

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 3, 1940

Release

IMMEDIATE

Although butter prices put on a vigorous rally in the last months of 1940, no sensational rise in the price level can be expected as long as other domestic fats are low in price, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm. He pointed out that most domestic fats and oils are selling at prices 10 to 30 per cent below the same period last year. This drop has resulted from increased output with a reduction in exports of animal fats and the pressure of supplies of competing oils from countries that have lost their European market.

With variations in quality considered, the price difference between various fats and oils is apparently the major reason for consumer shifts from one fat to another, says Dankers. The present situation indicates that the amount of butter taken off the market may be relatively less and the amount of other fats and oils relatively more until the price relationship changes again. Total purchases of fats and oils no doubt will be high as a result of increased industrial activity and increased purchasing power.

Soybeans hold a strong competitive position in the market for domestic food fats and oils. The supply of soybeans from the 1940 crop is smaller than a year earlier. However exports of soybeans to continental Europe, which totaled more than 10 million bushels from the 1939 crop, will be negligible for the 1940 crop; hence, the quantity of soybeans available for crushing in the current season is expected to exceed that of a year earlier.

A high percentage of the soybean oil produced is used in food products. With a relatively low price, soybean oil along with cottonseed oil, used in compounds, provides the strongest competition for butter and lard.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 3, 1940

Release

IMMEDIATE

Muskmelon growers who are studying seed catalogs in the search for better adapted varieties for next spring's plantings have something new this year in the Golden Gopher, a new melon just released by the division of horticulture at University Farm. The Golden Gopher has been recommended for general use on the strength of its resistance to Fusarium wilt, great enemy of melon growers.

The new variety traces back to an isolated plant found growing successfully on wilt infested soil. Seed was saved from this plant and University of Minnesota plant specialists set to work on a process of self-pollination and selection which lasted from 1932 to 1938. The plant breeding was carried out by T. M. Currence, C. J. Eide and J. G. Leach.

The Golden Gopher was tested in the vicinity of the Twin Cities in 1939 and 1940 and enough seed raised to permit release in commercial channels.

All trials carried out so far indicate that the variety is highly resistant to the dread wilt which has destroyed many crops in this area. In developing the new melon, close attention was also given to desirable eating qualities. The flesh is orange, with a high sugar content. The fruit is slightly oval and tends to become somewhat pointed at the blossom end.

The variety is recommended more for home and market gardening than for distance shipping, although it has not yet been widely tested as a shipping melon.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 3, 1940

Release

IMMEDIATE

A Winona county farm woman, Mrs. William Gellerson of Lamoyille, has been chosen as one of four homemakers from the entire United States to speak from Chicago on the National Farm and Home Hour broadcast, January 8. She will represent Minnesota on the Home Demonstration Achievement Day program over the National Broadcasting Company's nation-wide hookup.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Miss Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration leader, says/ Mrs. Gellerson will join homemakers from Massachusetts, Tennessee and California taking part in the program. They will report how home demonstration work has aided them in home improvement, home management and nutrition.

Mrs. Gellerson, who has two children, has lived on a farm all her life. Active in county, church and community affairs, she has served as county home and community chairman since 1938. For 12 years she was a 4-H leader but this year gave up direct leadership to serve in an advisory capacity. With all these interests Mrs. Gellerson still had time to provide a home for boys and girls whom she found in need.

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A1640-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 5, 1941

Immediate Release

Four-H boys will have a chance to market their feeding lambs and study the marketing process at four western lamb shows which have just been scheduled by the Agricultural Extension Service and local sponsors. The winter lamb shows are:

Windom -- January 8-9

Austin -- January 15-16

Jackson - January 26-27

New Ulm - January 28-29

The shows serve as a market for western lambs fed to market condition by 4-H and Rural Youth boys who have undertaken feeding them in lots of 15 lambs. On the first day each lot of lambs will be graded by a packer-buyer, and the boys will have a chance to see how they stack up as feeders. The second day the lambs are sold according to grade and the boys have a chance to pocket the profits of their enterprise. Local business organizations sponsor in each case a dinner at which the boys meet experienced stock men.

The project is sponsored by the Extension Service as a means of training older 4-H boys in feeding management. Frequently they go into partnership with their parents in feeding lambs as a result of the start they get.

A1953-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1941

Release Thursday

JANUARY 9, 1941

The 1941 state seed show, to be held at University Farm, St. Paul, January 20-25, is streamlined to encourage the most modern seed practices, says Ralph F. Crim, secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association which sponsors the event in cooperation with the University of Minnesota. The exhibit is held in connection with Farm and Home Week.

A feature of the show this year is the revised schedule of classes for seed registered under the program of the association. Listed are classes for both shelled and ear samples of hybrid seed in the various Minhybrid maturity classes. This display will include samples of the recent 500, 600, and 700 Minhybrid releases. There are also registered seed classes for barley, oats, flax, spring and winter wheat, rye, alfalfa, grass, soybeans and field peas.

The growers of registered seed do not take over the show, however, because there are also competition schedules open to all exhibitors, with a distinction between amateur growers and professional seed men.

State corn growers are watching for the results of the state five-acre yield contest which will be announced at the show. Hundred-pound field samples will represent these contest plots in the show.

A corn club contest for 4-H members and junior classes for vocational agriculture students extend seed show participation to younger exhibitors.

A display of special interest to seed growers will be winning entries at the International Hay and Grain Show recently held in Chicago. The sample of Grimm alfalfa seed which won first place in the international show will be exhibited by Gust Palm of Baudette, Lake of the Woods county. The sample of shelled hybrid corn seed which won first in the regional at Chicago will also be shown. This sample was exhibited by the Nicollet County Seed company.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Harry D. Linn, assistant secretary of agriculture for the State of Iowa, will give his demonstration of horse breaking and training at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Horse Breeders' association to be held at University Farm January 22. The meeting will be held in connection with the Farm and Home Week program.

As field man for the Iowa Horse and Mule association, Linn presented his horse breaking demonstration all over the country and was acclaimed one of the outstanding horse breakers in the country. He will give his talk and demonstration at University Farm Wednesday, January 22, at 1:30 p.m.

Sessions of the association will be held all day Wednesday, according to A. L. Harvey, secretary of the group. Officers for the year will be elected at the business session at 3:30. The president this year is N. P. Grass of LeRoy, the vice-president, Henry Swenson of Chicago City.

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A1642-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Dairymen of the state will find the 1941 Farm and Home Week at University Farm, St. Paul, January 20-26 offering two major suggestions for more dairy profits. J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy husbandry division, points to these discussions -- more profits from better pastures, and management factors that affect dairy herd profits.

The dairy program, which is one of more than a dozen offered in various phases of agriculture, will begin Monday afternoon, January 20. Discussions will include new developments in calf raising, feeding problems, and the ups and downs in dairying.

Minnesota cow testers will hold a conference on Tuesday while the rest of the dairy group attends classes concerned with grass silage and vitamin and mineral requirements of dairy cattle. A highlight of the week will be the dairy cattle judging contest open to all Farm and Home Week guests held on Thursday. Mr. Fitch and W. B. Combs, also of the dairy staff, will discuss recent research by the department, and H. R. Searles, extension dairy husbandman, will bring organization news of artificial insemination associations. Calftlood vaccination in controlling Bang's disease is another popular subject listed on the program. It will be discussed by Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in veterinary medicine.

Dairy breed associations, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, and Jersey, will hold meetings on Thursday, and on Friday the short course group will hear discussions on animal genetics, and a national program for advertising dairy products. The dairy program will close with a question-and-answer session on herd feeding and management.

A1643-EB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

There is little help for the surplus ills of American agriculture to be found in the present European war, in the opinion of O. B. Jesness, chief of the agricultural economics division at University Farm, St. Paul.

While the defense program will stimulate business, decrease unemployment, and improve domestic demand for farm products, in the long run the war will only aggravate the farmer's problems, he believes. Dr. Jesness is the author of the new Extension Bulletin 219, "War and the Farmer."

The loss of foreign markets for wheat, lard, tobacco, and some fruits cannot be offset by increased domestic demand, Dr. Jesness points out. Unless foreign markets recover, a serious agricultural surplus will remain until production can be shrunk to fit the smaller demand.

While a price boom is not in prospect at present, a long war and extensive war preparations may in time produce conditions favorable to inflation, Dr. Jesness declares. If a rise in prices occurs, it will be a good time for farmers to pay off some of the existing debts rather than to take on more obligations. An expansion of production would only make worse the depression which is sure to follow after war demands are cut off.

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A1040-23

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 9, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

When Farm and Home Week at University Farm, St. Paul, goes on the boards for five days, beginning January 20, twenty-seven state farm organizations will combine important meetings of their own with the regular short course program. A schedule of these association meetings for the week is as follows:

MONDAY, Minnesota Grange,

TUESDAY, Cow Testers' conference, Farm Bureau,
Master Farmers, School of Agriculture Alumni, Ten-Year club.

WEDNESDAY, Horse Breeders, Minhybrid Growers, Potato Improvement and Spotted Poland-China Breeders associations.

THURSDAY, Aberdeen-Angus, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Hereford, Jersey, Milking Shorthorn, Red Polled, Shorthorn Cattle Breeders', Beef Cattle Producers, Sheep Breeders, Turkey Growers, and Crop Improvement associations; State Horticultural Society.

FRIDAY, Minnesota Livestock Breeders, Fruit Growers', Holstein Breeders, and Refrigerated Locker associations.

Thursday and Friday are big days at the short course for livestock producers of the state. W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, calls attention to the American Meat Institute demonstration on Friday which will portray new ways for using the cheaper cuts of meat and give facts about their nutritive value.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 9, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The number of farm boys going on to high school in Minnesota communities has increased rapidly in the last few years, according to a survey conducted by the division of rural sociology of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1933 division representatives interviewed 389 boys in selected townships in Dodge, Douglas and St. Louis counties. It was found that 24 per cent of those interviewed were attending high school or had completed such a course.

The same group of townships was covered in interviews conducted recently among boys of the high school age group. The number attending high school was found to have increased to 33 per cent. Donald Mitchell, research assistant in rural sociology, says that the increase can be attributed partly to lack of employment for young men and partly to the improvement in school transportation facilities.

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A1646-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 9, 1941

Release Sunday

JANUARY 12, 1941

Minnesota farmers should be familiar with the state and federal seed laws so that they may get the full benefit of their protection, says C. P. Bull, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture.

Requirements of the state law are specific and can be easily checked. Mr. Bull suggests these five points:

1. Look for a label on the container. Don't buy unlabeled seed.
2. The label should give per cent of germination (be sure this is high).
3. It should give the per cent of weed seeds in relation to the grain.
4. It should list by name primary noxious weeds present, such as field bindweed (jenny), leafy spurge, thistles, etc.
5. It should give name and address of seller.

Labels and small samples of seed purchased ought to be kept ~~af~~ for at least a year. Recording the date the seed is bought and where it is used will help in tracing the source of unclean seed.

Farmers who want to check up on questionable seed, or who wish to make tests of their own seed, may avail themselves of the service offered by the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm, St. Paul. They are invited to mail a quart of large cereal seeds, a pint of medium seeds, or a cupful of small grass seeds to the laboratory for analysis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 9, 1941

Release
IMMEDIATE

The year-end survey of feed supplies in the United States conducted by the Department of Agriculture, indicates well-filled granaries to take care of livestock needs during the coming year. The amount of feed grain available per animal is 5 per cent larger than a year ago and slightly over the long time average. The fact that the farm animals to be fed have been reduced by 3 per cent in the past year tends to stress the large feed supplies.

The total supply of corn at the end of the year has been estimated at 3,151 million bushels. Of this amount 702 million bushels are under seal or held by the government. Corn under seal has been increased considerably during the past year. The total supplies of corn are slightly below amounts at the close of 1939.

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A1648-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 14, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee recently voted to submit a new payment plan to the dairy plants of the state who are cooperating in supplying funds for dairy advertising, according to W. H. Olson, manager of the campaign. Opportunity has been given all participants in the program to amend their contracts with the committee so that only one payment a year will be necessary.

Under the new plan deductions will be made at the rate of one cent per pound on all butterfat delivered during the period June 1 to June 15, inclusive, each year, rather than on all deliveries during the year at the rate of fifty cents per thousand pounds of butterfat delivered.

This method of payment has been requested by many handlers of butterfat in the state and several dairy associations. It offers a simpler and more economical system of deduction for the producer and the handler. It will also be more convenient for the committee. There will be considerable economy in the new method, which in turn will mean that the funds actually available for advertising will be increased.

The plan proposed is now in operation in several other states contributing to the national dairy advertising program and has been found to work out most successfully, Olson says.

