteran at showing her purebred Holsteins, also showed the champion at the 1935 State Fair. She is one of three sisters showing purebreds in the 4-H Holstein classes at this year's Fair. Her sister, Luella, exhibited the purebred yearling that took second place in its class, and her sister, Marion, showed the purebred Holstein calf which placed fourth in its class.

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Miss Valerie Taylor, who was sent from Aitkin county as 4-H representative to participate in individual safety demonstration work at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair, was judged grand champion demonstrator over over individual demonstrators from 39 counties, according to 4-H club announcements made Thursday. Miss Taylor is from Hill City.

Miss Taylor was also champion of the group of demonstrators whose demonstrations were concerned with safety on the highways. Second in this group was Evans Nord, Reading Nobles county. Third was Warren Swenson, St. Peter, Nicollet county; Fourth was Lucille Thomas, Thief River Falls, Pennington county. And fifth, was Ralph Trapp, Dodge Center, Dodge county.

Champion in the group demonstrating safety in the home was Oma Lee Lackey, Kimball, Stearns county, with other placings as follows:
2, Emma Bruhn, Sherburn, Martin county; 3, Dixie Samples, Brooklyn, Litchfield Nobles county; 4, Fern Lewerenz, Becker, and 5, Vincent Ring, Thielman, Wabasha.

Championship in the group demonstrating safety in life saving was given to Lowell B. Nelson, Taylors Falls, Chisago county; 2, Richard Corbett, ~~Marik~~ Chisholm, North St. Louis county; 3, Lydia Racek, Owatonna, Steele county; 4, Jean Clark, Alpha, Jackson county.

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Trips to the National 4-H Club Congress to be held in Chicago next December were won by a Minnesota 4-H boy and girl who rated highest in annual state health contest held Thursday in connection with the Minnesota State Fair. Adele Goetze, Waconia, Carver county, captured the championship with a score of 98.7 per cent, while Dale Turner, Harmony, Fillmore county, took the boys' championship with a score of 97.35 per cent.

Miss Goetze, 15 years old, has been a consistent worker in club health projects in addition to room furnishing, clothing, bread, canning and junior leadership projects. State club leaders stated that Miss Goetze had done outstanding work in bread and canning projects. Her chief ambition is to be a nurse.

Dale Turner is 20 years old and helps in the operation of his father's farm in Fillmore county. He has been a club member for 5 years and has been particularly interested in colt project work.

Runner-up in the girls' division of the contest was Miss Olive Johnson, Underwood, West Otter Tail county, with a score of 98.5. Miss Johnson is 14 years old, has been a 4-H club member for 4 years, and prefers cake and home beautification club projects.

Second ranking in the boys' contest was Louis Steman, 19, of St. Cloud, Stearns county. He is a club member of 6 years standing and specializes in baby beef project work.

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RELEASE

Monday, Sept. 13

Minnesota farmers will have an unusual opportunity to study the performance of hybrid corn during a series of seven corn field days to be held in central and southern Minnesota this month, starting Tuesday, September 15, in Meeker county.

These field days will center around trial plots that have been planted and grown in a cooperative project of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Minnesota Crop Improvement association with eight leading seed companies and the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Forty-four hybrid varieties, supplies by the seed companies, have been grown in these plots, as well as 12 hybrids from the Minnesota and Wisconsin experiment stations and 3 standard open-pollinated varieties. The number of varieties grown in each plot range from 27 to 30, grouped according to maturity and adaptation for their respective locations. Each variety is replicated 6 times within a block of land which is located in a farmer's corn field, planted and cared for exactly like the farmer's regular crop.

Prior to the field days, these plots will be harvested, the corn weighed and left in the plot for observation. Other factors, such as standing ability, maturity, and height of plants may also be studied.

R. F. Crim, agronomist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station and Extension Service, University Farm, will conduct the field days, explaining in detail how the corn has been grown, the results obtained, and giving farmers general information about hybrid corn.

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The seed companies cooperating, all of which sell seed extensively in Minnesota, are: Northrup-King, Minneapolis; Farmers Seed and Nursery, Faribault; Sioux City Seed Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Pioneer Hybrid Company, Des Moines, Iowa; H. H. Turner, Grand Junction, Iowa; National Hybrid Corn, Onio, Iowa; William Jacques, Prescott, Wisconsin; and DeKalb Agricultural Association, DeKalb, Illinois.

Each of these field days is scheduled to begin at 1:30 p.m., the complete schedule being as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 15, Becker county, farm of H. B. Abrahamson,
Dassel.

Friday, Sept. 17, Big Stone county, farm of Eivan Robertson,
Carrell.

Tuesday, Sept. 21, Brown county, farm of Carl Olstad and son,
Hanska.

Thursday, Sept. 23, Rock county, farm of Otto Beelmann,
Magnolia.

Saturday, Sept. 25, Waseca county, farm of Carl Christianson,
New Richmond.

Tuesday, Sept. 28, Fillmore county, farm of Adolph Humble,
Rushford.

Thursday, Sept. 30, Goodhue county, farm of Andrew T. Hoverstad,
Dennison.

Farmers are all invited and may get additional details from their county agents and high school agriculture teachers.

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RELEASE

Immediate

The grand championships and other placings in clothing, room furnishing, meal planning and food preparation and demonstration contests in which scores of 4 H girls from all parts of the state have competed this week at the Minnesota State Fair were announced by the judges Friday.

The grand champion clothing demonstration team comes from Murray county, members of which are Harriet Bisher and Alda Mae Wornson, both of Hadley. The grand champion ~~winners~~ in room furnishing demonstrations was Catherine Winn of Redwood Falls, Redwood county. Grand champion meal planning and food preparation demonstrator was Margaret Willson, Linden Hill Station, Minneapolis.

Other placings, as to blue, red and white ribbon groups, were:

Clothing demonstration teams (Blue ribbon group)--Helen Cronmiller and

Vivian Bakum, Beltrami county; Marie Prbonic and Mandy Pocrnich of Itasca county; Dolores Hirschel and Eunice Lewison, Jackson county; (Red Ribbon group)--Virginia and Pauline Gossard of Dodge county; Mary Ella Willson and Helen Larson, Hennepin county; Viona and Inez Carlson, Kittson; Eunice Meschke and Clarice Hammond, Martin; Ada and Doris Nelson, West Otter Tail; and Ethel Rossow and Lenda Schmidtke, Rice county; (White ribbon group)--Maie Stegner and Eleanor Bladholm, Big Stone county; Wanda Grover and Shirley Sands, Clay county; Dorothy Moerke and Margaret Treichler, Crow Wing; Dorothy Setterholm and Charlotte Baldwin, Lake of Woods; Evelyn and Dorothy Harne, Wadena.

Room furnishing demonstrations; (Blue ribbon group) Vera Dietel, Beltrami; Catherine Winn, Redwood; Margaret Peterson, South St. Louis; Beatrice Giza, Steele. (Red ribbon group)--Margaret Buhr, Grant; Marjorie Herrick, Lyon; Margaret Bishman, McLeod; Marjorie Matheson, Pennington; and Lillian Isackson, Ramsey.

Meal planning and food demonstration winners: (Blue ribbon group) Delsine Mikelson, Itasca county; Ruby Sundberg, Kittson; Mary Ann Bromberg, Lyon; Ella Marie Lawsen, Mower; Irene Newachwander, Redwood; and Elaine Schwenke, Waseca. (Red ribbon group) Cleo Parsons, Grant; Evelyn Summers, Hubbard; Barbara Dewey, West Otter Tail; Lois Radtke, Washington; and Adella Nord, Wilkin.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Plaques were awarded to four 4-H club music groups, designated as winners in the state 4-H music contest held at the State Fair grounds this week. Announcements of the awards were made by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, Friday.

In the band group, the Cottonwood county 27 piece band was placed first, the Wright county band, second, and the Murray county band, third.

First place in the chorus group was taken by the Redwood county girls' triple trio, with the Pipestone girls sextette in second place.

Winners in the instrumental orchestra and trio group were: first, Norman county nine piece orchestra; second, Blue Earth county trio; third, Chisago county seven piece orchestra; fourth, Lyon county trio, fifth, Watonwan county five piece orchestra; sixth, Norman county trio.

Rice county, with a mixed quartet won first place in the vocal group for quartets and trios. The St. Louis county boys' trio placed second, with the Waseca girls' trio winning third place. West Otter Tail's mixed quartet was fourth. the ~~Waseca~~ Grant county mixed quartet, fifth, and the Big Stone county boys' trio, sixth.

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Release

Immediate

High ranking winners in three agricultural demonstration team contests for Minnesota 4-H club boys and girls at the State Fair were named Friday following the completion of these events.

First place winners in the farm construction demonstration contest were Lloyd Archandean and Arthur Fichtner of Duluth. These boys comprised the team from St. Louis county. Second place in this contest was won by Darrel B. Dyer and Russell Dyer of Donnelly, Stevens county, and third place to Newton Mohn and Lyman Wiberg of Trail, East Polk county. Fourth place went to two boys from Rochester, Olmsted county, Charles Morris and Avert Haney.

Winners of the first five places in the health demonstration team contest include: 1, Marjorie and Maxine Koons, Fairmont, Martin county; 2, Frances Peters and Betty Johnson, Brownton, McLeod county; 3, Arline Monson, Spicer, and Fredricka Anderson, Pennock, Kandiyohi county; 4, Lucille and Marcella Reinhart, New Ulm, Brown county; 5, Jean Velander, Welch, and Margaret Akerson, Vasa, Goodhue county.

In the poultry demonstration contest, the winning teams were: 1, Reynold Hoffman and Earl Olson, Annandale, Wright county; 2, Lucille Gase, Dodge Center, and Florence Brown, West Concord, Dodge county; 3, George and Melvin Vaux, Duluth, South St. Louis county; 4, Donald Malone and Orlin Lewer, Waseca, Waseca county.

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RELEASE

Immediate

Three boys from Pipestone county, members of a 4-H judging team participating in the general livestock judging contest at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair, were announced as winners of that contest Friday by A. J. Kittleson, assistant state 4-H club leader, University Farm.

The team which took top honors consisted of Joe Carson, Duane Wilson and Robert Butman, all from Pipestone. As winners of this state event, the team will represent Minnesota at the National Club Congress at Chicago next December when the national 4-H general livestock judging contest is held. High-scoring individual in the contest was Robert Butman who was awarded a state fair plaque for having achieved the highest score.

A close second in the event was the team from Nobles county. Members of the team were Woodrow Wilson, Round Lake, Marville Saxon, Worthington, and Byron Fellows, Worthington.

Third place in the contest was won by the Wabasha county team, the members of which were Hugh Vermilye and Howard Zarling of Dover, and Paul Schmitt of Plainview.

To the Rock county general livestock judging team went fourth place. Team members were Gordon Jarchow and Charles Mann of Luverne and Neil Jensen, Ellsworth.

Contestants judged and gave reasons for their placings on two classes each of beef cattle, horses and hogs, and one class of sheep.

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RELEASE

Immediate

Two grand championships, three reserve grand championships and seven championships were captured by livestock exhibited by the Division of Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota, at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair.

Hezekiah, a Percheron stallion entered in the class for stallions 5 years old or over, and Edna, a purebred Red Polled cow entered in the class for cows 3 years old or over, were the two animals awarded the grand championships.

In Angus cattle shown by the University, according to W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry, ^{places} ~~prizes~~ awarded included junior and reserve champion bull, first prize junior yearling bull, and first prize senior yearling heifer. Placings won on Shorthorn cattle comprized two seconds, two thirds, one fourth, three fifths, one sixth and two seventh place premiums. Red Polled cattle captured eight first premiums, and included the junior championship female, senior championship female, grand champion and reserve grand champion females. On fat cattle the University was awarded three first premiums, one second, and also showed the champion animal in that class.

Places won by Belgian horses shown by the University added four firsts, for seconds, two thirds and three fourth premiums, a junior championship and a reserve grand championship mare to the list of premiums. Percheron horses won four firsts, three seconds, one third, two fourths one fifth prize, a senior grand champion and grand champion stallion and junior champion mare.

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Altogether, places taken by University livestock comprized two grand championships, three reserve grandchampionships, seven championships, twenty-one first premiums, nine second premiums, five third premiums, six fourth premiums and four fifth premiums.

Prize money won by these animals, stated Mr. Peters, is used to pay the expenses of student members of college judging teams who represent the University in various national student judging contests. During the college year 1936-37, about 20 students in dairy, poultry and animal husbandry received trips made possible, at least partially, by such showings.

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Immediate

Winners of bread making and canning demonstrations by teams were made known Friday at the Minnesota State Fair by T. A. Erickson, State Club Leader, University Farm.

In the bread demonstration contest, the grand championship team came from Itasca county. Team members were Enid Demarais and Lorraine Cote of Bovee. This team will compete for national honors at the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next December.

In the canning contest, the grand championship team, from Aitkin county, was comprised of Nellie Oukrap and Kileen Fetters, both of Hill City.

The contestants were placed according to blue, red, and white ribbon groups. In the bread demonstration contest, the placings were: Blue ribbon group--Virginia Massie and Shirley Erstagard, Cook county; Alma Miller and Charlotte Sieberg, Blue Earth; Leota Hanson and Viola Leland, Faribault; Enid Demarais and Lorraine Cote, Itasca; Cora Mae Leighty and Geraldine Vancura, Jackson; Gloria Weimann and Dorothy Weimann, Martin; and Doris Kelly and Carol Kelly of Todd county. Red ribbon group--Elaine Olson and Adeline Selen, Carlton county; Mildred Zuelke and Elvera Bergerson, Freeborn; Marcine Nelson and Harriet Nelson, Grant; Gladys Quantock and Lillian Stollman, Marshall; Marian Weaver and Betty Jane Fabian, West Ottertail; Christine Peterka and Josephine Putzel, North St. Louis; Dorothy Rask and June Hanson, North South St. Louis; and Vivian Forsberg and Esther Hanson, Wadena.

Placings in the canning demonstration contests: Blue ribbon group--Marjorie Olson and Jeannette Sims, West Otter Tail county; Red ribbon group--Jean Schaffer and Anna Lou Voth, Goodhue county; Margaret Driscoll and Evelyn Stadler, Houston; Marcella Rollings and Beatrice Rollings, LeSueur; Dorothy Carlin and Kathleen Weis, Sherburne; Nawalla Nick and Alice Lana, South St. Louis; Marcella Weydert and Irene Weydert, Waseca; and Bernice Fritze and Inez Shell, Washington. White ribbon group--Donna Ritchie and June Dow, Beltrami; Mary Alyce McAlloon and Doris Carlson, Big Stone; Mary Anderson and Doyle Norman, Kittson; Marion McKenney and Opal McKenney, Lac Qui Parle; Muriel Tews and Ruth McKee, McLeod; and Jean Gunningham and Pearl Van Doren, Pipestone.

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RELEASE

Immediate

Placings in 4-H dairy demonstration contests, made known at the Minnesota State Fair, Saturday, brought the announcement ^{that} trips to the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, in October, had been won by two teams, one from Swift county and the other from Martin county.

The Swift county team, the members of which were Herbert Opp and Oliver Nypan of Appleton, won ~~their~~ its trip in the dairy production division of the contest. The Martin county team, Jeanette Johanson, Sherburn, and Evelyn Jagodzinske, Welcome, won the award on their demonstration in the dairy consumption division.

Other high placing teams in each division were: Dairy production--2, Todd county, Melvin Milgrath and Oliver Larson, Bertha; 3, Norman county, Charles Waller and Gerald Amundson, Twin Valley; 4, Mahanomen county, Manda Adler and Harold Blomseth, Wauben; 5, Blue Earth, Allen and Hugh Crane, Garden City. Dairy consumption--2, Goodhue, Ethel Nelson and Janne Johnson, Redwing; 3, Olmsted, Marguerite Pike and Leila Sackett, Rochester; 4, Hubbard, Doris Becker, and Evelyn Summers, Park Rapids; 5, Jackson, Verna Winkel, Heron Lake, and Doris Baumann, Lakefield.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

A trip to the National 4-H Club Congress and a grand championship in the 4-H livestock demonstration contest was won by two boys from Houston county, according to an announcement made Saturday by T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm. The team members, who competed for these honors at the Minnesota State Fair, are Leonard Flatten, Rushford, and Byron Howard, Spring Grove.

Second place in the livestock demonstration contest was won by two boys from Windom, Cottonwood county, Jack Steinke and Kenneth Dietz. Tying for third place were the Mower and Faribault county teams. Keith McFarland and Ervin Denisen of Austin made up the Mower team, while Kenneth Meyer and Rother Haase of Blue Earth were members of the Faribault team. Two Hennepin county boys, Don Olson and LeRoy Schuller, Highland station, Minneapolis, were in fourth place.

Placings in horticulture, home beautification, conservation, crops and miscellaneous demonstration contests were also announced Saturday by Mr. Erickson. Placings in the horticulture contest were: 1, Wabasha county, Harold Hipp, Kellogg, and Kenneth Ring, Theilman; 2, Pope county, James Moen and David Belgium, Starbuck.

Winners in the home beautification contest were: 1, Orphie Thiel and Charlson Thiel, Staples, Todd county; 2, Eveline Kloos and Viola Molnau, Chaska, Carver county; 3, Esther Warman and Eleanor Weber, Creekston, Polk; 4, Shirley Bergeron and Cleo Medin, Anoka.

Winners in Conservation: 1, Verdie and Orville Gysland, Gary, Norman county; 2, Milford Stephens, and Marvin Erickson, Pelican Rapids, West Otter Tail; 3, Leron Thompson and Gordon Sorlie, Madison, Lac qui Parle county; 4, Darrell Beatty and Sigfred Johnson, Clinton, Big Stone.

Crops demonstration team winners: 1, Floyd Beach and John Blixrud, Barrett, Grant county; 2, LeRoy Anderson and Lyle Buckingham, Detroit Lakes, Becker; 3, Nathan Anderson and Luverne Wentz, Donnelly, Stevens; 4, Norman Olson and Richard Winkelman, Brainerd, Crow Wing.

Miscellaneous demonstration team winners were: (Electric Fence) Carl Amoxstad and Hubert Anderson, St. Peter, Nicollet county; 2, (Making Rope) Louise Johnson and Ray Johnson, Almelund, Chisago; 3, (Knots) Wayne Johnson and Charles Cripps, of Pipestone and Ward, S. Dakota, respectively, Pipestone county.

St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1937

September 11

Minnesota's state 4-H champion pie baker is 18-year-old Ruby Sundberg of Kennedy, Kittson county, who wrested that title from 10 other 4-H girls competing in the event. The contest, held in the grandstand on the State Fair grounds, was the final competitive event of the week.

Runner-up in the pie contest was Miss Lois Saddler, a club girl from Bemidji, Beltrami county.

Miss Sundberg, whose pie will win her a trip to the national cherry pie contest in Chicago on Washington's Birthday, should the states be invited to such ^{an} event in 1938, has been a 4-H club worker for 8 years. For the past 5 years she has won trips to the State Fair on bread demonstration, safety demonstration, food preparation and other projects. For 2 years she and her twin sister, Ruth, presented bread demonstrations at the State Fair. Other projects in which she has been especially interested are health, leadership, and home beautification. Miss Sundberg will enroll at the University of Minnesota this fall as a freshman.

Miss Saddler, the second place winner, has won trips to the State Fair on clothing exhibits, bread work, and clothing demonstrations. She also plans to enter the University as a freshman this fall.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Top honors in the state 4-H club dairy judging contest and a trip to the National Dairy Show were won by the Steele county 4-H judging team at the Minnesota State Fair, it was announced Saturday

The Steele county team was comprised of Eugene Nicklawski, Kenneth Sette and Neil Young, all of Owatonna. These boys will go to Columbus, Ohio, the second week of October to represent Minnesota in a national dairy judging event.

Second place was won by the Todd county team, the members of which were Oliver Larson, Bertha, Clifford Markuson, Grey Eagle, and Oliver Blombeck, Bertha. Third place in the contest went to Watonwan county; the Watonwan team included George Hedman, St. James, Raymond Schwarz, Truman, and Martin Panzer, St. James. To Meeker county went fourth place. Members of the Meeker team were Jerome McCarney, Litchfield, ~~Earl~~ Earl Clinton, Watkins, and Bennie Hawkinson, Litchfield.

The ten high individual judges were: 1, Oliver Larson, Todd county; 2, George Hedman, Watonwan; 3, Donald Carroll, Dakota; 4, Eugene Nicklawski, Steele; 5, LeRoy Nelson, Freeborn; 6, Ralph Nelson, Morrison; 7, Vernon Katzenmeyer, McLeod; 8, Wayne Bogenschultz, Faribault; 9, Donald Epple, Wright; and 10, Raymond Tan, Carlton.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1937

Release

IMMEDIATE

Grandchampion individual 4-H canning demonstrator at the 1937 Minnesota State Fair is Miss Ardella Zander, Butterfield, Watonwan county, according to results on 4-H home economics contests announced Saturday. Reserve champion is Miss Aili Jalonen, Aurara, North St. Louis county.

Placings in first, second and third year canning classes as to blue, red, and white ribbon groups were: 1st year canning-- (blue ribbon) June Wendelschafer, Le Sueur; (red ribbon) Laura Wallace, Aitkin; Ruth Cameron, Kittson; and Caroline Howe, McLeod; (white ribbon) Audrey Praught, Beltrami; Margaret Hale, Brown; Junia Luebke, ~~strik~~ carver; Thelma Giese, Cottonwood; Verna Peterson, Freeborn; Maruella Retrum, Lac Qui Parle; Jeanette Thibodo, Marshall; and Ethel Nelson, Otter Tail-West.

Second year canning--(blue ribbon) Verene Barton, Mahanomen; and Aili Jalonen, North St. Louis. (There was no red ribbon group) (white ribbon) Lucy McConnell, Benton; Evelyn Kurtzbien, Clearwater; Marjorie Schelfhout, Douglas; Patricia O'Shaughnessy, Fillmore; Harriet Larson, Grant; Arlene Deters, Houston; Stella Morgan, Hubbard; Myra Sorrels, Lake of the Woods; Mary Kempenish, Morrison; Iris Ayers, Pennington; Ruth Max, Pope; Virginia Brown, Scott; Marian Larson, Todd; Betty Gier, Wadena.

Third year canning--(blue ribbon) Lucille Mogren, Blue Earth; Edna Peterson, Kandiyohi; Martha DeLanghe, Lyon; Ruth Lindamood, Roseau; Marion Braecker, Washington; Ardella Zander, Watonwan; (red ribbon) Jean Bauman, Jackson; Mildred Aakre, Martin; Eileen Mittelsteadt, Waseca; (white ribbon) Edna Mattson, Becker; Norma Stotesbery, Big Stone; Laura Leshar, Cass; Joyce Anderson, Clay; Taomi Stevens, Crow Wing; Irma Suhr, Dodge; Bertha Klarrer, Kanabec; Mary Bergaman, Kobchiching; Elvira Elving, Lincoln; Lorraine Gunderson, Nacoleet; Gladys Fritz, Nobles; Mary M. Gustafson, Olmsted; Evelyn Kindt, Pipestone; Hildegard Kramer, Ramsey; Hazel Tompkins, Redwood; Gladys Murdoff, Rice; Fern Halverson, Rock; Janet Mason, South St. Louis; Edith Sallstrom, Sibley; Elnora Cheadle, Stearns; Mildred Kruger, Wabasha; and Lorraine Pierce, Wanona.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 17, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Through Dr. W. A. Riley, chief of the division of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm, it was learned today that three Minnesota students who had been sent to Chinese Universities for a year of study on exchange fellowships have been called back to the United States because of war danger. All three of these Minnesotans were from the Twin Cities. They are: Karl Davies and Jack Andrews, graduates of Harvard, and Robert Weise, a University of Minnesota graduate.

Davies and Andrews had been chosen to spend the year at Lingnan University at Canton, while Weise was slated for Yenching University, Peiping.

Dr. Riley is a member of the American Board of Trustees of Lingnan University and had helped in selecting exchange students from the United States.