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A1649-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 14, 1941

Release Friday
JANUARY 17, 1941

Farm and Home Week visitors next week at University Farm, St. Paul, will hear Vera Micheles Dean, director of the research department of the Foreign Policy Association, New York. She will speak on "What Next In Europe" at the Thursday noon assembly January 23.

While in the Twin Cities, Mrs. Dean will appear on the program of the Women's Institute and at a University of Minnesota convocation. She is widely known as a contributor to national publications and author of the book, "Europe in Retreat." In ~~1937~~ 1937 she served as delegate to the International Studies Conference in Paris.

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A1650-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 14, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

J. Russell Gute, county agent in a Watonwan county for a number of years, has resigned to accept the position of county agent in Steele county, with offices at Owatonna. Gute, who is a graduate of Iowa State College, entered extension work in this state in 1936. In Watonwan he has developed a full extension program. He assumes his new duties January 16.

Lester W. Justice, formerly assistant agent in Washington county, will go to St. James immediately to take over the position left vacant by the transfer of Gute. Justice is also a graduate of Iowa State. He joined the Minnesota Extension staff in 1937 after several years teaching vocational agriculture and leading 4-H work in Iowa communities.

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A1651-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 14, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Four-H leadership sessions during Farm and Home Week at University Farm will feature a round-table discussion on health, scheduled for Friday, January 24. Prominent health authorities will take part.

Dr. E. A. Meyerding, executive secretary of the Minnesota Public Health association, will preside over the round-table group composed of Dr. J. A. Myers, chief of the medical staff, Lymanhurst Health Center; Dr. E. K. Geer, head of the tuberculosis service, Ancker hospital, St. Paul, and medical director of the Ramsey County Preventorium; Dr. L. F. Richdorf, Minneapolis physician; and Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division, University Farm, St. Paul.

Public health questions that have come in from 4-H leaders around the state will be taken up.

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A1652-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Seed growers from all parts of Minnesota will meet at University Farm next week for the annual state seed show and sessions relating to the seed program sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and related groups.

One of the features of the week will be the announcement of the state's premier seed growers, to be made Thursday evening at the annual banquet. The honor is according each year to growers who have rendered distinguished service in the cause of better seed. Two farmers will get the award this year.

Speakers at the crop improvement sessions Thursday will be Dr. C. H. Bailey, vice-director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, who will talk on utilization of farm products in industry, and Professor Emil Truog of the University of Wisconsin, who will discuss fertilizer and rainfall in relation to yields. Officers of the state crop association and University Farm staff members will also take part in the program.

Entries in the crop show will be completed Monday and judging of exhibits will begin Tuesday. A feature of the seed display will be entries which previously won awards at the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago.

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A1653-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Minnesota hog breeders will hear swine experts discuss a variety of topics at the Wednesday Farm and Home Week sessions to be held at University Farm, St. Paul. Discussion of swine management methods will be supplemented by talks and movies on utilization of pork products.

The program for the day includes: "The Minnesota Extension Program in Hog Production," H. G. Zavoral; "Producer Help in Marketing Pork and Lard," E. F. Ferrin; "The People and Pork Products," John Moninger, representative of the American Meat Institute; "Recent Developments in the Prevention and Control of Swine Diseases," H. C. H. Kernkamp; "The Austin Area Swine Improvement Program," P. J. Holand. Other speakers will be A. L. Anderson, in charge of swine at Iowa State College, and W. T. Foley of The Farmer staff.

The movie, "Meat and Romance," will be shown in the main auditorium at 4:30 Wednesday. Other swine sessions will be in the livestock pavilion.

Members of the state pork and lard committee and county committees will have a dinner meeting Thursday at 6 p.m., according to E. F. Ferrin, secretary of the Minnesota Swine Breeders association which is sponsoring the state-wide campaign to stimulate consumption of pork products.

The Spotted Poland China and Berkshire breeders are planning association meetings in connection with the University Farm sessions.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

To help meet the 50-million pound reduction in America's annual cheese imports due to war conditions, the University of Minnesota Dairy Division has increased its research facilities for foreign-type cheese making. The aim, says Prof. W. B. Combs, is to give American dairy producers the advantage of this added market for their products as well as to provide a satisfactory foreign-type cheese for domestic use.

The Minnesota Station has added a series of six storage rooms equipped with temperature and humidity controls. Each room has a storage capacity of about 2000 pounds of cheese. One of the rooms will control temperatures within one degree and the others within three degrees at a range of anywhere from 32 to 60 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. All can control humidity at practically any point up to 95 per cent relative humidity.

The cheese manufacturing department has been enlarged, rearranged and new equipment added, including a pasteurizer for cheese milk, vats and other equipment for making foreign types of cheese, and a new hydraulic cheese press with a capacity of one thousand pounds.

Since 1933 when research on foreign-type cheeses was undertaken under the direction of Professor Combs, the Minnesota Station has developed and perfected methods for producing Blue or Roquefort-type, Gorgonzola, and Trappist type cheeses. Efforts will be made to shorten the ripening period for these cheeses and also to investigate possibilities of manufacturing other foreign-type

(More)

cheeses including Swiss cheese and various milk varieties.

The Dairy division also is completing a \$25,000 enlarging and remodeling of its market milk department which furnishes fluid milk, ice cream, and other dairy products for the entire University of Minnesota including dormitories, cafeterias, and other outlets. The market milk department will include a complete set-up for receiving, pasteurizing, bottling, and storing fluid milk.

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A1655-HLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1941

Release Monday

JANUARY 20, 1941

Twice a champion in the 4-H ten-ewe project is the record of Lyle Clow, Hallock, Kittson county, who has been named winner of the 1940 contest, announces A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. In 1939 Clow established an all-time high with 1,871 pounds of lamb from ten ewes during the 135-day contest period. This year he broke his own record and bettered the 2,000 pounds mark for an average of 200.6 pounds of lamb per ewe.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, reports that Alvin Sonderman of Indus, Koochiching county, also repeated his 1939 state championship in the production contest for adults, based on 25 to 50 ewes. In the 51 to 100 class, Oscar Hulteen and Sons of Clearbrook, Clearwater county, took first place with 53 ewes producing an average of 98.5 pounds of lamb.

Second-place winner in the 4-H group was Gordon Williamson, Appleton, Swift county, who raised 1,307 pounds of lamb. This was an average of 130.7 pounds per ewe. Third place went to Edwin Sharkey, Belle Plaine, LeSueur, with total weight of 1,284 pounds to average 128.8 pounds of lamb per ewe.

Sonderman's 26 ewes produced 41 lambs which reached a total weight of 3,081 pounds to average 118.5 pounds. Robert Lindsey of Two Harbors, Lake county, placed second. His 34 lambs from 25 ewes averaged 117.2 pounds from each ewe. Third-place winner was Joe Sharkey of Belle Plaine, LeSueur county, with 25 ewes producing 41 lambs for an average of 113 pounds.

Medals and cash awards are presented contest winners by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association. The Farmer, St. Paul, presents medals to those who produce 100 or more pounds of lamb per ewe.

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A1656-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 21, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Minnesota sheep breeders are planning a sale of bred purebred ewes at University Farm Friday, the last day of the Farm and Home Week program. The sale is sponsored by the Minnesota Sheep Breeders association, with H. G. Zavoral of University Farm as sales manager.

J. H. Bobendrier of Elk River, president of the state sheepmen's group, announces that 43 head of registered Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Oxford and Cheviot ewes have been consigned to the sale from 14 of the best flocks in the state. The event is planned especially to make available foundation stock for building new flocks.

The sale will open at 10 a.m. Friday in the livestock pavilion at University Farm. H. O. Tellier of Farmington is auctioneer.

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A1657-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 21, 1941

Do Not Release Before
WEDNESDAY P.M. JAN. 22

The Minnesota Horse Breeders' association launched a campaign this afternoon for wider use of horses and mules as a means of reducing crop surpluses and placing soil conservation practices on a sounder basis. Horsemen took action at a meeting held in connection with Farm and Home Week at University Farm.

They asked for recognition under the AAA program on two counts:

(1) Horses are important consumers of farm products, for which they return needed farm power. Land freed by reduction in number of horses and mules is about equal to that causing overproduction on American farms.

(2) Horses and mules get much of their feed from soil building and conserving crops, and they return fertility to the soil.

The association suggests that farmers who are using at least one adult horse or mule for each 25 acres of crop land be allotted at least two acres increase per animal in their present allotment of soil depleting crops under the AAA program.

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A1658-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 21, 1941

Release Thursday

JANUARY 23, 1941

Minnesota farmers who are searching constantly for the best adapted varieties of hybrid corn have a guide in the report of the 1940 commercial and experiment station yield trials which has just been released at University Farm. Ralph F. Crim, extension agronomist who has supervised the trials since they were begun four years ago, is author of Extension Pamphlet 75 which sets forth the results. The pamphlet may be had by calling at the county agent's office or writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

The report this year is notable in that it presents not only the yields for 1940 but also performance of the most popular hybrids over a period of three or four years. The seed buyer can now check on a given variety for several consecutive years under different growing conditions.

Both the 1940 and long-time reports presented in Pamphlet 75 lay stress on the value of early maturity to the Minnesota farmer who must consider constantly the frost hazard. Both reports list the varieties by groups, assigning the earliest ones to Group 1, the next in maturity to Group 2, and so on. The hybrids which have attained Group 1 position year after year have proved their ability to perform under state growing conditions.

Of unusual significance to state growers, Crim says, is the fact that the early varieties have consistently yielded on a par with the later hybrids. The common belief that yields must be sacrificed with the reduction of the growing period is not supported by the Minnesota trials.

More information on comparative yields at different rates of planting (three kernels per hill as against four) was sought in connection with the trials in 1940. The plots were laid out with both rates represented. Yields are set forth with figures for both rates of planting. The results in 1940 favored the four-kernel rate.

The trials last summer were the most extensive ever held in the state. Ten plots were scattered over four maturity zones. The plot farthest north was in Becker county where corn must normally mature in 89 to 95 days. In all, 157 varieties of corn were tested, most of them entered in the trials by commercial seed firms. The Minnesota and Wisconsin experiment stations entered a number of their station hybrids.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1941

Release
IMMEDIATE

E. L. Johnson of Winnebago, Faribault county, and Erick Johansen, Tyler, Lincoln county, were named the 1940 Minnesota Premier Seed Growers during Farm and Home Week activities at University Farm yesterday (Thurs.). They comprise the thirteenth annual group named for the honor. Medals were presented to the two men at a joint banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and the Northwest Crop Improvement association last night (Thursday).

E. L. Johnson has been growing seed since 1910, specializing in Thatcher wheat, Alsike clover, hybrid corn, and registered alfalfa. He raises for sale only seed that is on the recommended list of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

During 1940 Erick Johansen grew Gopher oats, Thatcher wheat, Wisconsin No. 38 barley, Redwing Flax, and Minhybrid 403, 500 and 301 corn.

The 1940 selections bring the total number of seed growers honored to 66 over a period of 13 years.

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A1660-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1941

Release
IMMEDIATE

Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy, University Farm, St. Paul, is attending a meeting of the collaborators for the United States Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, today and tomorrow (January 23-24). Under the leadership of L. A. Maynard, director of the laboratory, authorities from 14 ~~xxx~~ universities are meeting to discuss plant nutrition problems and plan a future program of research.

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A1661-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1941

Release
IMMEDIATE

One hundred seventy-eight seedsmen vied for over \$1000 in premiums at the annual State Seed Show during Farm and Home Week at University Farm, St. Paul. The show, sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, was open to both amateur and professional growers. Classes of corn, barley, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, field peas, flax, small seeded legumes and grass seed, were open to contestants. Winners of first placings in the competition are as follows:

Wheat classes: Walter R. Maas, St. Bonifacius; Ed Stoering, Montevideo; Peter Shirvich, Red Lake Falls; Charles F. Nelson, Northfield.

Winter rye: H. J. Hovland, Dawson.

Barley: J. B. Pankratz, Mountain Lake; Walter Maas, St. Bonifacius; H. J. Hovland, Dawson.

Oats: Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye; Andrew Holman & Sons, Lanesboro; George E. Welander, Stillwater; Herman F. Skyberg, Fisher; Walter R. Maas, St. Bonifacius; Ed Stoering, Montevideo; Henry Krabbenhoft, Pipestone; Charles Goetschel, Stillwater; Lewis H. Lawes, Cedar.

Soybeans: W. L. Leden, Bethel.

Field peas: Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye; Lewis H. Lawes, Cedar.

(More)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 24, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Entries by Minnesota seed corn growers formed an important part of the State Seed Show held in connection with Farm and Home Week at University Farm, January 20-25. Ribbons and cash awards went to those who placed first in the various classes. Judges for the corn competition were R. P. Murphy, E. H. Rinke, H. H. Kramer, C. L. Alexander, all of the division of agronomy and plant genetics; and J. W. Evans, secretary, Minhybrid Corn Growers association.

Grand champion sweepstakes for the best ten-ear sample of yellow dent corn went to Clarence Haugland of Jackson. In the white dent class, Charles Goetschel of Stillwater won the grand champion sweepstakes honor. For his 30-ear sample, open class, ~~MINN~~ Clair Shuey, Pine City, was awarded sweepstakes.

Growers winning first places in the classes include:

Registered seed corn class (hybrid shelled corn), first places: Clair Shuey, Pine City; C. V. Simpson, Waterville; L. H. Schmiesing, Vernon Center; Nicollet County Hybrid Seed Company, St. Peter; George Rauenhorst, Olivia; Henry Olsgard & Son, Houston.

Field corn, amateur class (10 ears), first places in southern section: Donald Doll, Lakefield; Maynard Shumacher, Spring Valley; Henry Krabbenhoft, Pipestone; Clarence Haugland, Jackson. Central section--Wallum Brothers, Porter; Ed Stoering, Montevideo; Frank D. Konerza, Silver Lake; J. A. Boulton, Porter; Clair Shuey, Pine City. Northern section--Komanetz Brothers, Ulen; Robert Larson, Crookston; John W. Brewer, Osage; Lewis H. Laws, Cedar.

Winners in the professional class of the field corn competition, southern section--Nels G. Hallstrom, Fairmont; Andrew Holmen & Sons, Lanesboro. Central section--Charles F. Nelson, Northfield; George E. Welander, Stillwater; Charles Goetschel, Stillwater; Emil Goetschel, Stillwater. Northern section--Theo. Mellum, Ulen.

Winners of the five-acre corn yield contest, southern zone, C. E. Orr, Houston. South central zone--Stanley Noltmier, St. Paul Park.

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A1663-LB

-2-

Flax: H. C. Lau & Sons, Tracy; H. V. Peterson, Gary, South Dakota; H. V. Hovland, Dawson.

Alfalfa: Erlandson Brothers, Roosevelt; Harry Holland, Williams.

Clover: Arthur E. Dahlman, Dassel; Robert O. Johnson, Williams, Charles Goetschel, Stillwater; Wayne Norman, Fosston; Otto E. Hjellie, Newfolden.

Reed Canary Grass: Walter R. Maas, St. Bonifacius.

Floyd Haugland of Jackson was named grand champion in the junior 4-H corn club entries. Haugland was champion of the southern section. Other champions are, central section, Leslie Abrahamson, Dassel; northern section, Merle Enger, Glyndon.

In the class for students of vocational agriculture, F. W. Nelson, Northfield, won grand championship. Champions of the three districts were Lester Maas, Sleepy Eye, southern section; F. W. Nelson, central section; and Harley Ostrander, Fosston, northern section.

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A1662-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 24, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Farm and Home Week Lead----

Attendance at Farm and Home Week, University Farm, this week broke all records for the 40-year history of the event, says J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. By Friday afternoon registrations had passed the 3400 mark and it was estimated that non-registered attendance was the greatest in many years.

Farmers and their wives packed up and left for home Friday evening after a busy week of attending classes and hearing special programs which had as a central theme the strengthening of American democracy by building up the ability of individual citizens to assume civic responsibility. Christianson reported that all classes were filled from Monday through Friday and that the class attendance will hit a new mark along with general enrollment.

Saturday will be devoted to meetings of newly elected directors of livestock and crop associations and an auction sale of purebred sheep sponsored by the Minnesota Sheep Breeders association.

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A1663-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26, 1941

Release
IMMEDIATE

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association re-elected its 1940 officers for another term at the annual business meeting held yesterday (January 24), as a part of Farm and Home Week, University Farm, St. Paul. Continuing in office are: president, Arthur Lee of Northfield; first vice-president, C. B. Crandall, Randolph; second vice-president, W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo; and secretary-treasurer, J. S. Jones, St. Paul. Directors for the nine Minnesota districts are: (1) N. P. Grass, LeRoy; (2) M. E. Teeter, Fairmont; (3) L. V. Wilson, Excelsior; (4) W. H. Peters, University Farm; (5) D. J. Murphy, Minneapolis; (6) Leslie Smith, St. Cloud; (7) E. W. Brown, Luverne; (8) Mark Thompson, Duluth and (9) Ole Flaatt, Fisher.

Officers to serve during the coming year were chosen at annual meetings of livestock, crop and general farm groups.

They are as follows:

Minnesota Guernsey Breeders Association: James E. Kelley, ~~xxxxxx~~ Litchfield, president; Cuthbert Munns, Wayzata, secretary; Irving Clinton, Litchfield, vice-president.

Minnesota Jersey Breeders Association: president, Frank Astroth, St. Paul; secretary, George Taylor, Forest Lake.

Minnesota Brown Swiss Breeders Association: President, George Minette, Sauk Center; vice-president, Charles Stier, Belle Plaine; secretary, Arthur Sprengler, Green Isle.

Minnesota Hereford Breeders Association: President, M. E. Teeter, Fairmont; vice-president, Harry Steele, Appleton; secretary-treasurer, Harold Healy, Mapleton.

Minnesota Red Polled Breeders Association: President, R. E. Beske, Arlington; vice-president, H. H. Aspden, Excelsior; and secretary-treasurer, Roy L. Mueller, Arlington.

(More)

Minnesota Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association: President, E. W. Brown, Luverne; vice-president, Kenneth McGregor, Ada; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Chase, Pipestone.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders Association: President, Charles McCarthy, Madelia; vice-president, M. H. Bassett, Rushmore; secretary-treasurer, J. Kenneth King, Luverne.

Minnesota Milking Shorthorn Association: President, Fred Hanson, St. Peter; vice-president, George Schwartzau, Goodhue; secretary-treasurer, Loren McMartin, Minneapolis.

Minnesota Spotted Poland China Breeders Association: President, Herman Feltman, Young America; vice-president, F. M. Breckenridge, Redwood Falls; secretary-treasurer, Elsa Meyer, Arlington.

Minnesota Sheep Breeders Association: President, E. J. Klassen, Plainview; vice-president, Evan Busse, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, P. A. Anderson, University Farm.

Minnesota Horse Breeders Association: President, N. P. Grass, LeRoy; vice-president, Henry Swenson, Chicago City; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Harvey, University Farm.

Minnesota Crop Improvement Association: President, H. F. Skyberg, Fisher; vice-president, H. B. Abrahamson, Dassel;
(1st)
2nd vice-president, Nuel L. Olson, Cottonwood; secretary, Ralph F. Gris; assistant secretary and seed registrar, Carl Borgeson, University Farm; treasurer, M. W. Taarud, University Farm.

Minhybrid Growers Association: President, Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye; vice-president, E. R. Hinrichs, Red Wing; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Evans, Montevideo.

Minnesota Refrigerated Locker Association: President, D. R. Gard, Hopkins; vice-president, R. B. Goodhue, Dennison; treasurer, J. F. Kaus, Winnebago; secretary, L. J. F. Tessien, Jackson.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1941

Release Friday
JANUARY 30, 1941

An important step toward a good crop of oats in 1941 is the selection of varieties adapted to Minnesota growing conditions, says W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist at University Farm. There are several high yielding and disease resistant varieties available, and there is no need to pay high prices for "miracle" oats, he says.

He calls attention to the fact that Legacy, a Canadian variety being pushed hard in some sections, is not recommended for Minnesota. Legacy is a cross of American Banner and 80-day oats. Since neither parent shows desirable resistance to disease, agronomists say there is little reason to believe that the cross is satisfactory in this respect.

In Saskatchewan, Canada, tests, Legacy yielded only 44.6 bushels to the acre while Gopher produced 56.4 under the same conditions. The Gopher also matured four to six days earlier.

Mr. Brookins says the Gopher variety is well adapted to all parts of the state and it has been a top-yielding oat over a period of 10 years. In southern Minnesota tests from 1938 to 1940, Gopher averaged 83.7 bushels to 80.5 for Vanguard, a Canadian variety which has recently been brought here. In the northern part of the state, the yields of the two have been about equal.

Brookins suggests registered seed from such tested varieties as Gopher, Logold, Mirrus, Rusota, Anthony and Nakota. Vanguard has done well in recent tests, but there is nothing to indicate that this oat deserves premium prices.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Although Minnesota farmers sell nearly ten million dollars worth of forest products annually, this income could be increased materially by better cutting and selling methods, declares Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. In the past, farmers have been unfamiliar with problems of estimating and selling timber, and consequently they have sold much of their product for less than true value.

To aid farmers in disposing of their timber, Anderson has prepared Extension Pamphlet 69, "Market for Forest Products Grown on Minnesota Farms." This pamphlet includes specifications used and prices commonly paid by commercial companies for stumpage, sawlogs, lumber, veneer logs, mine timbers, cedar posts, fuel wood, pulpwood, and other forest products.

Before selling or cutting, the farmer should estimate how much timber is ready for market, what it is best suited for, and what prices it should bring. Anderson suggests that the logger learn the specifications for each product and then cut the timber to meet these specifications.

Small, straight trees should not be cut, for it takes them years to reach salable size. If they are allowed to grow a few more years, they may double their merchantable volume.

If timber is to be sold by the board foot, Anderson advises use of the Scribner Decimal C scale rule which is the legal rule in Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The favorable 1941 outlook for sheep was reflected Saturday in the sale of purebred ewes held at University Farm, St. Paul, under sponsorship of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders association. More than forty bred ewes were sold at an average price of better than \$30 per head.

H. G. Zavoral, sales manager, expressed satisfaction over the good quality of stock consigned by Minnesota breeders and the spirited bidding which indicated a high respect for the value of good foundation stock.

Among those who purchased ewes were a number of 4-H and F. F. A. members who were after stock with which to start small farm flocks.

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A1667-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 30, 1941

Release Sunday

FEBRUARY 2, 1941

Recent developments in farming will be discussed by specialists next Thursday and Friday at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association to be held at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis. George A. Pond of University Farm, St. Paul, secretary of the organization, has announced the complete program for the two-day meeting which includes the business session on Friday afternoon.

Topics the first day will be: "Forage Crops for Minnesota Farms," R. E. Hodgson, Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca; "How to Make Farms Pay," S. B. Cleland, University Farm; "New Developments in the Application of Chemistry and Engineering to Agriculture", Arnold P. Yerkes, board of governors of National Farm Chemurgic Council, International Harvester Company, Chicago; "What Is New in Weed Control", H. K. Wilson, University Farm; and "Some Significant Facts about Farm Tenancy", Mr. Pond.

The annual dinner Thursday evening will feature two talks, "War and Business", by Dr. Arthur R. Upgren, and "War and the Farmer", by Dr. O. B. Jesness, both of the University of Minnesota staff.

Topics Friday morning will be: "What Is New in Hybrid Corn", Ralph F. Crim, University Farm; "Controlling Soil Erosion - How and Why", John N. Staley, Soil Conservation Service, Winona; "What Is New in the A.A.A. Program for 1941", Chas. W. Stickney, chairman, Minnesota Agricultural Conservation Committee, St. Paul; "Commercial Fertilizers for Minnesota Soils", Clayton O. Rost, University Farm; and "Rehabilitating Farm Buildings and Farmsteads", E. F. Rustad, Federal Land Bank, St. Paul.

The afternoon program lists the business session and a panel discussion led by Andrew Boss, former vice director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Present officers of the association are: R. W. Gowland of St. Paul, president; R. E. Hodgson of Waseca, vice-president; A. C. Wolff of New Ulm, second vice-president; Mr. Pond, secretary.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 30, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The School of Agriculture at University Farm will hold its forty-ninth annual indoor track and field meet Saturday afternoon (Feb. 1). The yearly event is combined with the school's mid-winter homecoming.

Dr. Andrew Boss, formerly vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, who was graduated from the School of Agriculture in 1891, will return Saturday exactly 50 years after his graduation, to be the principal speaker at the noon homecoming assembly.

Following a pepfest in the auditorium, the track and field meet will get underway in the gymnasium. Events include running, swimming, rope climbing, archery, nail driving for girls, a shuttle race, potato race, and shot put.

The homecoming supper will be held at 5:45 p.m. in the school dining hall. In the evening the girls' basketball team will play Bethel Junior College and the boys' team will take on the quint from the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston. Informal dancing will wind up the day's program.

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A1669-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 30, 1941

Release Sunday
FEBRUARY 2, 1941

The Minnesota State Horse Breeders' association has set March 27 as the date for its annual consignment sale of purebred stock, according to A. L. Harvey, secretary. The sale will be held at the State Fair grounds.