Dr. Riley has recently received a letter from William E. Hoffman, former graduate assistant in entomology at University Farm, who has been biologist at Lingnan University since 1924 and is now director of the University's Museum of Natural History. Following are excerpts from the letter which was written a few days before the Japanese air attack on Canton, August 11:

"The political situation is growing very tense. Canton is doing much to instruct its people as to what they should do in the event of a bombing raid or gas attack. The government is not only suggesting but is enforcing its suggestions. A number of air-raid drills have been held, including one this morning at 11:00 and another scheduled for tonight at 9:00. Whistles and bells sound and the power plant cuts off the current. Even before this people have to cover their lamps with black covers which by law they have already provided. There are also precautions that people must take regarding fires and they must have on hand vessels containing sand and water with which to fight fires.

"The university has also arranged a series of signals to indicate impending and imminent air raids and has indicated the buildings that have basements and which groups of people are to go to which buildings. About 200,000 people have already left Canton and that includes some from our campus. Personally, I do not think that there is very much danger of an air raid on Canton, at least at the present, and then the University is not likely to be an objective."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 17, 1937

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Immediate

"Selected Topics in Colloid Chemistry" is the title of a book just published by the Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, and written by Dr. Ross Aiken Gortner, professor and chief of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm.

In 1932 Dr. Gortner was invited to deliver a series of lectures under auspices of the George Fisher Baker Foundation at Cornell, and these lectures constitute the material for the new book. Chapters include such subjects as basic concepts of colloid chemistry, electrokinetics, surface tension, molecular orientation, and the water relationships of the bio-colloids. This is the second book by Gortner to be published. His "Outlines of Biochemistry" appeared in 1929 and has received world-wide recognition. It has been translated into Russian by the Soviet government for use as a university text and as a reference for research workers in biology, agriculture, medicine and the food industries.

Donald J. Pletsch, who left the University Farm entomology staff July 1 to accept a position in Montana as assistant state entomologist at Bozeman, has been promoted to the position of assistant professor of entomology at Montana State College. Mr. Pletsch had been a graduate student at University Farm and assistant in entomology for 4 years. Granted a Master's Degree last year, he had since been working toward a doctorate. Promotion of Mr. Pletsch followed the appointment of Dr. A. L. Strand as president of Montana State College. Dr. Strand, also a former University Farm entomologist, went to Montana several years ago as head of the department of entomology.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 18, 1937

RELEASE

Monday, Sept. 20, 1937

To provide patrons and managers of community cold storage locker plants with practical information concerning the organization, equipping and operating of this new type of service the agricultural extension division at University Farm has brought out a new publication, Special Bulletin 187, "Cold Storage Lockers as a Community Service".

Authors of this bulletin, W. E. Morris, S. T. Warrington and R. J. Eggert, state that up to July of this year, 38 such plants were either operating or being built in Minnesota, the first one having been opened at Waseca in May, 1935.

Other plants listed are at Pelican Rapids, Luverne, Litchfield, Mankato, Jackson, Pipestone, Worthington, Windom, Amboy, Norseland, Marshall, Petersburg, Triumph, Moorhead, Hendrum, Dent, Ashby, Barnesville, Grove City, Darwin, Lindstrom, Winnebago, Glenwood, Minnesota, Redwood Falls, Caledonia, Wanda, Wheaton, Winona, Alexandria, Fergus Falls, Albert Lea, Deer Creek, Arlington, Pine Island, Donnelly, Tracy.

The capacity of these plants ranges from 70 to 900 individual lockers for rent to family patrons. In the last 10 years this type of service has been established in perhaps 500 plants in the United States.

Anyone wanting a copy of Special Bulletin 187 may obtain it without charge from a county extension agent or by writing the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul. The publication points out the advantages and disadvantages of cold locker storage service from the patron's ~~stand~~ standpoint as well as describing the organization, equipment and operation of such plants.

Twenty of Minnesota's present 38 plants are cooperative and 18 are independently owned. Thirty-five of the plants are a part of another business such as a creamery, ice-cream plant, produce house or meat market.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 17, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Because the demand for cow testers is increasing in Minnesota, the agricultural extension division at University Farm will conduct a cow testers' training course to begin Monday, September 20, and continue through Saturday, September 25. Ramer Leighton, who will be in charge, says the course will be free and applicants may register at 130 Administration Building, University Farm, Monday from 8:30 to 12:00.

Besides Mr. Leighton, other extension dairymen who will assist with the course are H. R. Searles and E. A. Hanson. Instruction will center around cow testing association methods, including record keeping and laboratory testing practices.

Mr. Leighton says persons attending the course are not assured of obtaining positions, but that a demand for additional testers is being created by the organization of some new associations as well as by vacancies in existing testing groups.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

1938 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The 1938 agricultural conservation program for the 10 corn belt States of the North Central Region, establishes definite objectives in the form of goals designed to increase soil-conserving crops and practices and to assure an ample and balanced supply of food, feed and fibre crops, according to Harry S. Muir, chairman, Minnesota Agricultural Conservation committee and Skuli H. Rutford, agricultural extension representative on the state committee.

Muir and Rutford have just returned from Washington where farmers and state extension leaders conferred with Secretary Wallace, Administrator Tolley and other AAA officials to decide upon the outlines of the program for next year.

National, State, county and individual farm goals will be established for soil-depleting crops and for soil conserving crops and practices. Payments for individual farms will be made for keeping within soil depleting goals, and for attaining soil conserving goals, including the carrying out of soil building practices. If the soil depleting goal is exceeded or there is failure to reach the soil conserving goal, payments will be decreased in proportion to the failure to attain the goals.

Under the previous program separate rates were established for diversion from soil depleting to soil conserving crops and for the carrying out of each soil-building practice. Under this plan a producer calculated his payment at the end of the crop year by applying these separate rates to each acre diverted and to each practice performed.

(more)

In 1938, however, the maximum payment for each producer will be calculated at the beginning of the crop year and the attainment of the soil depleting and soil building goals will be set as conditions for full payment. Each producer will know what he must do for complete co-operation.

This change should result in a greater degree of performance and in consequence make the program more effective from the standpoint of soil-conservation and economic use of the land.

Individual goals will be established in designated areas of the North Central Region for soil-depleting crops such as cotton and tobacco, while corn goals for individual farms will be established only in designated areas of the 10 corn belt states.

A goal for potatoes will be assigned to designated areas of the region if two-thirds of the potato producers vote for the goal in a potato referendum to be held before October 2.

"The soil-depleting acreage for the North Central Region amounts to approximately 150,000,000 acres," according to Claude R. Wickard, Director of the North Central Division. "Of this amount," he said, "nearly 60,000,000 acres are devoted to the production of corn."

The North Central Region's corn goal will be apportioned to each State on the basis of:

1. The average acreage of corn produced in each state during the 10-year period from 1928 to 1937.
2. The base acreage and limits established under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.
3. Trends in corn acreages and other related facts.

For individual farms, in each state of the North Central Region, County committees will establish a general soil-depleting crop goal and a soil building goal in addition to the special goals for corn, cotton and other major crops.

Good soil management, the tillable acreage of the farm, soil type, topography and other factors will be considered by the county committees in establishing general soil-depleting crop goals.

In setting soil-building goals for individual farms, county committees will consider customary acreages of soil conserving crops, new seedings, limestone and fertilizer applications and the green manure crops required, as well as mechanical practices necessary to control wind and water erosion.

Payments for full performance will be made to cooperating farmers who attain the goals established for their farms. Cooperators who fail to attain their complete goals will receive payment in proportion to the extent of their achievement under the Program.

(more)

Productivity indexes will be established for each county by the Secretary of Agriculture and for individual farms by county committees. These indexes will be used in determining the rate per acre by which payments to cooperating farms will be computed.

Soil conserving crops and practices which will apply to various areas of the North Central Region will be recommended by State committees for approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as adapted to the region in which they are to be employed. The program provides that such measures be carried out in areas designated by and in accordance with specifications issued by the regional director or by the State Committee with the approval of the regional director.

Wednesday, November 24, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Thanksgiving

We are placed in the midst of a beautiful world where nature has so arranged all of the intricate mechanisms and processes essential to our welfare, that we can use them or abuse them, but can never change them. Like the other animals and vegetables, we are only incidental to the scheme. We are young, we are old, we are gone, the same as the robins or the redwood trees.

For our pleasure while we are here, nature has provided sunsets, lakes, and ever-changing pictures almost beyond our ability to appreciate. Bird choruses of infinite variety, wind in the trees, the roar of storms, fit our moods and play upon our emotions. The sequence of seasons banishes boredom and always provides something to look forward to.

Fertile soil has been given us and plants which will grow under all sorts of conditions, purifying the air, enriching the land, storing the sun's energy, and furnishing food, fiber, and forage for farmers who will learn how to take them. An abundance of animal life has been arranged for and man has been given the conformation and skill necessary to master and control all of these things, using them as he will.

In such an exciting panorama of surpassing beauty, with every force of nature from the tiny bits of chlorophyll racing around their cells, to the huge draft horses exerting their strength at command, all subject to man's authority and all working for his welfare, we should bow our heads in humble thankfulness for permission to live in this world and enjoy its goodness.

But men make their own troubles. There is plenty of space for all, but men choose to swelter in crowded masses where children have no place to run, where the sun is shut out by dirty tenements, where nature's plant and animal life is largely destroyed and the rare bits of man-arranged beauty are guarded by park policemen.

Care must be taken that food production be curtailed while thousands of pinched faces show the effects of malnutrition. Crime, strikes, wars, envy, hate, ugliness--almost all of them tracing back to selfishness and poor adjustment, make man's collective intelligence look silly.

May we who are fortunate enough to live close to God's great out-of-doors, be duly thankful for our opportunities. May we in the coming year, strive ever harder to appreciate our own blessings, be tolerant with our neighbors and by correcting our own faults see more clearly how others may be helped toward health, happiness, and contentment.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, November 17, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Education

Thousands of boys and girls are in school, going "Thru the Mill", from kindergarten to college, because it is expected of them, because their parents urge them, or in some cases, because they want to learn something. I often listen to a bunch of high school or college boys talking, and wonder what they get for their time in the classroom.

Getting an education is like milking a cow. The milk is there but it takes effort to get it in the pail. The cow may kick and switch her tail, in which case the less persistent milkers will be discouraged. The more skillful and diligent will care for the cow properly and thereby get all the milk she is capable of giving. Like most of the things men attempt to do, the more intelligent effort that is put into the job, the more satisfactory the returns will be.

Everybody laughs at the greenhorn who took a whole crate of nice clean milk bottles out to the barn and set them beside a cow, expecting her to fill them. Still many people expect such miracles to happen in other circumstances.

There are men who sit supinely on the shady side of the house among their very numerous and ever increasing offspring, expecting "The Government" to feed and clothe them indefinitely. There are young men who wait for someone to offer them a job and then kick because the work is too hard, the wages too low, and the time requirements too exacting. They never think that if their jobs are to continue, they must earn all they are paid and something more for their employer or else he won't take the trouble to provide them things to do.

The modern idea seems to picture "The Government" and "Big Business" as cows which can be induced to give cream if they are banged with the milkstool hard enough and long enough. Our fathers and mothers raised some pretty good cows, but they won't be good long unless we learn how to handle them.

Copying after their elders, some young people go to school, expecting that the faculty will be required to force some magic pill down their throats which will make them "educated", and therefore entitled to a position of command and respect, involving, of course, a big salary. This end is undoubtedly desirable, but boys seem to have the idea that it is smart to make the teacher keep assignments at the minimum so that the "wise guys" can "get by" with the least effort.

Education is not only a knowledge of facts, but the ability to use them effectively for the good of the individual, and also for the good of society. Some young men and women are getting an education, either in school or out. Others are spending their energy abusing the cow which might be a grand champion if properly cared for.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 10, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Windbreaks

I suppose people who have never lived behind a windbreak don't miss it, but it's like a bathroom in a house. When one gets accustomed to it, one hates to go without. Trees around the farmstead give it the appearance of stability and of comfort and help to make it a home rather than an emergency campsite.

Did you ever drive a car on a windy day? Every time there is a clump of trees on the windward side, the car heads right toward them. Then when the wind strikes again, it heads for the opposite ditch. Trees will slow up the hot dry winds of summer and the biting blasts of winter. They will catch the snow before all of it gets in the cattle lot and provide shade and shelter for the stock. A good grove will save fuel enough to pay each year the cost of planting. In addition, after a few years it will even help to provide what fuel is needed.

Of course all this is an old story. It's like the man who kicked the book agent off the place. "Sure you have a good book, but I already know how to farm ten times better than I'm doin'." Most people admit the value of windbreaks, but that doesn't get any trees planted. Lots of people "wish" for a windbreak, but they don't wish hard enough to make them get the ground ready and keep the stock from eating all the buds.

Rented farms offer the hardest problem to solve. Perhaps if the government gets everything else regulated so that all are satisfied, it will undertake the windbreak problem on leased land. Until that happens, it is probable that trees will only be planted by those who want them badly enough to spend the necessary elbow grease. I say elbow grease rather than money, because in most parts of the state, trees can be grown without any cash expense.

People don't even go to the show nowadays without the offer of cash prizes. Perhaps some contest should be staged for tree growers. The trouble is, it would interest only those who have already learned to like trees. What inducement can be offered to the man who sees only fenceposts, lumber, firewood, or "brush" in forest and woodlot? Drought has taken a tremendous toll from southern Minnesota trees. There is almost no natural reproduction anywhere. What can we do about it?

Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, St. Paul, will be glad to send anyone plenty of literature on how to plant windbreaks and woodlots. Who can suggest a way to get more people started on a planting program? Will we have to have a "Bank Night" for tree planters to keep our state from becoming a desert?

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

Wednesday, November 3, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Safety First

It's easy to believe that accidents happen only to other people. Every day we read how someone was killed or badly injured because of a moment's carelessness, but it couldn't happen to us! It's always the other fellow who recklessly risks his neck. You would hardly believe some of the things I've seen done.

One of the men led the bull out to water and leaned nonchalantly against the board fence while the old boy filled his tank. When I came up, the man had his back to the bull who was rubbing his head up and down on his attendant's overalls. Certainly, the bull was quiet and had never given any trouble, but two big horns, backed by over a ton of meat, capable of moving with the speed and agility of a cat, set on a hair trigger temper, is too much like dynamite to fool with.

I like my pipe, but it makes me shiver to see a young fellow unconcernedly puffing a cigaret while riding on a load of hay. Of course he doesn't think he will have an accident, but the equipment for which I am responsible is too valuable for him to learn on. A trail of lighted cigaret butts is another menace. I don't object to smoking, but I do object to some smokers. Lack of judgment in smoking is an excellent indication of lack of judgment elsewhere.

Then there's the smart aleck who races his motor, slams in the clutch, spins his wheels and waves to his friends in a carefree manner as he races around a blind corner. I have seen this dozens of times, but once there was a fire hydrant just in front of the car.

Teamsters are hard to find nowadays, and so many "horse herders" seem to think because they say "Whoa" their team should take root or something. Who knows when a piece of blowing paper, a gun, or a barking dog will change quiet old Sassafras into a blind, crazy engine of destruction, ready to tear everything on the place to bits? I won't forget the time a lady put up an umbrella and the old family horse, normally creaking in every joint, upset the buggy and left father, mother, the eggs, the butter, and I spread out like an omelette on the street.

Modern living is more dangerous than the buffalo, wolves, and Indians ever were. Some people seem born under an unlucky star and are always having accidents. Others seem to be born with the ability to think ahead and avoid the possibility of having something go wrong. A stitch in time may save the whole pair of overalls from being wound around the power take-off, and the cat who stayed inside when the neighbor's dog came over, probably saved all nine of her lives.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 24, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

In recognition of their outstanding interest and leadership in 4-H conservation and wild life activities during 1937, about 150 boys and girls representing every county in Minnesota are having a 3-day outing and program in Itasca State Park. The camp began Thursday evening, September 23, and will continue through Sunday. This is the fourth annual 4-H conservation camp in Minnesota which was the first state to have a 4-H conservation project. More than forty states have followed suit.

Lectures and field trips by well-known forestry and conservation authorities, reports by the 4-H delegates themselves on their methods and achievements in conservation work, recreation, and devotional services make up the program. Included on the camp staff are State 4-H Club Leader T. A. Erikson; 4-H Agents A. J. Kittleson, Amy Wessel, Mildred Schenck, May Sontag, Kenneth W. Ingwalson, H. A. Pflughoeft, and R. H. Giberson; Parker O. Anderson, extension forester; W. J. Breckenridge, University of Minnesota ecologist; George McCullough, U. S. Biological Survey; and William Munch representative of the State Conservation Department. Reverend Charles Swendells will have charge of religious services Sunday morning at Preachers' Grove.

Trips for delegates have been provided by a prominent Minneapolis sportsman, each county with a qualified 4-H conservation program being allowed to send one boy and one girl. Some additional trips have been provided by local Isaac Walton groups and other agencies.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 24, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

The latest and forty-fifth improved horticultural introduction of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station is a new pickling variety of cucumber which has been named, "Minou". According to Dr. A. E. Hutchins, station vegetable breeder, the Minou bears its first fruit several days ahead of ordinary varieties and is a heavy producer of cucumbers especially adapted for whole, small, sweet and sour pickles and for small sliced pickles. The variety also may be used for dills and for small fresh slicing cucumbers.

The Minou has small vines with short internodes, and the fruits are small and usually blocky with blunt ends. They are smooth and have small white spines in the small pickling stage, but these spines are mostly gone at the large dill or slicing stage. The young fruit is green with lighter stripes while the ripe cucumbers are nearly white or light yellow. At the small pickling stage, the cucumbers average about 3 inches long and when mature from 5 to 6 inches. The Minou has not only shown up well in station tests, but during the last 3 years has had wide-spread trial by commercial and amateur growers who have reported favorably and asked that the variety be introduced.

Dr. Hutchins says the Minou was developed from a cucumber received from Russia in 1928.

News Bureau,
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 24, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Under the slogan, "Know your Hybrid Corn", a series of field days for farmers which began in Meeker county last week will be continued Saturday and next week through the cooperation of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, eight leading seed companies and the Agricultural Extension Service.

Saturday's field day will be in Waseca county on the farm of Carl Christianson, New Richland. Tuesday, September 28, another will be held in Fillmore county on the farm of Adolph Humble, Rushford, the final event coming on Thursday, September 30, in Goodhue county on the farm of Andrew T. Hoverstad, Dennison. R. F. Crim, agronomist of the experiment station and extension service, University Farm, is in charge, and all interested farmers are invited. In corn trial plots visited on these tours are being grown nearly 60 different varieties of corn, including 44 hybrids supplied by the seed companies, 12 hybrids from the Minnesota and Wisconsin Experiment stations and 3 standard open-pollinated farm varieties.

cc*

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 24, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

A Minnesota dairy graduate in 1935, J. O. Olson, St. Paul, has been appointed instructor in the University Farm dairy division, succeeding F. Eugene Nelson who recently accepted a position at Kansas State College. Mr. Olson has been employed in the laboratory of the Minnesota State Food and Dairy Inspection service for the last 2 years. In his new position he will carry on teaching and research in dairy bacteriology in collaboration with Dr. H. Macy. Mr. Olson was graduated from Edison High School, Minneapolis, and now lives at 517 Asbury, St. Paul.

William M. Roberts, of Sharon, Tenn., will spend the coming year in graduate work in the dairy division making a study of market milk problems under Professor W. B. Combs and Dr. Macy. A graduate of the University of Tennessee, Mr. Roberts is at University Farm on a fellowship granted by the American Dairy and Ice Cream Machinery and Supplies association. A Minnesota dairy graduate, Philip Rivers, who was granted a similar fellowship, is now at Pennsylvania State College for a year's study.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 25, 1937

RELEASE

Monday, Sept. 27.

Two student judging teams from University Farm will carry Minnesota's colors in inter-collegiate contests today (Monday, Sept. 27) at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa. Both teams left University Farm Sunday morning.

A dairy cattle judging team, coached by Nat W. Allen, dairy instructor, University Farm, will compete with teams from other midwest states. Members are Kenneth Miller, Northfield; Vernon Baldwin, Elmore; Chester Allen, Gilbert; and John Hanks, Elmore. Hanks is a junior, the others being seniors. In last year's contest at Waterloo the Minnesota team placed third. All of this year's members have had considerable experience in 4-H club judging. The same team will compete next month at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio.

A horse judging team, coached by A. L. Harvey, assistant professor of animal husbandry, will take part in the first annual collegiate Belgian Horse judging contest, sponsored in connection with the National Belgian Horse Show, with \$300 in cash prizes offered by the Belgian Draft Horse Corporation of America.

Members of this team include Roland H. Abraham, Olivia; Clifton L. Gustafson, Gonvick; John Timperley, Minneapolis; Allen M. Hoff, Fergus Falls; Lester Lerud, Twin Valley, and Arthur D. Magnusson, Chiscolm, alternate. The three first named are seniors and the other juniors.

Abraham was formerly a state 4-H club judge. Gustafson was a member of the Clearwater county 4-H team which took national honors at Chicago where he also won high individual judging honors. Hoff was a member of last year's college dairy cattle judging team and winner of the Tomhave medal as best all-around judge in the campus contest. Lerud was a member of the Crookston Aggie team which won the state-wide sub-collegiate contest.

H. R. Searles, extension dairyman, University Farm, is superintendent of dairy cattle at the Waterloo show. A post he has held for several years.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 25 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday October 27 1937

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

Song of the Lonesome Harrow

Now the fields are left deserted,
Bare trees stand in grim endurance,
Weeds are piled along the fence rows,
Leaves are stripped from broken corn stalks,
Heralding the end of summer,
Heralding the coming winter.
Still I'm left without protection,
Left forsaken in the meadow,
Left where last the farmer used me,
Left till snow drifts in to hide me.

Once when I was new and shiny,
Fresh with paint and worth some money,
Care was taken for my welfare,
Care that I should not be broken,
Care that I should work precisely,
As my purchaser intended,
Leveling the cloddy cornfield,
Smoothing out the humps and hollows
Left by plows and wheels of tractors,
Making ready every seed bed,
Making ready every acre,
For the seed the farmer sowed there,
Helping it to sprout and prosper,
Helping it to root securely,
Helping it to make a profit.

Now I'm old. My bolts are rusty,
Every joint is loose and feeble,
Every tooth is worn and blunted,
Every bar is seamed and shaky,
Now I'm thrown aside, discarded,
Left to rot amid the thistles,
Use and age destroyed my beauty,
Lack of care destroyed my value,
Now I'm left alone, neglected,
In a corner of the meadow.

Cold winds blow and snowflakes flutter,
All the wild things seek for shelter,
Pheasants crouch within the thickets,
Cottontails have sought their burrows,
Horses drowse by well-filled mangers,
Cattle chew their cuds in comfort,
Menfolk hover near the fire.

I alone am left neglected,
I who helped to make them happy,
I who helped to grow their living,
All my claim for care neglected,

All my usefulness forgotten, --R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
I am just a lonesome harrow, Southeast Experiment Station,
Rusting, rotting in the meadow. Waseca

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University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 25 1937

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Angleworms

To answer correctly all the questions propounded to me during an ordinary year, at least two Solomons would be needed. "How many tons in my haystack?" "What will the weather be next Thursday?" "How much oats will I get from 39 acres of rented land, part peat and part hilly?" "What's the matter with my cow?" "How can I kill what's eating my trees?" "Where do angleworms go when it's dry weather?"

The last question was a new one. I asked two or three politicians who should know all the answers, but they hadn't seen it in the book of instructions. At last I turned to the encyclopedia we bought on the installment plan, and strangely, it answered the question.

During dry weather, angleworms (listed under earthworms) curl up in a ball and wait for rain. That must have required a lot of patience these last few years, but then, as I remember it, we waited too! In wet weather the worms come to the surface to eat a load of vegetable matter and void a load of subsoil. Then they go underground and reverse the process.

Angleworms do not come down in the rain, but sometimes when they get up on top of the world and the crawling is good, they set off on trips of adventure, supposedly searching for mates or new clay to conquer. As with their human contemporaries, many of these trips end in disaster, especially when the traffic is heavy.