Harvey reports that there will be 50 purebred Belgians and Percherons on sale, 18 stallions and 32 mares. All animals have been inspected and approved by the sales committee before being included in the sales list. The quality of horses consigned is better than last year, the committee reports.

Catalogs will be available for all who request them about March 1. The committee in charge includes N. F. Grass of LeRoy, Thomas O'Rourke of Welch, Elmer Jones of LeSueur, Henry Swenson of Chisago City, and A. L. Harvey of University Farm.

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A1670-FJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 4, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

New developments in the application of chemistry and engineering to agriculture will be discussed by Arnold P. Yerkes, member of the board of governors of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' Association, Thursday (Feb. 6). The meeting, to be held at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, will continue through Friday.

Forage crops, weed control and significant facts about farm tenancy will come up for discussion the first day. That evening two widely-known University of Minnesota staff members will speak at the annual dinner. Dr. Arthur R. Upgren, professor of economics, will give his views on war and business. From the agricultural angle, Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics, will present "War and the Farmer."

Members of the Minnesota Soil Conservation Service, and the Minnesota Agricultural Conservation committee, will take part in the Friday morning program discussing soil erosion, and the AAA program for 1941. In the afternoon a panel discussion led by Andrew Boss, former vice director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station, and a business session are scheduled.

Speakers on the two-day program include R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca; John N. Staley, Soil Conservation Service, Winona; Charles W. Stickney, chairman, Minnesota Agricultural Conservation Committee, St. Paul; and E. F. Rustad, Federal Land Bank, St. Paul. Those from the University Farm staff include S. B. Cleland, H. K. Wilson, G. A. Pond and Clayton O. Rost.

A1671-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 4, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Seven members of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, will attend a regional conference in Omaha, Nebraska, February 10-12, to consider problems involved in developing a farm family food supply program. In the Minnesota group will be Director Paul E. Miller, Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration leader, S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, Eldred Hunt, horticulturist, and Eva Blair, Ines Hobart and Ina B. Rowe, nutrition specialists.

The meeting has been called by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to discuss matters of health, nutrition and other factors which should be considered in the food supply program. Emphasis will be placed on local situations and problems such as income, drouth and food habits which may affect the supply.

A1672-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 4, 1941

Release

NOT BEFORE SUNDAY PAPERS FEB. 9

Dr. Gustav Swanson, assistant professor in economic zoology in charge of wildlife, has been granted a year's leave from the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station to do federal inspection work for the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior in ten mid-western states.

Wildlife research projects which Swanson will look over have been set up in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. In Minnesota the project consists of a state-wide wildlife survey of waterfowl, upland game birds, big game and fur bearers.

Swanson formerly was assistant professor of game management at the University of Maine. In 1935 and 1936 he was on the staff of the Minnesota Conservation Service.

Taking over Dr. Swanson's work at University Farm will be L. W. Krefting of the Oklahoma Game and Fish Department. Krefting received his Master's degree in wildlife management from the University of Minnesota in 1935 and has worked for the State Forest Service and for the State Conservation Service in the capacity of assistant biologist.

A1673-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 4, 1941

Release

Immediate

Public hearings at six different points in Wabasha county, February 26, 27 and 28, on the question of establishing a proposed Lake Pepin Soil Conservation District were announced today at University Farm, St. Paul, by the State Soil Conservation Committee which is headed by Dean W. C. Coffey of the University Department of Agriculture.

The hearings will be held at Mazeppa, Oak Center, Thielmann, Lake City, Wabasha and Milville, at which all farmers and others interested may express their views to the state committee for or against the proposed district which would include the entire townships of Mazeppa, Mt. Pleasant, Chester, Gilford, West Albany, Lake Hyde Park, Pepin, Wabasha and those parts of Oakwood, Glasgow and Greenfield Townships which lie north of the Zumbro River. The hearings have been scheduled in response to petitions signed by farmers in the area, Dean Coffey said.

If evidence at the hearings warrants and the state committee approves further organization efforts, Dean Coffey explained, the next step will be to secure approval of a majority of land owners in the area, followed by a referendum of all land occupiers. Finally would come the application for a charter making the district a legal subdivision of the state under control of a board of five supervisors, two appointed by the state committee and three others elected by the district. Except that they may not incur debt or levy taxes, soil conservation districts have powers similar to school districts, with authority to formulate programs for the conservation of soil and water and to receive aid from federal and state sources in carrying out such programs.

Seven soil conservation districts are already operating in Minnesota as follows: the Burns-Homer-Pleasant district and the Rollingsstone-Stockton and Gilmore Creek district of Winona county; Root River in Winona and Houston counties; East Fillmore county district; Upper Zumbro in Olmsted and Dodge Counties; the East Goodhue county district; and the Dakhue district in Dakota and Goodhue counties. Organization work is proceeding on two other proposed districts; the West Fillmore county district and the Whitewater district in Winona, Wabasha and Olmsted counties. A district to include all of Washington county is also favored by the county land use planning committee indicating that action may start there soon. When organization of the districts now underway is completed, the major part of seven counties will be included in the area served.

A1674-HLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 6, 1941

To The Editor

EDITORS -- PLEASE HOLD THAT STORY !

Under date of February 4, we mailed
you a release for use not before Sunday, February 9.
The story concerned Dr. Gustav Swanson's appointment
for a year's work with the Fish and Wildlife Service
of the U. S. Department of Interior.

Will you please hold the story until
Sunday papers, February 16. Thank you.

A1675 MB.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 6, 1941

Release not before
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9

A short course for commercial florists, and retailers and the annual convention of the Minnesota State Florists' association will be held jointly at University Farm, St. Paul, Tuesday, February 18.

W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture staff at University Farm will welcome the visitors to the campus. Although the event is primarily for commercial florists, anyone who wishes may attend.

Three nationally prominent speakers will take part in the program. They are Alex Laurie, chief of the division of floriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus, Harry Hansen, Minneapolis representative of a New York chemical concern, and J. K. Primm, entomologist with a nationally-known insecticide firm. Those from the University Farm staff who will participate are L. E. Longley, horticulturist, and C. O. Rost, soils specialist. The registration fee will be one dollar, according to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1676 MB.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 6, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Vegetable growers can eliminate considerable loss from diseases by choosing seed of disease-resistant varieties, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Rose has prepared a list of disease-resistant vegetables based on tests at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. He points out that most vegetables are susceptible to more than one disease, and when soil becomes infected with the bacteria, danger of attack persists from year to year.

Rose recommends planting the following varieties:

Cabbage (resistant to yellows): Wisconsin Hollander No. 8, Wisconsin All Seasons, Wisconsin All Head Select; Marion Market (Copenhagen type); Globe (Glory of Enkhuizen type); Jersey Queen (Jersey Wakefield type); Wisconsin Ballhead (Danish Ballhead type); Red Hollander; Iacope (Copenhagen Market type); Racine Market (Early Copenhagen type).

Celery (resistant to celery yellows): Michigan Golden.

Cucumber (resistant to cucumber mosaic): Shamrock.

Peas (resistant to fusarium wilt): Alderman, Asgrow Alaska, Early Harvest, Asgrow No. 40, Improved Stratagem, Wisconsin Early Sweet, Dwarf Telephone, Senator, White Marrowfat, Dwarf Champion, Green Admiral, Resistant Perfection, Prince of Wales, Yellow Admiral.

Spinach (resistant to spinach mosaic): Virginia Savoy, Old Dominion.

Tomato (resistant to Septoria leaf spot): Marglobe, Break-O-Day.

Muskmelon (resistant to fusarium wilt): Golden Gopher.

Watermelon (resistant to fusarium wilt): Pride of Muscatine, Improved Iowa Belle, Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6, Improved Stone Mountain No. 5.

Beans: Wisconsin Refugee (resistant to common mosaic, rust, and anthracnose); Wells Red Kidney (resistant to anthracnose); Robust (resistant to common mosaic).

Potatoes: Sebago (resistant to late blight); Chippewa and Katahdin (resistant to mild mosaic); Burbank Russet (resistant to potato scab).

Sweet Corn: Minhybrid 202 is more resistant to smut than Golden Bantam.

According to Rose, growers will find that while disease may be carried in or on the seed itself, it cannot be detected by casual inspection.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 11, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The outlook for Minnesota livestock growers in 1941 is relatively good, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist, University Farm, St. Paul. Prices for hogs, cattle, and sheep will probably average higher in 1941 owing to increased consumer demand stimulated by defense activities.

Increased supplies of feed grains suggest more favorable feeding ratios in 1941 although the loan rate on corn may support corn prices somewhat, Dvoracek says. The supply of feed grain per animal unit on October 1, 1940, was the largest in 20 years.

Total slaughter supplies of cattle and the number of cattle fed are expected to be higher in 1941 than last year. Cattle prices probably will be higher during the first half of 1941 than in 1940. Even though cattle marketings increase during late 1941, prices probably will be maintained by increased consumption. The prices for finished cattle are expected to rise more than for thin cattle.

Farmers should not reduce hog production in 1941, Dvoracek advises. Larger than usual marketings of pigs before January 1 and decreased fall farrowing in 1940 will result in the sale of fewer pigs in 1941.

Although wool prices are likely to rise during the year, they will not reach their World War levels, Dvoracek believes. Slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs will be higher than last year, but this probably will be offset by increased demand.

For further information, farmers may see their county agent or write to the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul for a copy of Extension Pamphlet 76.

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A1678-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 11, 1941

Release

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

Minnesota farmers have found that soybeans can be one of their most valuable crops, declares W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist, University Farm. Soybeans may be used for hay or grain; they may be threshed and the grain fed, or sold for the oil content or as seed.

Because they are rich in proteins, soybeans often fit well into the dairy ration. While beans make excellent hay, alfalfa and clover can usually be grown more cheaply in most parts of Minnesota. However, ground soybeans and soybean meal make a very satisfactory high-protein supplement to livestock rations where there is a shortage of the other common legumes.

Only well selected varieties of soybeans have proved satisfactory for Minnesota, Brookins says. For seed production Kabare and early strains of Hancock are well suited for southern and central Minnesota. Only the earliest varieties such as Minsoy and Wisconsin Black are at all adapted to the northern section.

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A1679-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 11, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Dr. W. E. Petersen of the dairy husbandry staff, University Farm, St. Paul, has been named a member of the general board for dairy research sponsored by the National Dairy Industries Supply association.

The board will encourage research, its publication, and formulate a comprehensive research program to be recommended to scientists and administrators.

Petersen's selection was made at a meeting of the association in Detroit in January.

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A1690-MB

Release

IMMEDIATE

Dr. S. T. Coulter of the University Farm dairy staff will take part in special dairy programs in two states this week and next. At Ohio State University's annual dairy technology conference Friday (Feb. 14) he will speak on butter serum and leaky bodied butter. From Columbus he will go to Iowa State College, Ames, for their dairy industry week. On that program he will discuss boiler feed water treatment, chocolate milk and leaky bodied butter.

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A1691-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 13, 1941

Release not before
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Nineteen-year-old Leota Hansen, Minnesota's 4-H pie baking champion, will put her thumb into a cherry pie on Friday, (Feb. 21) in the hope of pulling out a national championship and a \$100 prize. Leota, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels J. Hansen of Ericelyn, Minnesota, will represent this state at the 1941 National Pie Baking contest in Chicago. The contest is sponsored annually during the week of Washington's birthday by the National Cherry Week committee with one girl from each state competing for five cash awards.

Winning the pie baking championship at the Minnesota State Fair last fall added one more championship to a long list of blue ribbons and outstanding records during 9 years of 4-H club work. In 1940, Leota baked 600 loaves of bread, 210 dozen rolls, 86 bakings of quick breads, 325 cakes and 85 pies.

At Chicago, the judges will base their decision on appearance of pie, crust, filling and personality and poise of the contestant. In addition to the \$100 first prize, there will be four other prizes of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10.

Leota's recipe is:

Filling:

2 cups sour cherries
1 cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cherry juice
3 tablespoons quick tapioca
1 tablespoon butter
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt

Crust:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups all purpose flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar
4 tablespoons corn starch
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ice water (about)

(More)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 13, 1941

Release Sunday

FEBRUARY 16, 1941

Future farmers and homemakers in many Minnesota counties will have a chance to learn about "Getting Started in Farming and Homemaking" at a series of short courses which will open Monday (February 17), says E. W. Aiton, member of the state 4-H staff in charge of Rural Youth activities.

The short courses are being sponsored in eight counties by the agricultural extension division, county extension offices and local Rural Youth groups. Each short course will consist of a three-day program, during which specialists will speak on farming as an occupation, renting, farm financing, legal problems, crops and livestock, home improvement, planning and buying, homemade farm conveniences, social life, and many other topics.

The schedule of short courses is as follows:

February 17-19, Dakota county

February 18-20, Jackson county

February 19-21, Yellow Medicine county

February 20-22, Lyon county

February 25-27, Brown county

February 26-28, Scott and LeSueur counties

February 27-March 1, Nicollet county

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A1683-PJ

Method:

Filling: Combine cherries, cherry juice, sugar, tapioca, salt and melted butter. Mix. Let stand while crust is being made.

Crust: Sift flour, measure, and sift again with baking powder, salt, sugar, and corn starch. Add shortening and mix with blender until particles look like small beads. Add ice water slowly. It may not take all the water, depending on room temperature. Roll lower crust. Place in pie tin. Add filling. Roll top crust and put on after edges of lower crust have been dampened. Cut a design in top crust to allow steam to escape. Flute edges. Trim off surplus and bake in oven 450° F. for 15 minutes 350° for thirty minutes. Immediately upon removing from oven, glaze crust with butter.

Accompanying Minnesota's contestant will be Miss Juanita Silcox, state 4-H club agent, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 18, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics, University Farm, will fill important speaking engagements in Iowa and New Jersey this month. He has been invited to discuss topics closely related to the subject of his recently published Extension Bulletin, "War and The Farmer," which has attracted wide attention.

On Friday, February 21, Dr. Jesness will attend the National Farm Institute at Des Moines where he will serve as leader of a discussion section on the topic of financing farm exports. On Wednesday and Thursday, February 26 and 27, he will speak at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, at a school of philosophy sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Jesness' topic will be the "World War and Its Possible Effects on American Agriculture", and "Fundamentals in Long-Run Agricultural Policy."

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A1684-PJ

Release IMMEDIATE

Dealers in building supplies and builders who are interested in farm structures have been invited to a conference to be held at University Farm, St. Paul, on March 7. J. O.

Christianson, director of short courses, has just announced the complete program for the event which will be presided over by H. B. White, assistant professor of agricultural engineering.

The morning schedule will feature a survey of the building situation by A. J. Schwantes, chief of the agricultural engineering division, and discussions of types of concrete and their uses, treatment of lumber, spray painting, and the use of brick.

In the afternoon the group will study a structures exhibit and discuss insulation and summer conditioning.

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A1685-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 18, 1941

Release Friday

FEBRUARY 21, 1941

The farmer planting a windbreak should not depend entirely on his favorite trees to make a farm grove, says Clemens Kaufman, assistant extension forester at University Farm. Trees differ widely in what they can contribute to the woodlot.

There are several good reasons why different kinds of trees are desirable--length of life, degree of leafiness, resistance to drouth and disease, beauty, usefulness as applied to special farm needs. Fast-growing trees will give windbreak results earlier, but they die quickly and leave the farmstead bare. Slower growing hardwoods are more permanent, but protection is long delayed if these are used alone. Evergreens are most effective for winter protection and also add winter color.

The varied grove has another important advantage. It is much less likely to be wiped out by insects, disease or drouth, because these scourges seem to show a partiality for certain varieties at certain times, permitting others to go unscathed.

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A1686-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 18, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Two tons of homemade bread during her 11-year 4-H club career brought a \$75 University scholarship to one 4-H girl, and three others have been named recipients of trips to 4-H club week in June.

Edith Klammer of Mankato, Blue Earth county is using the scholarship this winter quarter in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, University Farm. She estimates that her 3,800 loaves of home baked bread had a money value of \$480. Edith was Minnesota's delegate to the American Youth Foundation camp in Michigan last summer. She went to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in 1938, and is winner of several blue ribbons for expert project work. In addition to breadbaking, Edith has carried canning, cake baking, room furnishing, home beautification, gardening and clothing projects.

A similar scholarship for \$100 was awarded last fall to Elizabeth Bjorklund, St. Peter, Nicollet county, who is now enrolled at University Farm.

Those named to receive trips to 4-H club week are outstanding bread-baking members from three Minnesota 4-H districts. They are Maxine Thronson, Hayfield, Dodge county, southern district; Ruth Lindblad, Lake Lillian, Kandiyohi county, northwestern district; and Zoe Carter, Blackduck, Beltrami county, northeastern district. All three girls were blue ribbon winners in baking at the 1940 State Fair.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 18, 1941

Release Friday

FEBRUARY 21, 1941

Waltzes, quadrilles, two-steps and the Virginia reel as danced by the Alexandria Assemblies, first organization to celebrate George Washington's birthday as a holiday -- will feature the School of Agriculture old-fashioned dancing party Saturday evening (Feb. 22). The event, to be held in the University Farm gymnasium, marks the twentieth annual such celebration at the School.

Patrons and patronesses for the dance are the "godparents" of the various School classes since 1897. On the reception committee will be Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Ryman, Miss Johanna Hognason, Miss Laura Matson, Mr. William Dankers and Mr. Ralph Miller.

General arrangements are being made by the combined student councils of the School. Members are Earle Meschke, Welcome; Everette Jacobson, Cannon Falls; Donald Palmer, Lake City; John Wagner, New Market; Obert Jacobson, Madelia, John Falk, Hackensack; Jean McConnell, Eyota; Betty Peterson, Hutchinson; Marguerite Wendt, Springfield; Berneace Huper, Wells; Ruth Bremer, Lake City; Marlis Johansen, Hardwick; Synnova Hofstad, Lamberton, and Leona Flohr, Newport.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 20, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Dealers who use the word "type" in describing their seeds must leave no doubt as to variety or they risk prosecution for violation of both state and federal seed laws. C. P. Bull, director of the weed and seed division for the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, calls attention to a new regulation which will go into effect in Minnesota March 15, 1941, placing the state law in line with federal regulations which became effective February 5.

The new regulation interprets the use of "type" in the label as acknowledging the uncertainty of kind, unless there is other descriptive matter which definitely labels the seed as to variety. Mr. Bull points out that the buyer who intends to sow seed which has been described as of a certain "type" gets little or no useful information from the label. Therefore the sample is open to prosecution under the seed laws on the ground of improper labeling.

Within the past year a new federal seed act has placed stiff regulations on all agricultural seed moving in interstate commerce. The federal act does not in any way replace previously enacted state laws but it tends to strengthen them.

Mr. Bull explains that it is the plan of the weed and seed division to knit the federal and state acts together so as to get the best possible results in insuring clean seed in Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 20, 1941

Release Sunday
FEBRUARY 23, 1941

Minnesota leaders in rural school affairs will be among those attending the mid-west rural school institute to be held at the University of Illinois, March 27, 28 and 29, it is announced by D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist of the College of Agriculture at Illinois. Theme of the conference is to be "The Place of Education in the Improvement of Rural Life."

Delegations of rural school officials and leaders are expected from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and possibly other states, in addition to Illinois.

Featuring the opening session on Thursday night, March 27, will be an address by R. C. Pulliam, president of Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale, who is chairman of the national rural education committee.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural association, Chicago, will be the main speaker the following morning on the subject, "The Farmer's Interest in Rural Education."

Representative rural schools will be brought in Friday afternoon for demonstrations of approved teaching methods and practices in rural schools.

State and county superintendents of instruction and secretaries of state teachers' associations will be honored at a banquet Friday night. Principal address will be by Dr. Frank Cyr, head of rural education at Columbia University, New York City.

Howard Dawson, head of the rural education division, National Education association, Washington, D. C., has been billed as a feature of the Saturday morning program.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 20, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Weekly newspaper editors in Minnesota have been invited to compete in newspaper photography as a special feature of the Twenty-fifth Annual Editors' Short Course which has been announced for May 1, 2 and 3 by J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, University Farm.

Ralph D. Casey, chairman of the School of Journalism and head of the program committee, reports that pictures will be judged in three classifications, Spot News, General News, and Pictorial. H. L. Smith of the journalism staff is in charge of entries and exhibit. The deadline for entries is April 15. Pictures must have been taken between April 1, 1940, and April 1, 1941.

Judges of the contest will be Harry Coleman, chief of the Minneapolis Times-Tribune photographic department; Earl L. Vogt, picture editor of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press; and George E. Luxton, chief of the Minneapolis Star-Journal photographers.

A1691-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 25, 1941

Release Thursday
FEBRUARY 27, 1941

Organized discussion meetings are taking the place of the old crossroad's store as the clearing house for democratic ideas and opinions, says D. J. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm. In his recent extension publication, "Community Discussion Meetings, What, Why, How," Dvoracek stresses the need for evaluating carefully movements and philosophies abroad in America today.

Discussion is nothing more or less than an exchange of ideas and may be described as group thinking, Dvoracek points out. Unfortunately it is not carried on as freely in larger groups as it is in personal conversation; when properly planned and organized, however, discussion in larger groups may be more productive because a wider variety of ideas are exchanged. This is why the modern discussion plan, explained in Dvoracek's bulletin, has developed.

Organized discussion for Minnesota farm leaders started in the winter of 1934-35 when University staff members joined farmers in six counties in talking over important economic problems of the day. Since then nearly 40,000 Minnesota farmers have participated in more than 1,200 discussion meetings.

Pointing out the wisdom and value of open discussion, Dvoracek concludes with this point: "Let us discuss so that we may acquire the spirit of democracy by practice in the small group and by the ability to translate it to larger groups. Let us realize that true democracy is possible only through intelligent participation of individuals in group action."

Anyone interested in further information about community discussion groups may see the local county agent or write to the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, for a copy of Extension Bulletin 216.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 25, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Margaret Brew has been named head of the textiles and clothing section of the division of home economics at University Farm. Miss Brew succeeds Marion Weller who retired recently.

A native of Chicago, Miss Brew received her bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago in 1926, and in 1935 was granted a Master of Science degree by the same institution. Before coming to the University of Minnesota where ^{she} is now assistant professor, Miss Brew was instructor in home economics at Oregon State College from 1930 to 1935.

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A1693-MB

Release

IMMEDIATE

Reviewing 4-H club activity in Minnesota during 1940, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, finds new records in many phases of the program. Membership reached an all-time high with 49,259, an increase of 2,692 over the preceding year. The number of local volunteer leaders helping with the program was increased by 1,120.

Project completion, one of the best yardsticks of club work, was 87.5 per cent for the state as a whole, with 16 counties having a completion over 95 per cent.

The 1940 record also shows that 4-H boys and girls are staying in club work longer. Last year 12,522 members were 16 years or older.

Clothing proved to be the most popular subject for demonstration work, with 414 teams participating in county events in this project. Demonstrations brought out 2,143 girls' teams last year, most of them in home economics projects.

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A1694-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 25, 1941

Release not before

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1941

In making plans for the flower garden this summer, Minnesotans can look forward to six new varieties of chrysanthemums. The mums have been developed by Dr. L. E. Longley and Louis Sando, horticulturists at University Farm, St. Paul, and have been named Moonglow, Duluth, Harmony, Red Wing, Welcome, and Boreas.

Because of early frosts in Minnesota, the new varieties have been bred to give good bloom in late summer and early fall before hard frosts arrive. All have survived at least one winter.

Dr. Longley describes Moonglow as a low bushy type with double deep lemon-chrome flowers. Duluth blooms exceptionally early. It is tall and its semi-double flower is lemon yellow. Harmony is perhaps the most colorful of the five new introductions. During the early season it is yellow, but later becomes strawberry pink. As the cool weather sets in, it changes to a deep Brazil red. Flowers of the Red Wing variety are semi-double and Pompeian red. Welcome, one of the earliest to bloom, has flowers of bright mallow purple. As its name suggests, Boreas has a white flower.

Although the purpose has been to develop varieties both early-blooming and hardy, Dr. Longley says that these six new mums should be given the best possible protection in the fall.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1941

Release SUNDAY

MARCH 2, 1941

Potato growers and dealers in northern Minnesota counties will have a chance to study the latest developments in potato improvement during the next two weeks. Center of interest will be a potato exhibit train which will move from town to town according to an announced schedule.

Exhibits on disease control, grading and storage problems, and certification methods have been prepared by R. C. Rose and A. G. Tolaas at University Farm and D. N. Wagner, agricultural development agent for the Great Northern Railway. Exhibit cars and transportation are furnished by the Great Northern.

The following schedule has been set up:

Barnesville	March 3	Warroad.	March 12
Glyndon	March 4	Roseau	March 13
Ada	March 5	Climax	March 14
Kennedy	March 7	Fosston.	March 17
Stephen	March 8	Bagley	March 18
East Grand Forks. .	March 10	Bemidji.	March 19
Thief River Falls .	March 11	Grand Rapids	March 20
Carlton	March 21		

Local county agents are arranging institute programs in each town to be visited during the tour. The exhibits will be opened to the public at 10 a.m., and the meetings will begin at 1:30 p.m.