An angleworm is a digestive tube, surrounded by a segmented body, with real blood in the circulatory system and a ganglion for a brain. They are sensitive to light, but have no eyes. On each segment are 4 bristles which aid in crawling. In traveling through the earth, they literally "eat their way", moistening the hard spots and then swallowing them. Modern angleworms with healthy appetites must have had to spit in a big way.

Just back of the "mouth end" of an angleworm is an enlargement called the saddle. At the proper time, eggs are laid in this saddle, and carried until they hatch into tiny new worms 1/16 of an inch long. According to the book, it takes about 2 years to grow a good angleworm. Ten or a dozen eggs are laid every other day or so until the saddle is full, so evidently the animals are extremely prolific.

The book says that Charles Darwin estimated 53,000 angleworms per acre of garden soil. If you don't believe it, make your own count. These worms would bring up enough subsoil to cover an acre to a depth of 2 inches in 10 years. They were nature's method of cultivation, subsoiling, aeration, and conservation, long before men and tractor plows were invented. They still play a most important part in making soil fertile. Scientists say that worms feel no pain and that if the back end is torn off, the front end will replace it. Three cheers for the angleworms! Hip, hip --they haven't any.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 25 1937

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Planting Tree Seed

The story of Jack and the Beanstalk always appealed to me. As a little jigger I planted beans, but apparently they were not the right kind, for I didn't find any giants or golden harps. Then came the age when all fairy stories were bosh, fit only for little kinds. Now (perhaps I'm in my second childhood), the story holds a much deeper meaning. Planting good seed and tending it brings rewards. Perhaps it won't be a hen that lays golden eggs--but who can eat a golden egg? Pleasure, satisfaction, and a sense of accomplishment may be more valuable.

Johnnie Appleseed was an odd fellow who roamed the frontier forests planting orchards. Folks called him crazy, but perhaps he did more to better living conditions for the next generation than many of those who felt far superior to him. I'd like to be that kind of crazy. At least, I'm going to plant tree seeds wherever and whenever I can. It's fun.

This fall I collected black walnuts. In a hole 2 inches deep, the nuts were laid, side by side, in rows. Some had the hull on and some not, but none of them had been dried. The seed covered a space almost 2 feet square and they were covered with dirt, some leaves, and a piece of old screen. I don't want to starve the squirrels, but they'll have to hunt their own food. I picked these nuts or begged them from friends, so I'm going to protect them.

About next May, I'll uncover the babies to see what happened. By that time most of them should be split and show sprouts beginning to grow. These I will plant wherever there is room for a nice tree, and then hope that enough moisture will fall to give them a good start. A year from now they should have a tap root, at least 3 feet down. Oaks, hickories and other tap-rooted trees may be handled the same way.

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Wednesday October 13 1937

We have tried planting sprouted black walnuts alongside 6-foot whips dug up in the woods. Ten years later the nuts had outgrown the transplants. It usually seems to set a tree back a long ways to cut a tap root and it's almost impossible to dig them without doing so.

Any number of trees may be started in a "nursery". Most people can find a spare spot of some sort--even a flower pot will do--and the seed, tons of it, is free to anyone who cares to pick it up. Of course you can buy trees from a commercial nursery, and you will if you get interested, but they won't be quite as much fun as growing your own "babies".

There is so much to learn about trees. Some, such as the elm, shed their seed in the spring and it is best if planted at once. Some are easy to propagate and others require special care. It's a real achievement to learn the "how" and then the "why". It's an inexpensive form of outdoor sport.

As I write this, the little girls are making labels which they will paraffin and nail on lath stakes to mark where they plant their tree seeds. In an hour they made a nice collection of basswood, hackberry, mountain ash, burr oak, ^{butternut} black walnut, and buckthorn. Who knows? Perhaps some of these seeds will grow into beanstalks on which they can climb to something fine and worth-while.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 25 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday October 6 1937

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: BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS :
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: By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent: :
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Farm Fruit

All over southern Minnesota there are orchards, but how few of them are properly cared for. Who can stop in the midst of seeding or corn planting to spray a few trees? Perhaps this year the worms won't be so bad! The grain is certainly more important than the apples and besides the old sprayer is busted!

At the same time there are boys and men, idly waiting for someone to come along and give them a job. Why isn't someone enterprising enough to offer to prune, spray, and care for a string of orchards for say half the fruit? It should pay nicely for labor and equipment and, in almost every case, orchard owners would get far more fruit than they do now, and be relieved of a job most of them don't care for. A "County Orchard Specialist" with a few helpers could make a good income for himself and those he serves out of what now largely goes to worms.

The farm whose mortgage I now pay the interest on, has a half dozen decrepit, diseased, and almost defunct apple trees. The place has been rented for cash over a long period, with one-year leases and a fairly frequent change of tenants. Under such a plan of operation, who would ever think of caring for trees, shrubbery, fruit, or flowers? Still, when The Mrs. asks me to carry some more canned fruit down to the cellar, I look over the rows of cans and know that health, satisfaction, and enjoyment for the whole family has come from our garden and orchard here at the Station.

The farm with the old dead apple trees will have to be rented--for the present at least--but I want a tenant who will prize an orchard more than he would a quarter acre of poor pasture. I'm planning a list of apples and plums and where to put them. The old, diseased trees will be burned and some of the best new varieties will be planted, cultivated, and protected from Rabbits--or else! Someday I may want to live on that farm.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Stressing the fact that the production of sheep and lambs is one of this state's major industries, P. A. Anderson, University Farm specialist in sheep and secretary of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders association, in a statement today, called attention to a far-reaching program launched in the interest of lamb growers and feeders, and known as the National Lamb Event.

"The National Lamb Event," said Mr. Anderson, "is a cooperative effort in which lamb interests, headed by the National Wool Growers association, have joined with marketing agencies, processors and distributors to move lamb more rapidly into consuming channels. The fact that the fall lamb marketings will be large and that greater stability of lamb prices is essential, prompted this effort.

"Minnesota should be interested in a movement of this sort because it is a surplus lamb-producing state. Approximately 40 per cent of the lamb produced annually on its farms is consumed outside of the state. The present undertaking should be of real assistance to our lamb industry."

The National Lamb Event moved into high gear this week, according to Mr. Anderson, with the announcement of the active participation by the National Association of Food Chains, the National Association of Retail Grocers, and the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers. Coordinating all activities is the National Live Stock and Meat Board, which represents all branches of the livestock and meat industry. Working closely with the various interests is the

(more)

Institute of American Meat Packers.

"This nation-wide effort in behalf of lamb," continued Mr. Anderson, "affords the opportunity to more fully acquaint the American housewife with the fact that the quality of the lamb coming to market at the present time is unusually high, and that lamb is a good buy. Lamb is becoming more and more popular with housewives because they are better informed as to its many possibilities in the menu. They have learned that it has a delicious flavor; that it combines well with other foods, and that all cuts can be prepared by the two easiest methods--roasting and broiling."

Mr. Anderson said the present-day popularity of lamb is due in part to the fact that so many new cuts have been introduced in recent years, and that lamb is recognized as being high in food value. During the past 5 years the per capita use of lamb has increased 12 per cent over the previous 5-year period.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

C. L. Hankinson research assistant in dairy chemistry at University Farm, will leave October 1 to become assistant production manager of the Telling-Belle Vernon company, Cleveland, Ohio, a large manufacturer of dairy products and a subsidiary of the National Dairy Products company.

Mr. Hankinson has been at University Farm during the past year as research assistant and studying toward a doctor's degree in chemistry under Dr. L. S. Palmer. During the year 1935-36, Mr. Hankinson was dairy technician at the California Experiment Station, Davis, California. He holds a master's degree in dairy products from Connecticut State College.

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University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 5, 1937

Immediate

Indexing at 87, September prices paid producers for Minnesota's 16 principal farm commodities maintained the same general level as in August, says the monthly price statement issued today by W. C. Waite and W. B. Garver of the division of Agricultural economics, University Farm. The general level of prices for the 16 commodities was 87 per cent of the September average for the three-year period, 1924-26. Though the livestock commodities indexed at 110 last month, crops prices were only 79 and livestock products 83.

Unit purchasing power for September, however, was 101 as compared with the base period in 1924-26. Prices of commodities that farmers buy for living and production were enough lower last month than during the same month of the base years to more than offset the 13-point drop in the farm price index, report Waite and Garver.

September calves, lambs-sheep, dairy products, poultry products, oats, barley, and flax were above their August levels. Offsetting these were declines in the prices of hogs, cattle, wheat, corn, and rye, and especially potatoes.

Crop price declines represent seasonal changes, accentuated by adjustment to the larger new crops, says Waite and Garver. The increase in oats and barley prices appear to reflect the pressure of demand for these feed grains for livestock pending arrival of new corn.

Hog and cattle prices declined from August as marketings increased and demand slowed up due to hot weather. The lambs-sheep price advanced slightly, due apparently to strong demand for feeders. At \$8.86 they were at the highest for any September since 1929. The

(more)

same is true of calves which averaged \$3.80 for September.

Following are September farm commodity prices and comparisons. The prices are as reported by Minnesota producers to the Federal Crop Reporting Service through Paul H. Kirk, federal-state farm statistician, St. Paul:

	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15 1936	September 1924-26
Wheat (bu.)	1.04	1.14	1.18	1.24
Corn "	.90	.97	.98	.91
Oats "	.24	.23	.38	.36
Barley "	.52	.50	.93	.56
Rye "	.65	.69	.71	.77
Flax "	1.90	1.84	2.38	2.19
Potatoes"	.42	.75	1.30	.84
Hogs (cwt)	10.90	11.80	10.00	10.59
Cattle "	8.00	8.30	6.20	6.12
Calves "	8.80	8.70	7.60	9.17
Lambs-Sheep (cwt)	8.86	8.78	7.87	10.92
Chickens (lb)	.16	.155	.152	.179
Eggs (doz.)	.183	.175	.209	.29
Butterfat (lb)	.35	.33	.37	.41
Hay (Ton)	5.95	5.68	8.90	12.00
Milk (cwt)	1.80	1.75	2.98	2.21

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 5, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota turkey producers and dealers will have an opportunity to learn how to grade birds according to federal standards and to earn federal grading licenses at a state-wide Turkey Grading School to be conducted at Litchfield, October 18 and 19, announces Dr. W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian and turkey specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

During this 2-day school to be conducted by Thomas Heitz of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, instruction will be given on the various U. S. grades of turkeys. Dr. Billings states that the school is to be practical in every sense and will be of great value to any turkey grower who wishes to know about grading birds. The object of the school is to promote more uniform marketing through this and other turkey-growing states where schools are being held.

Following the completion of the school, an examination will be given, and those who successfully pass it will be granted a license to do federal grading. This will entitle them to use federal grades on the birds they market or handle.

An event of interest, to be held in Litchfield the night of October 18, will be the banquet of the Meeker County Turkey Growers association.

Persons interested in attending the school may register by writing to Ralph W. Wayne, county agricultural agent, Litchfield, states Dr. Billings.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 5, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Three Minnesota creamery workers who have been granted dairy school certificates by the dairy division at University Farm were announced today by Professor W. B. Combs. They are Alfred E. M. John, Danielson Creamery Company, Grove City; Irvin Hatlestad, Benson Produce Company, Benson; and Robert W. Kruger, Kingston Cooperative Creamery association, Dassel.

Dairy school certificates are awarded only to candidates who have completed a creamery operators short course at University Farm, and who later have successfully operated a creamery, cheese factory, or other dairy manufacturing plant for a period of one year, and who show special skill and efficiency. The three men mentioned have completed a short course within the last two or three years.

Professor Combs announced that the Eight Weeks Creamery Operators Short Course for the coming winter will be held January 5 to March 2. Attendance will be limited to applicants with at least one year of practical dairy manufacturing experience and who can meet the educational requirements for entrance. Anyone desiring more complete information should write Mr. Combs, dairy division, University Farm, St. Paul.

Dr. W. E. Petersen, associate professor of dairy husbandry,

University Farm, will be a speaker at the Interstate Veterinary association meeting at Sioux City, Iowa, Friday, October 15. Dr. Petersen's subject will be, "Feeding in Relation to Animal Diseases". He will deal particularly with the part played by malnutrition and poor feeding practices in animal disease problems, especially diseases arising from deficiencies of minerals and vitamins.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 5, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Caledonia, Minn.-- Striking evidence of the seriousness of erosion in southeastern Minnesota, and of the effectiveness of trees and grass in protecting the soil against washing, is presented in a study completed recently in the Beaver Creek Soil Conservation Service watershed project near here, announces F. L. Higgins, project manager. The study was conducted by I. J. Nygard, H. L. Thomas, and L. E. Bullard, all members of the Soil Conservation Service staff, and consisted of an exhaustive survey of erosion conditions on upland soils having different types of cover in the Beaver Creek area.

Soil borings made on cultivated land and compared with borings made on virgin soil on similar slopes and soil types revealed that an average of 3.51 inches of topsoil has been lost from each acre of cultivated upland soils since the area was settled, according to the study.

Only 0.96 inch of topsoil has been lost from open pasture land during the same period, while practically no soil whatsoever has been lost from forested land, the study reveals.

Gullied areas were also found to be more frequent in cultivated land than in grassland and forested land. It was found that 17.6 per cent of the cultivated sites observed were gullied, while only 4.6 per cent of the open pasture sites were gullied.

Gullies were found to be practically non-existent in wooded areas except where concentrated run-off from cultivated land above had been poured into steeply sloping woods.

Since the first settlers came into the country in 1854, the aggregate soil loss on the 17,037 acres of cultivated land in the watershed has been 8,722,800 tons or approximately 51.2 tons per acre, according to the study.

"In other words, one generation of plowing and cultivating up and down hill has destroyed about one-third of the productive topsoil," the authors state in their report. "Either the farmers of the region must apply every tool at their disposal, such as terracing, strip cropping, and the growing of legumes, grasses, and trees, or another two or three generations will see the farms completely ruined."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 6, 1937

1937

Sunday papers
Oct. 10, 1937

A fifth of a century of Minnesota Junior Livestock Shows will have rolled around when the twentieth annual show begins at South St. Paul, Monday morning, November 8 and continues through Armistice Day, November 11.

And, as is to be expected of an event that had a very small beginning and year by year has grown in size and scope, the 1937 version of the statewide event will be the largest yet to occur. From J. S. Jones, executive secretary of the show, comes the announcement that advance entries of 4-H club livestock this year total well over 1,100, while final entries in the 1936 show were 944. Contrasted to this is the first show held 20 years ago when, according to T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, University Farm, St. Paul, only 29 baby beeves were entered by as many 4-H boys ~~xxxxxxx~~. State Club Leader Erickson and his staff of state club agents annually direct the educational program of the show. Irwin McKay, now a breeder of Shorthorn cattle at Delhi, Minnesota, showed the championship baby beef at the first junior livestock show.

On over 1,000 farms in Minnesota and 16 Wisconsin counties in which 4-H boys and girls are eligible to enter livestock, club boys and girls are putting finish and condition on entries of baby beeves, market pigs, lambs, and poultry. No novices in showing animals are these club showmen, for the animals which have won trips to the junior livestock show for them must have been awarded honors in county fairs, and the boys and girls themselves must have placed high in showmanship ability.

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In accordance with tradition, the auction sale of all entries of the choice market livestock will climax the junior show. Last year's sale netted \$66,868.49; the goal for this year's sale is \$70,000, those in charge announce. Spirited bidding for the championship baby beef last year, shown by Miss Leona Padelford of Austin, Mower county, ran its sale price up to approximately \$1,500.

The general program for the show this year follows:

Monday, November 8--preparation day; Tuesday, November 9--judging baby beeves and poultry; Wednesday, November 10--judging pigs and lambs; Thursday, November 11--auction of all entries; Monday, November 15, carcass show and contest.

This year the carcass show will be held in the Swift and Company plant. P. A. Anderson, University Farm meats specialist, will again serve as chairman of the committee in charge of this show. Following the auction, Thursday, the 30 best baby beeves, the best 15 lambs and the 10 top hogs will be slaughtered and prepared for the carcass show. This year, instead of awarding cash prizes to winners in the carcass show, the club members who have entries in the show will be given the opportunity to remain in South St. Paul several days longer and will undergo a training course in meats work, and for the first time will have the chance to see their prize entries after they have been slaughtered.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, University Farm, has again been named general manager of the show. The executive committee includes W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association; J. S. Jones, executive secretary, St. Paul; C. B. Crandall, Central Cooperative Livestock association, South St. Paul; T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul; J. I. Swedberg, state county agent's association, Redwood Falls; T. E. Good, St. Paul Union Stockyards, South St. Paul; A. B. Lathrop, St. Paul Association of Commerce, St. Paul; Arlie Hucks, Wisconsin 4-H club department, Madison, Wisconsin; D. J. Murphy, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, Minneapolis.

The entertainment and educational program will include assemblies, lectures, songs and other recreational activities, and daily sight-seeing tours through the Twin Cities. One of the biggest events of the show will be the annual banquet Wednesday night, November 10, sponsored by the St. Paul Association and Junior Association.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Oct. 13, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Eight students of the Minnesota College of Agriculture left University Farm, Wednesday afternoon, for Kansas City where they will represent Minnesota in midwest intercollegiate judging contests at the American Royal Livestock Show.

Coach A. I. Harvey, assistant professor of animal husbandry, is taking six men who will represent the college in the general livestock judging contest Saturday. Three of these men, John Timperley, Minneapolis, Roland Abraham, Olivia, and Clifton Gustafson, Gonvick, are seniors. The others are juniors, including Glen Gustafson, Gonvick, Allan Hoff, Fergus Falls, and Lester Lerud, Twin Valley.

This general livestock judging group will be at Iowa State College, Ames, Thursday, for practice judging and will spend Friday visiting leading livestock farms in the vicinity of Kansas City. About 15 midwest teams are expected to compete in the contest.

Hoff and Lerud are also members of the meats judging team which will be accompanied and coached by P. A. Anderson, assistant professor in animal husbandry. The other two members on this team are John O. Maier, Mizpah, and Marshall Pratt, Washburn, Wisconsin. The team will compete Tuesday, October 19, in a contest sponsored by the National Livestock and Meat Board and the American Royal. Three years ago the Minnesota team captured the trophy in this event.

* * *

Miss Mildred Schenck, state 4-H club agent, University Farm, has been chosen by the National 4-H Club Committee as one of a committee of four persons who will judge records sent in by 4-H club members for entry in eight nation-wide 4-H contests including the outstanding home economics girl, food preparation, rural electrification, meat animal production, 4-H leadership and others.

Final awards will be announced at the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in early December. The committee will begin work November 7.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 13, 1937

RELEASE

immediate

Second and third places in the district dairy production demonstration and the national dairy consumption demonstration contests, respectively, and ninth place in the national 4-H dairy cattle judging contest were won by three Minnesota 4-H teams competing this week for national honors at the national dairy exposition, Columbus, Ohio, today, announced T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

Winners of second place in the north central states district dairy production contest was the team from Swift county, consisting of Oliver Nypan and Herbert Opp of Appleton. This team also has the opportunity to compete for national honors with teams from the three other districts into which the nation is divided for competition in this particular contest.

The Martin county team which captured third place in the national dairy consumption demonstration contest was made up of two girls, Jeanette Johanson of Sherburn and Evelyn Jagodzinske of Welcome.

The ninth place in the national 4-H dairy judging event was taken by the team from Steele county. The team members were Eugene Nicklawski, Kenneth Sette and Niel Young, all of Oust and

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October 13, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Housewives who want to buy apples intelligently should know which varieties are best for different purposes and when each is in season, says a new bulletin issued by the Agricultural Extension division, University Farm, Entitled "Using Minnesota Apples", this bulletin is written by Alice M. Child and Ruth H. Brand of the division of home economics.

For several years the home economics division has studied Minnesota apples to learn the varietal characteristics and qualities of apples which make them especially suitable for different uses, such as sauce, pies, baked apples or jelly.

Minnesota is now producing excellent apple varieties which show a wide range of differences and usefulness, the bulletin reports. Housewives who become familiar with about a dozen of these varieties can choose excellent cooking and eating apples the year around.

The bulletin lists four groups of apples obtainable at different seasons as follows: Early fall apples--Beacon and Red Duchess; fall apples--Patten and Wealthy; early winter apples--Jonathan, McIntosh, Cortland; winter apples--Haralson, Minnehaha, Northwestern and Windsor Chief. There are in addition, several varieties of crabapples suitable for jelly-making, pickling and other uses.

The apple bulletin describes each variety and lists its best uses. It also presents the latest information relative to the making of apple pie, baked or glazed apples, apple jelly, preserving and canning apples, including a large number of recipes.

Another timely publication by Miss Child is Extension Folder 63 telling how to preserve meat in lard.

Two extension publications have recently been revised and reprinted. They are Special Bulletin 121, "Poultry Housing" by Gora Cooke, and Special Bulletin 115, "Machine Sheds" by H.W. White, L. M. Neubauer, and C. H. Christopherson. Copies of these publications are available on request to county extension agents or the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 13, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Reducing the acreage of cultivated land while increasing the acreage of land protected by hay and trees, 377 Minnesota farmers are demonstrating erosion control on approximately 43,883 acres of land in Minnesota's four Soil Conservation Service projects, it was announced today by H. A. Flueck, state coordinator for the Service.

The farmers are cooperating with the University at St. Paul and the federal service in a program designed to educate the public as to ways and means of combating soil erosion. The four demonstration areas are located at Winona, Caledonia, Faribault, and Spring Valley.

Permanent hay acreage on the 377 farms is being increased nearly three times, from 4.9 per cent of the total land to 13.7 per cent, Mr. Flueck reported. The acreage of cultivated crop land is being reduced from 57.3 per cent to 42.1 per cent.

The acreage of protected woodland is being increased more than 12 times, the report revealed. Much of the increase resulted from the fencing of woods formerly used for pasture, and is reflected in the decrease of pasture acreage from 32.1 per cent to 27.1 per cent of the total land, it was reported.

"The grazing of woodlands damages young trees and crumples the leaf litter, reducing the effectiveness of the woods in controlling soil erosion on steep areas," Mr. Flueck explained.

Increased feed crop acreages and the use of renovated pastures is more than making up for the loss of woods pasture, which is poor pasture in any case, the coordinator added.

(more)

The farmers are attempting to get as much of the sloping land under vegetative cover as possible, while confining erosion-encouraging crops like corn to the more nearly level land, according to the report.

In addition to shifting their crop acreages, the farmers are making use of terraces, strip-cropping, contour farming, and dams for gully control, the coordinator said. Straight-row farming, by which rows acted as channels to run-off water during rains, is giving way to contour or around-the-hill farming on every one of the cooperating farms.

"The establishment of conservation practices has worked no economic hardship on the cooperators," stated Mr. Flueck. "Indeed, many of the farmers give the new type of farming partial credit for the increase in their incomes. The use of good crop rotations and the saving of soil and moisture is building up the productivity of the soils on the farms."

Erosion control work through federal-state cooperation was started in Minnesota in the fall of 1933 and has continued through four crop seasons. Figures presented in Mr. Flueck's announcement were based on summaries made of the first three years' work.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 15, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Discontinuance of the Houston, Minnesota, erosion control CCC camp, effective October 1, does not mean entire discontinuance of erosion control work in the area, says H. A. Flueck, state coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service in Minnesota.

A soil conservationist will remain at Houston to aid farmers in the completion of the programs established on their farms, Mr. Flueck said. Farmers who have been cooperating with the Service in its erosion control demonstration work in the Houston area have agreed to follow recommended erosion control practices on their land for at least 5 years.

The camp at Houston was established 2 years ago, and was selected as the one to discontinue October 1 because it is nearer completion of the demonstration program than the other, according to the state coordinator.

The closing of the Houston camp leaves 10 CCC camps doing soil conservation work under the direction of the Service in southeastern Minnesota.

"Reduction in the number of camps throughout the United States as a whole is being made because of smaller appropriations for CCC work and because an increasing number of young men are finding regular employment elsewhere," said Mr. Flueck.

--MORE--

During the 2 years the Houston camp was maintained, erosion control demonstrations were established on 57 Houston County farms, including 10,822 acres. Practically every erosion control practice applicable to this area has been started on one or more of the farms, officials of the Soil Conservation Service say.

The demonstrations are permanent, according to Mr. Flueck, and frequent tours of farmers and interested townspeople will continue to be made over them, under the direction of representatives of the Minnesota Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

The demonstrations include: 2,125 acres of strip cropping or "around-the-hill" farming, 135 temporary gully dams and 18 permanent gully control structures, 182 acres of woodland planting and 36 acres of tree plantings for gully control, and 9 acres of woody plantings for wildlife.

Houston is the only CCC erosion control camp being discontinued in Minnesota. Region 5 of the Soil Conservation Service, including Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin, is losing 9 camps.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 15, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota farmers interested in knowing where to purchase seed of small grains, grasses and other field crops may now obtain a list of all seed growers who have applied for seed registration in 1937 and whose seed crops have passed the field inspection, announces Carl Borgeson, seed certification official for the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and member of the agronomy and plant genetics staff at University Farm.

As field inspection is but the first step in the registration of seed, Mr. Borgeson explains, the association does not guarantee either the purity or germination of seed lots listed. Before seed is finally registered, it must also pass the laboratory test for purity and germination. Following completion of these laboratory tests, the association will issue the annual seed directory shortly after January 1.

Crops listed in the preliminary list now available include such forages as alfalfa, reed canary grass, soybeans, peas, brome grass and alsike clover, barley, rye, flax, oats and wheat, and both hybrid and open-pollinated varieties of corn.

Field inspection of small grain is made at heading time to determine the presence of noxious weeds and mixtures with other varieties of grain. Only fields that pass this inspection are eligible for further laboratory testing at University Farm following harvest. Fields of hybrid corn are subjected to three tests during which the detasseling and isolation of fields are checked.

Anyone wanting copy of the supplemental seed directory, now available, or to receive the annual directory later, may write the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 15, 1937

RELEASE

Monday, Oct. 18, 1937

Beginning today (Monday) through Friday, state and county agricultural extension workers are meeting at University Farm, St. Paul, for their annual state conference and to celebrate the completion of twenty-five years of work in the service of Minnesota's agriculture.

Joining in the anniversary program will be Frank Marshall, Minnesota's first county agricultural agent, who began work September 1, 1912, in Traverse county, A. D. Wilson, first state director of agricultural extension, and a number of other men and women who pioneered in the movement.

Director F. W. Peck, who succeeded Mr. Wilson in 1921, says that there are now 83 full-time agricultural agents serving 81 counties, 5 emergency agents in 6 counties, 23 home demonstration agents in 22 counties, 2 urban home demonstration agents, 2 full-time county 4-H club agents, and a number of assistant county and home agents in training. This field force represents 25 years of growth since the fall of 1912 when four other west central Minnesota counties, including Stevens, Pope, Grant, and Otter Tail, set up the work. Supervising and supporting these county workers are now 54 state staff members, including around 45 specialists in various lines of agricultural and home economics subject-matter.

Many "horse-and-buggy" experiences are due to be recalled next week when old timers get together, because early county agents drove teams rather than automobiles and sometimes even walked to attend farm meetings or call at farm homes. Agent Alf Carlsted reported that in Swift county in 1913 he traveled 3,000 miles by rail,

500 miles by team and 2,400 miles by automobile.

Likewise, much that is standard in farm practice and technique today was new and unheard of 25 years ago. For example, Mr. Marshall said that at that time little was known of alfalfa west of Carver county and it was thought impossible to grow it generally on the farm. A. D. Anderson, pioneer agent in Pope county, reported that clover was almost unknown in some parts of that county, but that he had succeeded in getting 18 men in one such community to try raising clover in 1913. Regarding alfalfa, the same year, he wrote, "That alfalfa some day will be worth much more than we can imagine now. We have it scattered throughout the county in small experimental plots."

The new ideas and practices which county extension workers down through the years have helped to disseminate among the men, women, boys and girls of rural Minnesota represent a kaleidoscopic picture of agricultural progress and development during the last quarter century. Director Peak emphasizes, however, that all of these activities, whether relating to agricultural production and marketing, to boys' and girls' 4-H club work, or to homemaking and community problems, have been carried on with the single broad aim of developing rural people and improving their opportunities for a fuller, more satisfying life in the country.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Approval by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, of six Minnesotans to serve on a potato marketing control committee which will administer the recently sanctioned potato marketing program was revealed today by members of the Minnesota State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

These men include both growers and shippers and will represent Minnesota on a 12-member committee consisting of two growers and one shipper each from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and 12 counties in North Dakota. The men are: Growers--Ole Flaatt, Fisher, with E. D. Grant, Glyndon, alternate; Winfield Holmes, Wrenshall, with F. W. Lange, Grand Rapids, alternate; Shipper--O. D. Odegard, Princeton, with Ben Picha, Hollandale, alternate. These men, with the representatives from Wisconsin, Michigan and North Dakota, will have the power to administer the terms and provisions of the marketing program in this area.

Three marketing orders have been issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in an effort to increase returns to potato growers for their large 1937 crop through the regulation of interstate shipments of low grade potatoes grown in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Idaho. The orders became effective October 19.

Simultaneously, plans were announced for three potato diversion programs to go into effect as soon as arrangements can be completed, as follows:

1. Diversion of potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better into manufacture of potato starch and flour will be encouraged through diversion payments. Cull potatoes are normally used.
2. Feeding potatoes to livestock will be encouraged through diversion payments upon low grade potatoes other than culls.
3. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will continue its program to relieve distress in local markets by purchasing potatoes for relief distribution, and will expand its operations by purchasing potato starch and flour for distribution to the needy.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Results of breeding and feeding experiments with hogs and discussions on subjects important to the swine industry, will feature the fifteenth annual Swine Feeders' Day, Wednesday, November 3, at University Farm, St. Paul. The all-day event will be sponsored by the animal husbandry division with W. H. Peters, chief, and E. F. Ferrin, swine specialist, in charge.

Planning hog production for 1938 will be the keynote of the entire program. This is the first year since 1929, says Professor Peters, that the Minnesota hog raiser has experienced both fair prices for hogs and an abundant supply of farm grown feeds. Since 1937 has brought no difficult emergency problem that demands attention, subjects pertaining to finishing and marketing the 1937 hog crop will be discussed in addition to plans and procedure for production of the 1938 crop.

Mr. Ferrin will lead off the morning program with a report on experiments in feeding various market grades of corn and molasses as a substitute for grain.

At 1:30 p.m. there will be an exhibit of hogs from the University Farm herds, following which a welcome will be extended visitors by W. C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture. University Farm authorities will then discuss producing the 1938 hog crop. Besides Mr. Peters and Mr. Ferrin, those taking part in this discussion include A. A. Dowell, agricultural economist, H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, and D. W. Johnson and L. M. Winters of the animal husbandry division.

Everyone interested in the swine industry in any way is invited to attend this meeting.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Preparations are going on at University Farm for the tenth annual selection of Minnesota Premier Seed Growers---those men chosen for their outstanding service to Minnesota agriculture by producing tested seeds to improve field crops. Since 1928, 58 growers have been so honored. The selection is sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement association and supervised by the University Department of Agriculture, represented by Ralph F. Crim.

November 1 is the deadline for nominations to be sent in to the committee in charge at University Farm, states Mr. Crim, and he urges that names of worthy candidates be forwarded at once. Anyone making a nomination must also fill out and send along an official record sheet, copies of which are obtainable from county agents or by writing Mr. Crim. These records will be gone over by a committee of five judges who will also visit some of the leading candidates before making their choices. This committee is headed by Dr. Andrew Boss, retired vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The men chosen for the honor will receive free trips to the 1938 Farm and Home Week at University Farm where they will be guests of honor at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and will be presented with premier seed grower medals. Trips and medals will be provided by the Northwest Crop Improvement association.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Problems of the state's creamerymen will receive attention by men outstanding in the dairy industry when the Advanced Creamery Operators Short Course is held at University Farm, St. Paul, November 16-19, announces W. B. Combs, head of dairy manufacturing, who will be in charge.

"What's new in the creamery industry" is the basic theme of the meet and timely subject-matter to be considered by these experts include income tax exemption, control of off-flavors, control of body and texture of butter, management and other problems.

Special lecturers for the short course will be S. M. Hauge, Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul; R. Ommodt, federal butter grader, Armour and company, St. Paul; C. F. Selvig, Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul; Walter Ahlstrom, Franklin Cooperative Creamery company, Minneapolis; C. H. Parsons, Swift and company, St. Paul; Leonard Houske, Minnesota Creamery Operators' and Managers' association, St. Paul; O. A. Storvick, Gude Brothers, Kieffer company, Albert Lea.

An attendance fee of \$5 will be charged those attending the course. Detailed information may be received by addressing W. B. Combs, Dairy Division, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

By withstanding another severe onslaught of black stem rust this year, Thatcher wheat has demonstrated that its resistance in the epidemic of 1935 was no short-lived performance, says Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, University Farm.

In the two years mentioned, black stem rust drastically reduced yields in the wheat belt of the United States and Canada, points out Dr. Hayes, but Thatcher wheat withstood the epidemics remarkably well and produced good yields when other varieties, such as Marquis and Ceres, were severely injured. Thatcher is a new variety introduced in 1934 by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and developed jointly by the Station and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Reported yields of 30 to 35 bushels per acre this year were not uncommon when growing conditions were favorable, asserts Dr. Hayes. In comparative yield acre trials conducted this season in Yellow Medicine and Norman counties by W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist, Thatcher gave an average yield of about 25 bushels per acre while Ceres yielded 12 bushels. These few trials are representative of larger numbers of tests where Thatcher exceeded farm varieties by approximately 50 per cent.

Since its introduction, the use of Thatcher wheat has expanded phenomenally, both in the United States and Canada. Dr. L. H. Newman, cerealist at Ottawa, Canada, reported over 300,000 acres of Thatcher in Canada this year. The variety has been grown extensively in Manitoba. In a recent letter to Dr. Hayes, Dr. J. B. Harrington, former graduate student at Minnesota, now a professor at the University of Saskatchewan, states that Thatcher is proving of value in that province and is at present being considered for even wider use.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Most troublesome detail with which the special session of Congress will have to deal when it meets in Washington D. C., next month to consider agricultural legislation in providing a new farm program will probably be that of deciding how to control surpluses, predicted Dr. O. B. Jesness, who spoke Friday afternoon before the final session of the annual state extension conference at University Farm, St. Paul.

Asking, shall this be a voluntary control as under the original AAA program and the present Agricultural Conservation Program or shall it be compulsory, Dr. Jesness answered his own query by pointing out that some form of production control other than normally exercised by individuals appears inevitable if a certain level of price or income is to be maintained. However, he said, it is desirable to retain all possible flexibility in agricultural production in order not to interfere with efficient farming and desirable shifts. Speaking of rigid control practiced in some other countries, Dr. Jesness emphasized the need to bear in mind that the greater the subsidy granted agriculture, the more stringent is control likely to be as protection to the federal treasury.

Dr. Jesness' observations on agricultural legislation, besides the method of crop control, included other major points of a resolution formulated by the last session for consideration at the next session. These included: "That farmers are entitled to their fair share of the national income," the ever-normal granary, crop loans, continuance of soil conservation, the search for new uses and markets for agricultural products and correction of freight rate discrimination against agricultural products.

"No one," observed Dr. Jesness, "would question the farmer's right to a fair share of the national income. The great difficulty is to determine what that share is and to devise a method by which the farmer will be assured of receiving it. Limitations of the price parity idea led to a shift to income parity, but this presents difficulties in obtaining comparative income figures and because a variety of factors in living costs as well as actual cash income must be considered. Furthermore, a policy of providing all farmers with a parity income would prevent, or at least retard, desirable occupational shifts. If a subsidy is employed to keep more people on farms than necessary, the social loss would fall on agriculture as well as the rest of society since agriculture, too, must bear the nation's tax burden.

"Although the carry-over of agricultural supplies, as provided by the ever-normal granary plan, should moderate prices to consumers in years of shortage, this benefit will tend to be offset by the costs of carrying these holdings and the increase in prices during years of large crops. Since world shortages of agricultural supplies are not probable, freer import of supplies into this country would be another way of satisfying consumer requirements in times of shortage. Another limitation of the ever-normal granary is that it is not adaptable to all farm products and therefore cannot serve as a universal stabilizer of prices to consumers.

Crop loans, apparently, are to be important in protecting the farmer against period of low prices, continued Dr. Jesness, but here, as with the ever-normal granary, the direct application is restricted to non-perishables. Said Dr. Jesness, "If we are to employ government loans as a means of holding up prices, farmers and others should appreciate that loan values must be kept within reasonable limits otherwise the program will degenerate into a government price-fixing venture

of the "heads-you-lose, tails-I-win" variety with the treasury holding the bag." Both the ever-normal granary and the commodity loan proposals are decidedly vulnerable to pressure from special groups--a fact to be considered since such groups emphasize immediate rather than long-time considerations."

Continued attention to soil conservation is desirable, stressed Dr. Jesness, but he attacked making soil conservation dependent upon the need for production adjustment since soil wastage is not associated only with depressions and periods of low prices.

The most promising opportunity for new markets lies in regaining some of the lost foreign markets, he said. Recovery of trade still continues to be hampered by the belief that the United States can sell without buying.

Dr. Jesness also discussed briefly farm credit and farm tenancy. The larger share of tenancy problems, he said, must be solved by improving, rather than eliminating tenancy.

Dr. Jesness spoke in the School of Agriculture dining room at University Farm following a noon luncheon attended by the extension group. F. W. Peck, director of the Minnesota agricultural extension service, University Farm, ended the 1937 conference with a discussion of "The Twenty-fifth Conference and the Job Ahead."

Friday morning speakers were L. L. Knuti, state supervisor of agricultural education; Karl Maas, senior agriculturist, central section, extension service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Agnes Erkel, home demonstration agent, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1937

RELEASE

October 24, 1937

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW

Eight students of the College of Agriculture at University Farm, St. Paul, past leaders in 4-H work themselves, will serve as superintendents and assistant superintendents at the 1937 Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul November 8-11. This plan of having students serve as officials originated in 1935 and has become a tradition with the show.

The students selected as show superintendents this year include: baby beef Lester Lerud, Twin Valley, superintendent; Ben Dietz, New Prague, assistant superintendent; hogs Roland Abraham, Olivia, superintendent; Allen Hoff, Fergus Falls, assistant superintendent; sheep--Noran Hagen, Granite Falls, superintendent; Glenn Long, Clear Brook, assistant superintendent; poultry Ignatius Brady, Minneapolis, superintendent; Willard Lashbrook, Northfield, assistant superintendent.

Some of these students have advanced from assistant superintendencies in 1936 to superintendencies in the show this year. By having students advance to these positions from year to year, the show is provided with continuous efficient supervision, the show management feels. Last year both Lerud and Hagen were assistants in the divisions over which they will be superintendents this year. The boys were chosen for this honor by W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, general manager of the show.

Participation in Junior Livestock Show activities is by no means a new event for these boys as they have exhibited livestock at the show and besides actively showing animals in the junior show

they have been awarded high winnings at other club shows and fairs, observes T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm. On the College of Agriculture campus they rank high scholastically and are active in campus activities. Abraham, Hoff, and Lerud are members of the general livestock judging team which will compete with other college teams at the International Livestock Exhibition in Chicago next month, and Hoff and Lerud are members of the meat judging team which will be entered in the contest at the same event.

Announcement has been made of the judges who will select the livestock and poultry winners from among the approximately 1,100 entries. James Lacey, extension animal husbandman, University of Wisconsin, Madison, will judge the sheep and will also officiate as judge of the showmanship contest. Assisting Lacey with the showmanship event will be H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, will place the baby beeves, and E. F. Ferris, University Farm swine specialist, will judge the hogs. Poultry entries will be placed by Tom Canfield, member of the poultry staff at University Farm, and Clara M. Satter, Poultry Editor of the Farmer and Farm and Stock and Home, St. Paul.

A special sheep exhibit consisting of 20 ewes is to be exhibited by Garvin Slinden of Atwater, announces Mr. Morris. Another special contest, which is being initiated this year as one of the new features of the show, will be the demonstration team contest, the subject of which will be the "Prevention of Loss to Livestock in Shipping". Competing teams will emphasize the safe handling of livestock enroute to market. The demonstration teams will begin their work Monday, November 8, and the winners will represent Minnesota at the National Club Congress to be held in Chicago November 27 to December 3.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

For the fifth consecutive year a University of Minnesota dairy products judging team has captured one of six \$600 scholarships awarded in national intercollegiate competition, by the American Dairy and Ice-Cream Machinery and Supplies association. Word of this award was received today by Professor J. B. Fitch, chief in dairy husbandry, University Farm. The contest, sponsored jointly by the Machinery and Supplies association and the American Dairy Science association, is a feature of the annual supplymen's convention now in session at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Team members included Brooks Naylor, Verndale; Goodwin Sonstegaard, Georgeville; and Leonard Sullivan, Hopkins. S. T. Coulter of the dairy husbandry staff, coached the team and accompanied it to New Orleans.

The Minnesota team placed first in cheese judging, third in butter, eighth in milk, and fifth in all products. Naylor was third high-scoring individual in judging all products. Both Sonstegaard and Naylor have other collegiate judging honors to their credit, having been members of the dairy cattle judging team which took first place in the National Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging contest at Dallas, Texas, last year.

The scholarship will be awarded to one of the team members, selected by the dairy faculty, entitling him to a year's graduate study in a college of his own choosing. Last year's winner was Philip Rivers, who is now utilizing his scholarship in a milk research project at Pennsylvania State College.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota gardeners will find the Red Lake currant, introduced by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, worthy of trial for market as well as home use, says Professor W. M. Alderman, chief of the horticultural division, University Farm.

At the present time there are about 100 acres of Red Lake currants in commercial production. It has a big advantage over other varieties for, if birds are kept out of the plot, the long-stemmed fruit clusters will remain on the bushes as late as September, although the berries ripen in early July. The fruit is a bright clear red of excellent quality and larger than other currants raised in Minnesota. Because Red Lake has a vigorous upright bush, it is able to withstand the heavy snowfall of northern states whereas a more spreading type will break under the weight of snow collecting in the crotches.

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Dr. H. Macy, professor in dairy bacteriology, University Farm, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Dairy Science Association for a three-year term. Professor H. W. Gregory of Purdue University, was chosen president. A former University Farm staff member, Dr. Earl Weaver, now of Michigan State College, was elected vice-president.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Chosen as Minnesota's outstanding 1937 4-H club clothing project member is the coveted honor won by 18-year-old LeVonne Halvorson, Elbow Lake, Grant county. She will receive a sewing machine, an award presented by the Singer Sewing Machine Company to the winner, announces Miss Mildred Schenk, state club agent, University Farm.

LeVonne, a member of the Happy Hours club, has a record of achievement of which a more mature person might well be proud. She has taken first-year clothing once, second year twice, and the third year project five times. In repeating a project, different types of materials were used. During the last year she has done all her own sewing and 25 per cent of the family's. This has entailed making 22 new garments, making over 17, and mending 22, besides darning 400. LeVonne estimates the total cost of the articles at \$14, and their store value \$110, a saving of \$96 on this one project in addition to the worthwhile training it has involved. She has exhibited her clothing at county and state fairs many times consistently placing among the winners. LeVonne, herself, feels that in addition, the project has taught her to be careful in color selection and combinations and that accessories are an important part of any completed outfit.

LeVonne is an all-around 4-H club girl. She has been a member for 9 years, a junior leader, and active in all its activities.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 1, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Miss Ella Gardner, recreation specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is visiting Minnesota this week (Oct. 31) to conduct community play period demonstrations for 4-H clubs and rural youth groups in several counties of the state, announces Miss Amy Wessel, 4-H club agent, University Farm.

Tuesday she will conduct a community play demonstration at University Farm for members of the Gopher 4-H club and lead a discussion on the value of rural play periods.

Miss Gardner will meet with the rural youth and 4-H club groups of Wright county on Monday evening; Steele County's rural youth groups Wednesday; Martin County Junior/^{4-H}leaders at Fairmont on Thursday; and a district meeting of 4-H leaders at Rochester Friday. Saturday she will visit the Hennepin County 4-H Achievement Day gathering in Minneapolis, and a like event held by Ramsey County in St. Paul that evening.

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Miss Ethel Phelps, assistant professor in textiles and clothing at University Farm, returned recently from New York where she took part in the program of the fall meeting of Committee D-13, the sub division of the American Society for Testing Textile Materials. Miss Phelps presented a paper on tests for the physical properties of textile fabrics.

The organization is concerned with specifications, tolerances, methods of testing, definitions, and terms of the textile industry. About 80 members representing producers, distributors, and consumers were present.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 1, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Dr. Hubert J. Sloan, head of the poultry department at University Farm, will appear on the program of the Minnesota Baby Chick Cooperative Association's annual meeting which takes place November 3, 4, and 5 at the St. Paul Auditorium. Dr. Sloan will speak on poultry breeding.

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Speaking on finding the best outlets for agricultural products, W. C. Coffey, Dean of the University Department of Agriculture, University Farm, will be guest speaker at a meeting of the Cloquet Commercial Club, November 3. Prominent agricultural leaders of Carleton county will attend to honor C. J. Anderson of Atkinson, who was in charge of Carleton county's agricultural booth which captured the sweepstakes award at the Minnesota State Fair. Other guests of the club will be county prize winners of the Potato Fair held at Cloquet.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 1, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Approximately 200 swine growers of the state are expected to attend the all-day Swine Feeders' meet at University Farm, Wednesday, November 3, when timely suggestions on swine feeding and breeding and first-hand results of experiments carried on at the University will be offered.

Leading the morning program at 10:00 o'clock will be E. F. Ferrin and D. W. Johnson of the animal husbandry staff, reporting on feeding experiments carried on at the Minnesota Experiment station to determine the desirability of substituting molasses for a part of the grain in the hog ration when feed is scarce. Other subjects to be taken up are: Care and feeding of fall-farrowed pigs, by Mr. Ferrin; swine records from a livestock management--statistical route, by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman; and swine breeding problems, stressing efficiency in the feed lot and selecting a satisfactory type of market hog, by L. M. Winters, University Farm authority on animal genetics.

At 1:30 p.m. swine growers will have a chance to view hogs from the University Farm herds. Following this, W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, will welcome the visitors. The afternoon program will have "Producing the 1938 Hog Crop" as its theme, and speakers include: A. A. Dowell, professor in agricultural economics--the hog market outlook; Mr. Winters--pointers on selecting the breeding stock; Mr. Ferrin--care and feeding of the brood sow and litter; Mr. Zavoral--pastures and feeds for 1938; and Mr. Johnson--protein, mineral and yeast feeds for hogs. Concluding the program, W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division, sponsors of the event, will discuss Minnesota's opportunity in livestock production.

Everyone interested is invited to attend.

November 2, 1933

University Farm

To discuss the "why" of agricultural conservation and the present procedure for educational work on the 1933 farm program, a series of community meetings to be held in every Minnesota county, beginning November 15, state agricultural conservation committee men, fieldmen and blockmen, agricultural extension workers and representatives of the AAA will meet Wednesday at 9 a.m. in the Administration building at University Farm.

Three representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will come from Washington, D. C., to discuss and give information on the new program. They are John M. Wilson, Jr., special assistant to Claude B. Wickard, director of the North Central Division of the AAA; Karl Knaus, senior agriculturist, extension division, Department of Agriculture; Guy L. Bush, division of Information, Department of Agriculture.