Rose, who is extension plant pathologist, will discuss disease control, with special reference to the handling of ring rot, a new disease which must be combated by Minnesota potato growers. Tolaas, who is in charge of potato seed certification under the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, will explain methods used in producing certified seed and explain marketing. Colored slides will be used to present methods of seed treatment, harvesting to avoid bruises, and seed plot procedure.

A1696-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Minnesota poultrymen have a chance to do well on egg and poultry marketings during the next six months, but the outlook does not call for any marked expansion of operations, in the opinion of W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

Low feed costs in comparison to the price of eggs and market birds give the poultryman his principal advantage at the present time. A somewhat smaller egg production during the first part of 1941, coupled with better consumer demand as a result of high industrial activity, will tend to hold up prices for the next few months.

The favorable factors have encouraged a larger hatch of chicks this spring than in 1940, therefore increased supplies are likely to make themselves felt toward the end of the year. Dankers suggests that poultry raisers make the best possible use of present equipment to get broilers on the market early and to mature pullets as soon as possible. He advises against rapid expansion of the business at this time.

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A1697-PJ

Release

IMMEDIATE

C. P. Bull, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, warns that there is a shortage of rape seed of a variety best suited for Minnesota. The variety is Dwarf Essex. Shortage arises from the fact that seed supplies are normally imported from Japan and The Netherlands.

Bull suggests that farmers buying rape seed give close attention to labels and avoid unadapted or impure substitutes which may come on the market.

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A1698-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Gardeners who start their early plants in small flats or window boxes should plan to get the seed in during the first two weeks of March, says A. E. Hutchins, horticulturist at University Farm, St. Paul.

Boxes should be 3 to 4 inches deep and of a size convenient to handle. Put about one inch of gravel or coarse material in the bottom of the box for proper drainage and then fill it with soil. After the seed is sown, place the box in a warm place where there is plenty of light. The plants will be ready to transplant into other boxes or individual containers when they are one to two inches tall.

Hutchins suggests that if there is a local grower in the community who makes a business of growing such plants, it is good practice to obtain them from him.

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A1699-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1941

Release not before
SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1941

Dates set for the twentieth annual horticulture short course at University Farm, St. Paul, are March 26 to 28. More than 500 persons interested in gardening are expected to attend the school given under the direction of Professor W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture.

Special exhibits of new fruit varieties and garden equipment have been planned. On the program will be two prominent out-of-state speakers -- Dr. Roy E. Marshall, professor of pomology at Michigan State College, and H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural society. Marshall will discuss the storage of vegetables the best grasses to use for permanent sod cover in orchards. Colored photographs of hardy perennial flowering plants will be shown by Rahmlow.

A complete program may be obtained by writing J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

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A16
A1700-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 4, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

New varieties of grain have been added to the recommended list for Minnesota as a result of action taken recently by University of Minnesota agronomists. Among the varieties added are Rival wheat, a North Dakota development; Emerald rye, also known as Minnesota 107; and Wisconsin Pedigree No. 6 rye. These have been given extensive tests by the Minnesota experiment stations to discover whether they stand the test of disease resistance and yielding ability.

The following varieties were given the green light in recent recommendations:

Wheat--Thatcher and a new spring wheat, Rival, are recommended for southern Minnesota. Rival wheat was developed by the North Dakota Experiment Station and is more resistant to scab and leaf rust than Thatcher. However, Rival shatters more easily and has a weaker stem.

Oats--Recommended early-maturing varieties include Gopher, Logold, and Nakota; mid-early maturing, Minrus; and medium-maturing Rusota. Vanguard, another medium-maturing oat, has been added to the list for northwestern Minnesota, while Anthony remains on the list only as a possible choice for the cut-over region of northeastern Minnesota.

Barley--Wisconsin 38 and Velvet are still the best choices in the smooth awn varieties, while Peatland is the only approved rough awn barley. Many brewers consider Peatland of poorer malting quality than Wisconsin 38 and Velvet.

Rye--Wisconsin Pedigree No. 6 and Emerald, Minnesota No.107, join Dakold on the recommended list for all parts of the state. Rosen is suitable for southern Minnesota only.

Flax--The old favorites, Redwing for southern Minnesota and Bison for the Red River Valley, are the flax varieties best suited to Minnesota conditions. Buda is also recommended for northwestern Minnesota.

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A1701-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 4, 1941

Release Sunday

MARCH 9, 1941

An informal discussion on the benefits of the "all-day" program of instruction in agriculture for rural high schools will be presented by three University students over WLB's Farm Hour at 6:30 Thursday morning (March 13).

The students, Winfield Forsberg, Winthrop, Wendall Smith, Olivia, and Leonard Kodet, North Redwood, are enrolled in agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, preparing to become teachers of agriculture. Their feature on the University Farm Hour will be sponsored by the Agricultural Education Club.

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A1702-MB

Release

MARCH 9, 1941

Visitors at the State Fair next August will be greeted by a new 4-H organization which will stress the 4-H interest in music. A state chorus will be formed by boys and girls who will have had their preliminary training as county mixed quartets, says A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader.

The new activity is being supervised by J. Clark Rhodes, extension specialist, who will also conduct the chorus when it forms at State Fair time. Each county will select a mixed quartet and train the boys and girls in six songs to be presented by the combined chorus.

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A1703-PJ (nl)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 4, 1941

Release Sunday

MARCH 9, 1941

Springtime, season of floods, will find the U. S. Soil Conservation Service ready to record the "biographies" of any inundations which may occur in the five-state Upper Mississippi region, says R. H. Musser, regional conservator for the SCS with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cooperating in the flood reporting work will be 88 CCC camps assigned to the SCS, 21 soil conservation demonstration project offices, and 28 technical staffs assigned to soil conservation districts scattered throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

Flood reports compiled by the service in its regional office here are sent to the offices of U. S. Army engineers, the U. S. Geological ~~Survey~~ Survey, and the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Metal tags nailed to trees, fence-posts, or special stakes are used by SCS fieldmen to mark high-water levels, Musser explained. Usually from 20 to 25 high-water marks are tagged in this way for each flood. A complete report is also written giving the location of the water-marks, the intensity and total amount of rain, information regarding soil and ~~cover~~ cover conditions, and estimates of flood damage, supplemented by newspaper accounts of the flood.

The metal markers and the written reports will enable technicians to "redefine the flood patterns" in any future flood control surveys which may be made. The flood reporting idea was developed by Roy E. Bennett and Frank P. Erichsen of the regional flood control survey staff.

Musser said that floods and erosion are closely related, since both of them are caused by running water. Such soil-saving methods as contour tillage, strip-cropping, and terracing on upland fields reduce run-off and aid in the control of floods downstream.

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A1704-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 4, 1941

Release Thursday

MARCH 6, 1941

Farmers who are making out income tax returns for the first time this year will appreciate the value of accurate business records, says S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist at University Farm. It is often possible by saving sales slips to bring together a fairly accurate accounting of the income for the year, but expense items are easily lost track of unless there is a record. Since these expense items make up a large part of the allowable exemptions under the law, the operator who has no good record is at a great disadvantage in making out his tax return.

Allowable exemptions under the tax laws include such expenses as feed and seed purchased, repair and maintenance of machinery, general supplies, fuel and oil for farm work, trucking and freight, electricity and telephone, breeding fees, veterinary fees, interest on indebtedness, and many others. A farm record will not only keep all these items in mind to be introduced as exemptions, but it will also provide evidence as to accuracy.

Another type of record usually needed in making out income tax forms is a clear-cut inventory of property at the beginning and the close of the year. While some farmers submit their income tax returns on the basis of cash business only, others make out the returns on the accrual basis, which means taking into account the inventory. It is a simple matter to take an inventory once a year, providing it is done at the proper time, but it is very difficult to recall afterwards the quantities, numbers, and valuations of all the different kinds of livestock, feed supplies, equipment, and other things on hand at a given date.

—*— A1705-PJ (nl.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 6, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Written by two University of Minnesota alumni, a new book on "Livestock Marketing" has just appeared which for the first time brings under one cover all of the pertinent information dealing with the marketing of livestock in the United States. The authors are Dr. Austin A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, St. Paul, and Knute Bjorka, agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Livestock markets and marketing agencies are described, their operation explained and services evaluated. Special attention is given to the economic factors responsible for these markets and agencies. Recent advances in marketing methods and machinery are emphasized, together with ways and means by which livestock may be marketed more effectively in the future. Accordingly, in their concluding chapter, "Looking Into the Future," Dowell and Bjorka:

Predict that one of the most important future developments will be the working out and adoption of exact grade standards for livestock and meats.

Assert that such standards will confer two outstanding advantages on livestock producers. First, the selling grade for each animal would be accurately determined and would be the same for all markets. Second, market prices could be based on these exact grades, giving producers and sellers a workable basis for comparing prices quoted by different markets.

Foresee the possibility that selling of livestock on the basis of carcass weight and grade may follow the adoption of more accurate grade standards.

(More)

Suggest the need for improvement and extension of the federal market news reporting service, particularly in the direction of extending the reports to cover direct trading in livestock, including cattle and sheep as well as hogs, in areas where such trading is important.

Believe the decentralization of commercial meat packing and slaughter which has been going on for two decades will continue, with slaughter moving nearer the source of livestock supplies. Motor-truck transport and modern refrigeration have facilitated this trend and there are advantages in slaughtering livestock near the place of production. Marketing costs, shrinkage and losses can be reduced and producers can find out what they will receive for animals before they leave the farm.

Although designed as a college text, "Livestock Marketing", say the authors, should also be helpful to research workers, county agricultural agents, private and cooperative marketing agencies, packers, and other individuals and organizations engaged in the production and marketing of livestock and the distribution of meats.

Both authors hold advanced degrees from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Dowell served as instructor at the Iowa State College 1915-17; from 1917-22 he was chief of the Department of Animal and Dairy Husbandry, University of Alberta, Canada; and since 1922 has been a member of the staff of the University of Minnesota. From 1922-1927 he served as Livestock Specialist in Agricultural Extension; from 1927-1937, superintendent of the Northwest School and Station of the University at Crookston, and since 1937, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm. During the summer of 1921, Dr. Dowell made a study of livestock marketing in Great Britain for the Alberta government, and he was granted leave by the University of Minnesota during 1933-34 to take charge of a special study in livestock marketing for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Bjorka served as assistant agricultural economist, Iowa State College, 1922-28; assistant, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. conducting research in livestock marketing, 1929-30; and agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture 1930 to date. At one time he was a Minnesota county agent.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 6, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

For outstanding garden activity in 1940, Ellen Jerabek and Merna Tews, students from Hutchinson attending the School of Agriculture at University Farm, have been named winners of the 1940 summer project contest in horticulture, announces Superintendent J. O. Christianson. Both girls are seniors and will be graduated this month.

Ellen won a first prize of \$15 for her flower garden, while Merna's \$10 prize was for her vegetable garden. The contest projects included gardens, tree plantings and windbreaks. They were judged by members of the school staff. Prizes were presented the winners at a school assembly.

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A1707 - MB

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IMMEDIATE

Thirteen freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at University Farm have been recommended to the Board of Regents for Sears-Roebuck Scholarships, according to Dean E. M. Freeman. The agricultural scholarships, totaling \$690, are for the winter and spring quarters.

Sixty-five dollar scholarships have been suggested for Edmund Gensmer, Altura; Louis Hedlund, Roseau; Joseph Malinski, Cleveland; Raymond Mannigel, Luverne; Oliver Nypan, Appleton; J. Reuben Sandve, Cumberland, Wisconsin; Gordon Sundberg, Foreston; and William Zeches, Como Station, St. Paul.

Students recommended for \$34 scholarships are Dale Benson, Canby; Joseph Borich, Alborn; Earl Boldt, Paynesville; Russell Miller, Staples; and Harry Trites, Battle Lake.

A1708 - M. B.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota

Release
IMMEDIATE

Ice cream making will be treated both as an art and as a business in the three-day short course which will be presented ^{at} University Farm, St. Paul, March 18, 19 and 20. The complete program for the event that will draw ice cream men from a wide area has just been announced by J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at the University of Minnesota.

Subject matter and equipment for the course is being provided by the dairy division, with Professor W. B. Combs in charge. Members of the dairy staff at University Farm will present the most recent research findings in connection with ice cream. They will be assisted by experts from several manufacturing firms.

After registration Tuesday morning, March 18, the ice cream men will spend the day studying composition of ice cream, ingredients of the mix, bacterial standards, antioxidizing agents, and flavors. The closing session Tuesday will be a round table discussion led by J. Barnes of the Twin City Milk company, St. Paul.