During the morning program a symposium on the topic, "Agricultural Conservation--Why?", will be held under the leadership of S. H. Rutford, University Farm, extension representative on the Minnesota Agricultural Conservation committee. On this part of the program S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist, University Farm will discuss the present agricultural situation and the effect of an unstable supply and price situation on land, while M. Lois Reid, acting home demonstration leader, University Farm, will cover the home side of the same question when she tells of the effect of this instability on the farm family. Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the agricultural economics division at University Farm will address the group on the "Consumers' Interest in Agricultural Stability". Harry S. Muir, chairman of the state committee, will give a short talk concerning with what kind of farm program agriculture needs. His views on how well the agricultural conservation program meets these needs will be told by Elmer Howland, farmer fieldman from Northfield, Minnesota.

News Release
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 3, 1937

NEWS RELEASE

Friday, Nov 5, 1937

Minnesota 4-H clubs and leaders will participate in the 1937 national 4-H club achievement broadcast next Saturday, November 6, by presenting a part of the program over three radio stations serving this state, announces T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, University Farm, St. Paul. The broadcast will be the National Farm and Home Hour offering for Saturday noon from 11:30 to 12:30. The opening and closing quarter hours will come from Washington with half hour state programs intervening. Stations carrying the feature to Minnesota listeners will include WTCN, Twin cities; WEBC, Duluth Superior; and WDAY, Fargo.

The state part of the WTCN broadcast will be organized by the Minnesota 4-H club department under the direction of Mr. Erickson, who will be one of the speakers. At the Superior and Fargo stations, the programs are being arranged jointly by the Wisconsin and North Dakota State 4-H departments.

Over WTCN, Miss Lorraine Eckstein, 4-H club girl from Mandate, Blue Earth county, and Doyle Olson, 4 H club boy, Blue Earth, Faribault county, will talk on 4 H club work and achievement in 1937. K. A. Kirkpatrick of Hennepin county, oldest Minnesota county agent in point of service, will present a short talk on "Twenty-five Years of Progress for 4-H Work in Minnesota". In addition, there will be musical numbers by groups from Redwood and Waseca counties and the Gopher 4-H club, a college organization at University Farm, as well as a one-act play by the Norseland 4-H club of Nicollet county.

State Club Leader E. L. Bewick, University of Wisconsin,

Madison, who is making arrangements for the WEBC broadcast, will introduce that program, and Miss Mildred Schenck, state 4-H club agent at University Farm, will discuss "Achievement in 1937". Other speakers on the WEBC program include Mrs. Roy Bong, local 4-H club leader at Superior, "Selling Club Work to Parents"; R. A. Moore, one of the founders of Wisconsin 4-H club work, "Things I See in the Paper"; and short talks by two 4-H club members, Mildred Bergstedt, Askov, Minnesota, and William Rogge, Superior, Wisconsin. Two St. Louis county 4-H boys to be interviewed by Mr. Bewick are Bruce Hohn and Lloyd Archambeau. Minnesota and Wisconsin groups will conclude the program with a 4-H club song.

As Minnesota's part in the Fargo broadcast, which is under the direction of R. A. Giberson, district 4-H club leader, Crookston, Mrs. William Sharp Audubon, will talk on "The Giant Stride". Other numbers are music by a Clay county sextet, a talk by a Polk county 4-H girl, and a discussion of "1937 Achievements" by Mr. Giberson.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 3, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Climaxing a year of striving for top honors in state farm and home project competition, 50 Minnesota 4-H club members--all outstanding in their respective lines--will leave for Chicago November 27 to attend the national 4-H Club Congress in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, November 27 to December 4. The delegation will be accompanied by volunteer leaders of Minnesota 4-H club work and University Farm 4-H club staff members including T. A. Erickson, state leader, and state club agents, A. J. Kittleson, Kenneth Ingwalson, Miss Mildred Schenck and Miss May Sontag.

Irene Mae Neuschwander, Redwood Falls, Redwood county, has been announced winner of the outstanding home economics girl record contest. Irene, a club member for 9 years, specialized in foods and room furnishing. She was reserve champion in meal planning demonstration work at the State Fair and won her title of Minnesota's outstanding home economics girl by a long-time record of achievement.

The food preparation contest winner is Evelyn H. Kern of Wadena, Wadena county, who in her 9 years of club work has completed a large amount of baking and canning along with the meal preparation work.

Ardelle J. Zender, Butterfield, Watonwan county, who has canned more than 1500 quarts of food products during her period of club membership and who was grand champion individual canning demonstrator at the State Fair, is the canning contest winner.

All three have been awarded the trip to Chicago in addition to medals.

Minnesota's 4-H club style queen, Helen Arbuckle, Le Sueur, Le Sueur county, will compete for the national crown in one of the

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highlights of the Congress. Helen won the right to represent Minnesota at the national event where she placed first in the style revue at the State Fair last September.

Several of the 50 regular delegates will enter national competitive events as follows:

General livestock judging: Joe Carson, Duane Wilson, and Robert Butman, all of Pipestone, Pipestone county.

Crops judging: Robert Larson, Stanley Draheim, and Vernon Lewis, all of Mora, Kanabec county.

Poultry judging: Kenneth Gaiser, Kathryn Hansberger, and Kathryn Johnson, the Nobles county team from Worthington.

National health contest: Adele Goetz, Waconia, Carver county, and Dale Turner, Harmony, Fillmore county

Other state winners making the trip include:

Harriet Bisher, Hadley, Murray county--outstanding clothing member; Marguerite Keller, St. Charles, Winona county--cake baking champion; the champion bread team, Enid Demarais and Lorraine Cote of Bovey, Itasca county; champion bread individuals, Ella Stephenson, Pelican Rapids, West Otter Tail, and Elouise Gaylord, Blue Earth, Faribault county; Leonard Flatten, Rushford, and Byron Howard, Spring Grove, Houston county, champion livestock demonstration team; Valerie Taylor, Hill City, Aitkin county, champion safety individual; and five outstanding junior leaders chosen on the basis of their leadership records--Emil Dietz, New Prague, Le Sueur county; Clarence Koep, Sauk Rapids, Benton county; Margaret Bishman, Hutchinson, McLeod county; Doris Dahl, Fertile, East Polk county; and Virginia Massie, Grand Rapids, Cook county.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 3, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota producers of grain and hay who make commendable showings at the International Hay and Grain Exposition in Chicago, November 27-December 4, may receive additional recognition from the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, according to R. F. Crim, secretary, University Farm. The association has appropriated \$75 to be used as special cash prizes for this new project to encourage the exhibition of Minnesota's excellent 1937 crops and to stimulate better showmanship.

A maximum prize of \$5.00 will be given for worthy entries which will be judged by representatives of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association who will be attending the International Hay and Grain Show, held in Chicago at the same time as the International Livestock Show, November 27-December 4. Officials of the International Hay and Grain Show have endorsed Minnesota's method of recognizing her own producers, according to word received by Mr. Crim from M. S. Parkhurst, manager of the show.

Mr. Crim states that entry cards must be received in Chicago by November 10, and exhibits should be sent to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University Farm, at least by November 15. If received by that date, they will be sent free of charge to the Chicago show. Prizes won by Minnesota seed, grain, and hay growers will be awarded during the winter show of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, to be held at University Farm next January.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 4, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

First place in the 1937 national contest sponsored by the American Association of Agricultural College Editors has been awarded a Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station publication, according to word received at University Farm by Mr. H. L. Harris and Miss Camilla Romstad, bulletin editors.

The winning publication is Technical Bulletin 115, "A Study of the Body and Texture of Butter", written by W. B. Combs and S. F. Coulter, members of the dairy staff. It competed with the best that agricultural colleges of the country offered in scientific bulletins for the current year.

This is the second blue ribbon won by University Farm bulletins during the last two years. In the 1936 contest, an agricultural extension bulletin, "A B C of Chicks", written by Cora Cooke, won first prize in the popular bulletin section of the contest, competing with the choicest offering from nearly 40 of the state agricultural colleges.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 4, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

A new University Farm bulletin, Special 189, "Thawing and Cooking Frozen Meats" by Alice M. Child, home economics staff member, will be of interest to Minnesota housewives since the freezing and storing of meat in community cold storage lockers has become so popular.

The new bulletin gives the results of many experiments conducted by the University of Minnesota home economics division to determine the best methods for preparing frozen meats. The studies showed that freezing has no effect on flavor, and that any convenient method may be used for thawing the meat. Frozen meat need not be thawed before putting it on to cook provided added time is allowed for its cooking.

In the bulletin are included numerous recipes for cooking frozen and thawed meats, with time schedules for both. It may be obtained free of charge by asking the county extension agent or by writing to the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 8, 1937

11/11/37

IMMEDIATE

Two widely known men, who occupy prominent positions in Minnesota's dairydom, will have important parts in the four-day Advanced Creamery Operators' Short Course sponsored by the dairy division at University Farm, St. Paul, November 16-19. They are S. L. Hauge, assistant commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and Leonard Houske, secretary of the Minnesota Creamery Operators' and Managers' association.

"Minnesota dairy laws" is the topic assigned to Mr. Hauge, who was named assistant commissioner last June. Hauge started work in the creamery at St. Hilaire in 1914, and in 1919 became manager of the creamery at Bagley, where he remained for 18 years taking active part in the cooperative creamery movement in northern Minnesota.

Mr. Houske will assist O. A. Storvick, butter buyer for Gude Brothers Creamery, Albert Lea, and S. T. Coulter of the University Farm dairy staff, in testing the ability of short course visitors to detect flavors and odors in butter, and in conducting a class in butter judging.

Prominent out-of-state speakers will be Alex Meyerton, formerly operator of a chain of creameries in Minnesota and now manager of the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery association of Sebeha, Kansas, and C. H. Parsons, in charge of dairy research for Swift and Company, Chicago.

Round table discussions will be led by R. W. Howard, American Stores, L. Bennett, Atlantic Pacific Tea Company, and T. T. Wing, Crescent Creamery Company, all of St. Paul and Alex Johnson, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis. Several University Farm staff members will be on the program.

Important to those attending the course will be the summaries prepared and bound, covering all talks presented. Copies will be reserved for all who send notice of their coming to W. B. Corb's, University Farm, St. Paul. A registration fee of \$5 will be the only charge for the course, and it will be open to anyone interested in butter manufacture.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 9, 1937

RELEASE

Thurs. P.M., Nov. 11

Discussions of Minnesota's dairy laws, feeding problems that concern the creameryman, new methods of examining butter, and observations of the dairy industry in Sweden and Germany will be among the interesting features offered creamery operators at the Advanced Creamery Operators Short Course, University Farm, St. Paul, November 16-19.

S. L. Hauge, assistant commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Foods, will explain Minnesota dairy laws. Mr. Hauge has been connected with the dairy industry for more than 22 years and has been active in the cooperative creamery movement.

A butter symposium, conducted by Dr. S. T. Coulter of the University Dairy division, O. A. Storvick, Albert Lea, western representative of Gude Brothers, Keiffer Company, New York City, and Leonard Houske, secretary of the Minnesota Creamery Operators' and Managers' association, will be a highlight of the 4-day course. This symposium featuring the topic "Are you a butter judge?" will assist operators in analyzing their own ability to judge butter without the results being revealed to other judges. The method of judging butter which will be introduced to the creamerymen for the selection of keen butter judges has been used by Dr. Coulter for a number of years in the training of men taking the 4-year course in dairy products at the University of Minnesota.

Round table discussions will be under the leadership of R. W. Howard, American Stores, S. L. Bennett, Atlantic Pacific Tea Company, and T. T. Wing, Crescent Creamery Company, all of St. Paul,

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 9, 1937

RELEASE

Thurs. P.M., Nov. 11

Belief that Minnesota sheep producers stand to reap substantial gains from the National Lamb Event, a new type of producer-distributor cooperative advertising campaign, was expressed today by W. B. Garver of the agricultural economics staff at University Farm, St. Paul. The campaign aims to increase the consumption of lamb and mutton by acquainting the public with the food values and uses of this type of meat.

Newspaper advertising, circulars and posters, the radio, window and counter displays and other publicity means are being used in a nation-wide drive coordinated by the National Livestock and Meat Board. Cooperating agencies include the National Association of Retail Grocers with 152,000 stores; the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers; the National Association of Food Chains, with 39,000 retail outlets; packer salesmen; and the Institute of American Meat Packers.

"That consumers are increasingly finding lamb a desirable dish is born out by a study of the trend in consumption," says Garver. "Since 1925 the per capita consumption for the United States has increased one-third while that for pork has declined and that of beef and veal has been substantially unchanged. Since lamb and mutton still constitute less than 6 per cent of the total meat consumed there is plenty of opportunity to increase its popularity as aimed in the present campaign.

"The interest of Minnesota farmers in these efforts is easily understood", Garver points out, "for they are producing more and more lamb. Federally-inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs has increased 60 per cent from 11 million head in 1920 to 18 million annually for

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the United States as a whole, but Minnesota's sales have risen almost 300 per cent from 309,000 head in 1920 to 1,200,000 in 1935 and are still expanding at a fairly constant rate. In 1935 the industry brought Minnesota producers an income of \$9,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 was from meat animals and \$1,500,000 from wool."

Counties with the largest relative increases are Big Stone, Pope, Traverse, Grant, Wilkin, Ottertail, Becker, Norman, Clearwater, Polk, Red Lake, Pennington, Marshall, Roseau, and Lake of the Woods. Substantial increases have also been shown in such counties as Pipestone, Murray, Nobles, Blue Earth, Faribault, Freeborn, Dodge, Goodhue, Houston. Of 87 counties all but 15 have more than doubled their inventories of lambs and sheep in recent years, Garver reports.

One of the chief incentives to this expansion appears to have been the fact that during the period from 1922-26 a hundredweight of lambs and sheep yielded about twice the gross return realized from a hundredweight of live cattle. With the expansion in sheep, most of this price advantage has disappeared, but there are other reasons why sheep continue to increase, Garver asserts. Lambs and sheep require less of the producer's time than cattle, have a shorter maturity cycle and hence their breeding, feeding and management can be more flexibly adjusted in the production organization. With federal farm programs encouraging fallow and pasture land, further expansion in sheep raising may be expected.

The impetus for the present selling campaign came initially from the western wool growers, Garver explains. Wool has suffered materially from changing fashions. Considerable inroads have been made by rayon and other materials in competition for the consumer's textile dollar. The wool grower is putting up a real fight. New wool fabrics have been designed and offered in an effort to recapture lost markets. Knitting has been made a popular pastime. The current

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season has seen the introduction of wool chiffon, some of it so sheer as to require linings when used in women's garments. But producers are determined to make their position more secure by stimulating demand for the meat which is a joint product in their enterprise.

The National Lamb Event is the second intensive advertising drive to be staged this year in the interests of lamb and mutton. The first was staged in January and February of this year when last season's large lamb production threatened to demoralize prices. Its success prompted the present campaign.

This technique of cooperation between producer and distributor groups for intensive campaigns over a relatively short period is something rather new in marketing, according to Garver. Within the past two years there have been six of these campaigns. The first came in the spring of 1936, when "The National Peach Campaign" ran for 3 weeks and resulted in a reduction of over 75 per cent in the carry-over, with producers receiving twice the price for their crop they would have received without the campaign.

The second such event was "The Nation-Wide Domestic Beef Campaign" in August, 1936 with the net result that beef sales in chain stores exceeded those of August, 1935 by more than a third. Next came the "Dried Fruits Sales Campaign" which resulted in a substantial increase in sales when California growers were feeling seriously the loss of export markets.

Last year the "National Holidays Turkey Sales" resulted in the largest holiday consumption on record. Another sales effort of this type brought marked results when the 1936-37 grapefruit crop topped normal production by 30 per cent.

Garver feels that such campaigns in behalf of lamb and mutton are laying a sound foundation of consumer demand upon which the sheep industry can build for years to come.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 9, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

With Mayor Mark H. Gehen of St. Paul extending a welcome, hundreds of garden club enthusiasts will gather at the St. Paul Hotel, November 16, 17, and 18, for the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Holding meetings in connection with this event will be the Minnesota Beekeepers association, Garden Flower society, Vegetable Growers and Fruit Growers organizations.

The program, as announced by R. S. Mackintosh, secretary, University Farm, will feature five men prominent in the field of horticulture in the United States and Canada, in addition to a large group of University Farm staff members and officials of the various groups represented at the meeting.

Among out-of-state speakers who will bring to horticulturists new developments in their fields is E. L. Chambers, state entomologist Madison, Wis., who will discuss horticultural shows and insects during the group's first general session Tuesday afternoon, November 16; from Canada, J. R. Almey, president of the Manitoba Horticultural society, Winnipeg, and F. E. Cave, past president of the same organization. Almey is slated to discuss annual flowers, and Cave will give a talk on the gladiolus, favorite of thousands of Minnesota gardeners. Karl S. Reynolds, president of the Wisconsin Horticultural society, who traveled 1,500 miles to gather facts on picking, packing and grading apples, will give an illustrated lecture on that subject. George J. Ball, West Chicago, Ill., has been scheduled to show color pictures of European and American gardens.

Several hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded to exhibitors of fruit, vegetables, flowers, honey, canned products and other educational exhibits.

Arrangements for the banquet Wednesday at 6:30 p.m., are being made by the Ramsey County Garden club. The Minnesota Horticultural society's membership now totals 5,000 with 115 affiliated organizations.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 9, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Dean W. C. Coffey, Director F. W. Peck, and Miss Wylle B. McNeal, home economics chief, University Department of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, will attend the annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Washington, November 15 through 17.

Prior to the general conference, Dean Coffey will meet with a committee to study home demonstration work, with directors of experiment stations, and with a group studying instruction in agriculture in Land-Grant Colleges. As chairman of the committee on projects and correlation of research, Dean Coffey will present its report to the executive committee.

The 1937 meeting celebrates the 75th anniversary of the land-grant college system and the United States Department of Agriculture. Federal aid to agriculture began in the United States in 1839. The importance of agriculture in the life of the nation was mentioned by George Washington in his first inaugural address, and the bill creating the Department of Agriculture was signed by President Lincoln, May 15, 1862.

Principal speakers this year include Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and other nationally known agricultural leaders. A. F. Woods, director of the Graduate School, United States Department of Agriculture and formerly dean and director of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, will appear on a Pioneer Program, Sunday evening, November 14.

The principal talks will be broadcast over a nation-wide radio network, noonday during the National Farm and Home Hour, 11:30 to 12:30, Central Standard Time.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 10, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

It was good when Mr. Ma Hsien Cheng received his master's degree at the University of Minnesota after 2 years of graduate work in medical entomology under Dr. W. A. Riley. But when Mr. Cheng sailed for his home in central China, war prevented his landing at Shanghai--and that was bad.

So Mr. Cheng went to Hongkong and thence to Canton to visit friends at Lingnan university. Word had reached Lingnan that lack of communication would prevent one of its American instructors from reporting for duty--that was bad. No, it was good, for Mr. Cheng was appointed on the spot. Agrees Mr. Cheng--truly, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good!"

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Dr. Lowry Nelson, head of the department of rural sociology at University Farm, St. Paul, has been informed that he has been elected to serve as a director of the American City ^{Country} Life Association, New York, for a three-year term. The word came from Benson J. Landis, secretary, who also announces that the 1938 annual meeting of the association will be held in October at Lexington, Kentucky.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 10, 1937

RELEASE

Sunday, November 14, 1937

O. H. Parsons, in charge of dairy research at Swift and Company, Chicago, is one of the headline speakers on the program of the Advanced Creamery Operators' Short Course which will be held Tuesday through Friday at University Farm, St. Paul. This short course, a symposium for butter manufacturers, will be of interest to all Minnesota creamerymen and a large attendance is expected, announces Prof. W. B. Combs, in charge of dairy manufacturing.

Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday at Haecker Hall on the agricultural campus. The speaking program for the day includes: A discussion of Minnesota Dairy Laws by S. L. Hauge, assistant commissioner in the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Foods, St. Paul; "Processing Off Grade Cream", Ben Ommodt, federal butter grader, Armour & Company, St. Paul; "New Facts on Pasteurization, Professor Combs; "New Methods of Examining Butter", S. T. Coulter; and "Starters, Artificial and Natural", by H. Macy, members of the University Farm dairy staff.

On Wednesday's program, Mr. Combs will speak on "Weedy Flavors, Their Control"; H. R. Searles, extension dairy husbandman, "Minnesota Cow Testing Program"; and Mr. Coulter, "What is new in Neutralizers". On the afternoon program, O. A. Storvick, Albert Lea, western representative of Gude Brothers, Keiffer Company, New York City, Leonard Houske, secretary of the Minnesota Creamery Operators' and Managers' association, and Mr. Coulter will conduct a symposium featuring the topic, "Are you a butter judge?", to assist operators in analyzing their own ability to judge butter. Mr. Macy will speak on "Sewage

(more)

Disposal Problems"

Thursday's program features E. F. Solvig of the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, discussing, "Problem of Federal Income Tax Exemption; "How a Control Laboratory Serves the Plant", W. Ahlstrom of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Company, Minneapolis; "Washing Powders and Water Softeners", Mr. Coulter; "Chemical Sterilization", Mr. Macy; and continuation of the butter judging analysis.

Mr. Parsons will speak Friday morning on "Predicting the Keeping Quality of Butter". Other discussions include: "Feeding Problems that Concern the Creameryman", J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy division at University Farm; "Body and Texture of Butter", Mr. Coulter. A highlight of the closing afternoon program will be a talk by Axel Meyerton, manager of the Nemaha Cooperative Creamery Association, Sabetha, Kansas. Mr. Meyerton will give his observations of the dairy industry in Sweden and Germany. E. F. Keller of the agricultural economics staff at the University will discuss "Competitive Problems Among Minnesota Creameries", and H. J. Smisek, of the Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Foods, "Experiences of a Dairy Inspector".

Each day at 4:30 there will be round table discussions led on Tuesday by Alex Johnson, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; Wednesday--R. W. Howard, American Stores; Thursday--S. L. Bennett, Atlantic Pacific Tea Company, and Friday--T. T. Wing, Crescent Creamery Company, all of St. Paul.

A fee of \$5 is the only charge and all interested in butter manufacture are welcome.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 16, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Placings on 20 prize winning 4-H entries in the carcass show held Monday in the Swift plant in South St. Paul, final event of the record smashing 1937 Junior Livestock Show, were announced today by P. A. Anderson, meats specialist, University Farm, who superintended the carcass contest. Nearly 60 baby beeves and market barrows, high winners last week in the show ring, were entered in carcass show competition to be judged as finished mutton, beef and pork.

To Charles Mann, Luverne, Rock county, on whose Hereford yearling fell the grand championship in the beef division of the carcass event, was awarded a gold watch by the Armour company. Other placings in this class were: 2nd, Robert Mann, Luverne, Rock county; 3rd, Richard Jones, Austin, Mower county; 4th, Eva Lu Mann, Luverne, Rock county; 5th, Joe Carson, Pipestone, Pipestone county; 6th, Norbert Myers, Adams, Mower county; 7th, Raymond Burnett, Mankato, Blue Earth county; 8th, Hugh Vermilya, Dover, Olmsted county; 9th, Eugene Byron, Waseca, Waseca county; 10th, Jake Harder, Mountain Lake, Cottonwood county.

Grand championship award in the hog division and a gold watch from Swift and company went to LeRoy Nelson, Hallock, Kittson county. His entry was also second place winner in the bacon class of swine in the Junior show. Winners of other places were: 2nd, Russell Gullickson, Fertile, Polk county; 3rd, Warren Johnson, North Branch, Chisago county; 4th, Bryon Hanson, Hallock, Kittson county; 5th, Gordon Jarchow, Luverne, Rock county.

Mervyn Humphrey, Lynd, Lyon county, exhibited the grand champion lamb carcass and received as his award a gold watch from Oudahy and company. In the lamb class other winners were: 2nd, Robert Jordan, Morris, Stevens county; 3rd, Margaret Zaring, Plainview, Wabasha county; 4th, William Cross, Brook Park, Pine county; 5th Mary Lou Pond, Richfield Station, Minneapolis, Hennepin county.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 16, 1937

Immediate

With this year's hog crop one of the smallest on record Minnesota hog producers may look forward to a profitable winter, spring, and early summer, is the opinion of Dr. A. A. Dowell, agricultural economist at University Farm, St. Paul.

Receipts of slaughter hogs are light and storage stocks have been reduced to the lowest level in years. This, coupled with a large corn crop, bear out the belief that hog prices will be high in relation to corn.

Since the record 1937 Minnesota corn crop came on, the corn-hog ratio has changed so that conditions favor feeding hogs to heavier weights than usual. This means that spring pigs will be marketed somewhat later, thereby reducing slaughter supplies during the fall and early winter, and increasing supplies of hogs later in the winter.

With Minnesota farmers now harvesting the largest corn crop on record and hog numbers about ~~the~~ half the normal average, it may be expected that hog production, beginning with the 1938 spring pig crop, may experience a sharp increase. Even so, Dr. Dowell predicts that the early farrowed 1938 spring pig will be a desirable piece of property if marketed before the usual heavy fall runs.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 16, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

More than 51,000 tons of limestone for use on 25,500 acres of Minnesota farm land has been crushed by Soil Conservation Service workers since the federal demonstration program was started in 1934, reports C. C. Alleman, administrator of CCC erosion control camps in the state.

The bulk of the work has been done by CCC enrollees in 11 camps assigned to do erosion control work under the supervision of the federal service and University Farm at St. Paul.

The lime was produced for farmers whose land lies within the work areas of erosion control camps and who have signed cooperative agreements with the Soil Conservation Service to establish erosion control demonstrations for a minimum period of 5 years.

Some Minnesota soils need lime to correct acidity before erosion-resistant legumes such as clover and alfalfa can be successfully grown, Mr. Alleman explained. The increased use of lime in the state has been accompanied by a considerable increase in the acreage of erosion-resistant crops, he said.

Minnesota farmers cooperating in the erosion control program have limed approximately 23,000 acres of crop land and 2,500 acres of pasture land since the 1933 crop season. All of the crop land is being farmed in a rotation including a legume every few years.

At the present time, 10 CCC camps are working under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and University Farm authorities.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 16, 1937

MINNEAPOLIS

Immediate

Farm and Home Week, the big rural event which hundreds of Minnesota's farmers and homemakers look forward to each year, will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, January 17 to 21, announces L. A. Churchill, who again heads up the committee on general arrangements.

At this 5-day short course, country folk will forget home and farm problems and chores to join in the contests, classroom instruction in agricultural and home subjects, and recreation which the University Department of Agriculture offers for their benefit and enjoyment.

As in other years, various farm organizations will hold their meetings during the week, including the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Minnesota Crop Improvement association, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, the Guernsey, Jersey, Brown Swiss and other breed associations. Other events will be the State Seed Show, sponsored by the crop improvement association, and the association's annual banquet at which newly selected premier seed growers will be honored, the School of Agriculture's alumni banquet and informal get-together, and rural youth group meetings. The Ten-Year club, members of which have attended at least nine previous short courses, will again have special headquarters on the campus.

Nationally prominent speakers will appear on the program, including Dr. David Bryn-Jones, professor, author, minister and lecturer on world affairs, Carleton College, Northfield, and Clifford V. Gregory, co-publisher of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, and former editor of Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

County attendance committees appointed by Dean W. C. Coffey, are starting to spread information about the short course, and organize trips to University Farm, for it is rural people, as well as the University Department of Agriculture, who actively promote this successful 5-day event.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 16, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Housewives who attempt frozen storage of fruits and vegetables in ordinary cold storage lockers should have a thorough understanding of the risks and difficulties involved, believes R. B. Harvey, plant physiologist, University Farm. In his Folder 64, "Limitations of Frozen Storage for Fruits and Vegetables", Dr. Harvey points out that because meat can be kept successfully in a cold storage locker does not insure satisfactory frozen storage of fruits and vegetables.

While in large scale commercial freezing of fruits and vegetables it is possible to maintain equipment and conditions necessary for the success of this system, it is not always possible otherwise. In this publication, Dr. Harvey discusses fully the limitations of preserving fruits and vegetables by frozen storage, treating particularly the behavior of bacteria during the storage period, changes in color and flavor of stored products, the type of container to use, temperatures for freezing and storage, and other points.

The folder may be obtained free of charge by request from the county extension agent, or by writing to the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 19, 1937

RELEASE

Monday, November 22, 1937

Parents and friends of students attending the West Central School of Agriculture ^{at Morris} are invited to spend Wednesday, November 24, as guests of the school at its annual Parents' and Visitors' Day, announces P. E. Miller, superintendent.

Guides will conduct visitors on a tour of the campus in the morning including visits to classes and a student crop show. Dinner will be served in the School Dining Hall.

Featured on the afternoon program will be Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of agronomy and plant genetics, University Farm. Dr. Hayes, who returned last spring after spending a year in China will give an illustrated lecture on "Agriculture in China". Musical numbers will be furnished by the school band and a student quartet.

cc:tes

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 19, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

The annual Thanksgiving Eve Ball, principal fall social event of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, will be held November 24, at 8:00 p.m., in the school gymnasium. All former students and alumni of the School are cordially invited to attend.

The Boys' and Girls' Student Councils are in charge of general arrangements, working with the various committees. Members of the Boys' Council are: President, Dick Potter, Springfield; vice-president, Donald Sandager, Tyler; secretary-treasurer, Marvin Bolland, Goodhue; Other members, Harold Golts, Milaca, Eldon Jones, Winnebago, Frank Anderson, Cedar and Russell Stiehl, Alden. Members of the Girls' Council: President, Ruth Grobe, Lake City; vice-president, Doris Skogberg, Sacred Heart; secretary-treasurer, Doris Feldheim, Grandy; Other members, Jean Abraham, Lake City, Vera Stiehl, Alden, Doris Jensen, Askov and Edythe Wolterstorff, Newport.

Committees for the Ball are as follows: Refreshments: Ruth Grobe, chairman; Doris Skogberg, co-chairman; Lucille Maurer, Sleepy Eye; Gina Eastvold, Hartland; Edythe Wolterstorff, Newport; Doris Feldheim, Grandy; Vera Stiehl, Alden; Catherine Libot, Anoka; Dorothis Arthur, Pine River; James Spidahl, Pelican Rapids; Harold Poppe, Caledonia; Maurice Simonson, Sleepy Eye; Joseph Spanier, St. Martin; John Ulrich, New Ulm; Joe Patchin, Truman; John Westra, Sebeka; Ralph Webb, South St. Paul; Rueben Quic, Kenyon; Wallace Peterson, Brahan; Vernon Skallerud, Madison; Cathryn Dose, Lake City.

Decorations: Dick Potter, chairman; Doris Jensen, co-chairman, Askov; Phillip Johnson, Pennock; Vernon Skallerud, Madison; Maurice Simonson, Sleepy Eye; Verne West, Pine Island; Layton Johnson, Hector; Neil Johnson, Sleepy Eye; Winfield Olson, Ormsby; Clarence Wendt, Springfield; Loren Ewert, Janesville; Sydney Flatten, Rushford; James Nelson, Stillwater; Howard Mann, Osseo; Harold Golts, Milaca; Richard Schaefer, Goodhue; Charles Nelson, Plentywood, Montana; Nick Savage, Mountain Lake; Emmett Lien, Richville; William Hughes, Lake Crystal. Invitations: Jean Abraham, chairman; Eldon Jones, Winnebago. Committee on Chaperons: Frank Anderson, chairman; Bob Worcester, McGregor; Everette Jacobson, Cannon Falls. Program: Vera Stiehl, chairman; Doris Feldheim. Publicity: Marvin Bolland. Door and Tickets: Frank Anderson, chairman, Bob Worcester, Everette Jacobson. Checking: Russell Stiehl, chairman; Franklin Romsdahl, St. James; Alden Hanson, Odin; Lyle Teigen, Kenyon.

Chaperons for the evening will be Messrs. and Mesdames R. C. Lansing, Loren Neubauer, P. A. Anderson, M. Johnson, A. L. Harvey, N. N. Allen, and Messrs. William Dankers, Ralph Miller, and Gerald McKay.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 19, 1937

MEMORANDUM

Immediate

Staff members from five divisions of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics will give papers before national agricultural and scientific societies which will meet in Chicago during the week of the International Livestock Exposition, November 27-December 4, it was announced today at University, St. Paul. Presentation of these papers is only a portion of University Farm's participation in the imposing array of events scheduled for agricultural scientists the country over.

Papers to be given by members of the University Farm staff:

Before the thirtieth annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production:-Horse and mule section-"Attempts to produce experimental phosphorous deficiency in fillies," by A. L. Harvey, of the University Farm division of animal husbandry, and Dr. L. S. Palmer, agricultural biochemist; beef cattle section:-"Sudan grass as a summer pasture", by Prof. W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry; extension section-"Cross-breeding of swine", by Dr. L. M. Winters, division of animal husbandry who will give experimental results, and H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, he will stress the extension application of cross-breeding; "The 'middle ground' in finishing livestock to meet market preference", by Professor Peters

Before the meetings of the American Society of Agronomy, and Soil Science society, November 30-December 4: "The relation between single and double cross yields in corn", by D. C. Anderson, and "The inheritance of pericarp tenderness in sweet corn", by Dr. I. S. Johnson, both members of the University Farm division of agronomy and plant genetics; "Sufficiency of atmospheric sulphur for maximum crop yields" by Dr. F. J. Alway, chief of the division of soils, W. M. Mars graduate assistant and W. Methley, assistant in soils

Before the eighteenth annual conference of Official Research Workers in Animal Diseases, November 30: Technical papers by Dr. C. F. Fitch, chief, division of veterinary medicine, and two other members of the veterinary medicine staff, Lucille M. Bishop, and Dr. E. C. Kernkamp. Dr. Fitch will also give the report of the committee on equine encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness in horses) before the U. S. Livestock Sanitary association, December 31.

In addition to these papers, participation by University Farm staff members will include serving on committees and acting as show officials. W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, is chairman of a special committee on cooperative meat investigations and will give that committee's report before the meat section of the

(more)

Society of Animal Production; Dean Grifley for a number of years has served as member of the board of directors of the International Livestock Exposition. W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, secretary of the extension section of the animal production group, has planned the program for the extension section of the society's program. Professor Peters is on the committee of the animal production group's endowment fund. In charge of the corn and soybean division of the International Hay and Grain show is R. F. Crim, extension agronomist. Dr. H. K. Wilson, member of the agronomy and plants genetics staff, is chairman of a committee in charge of student essay contest sponsored by the American Society of Agronomy.

The University's exhibit in the International Livestock Exposition will include 25 sheep, 35 hogs and 10 cattle. Student livestock, meats, poultry and agronomy judging teams will compete with teams from other colleges in the United States and Canada.

* * *

Meeting Friday at University Farm, committees from the Minnesota State Academy of Science and the Minnesota Junior Academy of Science granted charters in the Junior Academy to science clubs from four high schools, including the Faribault high school, Faribault, Stillwater high school, Stillwater, Edison and Washburn high schools, Minneapolis.

The Junior Academy of Science was organized in the spring of 1936 to stimulate interest in science among junior and senior high school students, to provide a means for giving some recognition of superior work and to promote and supplement the work of local science clubs. Membership in local chapters of the Junior Academy of science is honorary and consists of active members of high school science clubs.

Members of the two committees acting on the charters include, from the Minnesota State Academy of Science, Dr. W. S. Cooper and Dr. H. K. Wilson, University of Minnesota, president and secretary of the academy, and E. T. Tufte, St. Olaf's college, Northfield, vice-president; from the Junior Academy, M. H. Kuhlman, Stillwater high school, president of the junior group, and S. L. Barrett, Edison high school, Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Whether it shall be turkey or chicken for the Thanksgiving table will probably get more than the usual consideration this year when the housewife does her holiday shopping. Miss Ines Robert, extension nutrition specialist, University Farm, presents the following information to help buyers recognize the best value in return for money expended.

A leading packing company in a comparative study of net yield of turkey and chicken, shows that Mrs. Consumer will do well to check both the dress shrink and the cooking shrink. According to their data, turkey purchased at 35 cents per pound will cost 51.8 cents a pound when cooked, while chicken bought at 30 cents per pound will cost 37.5 cents a pound. Results of the study showed that the dress shrink of turkey toms weighing 15½ pounds was 21.2 per cent as against an average of 22.5 per cent for a similar weight of other fowl. The cooking shrink of turkey amounted to 14.8 per cent and for other fowl, 26.5 per cent. A young 15 pound 2-3/4 ounce tom lost 5 pounds 2-1/4 ounces in weight when dressed and when cooked (with neck but without giblets) tipped the scales at but 10 pounds 5 ounces.

Representatives of the American Institute of Poultry state that fowl dresses out approximately 40 per cent, and in Consumers Guide, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the statement is made that turkey provides 66 per cent of edible meat and chicken 63 to 64 per cent.

All in all, it appears that turkey at the prevailing market price has a slight edge over other fowl as the more economical holiday bird.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 22, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Dr. S. T. Coulter, assistant professor in dairy husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul, will be a speaker at the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers convention in Chicago, November 30 and December 1, at which prominent creamerymen from all parts of the country will be present. He will discuss "Crumbly Body in Butter". Dr. Glenn Frank, editor of Rural Progress, Chicago, and former president of the University of Wisconsin, will speak at the banquet on Tuesday night.

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University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 22, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Three student judging teams in poultry, meats, and crops, will represent the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture in intercollegiate judging contests held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, the week of November 29.

Dr. H. K. Wilson, division of agronomy and plant genetics, announces that the crops team, of which he is coach, will be composed of Clifford E. Christenson, Mordock, Nils E. Grimsbo, Palisade, Lloyd Hanson, Graceville, and Noel Hanson, Detroit Lakes. The team will compete with representatives from 11 other universities in grading grain and hay and in weed, seed and plant disease identification. The contest is held annually as a part of the International Grain and Hay Show.

The meats judging team members are, Marshall Pratt, Washburn, Wisconsin, John G. Maier, Mizpah, Lester Lerud, Twin Valley, and Allan Hoff, Fergus Falls. P. A. Anderson, division of animal husbandry, coach, will accompany the students.

From the poultry department, Coach T. H. Canfield announces that a team made up of Chester Ahlin, McKinley, Albert Byram, St. Paul, and Goodwin Sonstegard, Georgeville, will try for judging honors in that class.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 22, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Santa Claus

"The girls at school told me, there was no Santa Claus at all
And yet I know you said last night, that he had come to call
And brot us all the pretty things we wrote to him about.
Should I go back and tell them that they mustn't ever doubt?"

My little daughter looked at me, with teardrops in her eyes,
And sobs will fill her throat with lumps, no matter how she tries
To meet the jarring facts of life with courage and control,
To hide the depths of agony that rage within her soul.

My paper dropped, she climbed at once within the big armchair
And I could feel her form relaxing as I stroked her hair,

"Perhaps they're right. There is no man named Santa Claus to bring
A lot of toys to every child. There can't be such a thing.
And yet you know how Sandman comes and whispers in your ear?
Whenever it is time to sleep, you know he's somewhere near.

"Well, Santa comes, to older folks, especially to dads
And mothers who have little girls, or sometimes little lads.
He whispers in our ears, and says that Christmas time is near
And wouldn't it be nice if we could help him spread some cheer?
He makes us want to give good gifts to every one around,
He makes us want to see a smile on every friend we've found,
He makes us want to ease the load of every one with care
And 'specially to give a doll to girls with shiny hair!

"You see, two thousand years ago, a little boy was born
And even yet, we think of Him, on every Christmas morn.
He taught us all, when He grew up, what fun it was to give.
He proved that selfishness was wrong, and love helped folks to live.
The Wise Men brought the baby gifts, so olden writers say,
And ever since, we've tried to do the same, on Christmas Day.

"So Santa Claus is not a man. He's just a kindly thought,
Who whispers in our ears His plans, so we'll do as we ought.
Now don't you see that Santa Claus is nicer than a man?
He does more things on Christmas Day than any human can."

I hoped that she would understand this dissertation deep,
But looking fondly down, I found my daughter fast asleep.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 15, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Past Pets

Out in the woods, beside the bright red painted stone which indicates Tubby's grave, a new marker has appeared, bearing this legend, "Here lies Shadow. He was gray and white and a nice Kitty." He walked in fresh paint, licked his paws and died of lead poisoning. So passes another pet, leaving real sadness among his friends, but with it, pleasant memories which will not be forgotten for many years.

Some people don't want to keep pets because of the grief they feel when accidents or natural causes remove the object of their affections. To me it seems just as logical not to want children, homes, or anything to which one may become attached. This would be a lonely existence for anyone who avoided all interest outside himself because it might not last indefinitely. I would much prefer to enjoy family, friends and the world around me to the limit of my ability, meeting separation as philosophically as possible when circumstances make it inevitable.

I have had many animal friends and all have helped to make life more interesting and worth-while. When Zetty, the faithful old family driving horse, died, I sat on the steps with my mother and sister, weeping and wiping my eyes with whichever apron was not busy. It was hard to find Topsy dead in the pasture and I still miss my Lassie, although we have had several good dogs since she had to go.

It is only natural to miss the dog that seemed to regard us as the source of all good, or the horse that has worked and played with us in all kinds of weather, through all sorts of experiences. They are a part of us, but when the time comes, we all have to leave and there need be no bitterness because their day happened to precede ours. It all seems to be in the general plan.

I am thankful to have had the companionship of so many animal friends. It is pleasant to remember the things we have done together and the way they seemed to understand my moods and wishes. It was good fun to watch them grow and develop, to train them so that they would be more useful or to do the things we wanted. It is nice to remember how Lassie always met me at the gate, all the funny things that happened to her and the intelligent things she did for all of us.

We will remember Shadow's friendly ways and how loudly he purred. We will remember the games he played with Tommy and how, when they got rough, we would always say, "The boys of the Village are having a Time."

Shorty asks if Shadow went to heaven. Perhaps he did. Some folks picture heaven as a golden street with perfectly good angels sitting on fleecy clouds, playing golden harps. I don't know what it will be like, but from the present viewpoint, that wouldn't look like much of a treat to me. I can't imagine being satisfied, even in heaven, without dogs, cats, horses, and even a good cow or two. At any rate, I like to think that the pets we thought so much of, are in some happier place, enjoying the reward we think they have earned.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 8, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Big Bad Bugs

I have read in the paper (so of course it is true) that if all the people in the world were weighed and all the insects in the world were weighed, the insects would be far the heavier. It would take a long time to do all that weighing, and it might not be pleasant work, particularly with the Spaniards, the Japs, the bees and the hornets, so I'll let you do the weighing if you don't believe it.

At least we know there are a lot of insects which are not very heavy or harmful individually, but which do a lot of damage collectively. Each year we spend more money and time trying to poison, freeze, choke, drown or smash these pests. It is war to the finish, for if all insects were allowed to reproduce to capacity for one year, man would be crowded off this old ball of dirt, and who knows where we would go?

All of us are thankful that poisons are available to save our cabbages and potatoes from destruction and we "point with pride" to our skill in working out methods of fighting insects and pests, but sometimes our vaunted "civilization" looks funny. The big brave hunters have shot practically all of the prairie chickens, quail and mourning doves and are hammering away at the pheasants, while the farmers buy tons of poison to kill the bugs which the birds would have eaten.

Another cheap method of fighting harmful insects has received almost no notice. Practically every insect has some other bug to bite it. If we can get the pests to fighting among themselves, we will have more time for politics and more money for taxes.

One notable achievement along this line is the importation of lady beetles. In California many men make a business of collecting, rearing and selling these insects to orchardists who put a "colony" on each tree to eat the plant lice. Ordinary ground beetles eat cut-worms, army worms and corn-ear worms - more power to them! The darning needles or dragon flies live on mosquitoes. Pollywogs, frogs, toads, and skunks, all help us to keep down the insect population.

Last summer and fall the upper 2 inches of soil in many cornfields were just full of little white bodies like snowflakes. I thought at first that these were eggs of some kind, but they proved to be cocoons containing insects which had already eaten up an army worm apiece. After that I was careful not to step on them.

All of us should know a lot more about what insects will eat which, so that we can encourage them to discourage the ones that mess up our crop plans. Nature has provided a remedy for almost everything that goes wrong, but how can we use Nature's remedy unless we know what it is?

A thousand interesting and important things are going on around us every month of the year, but we haven't trained our eyes to see them. Why should anyone ever be idle or bored in such an interesting world?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 1, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Long-Eared Teachers

Association with animals is part of the education available to farm boys and girls. Full responsibility for the welfare of a dog, a horse, or a calf helps any child to grow up mentally. If they learn to think first of their duty to their pets and secondly of their own comfort and convenience, they have made real progress toward becoming the kind of individuals who will do their full share of constructive work in this world.

When Bud was a little shaver, we let him drive the team while we picked up brush in the grove. He thought all there was to it was to sit up in a position of prominence and tell the team what he wanted done. Soon the wagon axle tore the bark off a tree, and we pointed out that this offered a chance for diseases to get in and kill the product of 100 years' growth. Then while he watched the back end of the wagon, the horses tried to go where he guided them and the tongue hit another tree with a jar which almost threw him from the wagon.

Soon he was all surrounded by trees and couldn't see a way out. It took time, toughness, and tears before he backed and turned his way out of all his difficulties. He learned that it was necessary to think ahead of his horses in order to drive them. Sitting on a high seat and talking in a loud voice are not the only requisites for the efficient direction of horses or men.

Shorty had lots of fun driving her pony hitched to the cart. One day she didn't think ahead for Betty, a post didn't move out of the way, the shafts were broken and the fun was spoiled. Shorty unhitched, turned Betty loose, put the harness in the cart and pulled it home herself. When she came to "confess" and told me it all happened because she "wasn't watching her business," it seemed as tho the pony was perhaps as good a teacher in her way, as the one employed by the school board.

Kids who are cruel to their pets will usually be cruel to people when they grow up. Youngsters who learn to respect the rights of their pets may later respect the rights of family, friends, and co-workers. Thinking ahead for a horse is much the same process as thinking ahead for a car, a job, a home, a farm, or a business. It is not far removed from thinking ahead for a community or a nation.

The boy or girl who can teach a dog or horse to do tricks has accomplished something worth-while. As dad used to say, "You have to know more than the horse to teach him anything." It is also necessary to have more patience and will power. Animals are "clean minded" companions and yet by associating with them, children learn the facts of life and reproduction in a perfectly natural way. I feel very sorry for children who cannot have the advantage of many pets.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 29, 1937

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Checking Out

This is the last chance this year to waste time reading these weekly yarns when perhaps you should be doing something useful. Next week will be a new year with 52 subjects to think up (unless the editors request me to quit). I wish someone would give me a New Year's present of something to write about.

Since this is the last week in old 1937 perhaps you would like to take a trip around the farm with me and sort of check up to see how things are coming. We'll start from the office building. We have been in here over a year now, long enough for me to get things piled high everywhere, catching the dust. My l. w. (that stands for loving wife) tells me frequently what a bum housekeeper I am and I cheerfully agree, but still refuse to throw things away. They might come in handy some time.

First, let's go to the shop. It's cold and snowy outside, but George has a fire going and he's making some hurdles so the ewes can have separate pens when the lambs arrive. The nice pine smells good as the sharp saw cuts the boards to length, and I can think up a dozen things I could make or fix, just so as to stay in such a nice place. Perhaps we'll come back later.

In the sheep barn, the boys are going over the old ladies, clipping the wool away from their eyes so they can see better and trimming toenails. We'll make some wisecrack about their beauty parlor and then leave before they start in on us.

The horses are not working today, so they're loose in the shed and all come up to be scratched. Old Dick moves his ton weight ponderously, and Bud's Morgan colt Tango dances up on her pipestem legs, but both want to receive all the attention. The old mare by the feed rack is Dick's mother. She has 14 living descendants here on the farm and we have sold two. Old Doll gave us a whole herd of purebred Percherons and has put in 19 years of faithful work. Do you wonder we think a lot of her?

That banging is from the hog yards. Our self-feeders have iron covers to keep out snow, chickens, etc., and the pigs get pretty clever at lifting them so they can eat. Most of these are intended for starting new inbred lines to see if we can get something better than the old ones.