The second day will feature demonstrations of decorating fancy forms, testing for fat and operation of the Mojonnier test. General topics for discussion include plant sanitation and cleaning compounds, shrinkage, freezing points and serving temperatures. The leader at the closing round table will be Harry Mattson of the Ives Ice Cream company, Minneapolis.

(More)

On the third day there will be a session on judging ice cream for quality, with those attending invited to submit samples. Other topics for the day are fancy ice cream and novelties, selection of colors and how to use them, flavoring the mix, sugars available for ice cream, and new ideas in the industry. The round table will be in charge of H. P. Peschken of Minneapolis.

Members of the dairy division who will give instruction are Professor Combs, H. Macy, S. T. Coulter, A. C. Maack, Claude Harper, W. M. Roberts and Edgar Selke. Others on the instructional staff for the short course are C. D. Dahle, professor of dairy husbandry at Pennsylvania State College, and Wesley Schwen of the Schwen Ice Cream company, Blue Earth, Minnesota.

A1709-P.J.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 11, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The rise in hog prices have brought a favorable hog-corn price ratio for the first time in over a year, according to Ernest Baughman, assistant extension marketing specialist, University Farm.

With abundant supplies of corn, continued strong consumer demand for meats, and supplies of hogs expected to be 15 to 20 per cent less during the next six months than during the corresponding period last year, hogs should continue as a good market for corn during the remainder of 1941. Hog prices will probably advance somewhat more before October 1, 1941.

Such conditions will favor increased farrowings of summer and fall pigs to be marketed in 1942. The extent of such increases, together with the demand situation and supplies of other kinds of meats, will determine hog prices in 1942.

Storage holdings of pork on February 1 were about 25 per cent above a year ago, but they are not considered burdensome. Lard stocks were 50 per cent above February 1, 1940, and the largest on record, which directly reflects the results of small exports during the past year. Since exports of both pork and lard have been small in recent years, a weak export demand in 1941 will not be an important price depressing factor for hogs.

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A1710-PJ

Release

IMMEDIATE

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, St. Paul, judged beef cattle at the North Dakota Winter Shows in Valley City Tuesday and Wednesday (March 11-12).

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A1711-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 11, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The new 1941 seed directory issued by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has just been made available to farmers as an aid in selecting their seed for spring planting.

The directory lists several hundred seed growers in all parts of the state who have grown seeds under supervision of the association and registered them under/^astatewide plan.

The official list of registered seed gives name and address of grower, variety and amount of seed he has available, and it classifies his seed as Registered No.1, Registered No. 2, and Field Inspected. The No. 1 seed is the finest quality, entitled to the blue tag of the association. No. 2 seed is second in quality but, like No. 1, it has been carefully tested as to germination and found to be free from noxious weed seeds. Field Inspected seed has passed all field tests during the growing period but has not yet been put through the laboratory scrutiny necessary for full registration.

The directory also lists seed stocks of new and experimental varieties which are available from the state experiment stations.

In making up its list of seeds for Minnesota, the crop association follows closely the schedule of varieties recommended for this state.

Copies of the directory may be had by writing the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota

Release

IMMEDIATE

Minnesota gardeners will have a chance to study exhibits of the newest fruits and latest gardening equipment at the twentieth annual horticulture short course at University Farm, St. Paul, March 26-28. Some 400 to 500 persons from all parts of the state are expected to attend this three-day school which is given under the direction of Professor W. H. Alderman, chief in the division of horticulture.

Two prominent out-of-state speakers will be on the program. Dr. Roy E. Marshall, professor of pomology at Michigan State College, will discuss the storage of vegetables, the best grasses to use for permanent sod cover in orchards, and the preparation of apple juice. Last year in Michigan nearly half a million bushels of apples went into the manufacture of apple juice.

H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, will show color photographs of new fruits and hardy perennial flowering plants and will demonstrate flower arrangement. He will also show a colored motion film of spraying operations in Wisconsin orchards.

Many other topics will be discussed by practical gardeners, fruit growers, and members of the University Farm staff. March 26 will be devoted to vegetable gardening and March 27 to ornamental horticulture. A fruit program will be carried through March 27 and 28.

These meetings are open to the public. A complete program may be obtained by writing to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
March 11, 1941

release

IMMEDIATE

Seed cleaning demonstrations intended to improve quality of flax grown in Minnesota are being carried on in 16 leading flax counties. The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Division and the Flax Institute is cooperating in the program to convince farmers that an important step toward crop quality is clean seed.

According to W. W. Brookings, extension agronomist at University Farm, the grower has a new incentive this year for producing clean flax. Clean flax straw can now be marketed for use in the cigarette paper industry. A good product will add from \$1 to \$2 per ton of straw to the income hitherto obtainable from seed flax. Both seed and straw command better prices if the crop is clean.

Counties on the schedule for ~~xxxx~~ future demonstrations are Marshall, March 12-15; Nobels, March 11-14; Kittson, March 17-20; Jackson, March 18-21; Roseau, March 21-22; Lake of the Woods, March 24; Lyon, March 25-28; Swift, April 1-4; Renville, April 8-11. Counties already visited by the demonstration outfits include McLeod, Traverse, Yellow Medicine, Lao qui Parle, and Pennington.

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A1713-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 13, 1941

Release
IMMEDIATE

A two-day program dealing with fish propagation, game management, game cooperatives and special problems of wildlife conservation will feature the third annual conservation short course at University Farm, St. Paul, April 4 and 5. This practical training in conservation activities with special sections for teachers and 4-H club members is sponsored by the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the Minnesota Wildlife Federation. J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at University Farm, is in charge.

Dr. Gustav Swanson and Parker Anderson of the University Farm staff have arranged the program. They announce that conservation leaders from several states will come to the campus for the conference. The list includes such names as R. R. Hill, U. S. Forest Service, Milwaukee; W. E. Crouch, game management division, Washington, D. C.; Richard Gerstell, Pennsylvania game commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. A. S. Hazzard, Institute for Fisheries Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Charles E. Gillham, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Illinois.

A highlight of the two-day event will be the awarding of 100 conservation scholarships for the short course to outstanding conservationists by the Wildlife Federation.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 13, 1941

Release not before
SUNDAY, MARCH 16

School of Agriculture graduating seniors at University Farm will hear A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman and president of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin in the address at the fifty-second annual commencement to be held March 25. Forty-eight years ago, Mr. Glover, then a student at the School, gave the salutatory address for the class of 1893.

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, announces that the commencement exercises are the climax of a series of events in honor of the senior class. The commencement sermon will be given by the Reverend W. A. Korfhage, pastor of the Methodist Church, Fairmont, at 7:30 p.m. today (March 16). The final school assembly for this year will take place March 21 when scholarships and other awards will be announced. On March 22, Dean and Mrs. W. C. Coffey and Superintendent and Mrs. J. O. Christianson will hold their annual reception for seniors and parents.

Certificates of graduation will be conferred by President Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota to approximately one hundred 1941 graduates who are completing the three-year course in vocational agriculture and home economics.

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A1715-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 13, 1941

Release

SUNDAY, MARCH 16

Fifty-three head of purebred Belgian and Percheron horses raised by Minnesota breeders will be sold March 27 at a consignment sale sponsored by the Minnesota Horse Breeders' association. Horses will be stabled at the State Fair Grounds, but the sale of animals will be in the pavilion at University Farm.

Fred Reppert, world famous purebred livestock auctioneer who has headquarters at Decatur, Indiana, will come here to cry the sale. He will be assisted by H. G. Zavoral, W. E. Morris and A. E. Engebretson. The committee of horsemen in charge of the sale includes N. P. Grass of LeRoy, president of the association; Henry Swenson of Chisago City, Thomas O'Rourke of Welch, Elmer Jones of LeSueur, and A. L. Harvey of University Farm.

Of the Percheron breed, 17 mares and 7 stallions have been listed for sale. Of the Belgians, 17 mares and 12 stallions are listed. The following breeders have consigned animals:

Belgians -- Lyle G. Bogue, Farmington; Boulder Bridge Farm Co., Excelsior; Roy F. Crowley, St. James; Gluek Brewing Company, Minneapolis; E. S. Hansen, Worthington; Elmer R. Jones, LeSueur; Evan Jones, LeSueur; Otto Krapf, Jasper; Albert Mathias, Dundee; Alfred Schmidt, Triumph; Wm. Sorensen, Graceville, and C. E. Swenson & Sons, Chisago City.

Percherons -- L. J. Delaney, Perham; John Devaney & Son, Waverly; J. L. Elliott & Sons, Hayfield; Gordon G. Lammers, Le Sueur; G. H. Lammers, LeSueur; Victor Johnson, Clarks Grove; H. C. Meyer, Red Wing; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo; Nellie H. St. Clair, Owatonna; Henry & Edward Sauck, Fenning; J. E. Thomas, West Concord, and University of Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The pros and cons of making democracy work in their communities will be discussed by Rural Youth leaders of the state at a series of district meetings the week of March 31.

J. Drummond Jones of the division of program study and discussion, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will come from Washington, D. C. to give assistance in the technique of leading this type of discussion meeting.

According to Ruby Christenson, rural youth agent, University Farm, St. Paul, meetings are scheduled for Fergus Falls, Monday, March 31; Little Falls, April 1; Rochester, April 2; St. Peter, April 3; and Slayton, April 4. They will begin at 4 o'clock and continue into the evening.

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A1718-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 19, 1941

Release not before
SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1941

Eighty young men and women, to be graduated from the School of Agriculture, University Farm, Tuesday (March 25) will go back to their homes in time to help with the spring work around the farm and home. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School, says about 85 per cent of the 1941 graduates will choose farming as their life work. This year's commencement will take place in the University Farm auditorium at 2 p.m.

A. J. Glover, nationally prominent agricultural leader, will give the main address. He is president of the Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin, and editor of Hoard's Dairyman. Mr. Glover was graduated from the School of Agriculture as a member of the Class of 1893. As representatives of the senior class, Jean McConnell of Eyota, will discuss "South American Trade," and Merna Tews of Hutchinson will describe "A Better Loaf of Bread."

Members of the Classes of 1891 and 1901 will be given recognition by Walter C. Coffey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, following which President Guy Stanton Ford, University president, will present the certificates of graduation.

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A1717-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1941

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers, who have boosted their state to first place in flax production in the United States, stand to gain a great deal by selecting clean seed and good soil for their 1941 crop, says W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist at University Farm. The yield and quality of the flax seed, as well as the value of the straw, depend on what the grower does before he puts in his crop as well as on weather conditions during the growing season.

At present the Extension Service and the Flax Institute are conducting cleaning demonstrations in 16 important flax growing counties in a program to improve the quality of the crop. Specially built cleaning outfits, utilizing a combination of disk and fanning processes, began a schedule of demonstrations in February which will continue until the middle of April. Brookins stresses the fact that special equipment is needed to do a good job of cleaning flax for seed.

After assuring himself of clean seed, the grower can add the extra precaution of seed treatment to control certain disease organisms that may be present. There are several commercial brands of organic mercury products available for this purpose. Treatment does not in any way change the character of the seed and straw produced by the flax plant, but it is sometimes of benefit in reducing losses of seedlings which may be attacked by disease organisms.

Since the quality of flax is greatly affected by presence of weeds, Brookins suggests choosing the cleanest fields on the farm for this crop whenever possible. Best yields are usually obtained on corn ground or legume sod. Seed should be put into a firm seed bed just as soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring. Early seeding usually permits the crop to make its growth when there is plenty of moisture and the weather is cool. Later seedings are more likely to suffer from wilt and rust infection, in addition to meeting such setbacks as drouth and late growth of weeds.

The market for flax straw which has recently opened up gives the farmer added incentive to raise a clean crop, says Brookins.

A1719-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1941

Sunday Release

Special training courses in fire fighting have been given enrollees in four Soil Conservation Service CCC camps in Minnesota during the last six months, according to an announcement made here by H. A. Flueck of St. Paul, state coordinator for the Service.

The camps are located at Plainview, Lake City, Bayport, and Winona. The courses have been given in 43 camps in the five-state Upper Mississippi region, which includes Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, in addition to Minnesota.

A total of 1,923 enrollees have taken the work in the region, and similar courses are being scheduled in 44 additional camps now working under the technical supervision of the Soil Conservation Service.

Purpose of the training is to make available a reserve force of trained men for emergency fire duty, Flueck said. In the past, CCC men have fought fires, not only in areas adjacent to camps, but also in distant areas where large-scale forest fires were raging. It is planned to use in the future only those men who have been trained in safe, scientific fire-fighting methods.

Enrollees in CCC camps assigned to the Soil Conservation Service spent 50,000 man-days preventing and fighting forest fires in the United States during the 1940 fiscal year. Enrollees may be transferred from SCS to forest service camps during the fire season.