Now let's go over to the west farm. Yes, we have three sets of buildings on this place, so it's quite a journey to see everything. This farm is rented, but you see that the corncribs and granary are full. We have plenty of home-grown feed this year. All of these horses are descendants of Old Doll. We worked four of them this summer and the other seven are colts. They all look so much alike I have to look them over carefully to know which is which.

Here are the ewe lambs we raised this year. A pretty nice bunch, eh? They ought to grow with all that choice alfalfa. We had 70 acres this year. Now let's go to the south farm where the rams, the feeder cattle and the milking herd are. I want you to see the best building on the farm. Yes, it's a shed 60x24, made of baled straw. The cattle certainly like it. Shucks. There's the noon whistle, so it's time to eat again. Time does fly when there are so many interesting things to do. Come back this afternoon and we'll finish up. You'll probably find me in the shop, unless I have to work in the office. Goodbye for 1937. Bob. -----E. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 26, 1937

Immediate

Minnesota dairymen who follow practices which promote efficient milk production will have a real opportunity to profit during late fall and winter production, says E. A. Hanson, extension dairymen, University Farm, St. Paul.

With a further seasonal rise probable, prices of dairy products will probably average the highest since 1929, according to the latest report on the dairy situation from the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It seems probable, said the Bureau, that during the remainder of 1937 prices of butter and cheese will continue higher than in 1936. A rise in prices of butter and cheese, a further decline in feed prices and a relatively heavy out-of-storage movement of butter and cheese were the encouraging developments just previous to the Bureau's report. Due to bountiful harvests this year, feed prices this winter will be decidedly less than in the winter of 1936-37.

From mid-June to mid-September, butterfat prices rose 8 per cent, while during the same period the price of feed grains and wholesale prices of by-product feeds declined 26 per cent. And since the 1937 corn crop came on, the average price of feed grains declined even further in relation to butterfat. Total milk production on October 1, the summary shows, was 2 per cent less than a year ago. The number of milk cows on farms is less this year, with the consumption of butter, cheese, fluid milk and cream on the upgrade.

This outlook, observes Hanson, should offer dairymen a real opportunity for excellent returns from herds well managed and carefully fed. Neglected feeding of early fall fresh cows frequently proves costly because winter production is usually lowered due to insufficient feeding during the first few months of lactation. Fresh cows will pay good dividends on liberal grain rations fed along with pasture and other roughage grazed from fields.

St. Paul, Minnesota
November 26, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Farmers who wish to have seed samples analysed and tested at the state division of weed and seed control laboratory, University Farm, will get the best results if they follow a few simple rules when submitting seed for analysis, says Ruby Crowley, laboratory head. Improperly assembled and submitted samples are worthless.

Briefly outlining the best procedure in using the laboratory's facilities, the head technician urges that farmers wait to submit their samples until after they have cleaned their seed or shortly before it is to be offered for sale.

Then a representative sample--made by taking a handful of seed from 10 or 12 spots throughout the whole lot of seed and mixing for a blend--should be drawn and sent to the laboratory for germination and purity tests. The sample should contain about half a pint of seed when the seeds are of the size of clover and alfalfa and a pint of seed when the larger seeds of wheat, oats and similar grains are submitted.

The resulting report from the laboratory is given the person submitting the sample as soon as the necessary analytical work can be completed. This is occasionally delayed when samples overload the laboratory's capacity. For the best possible service the laboratory urges that samples be sent before February 1.

Farmers are urged to take advantage of this laboratory facility, but submission of seed samples which must be cleaned is an imposition on the laboratory's services. Furthermore, the report on such seed may be radically changed by the cleaning of it, especially if any appreciable amount of weed seed is present.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 26, 1937

Publication
Sunday, November 28, 1937

With a \$300 scholarship as her award, attractive Evelyn Kern, 4-H club girl, Wadena, Wadena county, was named winner of second place in the national 4-H food preparation contest held in Chicago recently, announces T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul.

Nine years of outstanding club work in which she has taken every food project available to 4-H club girls in Minnesota gave Evelyn the award. During this period she has canned 1005 quarts of food and made a total of 700 loaves of bread and 80 cakes. In the last 2 years she has prepared 900 meals as a part of her food preparation work. Evelyn is an especially fine demonstrator having given individual demonstrations on use of white sauces and the making of cottage cheese; teamed with her sister, she demonstrated making and canning sausage.

Ithel Schipper, 4-H club boy from West Otter Tail county, placed third in the boys' section of the national achievement contest. He is receiving a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago this week, an award provided by the Kiwanis Club of his district. In the girls' division of the same contest, Lois Saddler, Beltrami county, was fourth. Lorraine Eckstein, Blue Earth county, tied for third place in the national leadership competition.

University Farm,
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 27, 1937

Amorpha

Choice western calves, purchased and shipped from range growers in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico and Texas, have recently been distributed to 589 Minnesota 4-H club members in 42 counties, according to W. J. Morris, extension livestock specialist, University Farm, who is chairman of a state 4-H calf-buying committee.

The number distributed by the committee this year is about twice that in 1936, and most of the calves have gone into southern and western Minnesota and the Red River Valley, 122 Herefords and 47 Angus having been distributed from Crookston, 45 Shorthorns from Bird Island, 124 Angus and 221 Herefords from Renville and St. James. Agencies cooperating in shipping in these calves included the American Shorthorn Breeders association and the Central Co-Operative association, South St. Paul.

These calves will comprise a large share of the total number of calves to be shown by 4-H boys and girls next year. This year's total number of club calves was 1,859, said T. A. Erickson, state club leader, University Farm.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 1, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Farmers wishing to produce seed of hybrid corn in 1938 using stock from the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station should make known their demands at once to Carl Borgeson, University Farm agronomist, who says that the corn committee of the experiment station is about ready to allot available seed stocks to growers.

Seed stock for producing several of Minnesota's successful hybrids are available from the following acreages: 1,200 acres of Minhybrid 301, 600 acres of Minhybrid 403, 600 acres of Minhybrid 401 and 300 acres of Minhybrid 402. Growers obtaining seed will be eligible to apply for registration through the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

Mr. Borgeson will send further details to anyone sending in a request or county agricultural agents can also give information.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 1, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Four nationally prominent figures who will address general sessions of the thirty-eighth annual Farm and Home Week at University Farm, January 17-21, were announced today by L. A. Churchill, general chairman of the short course.

Clifford V. Gregory, Des Moines, Iowa will speak Monday evening of short course week. Mr. Gregory is co-publisher of Wallace's Farmer and the Iowa Homestead and of the Wisconsin Agriculturist. Formerly he was editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago and is recognized as one of the most militant and constructive leaders in national agricultural affairs.

Henry C. Taylor, director of the Farm Foundation, Chicago, and former chief of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, will speak Wednesday noon, January 19.

A speaker Thursday noon will M. L. Wilson, under-secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. and former wheat chief of the AAA.

The farmers' and homemakers' supper, Friday night, traditionally highlight of the week's inspirational features, will be addressed by Dr. David Bryn-Jones, chairman of the International Relations Department of the Frank B. Kellogg Foundation, Carleton College, widely-known professor, author, minister, and lecturer on world affairs.

Replete with instruction in agricultural and home subjects, contests and recreation, this short course is a combined school and vacation offered for the benefit and enjoyment of every Minnesota farmer and homemaker.

As in other years, various farm organizations will hold their meetings during the week, including the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Minnesota Crop Improvement association, Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, the Guernsey, Jersey, Brown Swiss and other breed associations. Other events will be the State Seed Show, sponsored by the crop improvement association, and the association's annual banquet at which newly selected premier seed growers will be honored, the School of Agriculture's alumni banquet and informal get-together, and rural youth group meetings.

Special new accommodations for lodging Farm and Home Week guests are being arranged this year. Those making reservations at once will be housed in a leading Minneapolis hotel and provided with twice-daily bus service direct from the hotel door to the University Farm main building. Reservations should be sent to the Farm and Home Week committee, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 1, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Minnesota 4-H club members are busy adding to their collection of prize ribbons in competition with 4-H members from all over the United States at the sixteenth National 4-H Club Congress being held in Chicago this week.

Placings and ribbon awards announced by T. A. Erickson, State 4-H Leader, who is with the Minnesota group, are: Potato exhibits-- (Blue ribbons) Edward Obrakto, Floodwood, with an exhibit of Russet Rural, and Arthur Norha, Embarrass, who showed Green Mountains; (Red ribbons as second place award) Herbert Froen, Gilbert, Green Mountains, Edwin Kannianen, McKinley, Katahdins, and Alvin Norum, Kittson county, exhibiting Early Ohio. The state's potato exhibit of the five varieties placed third.

Minnesota's 4-H club livestock judging team composed of Joe Carson, Duane Wilson, and Robert Butman, all of Pipestone, was awarded third place in the judging contest and Carson was fourth high individual judge.

Girls exhibiting home economics project work placed high as a group. Veronica Perrizo, Delavan, won one of six blue ribbons offered for exhibits of canned goods, and a clothing exhibit entered by Elinor Runcer of New Ulm won blue ribbon and a silver medal. Marjorie Janes, Hayfield, was also a blue ribbon winner with her window treatment exhibit which was a part of the home improvement project. Red ribbon winners and their exhibits included: Ruth Karz, Warren, canned meats; Evelyn Kurtzbein, Bagley, canned vegetables; Verda M. Hilk, Waconia, canned fruits, and Catherine Winn, Redwood Falls, home improvement.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 1, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

An essay in which he traced the development of pasture improvement work in the United States won fourth place in a national contest for Olman Hee, Duluth, it was announced today at University Farm, St. Paul, where he is a junior student in the division of agricultural education of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, Home Economics and Forestry.

Sponsored by the American Society of Agronomy, which is holding its annual sessions in Chicago, November 30 through December 4, the purpose of the contest is to stimulate interest in agronomic problems among undergraduate students in the colleges and universities of this country. A cash prize of \$25 was Hee's award. Awards were provided by the Chicago Board of Trade and the American Society of Agronomy.

Hee's essay cited trials made by agricultural colleges and experiment stations in regard to essential steps in pasture improvement, a phase of agriculture which in recent years has commanded considerable attention from leading agricultural workers.

Dr. H. K. Wilson, member of the agronomy and plant genetics staff at University Farm, served as chairman of the committee supervising the student contest.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 5, 1937

7-11-37

Immediate

Brooks Naylor of Verndale, Minnesota, who will be graduated from the College of Agriculture, University Farm, next June, has been selected to receive the \$600 scholarship won by the college dairy products judging team in a national contest at New Orleans in October. Naylor's selection has been announced by Professor J. B. Fitch, chief of the division of dairy husbandry.

The scholarship is one of six given annually by the National Dairy and Ice Cream Machinery and Supplies association. It provides for a year of graduate study in the field of dairy products at some leading agricultural college.

In announcing the selection, Professor Fitch cited Naylor's high scholastic and judging record; last year he was third high man in dairy cattle judging at the National Dairy Congress and this year placed third as a judge of dairy products at the New Orleans contest. He is active in the Junior Dairy Science Club and a member of FarmHouse fraternity.

This is the fifth consecutive year that a University of Minnesota team has won a scholarship. Robert Freeman, Jr., who was selected to receive the money two years ago, completed a year's graduate work in dairying at Connecticut State College and was recipient of a scholarship in economics at Harvard this fall. Last year's winner, Philip Rivers, is working on a milk research project at Pennsylvania State College. A 1936 University of Tennessee winner, ^{William M. Roberts,} is now using his scholarship at the University of Minnesota.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 3, 1937

Sunday, December 3, 1937

A survival of the Model T. Ford era, a little red oil can, will hold the spotlight of attention for College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics students from now until their annual Christmas Assembly at University Farm next Wednesday evening (Dec. 8) at 7:30 in the college auditorium. At that time it will be awarded as a surprise honor to a student or teacher.

The oil can was originally presented to Dean E. M. Freeman by joking students who noticed that the Dean frequently ran out of gas for his Model T. After using the can for a time, the Dean turned it over to its use as a genuine token of honor and esteem. The winner is chosen annually by the students' council. The award is based on general popularity and conspicuous service in campus life and activities and is one of the oldest college traditions on the farm campus.

A musical program by the University Symphony string quartet and the Gopher 4-H club chorus will precede the presentation. Many gifts addressed to students and faculty members reminding of some eccentricity or eventful happening will be piled under the huge gaily decked Christmas tree decorating the Auditorium stage. The program will close with the singing of "Silent Night, Holy Night" by the combined Gopher 4-H club chorus and the Alpha Gamma Rho quartet.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 3, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

After setting up and helping to put into operation a plan for making the credit facilities of the Farm Credit Administration more useful to farm women and to bring its lending units closer to the needs of the farm home, Miss Julia O. Newton this week resumed her work as state home demonstration leader at University Farm, St. Paul. Miss Newton was granted a leave of absence when in May, 1936, she was called to Washington by Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration to serve as chief of the family credit section.

The first 3 months of Miss Newton's leave were spent in making a field study of the family farm credit situation to ascertain what sort of plan should be developed in making the facilities of the FCA more readily available. Her field contacts, which supplemented conferences with Washington members of the Farm Credit Administration, carried her into seven of the 12 FCA districts where she conferred with general agents, directors, secretaries, appraisers, inspectors and collectors of many national farm loan associations, production credit associations and FCA borrower-members.

Throughout her study, and the time spent in setting up her plan of disseminating credit information to farm families, Miss Newton emphasized that the farm business and farm family are inseparable and that to best develop the farm enterprise, the farm woman should not only understand but should actively participate.

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in the financial affairs of the farm. Miss Newton's survey showed that the modern farm woman is demanding definite information on sound credit and its wise use for household as well as farm purposes. Miss Newton's work carried her into 31 states.

Miss Newton's recommendation for building a sound family credit program provided on a nationwide scale the education of farm families, particularly farm women, in the fundamentals of credit and its wise use, if needed. The family credit section works with national farm loan associations, production credit associations, educational agencies such as federal and state home demonstration staffs and other home economics workers, state extension economists, farm management specialists and national and state farm organizations.

Except for the time away from University farm on her farm credit assignment, Miss Newton has been in charge of the home economics side of agricultural extension work in Minnesota since March, 1920. A graduate of Minnesota, she was formerly connected with agricultural extension work in North Dakota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 9, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Two University Farm staff members will take part in the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters at Syracuse, New York, December 16-18. Dr. Henry Schmitz, chief of the forestry division at Minnesota, will give his yearly report as editor-in-chief of the Journal of Forestry, and Parker O. Anderson, extension forester, will speak on "Forestry in the Agricultural Conservation Program". Mr. Anderson will also confer with 20 eastern extension foresters on farm forestry in regard to the 1938 program.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 9, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

The dollar and cents value of farm record keeping is set forth in a report by R. C. Bevan, agricultural economist, University Farm, St. Paul, which shows how Minnesota farmers have increased their yearly earnings by amounts ranging up to \$1400. These figures are based on reports from more than 150 farmers belonging to a farm accounting route in southeastern Minnesota who have been keeping records for the last 10 years in cooperation with their county agents, the University of Minnesota and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

One farmer, by increasing the acreage of his sugar beets and sweet corn, eliminating his hog enterprise and increasing his poultry, stepped up his earnings \$1,400 a year.

A second farmer increased his returns over feed from hogs by \$1,051 in 2 years, after adopting swine sanitation.

A third farmer, by enlarging his poultry enterprise, increased his returns over feed from poultry to \$436, with only \$50 additional expense for housing.

In general, these 150 farmers use their records to determine the earnings of their farms, to discover weaknesses in their farm organization and for reference in comparing one year with another.

One important phase of this farm management service has been the numerous suggestions for changes in farm operations made by farm management specialists at University Farm. Recorded year by year, these suggestions have totaled 342, of which 62 per cent were followed by the farmers to whom they were made. The increase in earnings for an individual farmer were cumulative as he followed more and more suggestions.

Records alone do not automatically accomplish results, Mr. Bevan points out. They do, however, reveal facts which make it possible for farmers to follow more profitable practices.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 14, 1937

Immediate

More than 30 University Farm scientists and research workers will spend the week of December 26 at Indianapolis, Indiana, attending meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Minnesota staff members will present thirty scientific papers dealing with experiments and research in plant pathology, botany, horticulture and biochemistry.

From the division of plant pathology the following members will present papers at a meeting of the American Phytopathological Society: J. J. Christensen, Earl J. Anderson, St. John P. Chilton, Clyde Christensen, Carl J. Eide, M. F. Kernkamp, R. E. Atkinson, J. G. Leach, Phares Decker, M. B. Moore, A. R. Donnie, Milton A. Petty, Jr., E. C. Stakman, and Ian W. Tervet. Other plant pathology staff members planning to attend the Christmas meetings are Thomas Laskaris, Lawrence Henson, H. Borders, A. G. Tolaas, Louise Dodsall, Ward Marshall, L. W. Melander, and R. C. Rose.

University Farm horticulturists who will give papers before members of the American Society of Horticultural Science are: W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticultural division; E. Angelo, T. M. Currence, A. L. Richardson, A. N. Wilcox, and F. A. Krantz. L. E. Longley will also attend.

Dr. H. K. Wilson, agronomist, University Farm, will attend a conference of secretaries of state Academies of Science at Indianapolis, December 27, and will report the activities of the Minnesota group.

The biochemistry division will be represented by Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief, who will present a scientific paper.

Agricultural economists travelling to Atlantic City, New Jersey, for the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Farm Economic association, December 28, 29 and 30, include O. B. Jesness, chief in agricultural economics, president of the national association; W. C. Waite, associate editor of the association's "Journal of Farm Economics, who will take part in a round table discussion on marketing; A. A. Dowell, who will discuss "Can Land Booms be Avoided?"; and Harry Trelogan, who will lead a discussion on "Western Cream in Eastern Markets".

News Service
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 14, 1937

NEWS RELEASE

Immediate

That erosion control practices improved moisture conditions and boosted yields on thousands of acres of Minnesota farm land during the 1937 crop season, is indicated in reports received by H. A. Flueck, state coordinator, from Minnesota's four Soil Conservation Service demonstrations.

Reduced soil and water losses during heavy spring rains on terraced and contour-farmed fields resulted in improved soil moisture and crop conditions when late summer and early fall drouths came, the reports revealed.

Reports were received from demonstration areas at Winona, Caledonia, Faribault, and Spring Valley--all in the southeastern part of the state.

"While moisture conditions during 1937 were generally more favorable than those which prevailed in 1936, late drouths kept rainfall for the season inches below normal," Mr. Flueck said. "It was during the drouth period that conservation practices showed up especially well."

Soil borings made in terraced fields in the Spring Valley demonstration area showed improved moisture conditions to a distance of 15 feet above and below each terrace during the dry periods, and contour-farmed fields had better crop stands and yields than fields farmed in straight rows on similar slopes and soil types.

In the Winona area, several farmers reported slight increases in grain yields on contoured fields, due, they said, to savings in

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soil and moisture. Farmers also said that the fall plowing was easier in fields that had been strip cropped several years than it was on fields that had not been stripped due to better moisture conditions.

Farmers in the Caledonia area reported that clover stands were much better in terraced fields than in unterraced fields, especially in the terrace channels.

"The more luxuriant growth in the channels is probably due to higher lime content as well as to increased moisture," Mr. Flueck explained. "This effect of terracing has been noted for number of years."

Farmers in the Faribault areas found contour furrows in pastures effective in conserving moisture. Grass in the furrows themselves was observed to be much greener and more luxuriant than grass in the rest of the pasture.

Observations made by farmers in the area indicated improved yields and moisture conditions in contour-farmed fields, the reports from Faribault stated.

"Erosion control practices more than proved their value this year, despite failures of 1956 legume seedings," Mr. Flueck said. "The failures, of course, somewhat reduced the effectiveness of such control measures of strip cropping."

Home Week
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 14, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

C. Ray Hansen, lawyer, criminologist and international lecturer from Ohio, will offer a solution to America's crime problem when he speaks during the 1938 Farm and Home Week at University Farm, January 17 to 21.

Dr. Hansen, who will be presented by the School of Agriculture on its Wednesday evening program during the Short Course, is an active crusader against vicious organized crime. Once a victim of gangland when he interfered with its control of an election, Dr. Hansen has personally interviewed Al Capone, invaded a Chicago gang as an undercover investigator, and made a study of criminal justice in Canada and England.

Three special conferences dealing with leadership in rural youth groups, 4-H clubs, and community activities, also have been scheduled for the Week. A headline speaker on each of these conferences will be Miss Ella Gardner, rural recreation specialist, extension service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

The community leadership conference, under the direction of C. L. McNelly, district county agent leader, will include the subjects of community leader training schools, work of community councils, planning and carrying out community programs, and the place and use of organized play and music in community programs.

Variety will characterize the topics to be offered in the rural youth conference, with Ruby E. Christenson, rural youth agent at University Farm, in charge. One feature will be a panel discussion on agriculture as a life work. Presentation of an "Old Home Festival" at the Thursday evening mass meeting and a rural youth party are other highlights.

T. A. Erickson, state 4-H club leader, will direct the 4-H club leaders' conference, with demonstration work and its problems receiving major emphasis. Music, dramatics and other live topics will be included.

UNIVERSITY FARM
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Two national 4-H club contests for 1938, one in farm accounting with prizes totaling \$8,500 and the other in home ground beautification with a \$300 scholarship as the award, are announced by T. A. Erickson state 4-H club leader, University Farm.

The farm accounting contest for club members 22 years of age and under, is an exceptional opportunity to gain valuable experience in keeping cost records which are necessary to profitable farming. Prizes are offered by the International Harvester Company, and will be awarded on the basis of completeness, accuracy, neatness and analysis of the records. Main prizes include merchandise certificates valued at \$500, \$400, \$300, \$200, and \$100, with 100 additional cash prizes of \$25 each, 200 of \$10 each and 500 of \$5. A certain number of top-ranking records from each state will be submitted for national competition.

The national 4-H home beautification contest will offer a special opportunity for the older 4-H members to compete for awards. The state winner of this project will be eligible to have his record entered for the scholarship which is to be applied toward a regular 4-year course at a State Agricultural College or other approved institution.

Minnesota 4-H club members should enroll in the state farm accounts project by January 1, says Mr. Ingwalson. A new feature this year is that any member not wishing to keep record for a whole year may receive credit for a completed project of six months' duration. If at the end of that time he wishes to continue for the full project period, he may do so and compete for either national or state prizes. Any suitable farm record book may be used. The Minnesota farm management account book may be purchased through county agents or club leaders. The club member will keep a record of a year's business on some particular farm including complete opening and closing inventories, records of all receipts and expenses, and a balance sheet showing gains or losses for the year. At the close of the year, the contestant will present an analysis of the year's business with suggestions for changes in farm plans that would increase earnings.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16, 1937

MINNAPOLIS

Immediate

Proof that soil erosion control practices followed on farms in the Gilmore valley watershed near Winona are effective was given this past summer when, during a downpour of 1.7 inches of rain in one hour, the Gilmore creek failed to run at more than half capacity. In two adjoining watersheds where little or no contour farming is practiced and on which about the same amount of rain fell, the streams rose rapidly and in several places overflowed their banks.

In the Gilmore Valley watershed, the area of which is 5,600 acres, 95 per cent of the farmers are following soil erosion practices, including contour strip-cropping, isolation of woodlands for protection from fire and grazing, terraces and contour furrowing, says M. A. Thorfinnson, soil erosion specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Data from soil conservation experiment stations further indicate the soil conserving ability of these practices. At the Upper Mississippi Valley Experiment Station near LaCrosse, Wisconsin, a corn plot on a 16 per cent slope lost an average of 68 tons of topsoil, as compared to a loss of 14 tons per acre on barley and one-half ton per acre for clover and timothy on the same slope. These figures are for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 with an average annual precipitation of 34 inches. A corn plot extending twice the distance down the slope lost 177 tons per acre. Rotation plots of corn, barley and clover lost 25 tons of topsoil annually. At the Bethany, Missouri station, an experiment on an 8 per cent slope showed a loss of 69 tons for corn, 11 tons for barley and only one-fourth ton for alfalfa.

Strip-cropping breaks up the slopes into clean-tilled crops, grain and hay, reducing soil loss by narrowing the fields and introducing rotation. All operations are on the contour and every furrow acts as a miniature terrace in holding run-off water and conserving the soil.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

The Silver Lake 4-H Club of Martin county are the 1937 state social progress champions, announces T. A. Erickson, state club leader. The honor is based on number and character of social and extra activities carried by community 4-H clubs and entitles the winner to entry in the national contest.

In announcing the honor, Mr. Erickson said: "The Silver Lake 4-H club has an outstanding record for a number of years. With a membership of 40, a high percentage of boys and girls being 16 years of age or over, they have held 12 regular meetings and 64 special ones during the year.

The club has done special work in music, one-act play work. The membership studied folk songs and stories of composers, and the club girls triple trio sang at numerous community events. They have a 100 per cent record for completion of regular projects and every club member was enrolled in conservation and safety projects and participated in health activities. An unusually high percentage of members were state representatives--both the state champion health team and the champion dairy demonstration team which represented Minnesota at the National Dairy Show in Columbus this last fall coming from the Silver Lake Club. The club contributed to flood relief last spring, was active in Christmas seal and Red Cross work, participated in 4-H club Sunday in church and held an achievement day. The radio script submitted as a part of the contest requirements was especially commendable."

Betty Aakre and William Simpson of Sherburn are adult leaders and Harriett Taplin, also of Sherburn, was president of the club during the last year.

Both the state and national contests are sponsored by the Radio Corporation of America. As a result of winning the state title, the Silver Lake Club will have the option of selecting either a \$100 RCA Victor Radio or a portable RCA Victor record player or victrola and selected records to the value of \$100, and its record has been entered in the national contest.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 20, 1937

RELEASE

Evening papers, Dec. 22

W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, announces an educational meeting of horse breeders, research workers and all other persons interested in horse production to be held at University Farm January 12. The latest information derived from studies and experiences with sleeping sickness of horses (equine encephalomyelitis) will be discussed at the meeting which is being sponsored jointly by the University Department of Agriculture and the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

During the serious outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis in the summer of 1937, Minnesota was the state most seriously affected, according to data collected under the supervision of Dr. C. E. Cotton, secretary of the livestock sanitary board. The disease attacked 56,000 horses, of which 8,000 to 10,000 cases were fatal. Almost all of the state's 37 counties reported existence of the disease.

Prominent investigators who have devoted years to the study of this disease will present the results of their experiments. One of these will be Dr. Carl TenBroeck, director of the Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, New Jersey. Farmers, horse breeders, county extension agents, veterinarians and other persons interested in obtaining all possible information about this disease will be represented on the program. This is a general meeting, open to the public, and all those interested in horses are invited to attend.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 20, 1937

Immediate

Improved food and cover conditions for Minnesota's game birds and small animals this winter is a direct outgrowth of the state's soil erosion activities, says Warren W. Case, regional biologist for the Soil Conservation Service.

Farmers cooperating with University Farm authorities have improved wild life conditions by retiring gullied areas to trees and shrubs, and fencing out wooded areas for protection against fire and grazing.

"By strip cropping, permitting grass and shrubs to grow up along fence rows, establishing vegetation in gullies and protecting woodlands, farmers reduce soil erosion and at the same time improve wildlife conditions," the biologist explained.

To supplement wildlife phases of the soil conservation program, an emergency winter feeding program will be carried on in Minnesota this winter by the University and the Service. Approximately 29,000 pounds of seed will be fed to quail, pheasants, and other wildlife species in feeders placed beneath lean-to shelters of brush and tree boughs.

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A statewide association of Minnesota Minhybrid Seed Corn growers will be formed January 19 during Farm and Home Week at University Farm, announces Ralph F. Crim, Extension agronomist.

According to plans, the purpose of the association will be to promote uniform prices, grades, bags, and also group advertising. All Minhybrid growers are invited to attend the organization meeting. Details of the meeting place and time will be announced at crop improvement meetings to be held on the farm campus, January 18 and 19. A similar association now exists in southwestern Minnesota, but a need for a statewide group has prompted this action.

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University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 20, 1937

Release

Immediate

University of Minnesota entomologists will have a large representation at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science/ ¹² Indianapolis, Indiana, the week of December 26.

Dr. A. A. Granovsky, associate professor of entomology and economic zoology, has been invited to take part in a program dealing with the relation of insects to plant diseases. Dr. Granovsky's talk will deal with insects in relation to diseases of truck crops.

University Farm entomologists presenting papers at the various entomological gatherings include H. H. Shepard, Frank Fisk, C. E. Mickel, T. L. Aamodt, A. G. Ruggles, A. C. F. , Gustav Swanson, M. H. Haydak, and L. S. Palmer.

Herbert L. Parten of the Minnesota staff will take part in a debate with W. P. Flint, curator of the Illinois Natural History Survey. The subject will be, "Radio as a Factor in Disseminating Entomological Information".

Dr. Riley, entomology chief, will attend the sessions as will Donald Denning, Earl Pritchard and Donald Murray. Albert Buzicky and K. S. Liu, graduate students, will also make the trip.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 20, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Several changes and additions in the University Farm staff were announced today.

Dr. William H. Dankers of the School of Agriculture, has been appointed extension economist in farm marketing, according to an announcement by F. W. Peck, extension director. Dr. Dankers will succeed W. Bruce Silcox who left the University in July to become senior extension economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Dankers first joined the School of Agriculture staff in 1926 as summer project supervisor, and in 1929-30 was research assistant in agricultural economics, becoming full-time instructor for the School in 1930. A native of Lake City, Minnesota, Dr. Dankers graduated from the School of Agriculture in 1925 and took his Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctor's degrees at the University of Minnesota. He is a member of Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity.

Ralph H. Miller, a member of the School of Agriculture faculty since 1934, will fill the vacancy left by Mr. Dankers. Mr. Miller received his Master of Science degree from Iowa State College, Ames, and is a member of Alpha Zeta.

Miss Wylle B. McNeal, chief of the home economics division, announces the appointment of Mrs. Barbara Warren Weismann, as teacher of related art. She will succeed Mrs. Edna Mathieson who recently resigned. Mrs. Weismann prior to coming to the University was foreman, designer, and teacher with the Milwaukee Handicraft Project, and is a graduate of Milwaukee State Teachers' College.

Appointed research assistant in dairy husbandry, James Duncan of Allerton, Iowa, a graduate of Iowa State College, has joined the Minnesota staff.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 26, 1938

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Planning for the New Year

No. 3 - Livestock

One friend of mine raises Holsteins, another raises Guernseys, and we here at the Station have Milking Shorthorns. All three of us would sit up nights to "get something" on the other fellow's breed of cattle and we wouldn't admit for anything that there were any cows worth milking except in our own breed. We have heaps of fun razzing each other, and yet I know that under certain circumstances I should prefer a herd of Guernseys and under other circumstances, Holsteins would be more profitable.

Each breed of livestock has been developed to do some particular thing particularly well, and success depends to a considerable extent on the manager's ability to pick out those classes of livestock which best meet the requirements of the land, the crops, the location and the labor situation. All of these things must be considered in deciding which kinds of livestock to grow and what breeds to select. Animals are tools with which the farm manager hopes to accomplish certain things. Occasionally I think some people are trying to drive fence posts with a saw.

Have you noticed how our views on livestock are changing? Ten years ago every producer was a "breeder" and expensive campaigns were set up to see that every farm had a "registered" bull. Every farm does need a bovine sire capable of getting more efficient offspring, but the emphasis has been put on "papers" only, not on effectiveness. Now we're beginning to admit that shape, color, points and pedigrees are not the only requisites of profitable livestock.

We are just beginning to draw a distinction between "breeders" and "propagators" of livestock. The real breeder is an exceptional man who has the skill, patience and interest to study animals in order to make them more useful by improving their

January 26, 1938

inheritance. The propagator is one who increases livestock merely as a means of increasing the efficiency of his farm operations. Both of these men perform a needed service and are entitled to credit in proportion to their effectiveness.

For the propagator, crossbreeding offers a more efficient animal than the purebred for certain types of work, but the crossbred can have no qualities not inherited from the ancestors, so a constant supply of choice purebreds will be continually needed to keep the process going. It is the function of the breeder to supply these purebreds, constantly striving to improve his foundation stock.

Here again, the livestock will have to fit the land, the crops, the location and the personal inclinations of the manager, if they are to yield maximum returns. On many of our farms, too little land is put to pasture and hay, or else too much livestock is kept. Stockyards are full of undersized, thin animals which probably represent mistakes of management. It is generally poor business to keep more stock than can be so cared for as to yield the best possible returns.

Some people set up a feed budget, estimating average returns for the acres they are farming, adding whatever feed they feel able to buy and dividing by the requirements of the stock they expect to keep. This won't prevent droughts, floods or sickness, but it may help to prevent unpleasant surprises.

The trouble with most of us is, we "don't get around" to do all we know ought to be done. That character seems to be inherited. Even free and unlimited advice is not apt to affect anybody much, although it is offered by one who doesn't "get around to things" any better than the average person.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 19, 1938

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

Plans for the New Year

No. 2 - Crops

Alternating corn and oats is apparently regarded as a crop rotation by some people, but for best results the land should be in hay or pasture, undisturbed for at least one year out of seven, and preferably even more. Books have been written explaining why, but briefly, it gives the soil bacteria a chance to catch up. If alfalfa or sweet clover is used for the "grass crop", it also subsoils the land because the big tap roots punch holes in the hardpan below the furrow slice. This improves the drainage and aeration, enlarging the feeding field for the roots of succeeding crops.

With fields of equal size, it is easy to put 2 to corn, 2 to grain, 1 to alfalfa and 1 to pasture, changing each year so that every piece of ground grows the same succession of crops. Whether the grain is wheat, oats or barley, or whether the corn is husked, cut, or put in the silo makes little difference. For best returns from average land, it is essential to have at least one cultivated crop, one grain crop and one "grass" crop each 5 to 7 years.

The first essential in making cropping plans is to choose the crops which best fit the farm that is to grow them. Plans may appear perfect on paper, but unless they are adapted to some particular piece of land, they are not very valuable. Here again, it is best to set up plans the way they "ought to be", then determine what "has to be" and make the best possible compromise between the two.

Land is usually the hardest to change, so with a farm all laid out in humps, runs, draws, sloughs, sand hills and rocky knolls by nature, it is up to the farmer to fit his cropping system to the land, and then arrange his livestock program to use the crops to best advantage. It has been the general policy in the past to plow

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every possible foot of ground so as to get some return from it. Often the only return is the exercise for men and horses. Isn't there a possibility that we could make just as much income with far less fuss and fever if we didn't feel it necessary to turn over every field each fall? It's worth thinking about.

My own private plan for the conservation of resources in Southern Minnesota is to put 20 per cent of the present tillable land/ⁱⁿ⁻to grass and trees. I honestly believe that just as much income could be made from the remaining fields. That is a matter of opinion, but certainly there are possibilities of income from tree and grass crops which have never been touched in Minnesota. How much feed per acre will oak trees produce (without plowing)?

It is a fascinating game to study a bit of land and then try to "fit" it with crops which will make the best use of all the natural resources. It can be very simple and it can lead to years of study on botany, ecology, soils, chemistry and physics. There is a vast difference between the man who regards farming as routine drudgery to be endured from day to day, and the farm manager who is always hunting for some new bit of information which will help him to play the game a little more skillfully. How closely do you approach the "perfect" cropping plan for your farm?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 12, 1938

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

PLANS FOR THE NEW YEAR

No. 1 - Fields

Laying out fields on a farm is very similar to making plans for a house or barn. Everything must be fitted into a certain space and allowance made for stairs, hallways, doors and walls, no matter how much we wish to ignore them. Certain things are desirable, but there are usually reasons why the ideal arrangement is impractical so a compromise is the result.

The perfect farm would have fields of equal size and fertility, each accessible from the farmstead with the least possible travel. This would put the farmstead far back from the highway, which has disadvantages. Rough or wet land also has a habit of getting in the way when one tries to lay out tillable fields of equal size.

If one wishes to make the problem still more difficult, figure the cost of fencing and operating each field. A square field takes the least fence, but a long narrow field is often more economical to work, especially with tractors, because of less turning. Again it is necessary to arrive at the best possible compromise under the circumstances. Triangular or irregular fields are expensive to cultivate, but it is not always possible to avoid them. Sometimes they can be used for hay or pasture, but at best they are a nuisance.

The Soil Conservation Program has stirred up a new interest in accurate farm maps. It is not very difficult to measure the fields with either a wheel or a steel tape. When the outlines have been prepared, then get everyone to help in planning the fields. Often the man who knows every inch of his land is not the best one to plan a new layout. He has always thrown out the plow at a given spot, and it rather upsets him to change. He just can't see it any other way, but a stranger doesn't know the old lines exist.

Planning for the best possible farm layout is lots of fun. I like to set up a plan for the fields, a plan for the farmstead, and even plans for the buildings which we know won't come for many years yet. Reorganization can't be done all at once. It may be best to draw up a ten-year plan, specifying just what is to be undertaken each year.

Is it a waste of time? Well, possibly all farm records are a waste of time. They are the difference between you running the job or the job running you. It takes keen business management to make a good living from even a Southern Minnesota farm these days, and the man who wastes his time in useless travel and useless turning is cutting his own income. It is beyond my comprehension why three generations of farmers should "plow around" a stone or stump rather than get rid of it. Probably some of the things I do look just as funny to others.

Farm planning is a family job. Get the kids in on it. Give the hired man a pencil and let him figure too, for there's no telling where the best suggestion will come from. The good farm manager aims to get the largest possible net return over a period of years from his available land, labor and capital. Sound planning is the best bait ever invented to invite Lady Luck.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 23 1937

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 5, 1938

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

A New Ledger

The first of the year I get a nice new account book and set down the items which it seems important to keep on record. There is a column for receipts and a column for expenditures under livestock, crops, permanent improvements, and overhead. The book is clean, so I try to write carefully and neatly all of the entries, the dates, the amounts of inventories, the liabilities, and the \$3.17 cash on hand.

When it is all done, I admire the result, and then compare it with the book for last year. What a contrast. The edges of the old book are frayed and the pages untidy. Here is a big spot where the pen leaked. On this page I crossed out the whole business and did it over. Another page shows where a mistake was made, and I never could find what went wrong. The new book looks so much nicer, but the old book is more valuable because it tells what has been accomplished. It shows the big black figures where I guessed right and the red figures where I guessed wrong. The old ledger points out the profitable things, and also the mistakes which cut my income.

The old ledger is worthy of much study. It shows the wear of hard usage, and the information gained therefrom. The new book is a clean slate and offers an opportunity to profit by last year's mistakes, so that it may look better than its predecessor. Only time will tell what it will be like by 1939, but there is always the hope that this year things will be done right, conditions will improve, stock will be immune from sickness, just enough rain will fall and the baby won't tip over the ink bottle.

Last year is like the old ledger. It's pretty badly smudged up with fool things I have said and done, some through ignorance and some just from natural cussedness. It shows that too much effort has been spent on petty routine, things that didn't count, and not enough on things which might have accomplished some good. The record is full of mistakes and blots which shouldn't be there.

This New Year is a clean book. There will be 365 full days of 24 hours each in which to show whether anything has been learned. There are 365 chances to do someone a good turn, 8760 hours to use, but how fast they go. First count off 3650 hours for sleeping and eating. That leaves only 5110 hours to plan, plant, plow and harvest the crops; breed, raise, feed, milk and sell the stock; plant, hoe and haul in the garden truck; fence, fix and finance the farm operations; fish, fiddle and go to Fourth of July celebrations.

I know I can't do all I'd like to do in the coming year, but by more careful planning, continually studying means of greater efficiency and always trying to get the most out of each hour, it may be possible to show better results for the coming year. Above all, I hope to keep good natured, find fault with myself rather than others and push as hard as possible on projects which may mean better living for my neighbors all over the state. As a start, may I wish every one of you A Happy New Year.

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

St. Paul, Minnesota
December 23 1937

Immediate

Ten thousand nine hundred and forty quarts of canned products is the grand total output of 6 Minnesota 4-H club girls taking the canning project in their club work. They are Mary Roach, Prior Lake, Scott county, Rosalia Kaeter, Sauk Rapids, Benton county; Ruth Kurz, Waiwen, Marshall county; Helena Rentz, Alberta, Stevens county; and Blanche Koester, Northfield, Rice county; and Lorraine Pierce, Lewiston, Winona county. In recognition of their outstanding canning achievements, each girl will receive an 18-quart pressure cooker. These awards were provided by the Kerr Glass Company.

Equally interested in other projects besides canning ~~shows~~ that these 4-H members are gaining valuable information in many phases of farm and homemaking. All of them have placed high in county and state contests and exhibits.

Three times county 4-H canning champion and then state grand champion with canning exhibits is the record of Blanche Koester. Her canned products total 3030 quarts. In addition she has found time to take project work in cake baking, clothing, thrift, poultry, bread-making, and health in ten years of club work.

"I hope to have a pressure cooker of my own some day" was the thought expressed by Mary Roach, 17, in her canning project report. Mary has been in club work 5 years and has taken the canning project 5. She has canned 2,166 quarts of fruits and vegetables.

Twenty-year-old Ruth Kurz, who has spent half her life in club work and taken canning projects 6 years, lists contest winnings in county, state and national competition. She has canned 1210 quarts of food and given 18 demonstrations besides work in various other project lines.

One thousand five hundred sixty-five quarts of canned goods is Helena Rentz' contribution to the family larder in 6 years of 4-H project work. Helena has been a 4-H club member 8 years, capturing 6 first place ribbons and 2 seconds in county exhibits and blue ribbon in state competition.

In charge of the family home, Lorraine Pierce, 20, has managed to do all the canning and collect 6 first places in county contests, and 2 blue ribbons in state contests. Lorraine has also carried clothing, bread, cake garden and meal preparation projects.

Rosalia Kaeter, 19, has carried the canning project 5 years, placing high in county and state fair competition.

The pressure cookers will be delivered during the holiday season; they no doubt are to be found on each of the girls' Christmas lists.

Press Release
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 23, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Dr. Lowry Nelson, head of the rural sociology department at University Farm, St. Paul, will attend the 19th session of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, where on February 7 he will speak on "The Agricultural Labor Situation in the United States". Dr. Nelson will represent the United States' agricultural committee in connection with the International Labor Organization. He was appointed a member of the permanent agricultural committee in June last year.

Dr. Nelson was formerly director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, coming to the University of Minnesota in October, 1937.

H. J. Sloan, head of the poultry section at University Farm, has been elected chairman of the State Committee working in connection with the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio in 1939. Dr. Sloan will represent the Minnesota State Committee at a meeting of the National Committee in Cleveland, January 7 and 8. The Committee met in Minneapolis recently and University Farm staff members attending included; W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry, Dr. W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian, Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, T. A. Erickson, 4-H club leader, K. W. Ingvalson of the 4-H club department, and T. H. Canfield, of the poultry staff.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 23, 1937

Release

Immediate

Tons of seed, to produce millions of trees and shrubs, have been collected by the Soil Conservation Service tree nursery at Winona, Minnesota, A. D. Slavin, regional nurseryman for the Service, said today.

The seed, collected in wooded areas near Winona, will be planted in the Winona nursery to produce planting stock for use in erosion control activities in Minnesota and adjacent states. Approximately 7,000,000 hardwoods and 2,060,000 conifers are expected to be produced from the collected seed, according to Mr. Slavin. Kermit A. Olson is manager of the Winona nursery.

Among the principal hardwoods represented in the collection were hackberry, with 641 pounds of seed; green ash with 1,170 pounds; white oak, with 7,500 pounds; burr oak, with 6,000 pounds; and black locust, with 1,457 pounds.

Principal conifers represented were Scotch pine, western yellow pine, and red cedar.

"The potential uses of vegetation represented by these seed quantities is seldom appreciated by the layman," Mr. Slavin said.

"In most of our species, each pound of seed represents from one to two thousand future trees and, in the case of coniferous materials, the number will generally average about 15,000 evergreens. When one realizes that 1,000 trees or shrubs will effectively cover an acre of denuded land, the importance and far-reaching possibilities of a pound of seed becomes apparent."

The Winona nursery stock is used for erosion control plantings in gullied areas and on denuded hillsides throughout the Upper

(more)

Mississippi Valley Each spring, millions of trees are planted on the land of Minnesota farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service and the University Farm of the University of Minnesota in the demonstration program.

"Tests have shown that woods provide almost perfect control of run-off and erosion, provided the woods are protected against fire and grazing," Mr. Slavin explained. "The leaf litter and undergrowth accumulating on the forest floor keep the soil in excellent condition for absorbing water, and protect it against washing."

Black locusts are widely used for gully control work because they grow rapidly and do relatively well in poor soils, the nurseryman added. They have thick interlacing root systems which anchor the trees firmly in the ground and hold the soil in place, he said.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

Appointment of Miss Madge Ames Brown as assistant editor in the office of publications, University Farm, was announced today. Miss Brown, who was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1932, has held a clerical position in the office since the fall of 1935.

Miss Brown will give particular attention to the preparation of news and information material for daily newspapers and assist with other phases of the information work at University Farm which includes the editing of Extension and Experiment Station bulletins, publicity work on short courses and other special events and the maintenance of news and informational service for weekly newspapers, magazines and radio.

A native of St. Paul, Miss Brown received her high school training at Central High School. She resides at 1290 Van Buren Street.

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State University Farm
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 29, 1937

RELEASE

Immediate

The forty-first annual meeting of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society will be held January 10 and 11 at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis announces Dr. C. P. Fitch, secretary-treasurer, of the organization, and chief of veterinary medicine, University Farm, St. Paul. Registration begins at 10 a.m.

On the opening day's program Dr. A. H. Schmidt, Triumph, Minnesota, president, will address the group. Scheduled also for the first day is a business meeting and following the annual evening banquet, there will be a symposium on horse sleeping sickness (equine encephalomyelitis). On the symposium will be several research workers and veterinary practitioners, including Dr. Carl TenBroeck, head of the department of animal and plant pathology, Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, N. J., who will tell of the results of research conducted at the institute. Others who will report their experiences with the disease are Dr. James Farquharson, head and professor of nervous and clinical surgery, Colorado State college, Fort Collins, Colorado; Dr. J. Charnley McKinley, head of the department of medicine, University of Minnesota; Dr. C. E. Cotton, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board; and two Minnesota veterinarians, Dr. J. N. Campbell of Fairmont and Dr. A. L. Birch of Worthington.

On the Tuesday program various subjects will be discussed by other out-of-state veterinarians including the president of the American Veterinary Medical association, Dr. O. V. Brumley, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Some of the subjects will be concerned with diseases of small animals, anthrax, and Bang's disease control in Wisconsin.

University Farm,
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 29, 1937

Immediate

Tom Archer of Barronett, Wisconsin, world title-holder in fitting draft horses for the show ring, will demonstrate his art to visitors at University Farm during the week of January 17. Mr. Archer came to this country from England in 1910 and is the only man ever to fit and show a draft horse four of the times it took championship at the International Livestock Show.

Mr. Archer's demonstrations will be a part of the divisional program in animal husbandry.

Appearing on the same program will be W. A. Craft, Ames, Iowa, head of the regional swine laboratory under the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and formerly in charge of swine work with the federal department in Washington, and Dr. Carl W. Gay, well-known to Minnesota livestock men as former head of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, who now holds a similar position at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Craft will explain the swine experimental work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Gay will speak at the meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association.

The dairy situation will be discussed by J. B. Fitch, chief in dairy husbandry at University Farm, as a part of that division's subject-matter program for the week. Another outstanding feature will be the dairy cattle judging contest open to all Farm and Home Week visitors. Dr. Andrew Boss, former vice-director of the Minnesota Experiment Station, will offer suggestions for planning the 1938 farm program.

Bigger poultry profits through up-to-date scientific practices characterize the poultry program. Problems in breeding, management, diseases, and new ideas in current use will be discussed.