The course given in Minnesota SCS-CCC camps is an adaptation of a standard course prepared by the regional office of the Forest Service in Milwaukee, Flueck said. Developed primarily for forest fire fighting, the course also gives "adequate training" in the control of brush and grass fires.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1941

Release Sunday Papers

March 23

Dr. Roy E. Marshall, professor of pomology at Michigan State College of Agriculture and H. J. Rahlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, will headline the list of speakers for the twentieth annual horticulture short course at University Farm, St. Paul next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

(March 26, 27, 28)

On Wednesday, Marshall will tell an audience of over 400 people from all parts of the state about newest wrinkles in vegetable storage. This same day several University Farm staff members will discuss topics of interest to Minnesota vegetable gardeners including varieties for different localities, pest control, maintaining soil fertility and use of refrigerated locker storage. The day's program will close with a question and answer session.

The program for Thursday is divided into two sections, one for those interested in ornamental horticulture and one for commercial fruit growers. Rahlow will speak to the ornamental section twice. He will discuss practical dirt gardening in the morning and in the afternoon will tell of new types of annuals, perennials and floribunda roses. Both talks will be illustrated with motion pictures. The president of the Twin City Nurserymen's association, Grant N. Perl, will show motion pictures of famous gardens of Europe and America. Other subjects to be discussed include native wild flowers, small home conservatories, and Siberian and Oriental iris.

While flower lovers are talking over their problems, commercial fruit growers will be considering the feasibility of apple hormone sprays to retard pre-harvest drop, local problems in marketing, and the outlook for commercial orcharding in this state. Marshall will tell this group about canning apple juice.

At 6 p.m. Thursday the Minnesota Fruit Growers association will have a dinner, following which members will view colored motion pictures of bridge grafting and pruning.

Friday, the concluding day of the event, will be devoted to problems of fruit growing. T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist, will tell of the extent of the November storm damage to fruit, and Chester Hjeltnaug, a fruit grower at Erskine, Minnesota, will discuss berries that give high yields in the northern part of the state. Rahmlow will speak twice on Friday. His subjects are "New Varieties of Fruits" and "Orchard Spraying and the Operation of Spray Rings."

The three-day event is open to the public and no fees will be charged, announces J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. In addition to the program of speakers, there will be exhibits of garden tools, fruit pruning methods, garden literature, fruit and fruit products.

A1721-NB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1941

RELEASE

Immediate

What about democracy and a desirable kind of life? How do we meet the problems of defense morale, of health, of education, of jobs for all? These important issues facing democracy and national defense will be discussed by a group of farm men and women from Minnesota and Colorado on the national Farm and Home Hour, Tuesday, March 25 at 11:30 a.m. CST over the NBC-Blue network.

The Minnesota discussion group will include Mrs. George Goldeman of Ramsey County; Philip Behr of Meeker County; William A. Benitt of Washington County; John F. Casey of Scott County; F. Wilson Pond of Hennepin County; Mrs. W. E. Bean of Anoka County; and D. C. Dvoracek, group discussion leader from the University of Minnesota Extension Service.

The broadcast by the Minnesota-Colorado group is the final one in a series of four which are being presented to encourage farm people to discuss the issues facing democracy.

A1722-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1941

Release - Friday

March 28, 1941

In the ten years from 1930 to 1940 Minnesota took care of its own "increased family" and provided "board and room" for several neighbors as well. Or, in other words, says Dr. Lowry Nelson, rural sociologist at University Farm, St. Paul, the 222,000 increase in population of that ten years was a combination of births over deaths within the state and in-migration from other places. Births were greater than deaths by 210,000 and is Minnesota's contribution to its own population growth. Approximately 12,000 additional persons came from other states of the Union.

When these states check on their population they will find Minnesotans figuring in it. In 1930 there were nearly 600,000 Minnesota-born persons living in other states.

Population gains in this state center largely in small towns of from 2500 to 10,000 and in the open country. Thirteen of the 16 counties which gained 15 per cent or more in population from 1930 to 1940 were in the cut-over region.

A1722-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1941

Daily Thursday Release

Approximately 600,000 trees will be planted by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service this spring for erosion control in Minnesota. H. A. Flueck, state coordinator for the Service, announced today.

In addition, 50,000 trees are being purchased by farmers cooperating with locally-organized soil conservation districts, or in the erosion control demonstration program conducted by the Extension and Conservation Services.

Most of the seedling stock for plantings has been raised in the three tree nurseries maintained by the Conservation Service in the Upper Mississippi Region. Nurseries are located at Elsberry, Missouri; Ames, Iowa; and Winona, Minnesota.

For the most part the trees will be planted on steep erodible slopes or in gullied areas, as an "integral part" of the erosion control plan worked out for the farm of each district or demonstration cooperator. Well-managed woods, protected against grazing, provide full control of erosion even on very steep slopes, Flueck says.

He explained that livestock tramples the leaf litter and destroys young trees and undergrowth, thus lessening the effectiveness of the woods for erosion control and lowering its value as a producer of fenceposts, firewood, and lumber.

A1723-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1941

Release - IMMEDIATE

Improvement in farm produce prices is expected to bring renewed building and remodeling activity this spring and summer in rural areas.

Making the buildings fit closely into the needs of the individual farm and utilizing home grown materials as far as possible in their construction are two important features of a sound farm building program, says A. J. Schwantes, chief in the division of agricultural engineering at University Farm. Speaking at a farm structures short course recently, Schwantes stressed the fact that since most farm operators have only one opportunity in a lifetime to plan buildings, they should give careful thought to the project and should seek specialized advice.

He cited five guides which have been set up to govern a building program:

- (1) The cost of each structure should be held to a figure where the income from the crop, or livestock, using it will be in keeping with the maintenance and depreciation costs.
- (2) The buildings should be substantial and have an anticipated life of 20 to 40 years.
- (3) They should be arranged so as to give the best use with the least labor.
- (4) They should meet modern requirements for health and sanitation.
- (5) They should, if possible, be adaptable to several uses.

Farm buildings are different from other equipment which the farmer buys in that they are not bought ready-made. The buyer must make his own decisions as to what kind of a building he will need and how it should be planned to best meet that need.

AL724-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1941

Release

Thursday Papers March 27

The twentieth annual Arrowhead Institute and Northeast Minnesota Farmers Week is scheduled for March 31 through April 3 at the Northeast Agricultural Experiment Station, Duluth. M. J. Thompson, superintendent of the Station, says the Institute is a clearing house for new ideas in modern agriculture and homemaking for the people of northern Minnesota.

Monday has been designated Future Farmers Day with the theme, "After Graduation What?" Dean E. M. Freeman of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, will speak and there will be a panel recording of what students think of college life. Tuesday will be devoted to problems in poultry, engineering and forestry with the evening session featuring Dean W. C. Coffey, newly-appointed acting president of the University of Minnesota.

Discussion will center around crops and livestock on Wednesday, which will also be home-community day. Thursday will be principally for those interested in horticulture and 4-H leadership. Thursday evening is Arrowhead night and the thirteenth annual Rural Leadership dinner. The main address, "World Conditions Today", will be given by B. H. Ridder, publisher.

More than a dozen staff members from University Farm will appear on the Institute program.

A1725-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 27, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

The Minnesota Wildlife Federation announced today that nine scholarships have been awarded to Minnesota conservationists who will attend the conservation short course which will be held at University Farm April 4 and 5. The first to receive scholarships this year are Rudolph Hlubek, Mahanomen; Burton Tellefson, Walnut Grove; Gene Dufty, Austin; Charles Griebel, New Ulm; Edna Larson, New Ulm; Vally Brutlag, Ottertail; N. A. Simonson, Hanley Falls; Val Stauder, St. Paul; R. J. Mantle, St. Paul. Others will be announced as awards are made.

J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at University Farm, is completing arrangements for a busy two-day program which will include discussions of varied wildlife and conservation topics by men from several states. The Minnesota Wildlife Federation, made up of many state groups interested in conservation, is cooperating with the University of Minnesota in presenting the course.

Special effort is being made this year to enroll 4-H leaders and school teachers as well as those interested in conservation from the point of view of wildlife preservation clubs.

The classes and discussion meetings will open Friday morning and continue through Saturday. A complete program may be had by writing J. O. Christianson, University Farm.

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A1726-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 27, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Mavis Smart, 4-H club girl from Lakeland, has been named winner of the 1940 state safety project, announces A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, University Farm, St. Paul. For her successful efforts to make her home and community safer, Mavis will receive a gold wrist watch at the annual award presentation dinner of the Minnesota Safety Council April 8.

More than 50,000 4-H'ers carried the safety activity as a part of their club work last year. In her report, Mavis listed 25 things she had done to promote safer living for her family and others. Major items were writing safety editorials for local newspapers, assembling a safety library, and taking the Red Cross first aid and life saving courses.

The Safety dinner will be held at the Hotel St. Paul when cities, counties, organizations and individuals will be honored for accident prevention activity in 1940.

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A1727-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 27, 1941

Release Sunday

MARCH 30, 1941

When garden slugs wage war on the tender young plants in the cold frame, they can be headed off by a three-inch ribbon of hydrated lime spread around the plant bed, says A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist. The slug is a mollusk like the snail, but without a shell. When it encounters the powdered-lime barrier, it secretes large amounts of protective slime, then shrivels up and dies.

The lime should be spread completely around the bed of plants, and it must be renewed after every rain or watering. If plants are in the open garden, slugs can be controlled by sprinkling calcium arsenate and lime plentifully on leaves and on the ground.

More recently, a chemical called metaldehyde is being used to poison slugs. When this chemical is available, one part mixed with 50 parts of wheat bran, scattered around the seed bed proves very effective.

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A1728-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 27, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

A "refresher" course in nutrition will be held at the Adult Continuation Center, University of Minnesota, May 26-27-28 with nurses, dietitians, extension agents, welfare workers, teachers and others taking part.

Dr. William A. O'Brien, University Medical School, is in charge. He will be assisted by Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, who is chairman of the state nutrition committee cooperating with the federal government in a nation-wide effort to strengthen America by increasing food supplies and improving food habits.

Plans are being made to bring nutrition experts from all parts of the country to the Continuation Center for the three-day event.

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A1729-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 1, 1941

Release

THURSDAY, April 3, 1941

Abundant food and adequate nutrition for all Minnesota families is the goal of a program now taking shape in this state, linked closely to the nationwide effort to strengthen America by increasing food supplies and improving food habits. In Minnesota the activity is directed by the state nutrition committee under the chairmanship of Inez Hobart, extension nutrition specialist at University Farm.

This committee, which has been active since 1936, is broadening the program this year to meet the needs of the national emergency. Schools, governmental agencies, welfare organizations and civic groups will be enlisted in the effort to promote better understanding of foods and their importance.

The University of Minnesota is cooperating with the state committee in sponsoring a number of services related to this program. Dr. William A. O'Brien and the committee are arranging a refresher course in nutrition to be held May 26-27-28, with nurses, dietitians, extension agents, school lunch supervisors, welfare workers, teachers, and others invited to take part.

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, under the direction of P. E. Miller, is making nutrition education and adequate family food supply one of the major goals of extension work in rural communities this year.

County extension agents, aided by specialists from University Farm, will turn the searchlight on rural food habits, food needs to promote healthy growth in children and useful energy in adults, sources of food supply on the farm such as fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat and poultry products. Methods of successful gardening, canning, vegetable storage, preparation of dairy foods and meats will be given careful consideration in the 1941 program for the farm family.

Information on improving the food supply will be supplemented by educational material on balanced diets and common sources of vitamins and food elements needed by the body.

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A1730-PJ (nl)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 1, 1941

Release THURSDAY

April 3, 1941

Soil conservation activity in regions where water and wind erosion are critical problems now affects directly a million and a half acres of Minnesota land, according to H. A. Flueck, of St. Paul, coordinator of the State Soil Conservation Service. Seven districts, in which farmers have organized to promote conservation and make their communities eligible for erosion control aids, are now operating in the state. Most of the activity so far has been in the hilly sections of southeastern Minnesota, although the service is being expanded to meet problems of wind erosion which are acute in some parts of western and northwestern Minnesota.

Educational and technical assistance is being given the districts by the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service cooperating.

Districts are described as "instruments for a cooperative attack on erosion, locally organized and administered by farmers on a problem area basis". They are legal entities and can enter into cooperative agreements with state and federal agencies as well as with individual farmers.

Administration of the districts is in the hands of local farmers, who elect representatives to serve for stated terms of office on the district's board of supervisors. Farmers within the district boundaries who enter into cooperative agreements with the supervisors are eligible to receive technical assistance in the establishment of conservation programs on their farms.

Technical staffs are now assisting the following Minnesota districts: Burns-Homer-Pleasant, 54,120 acres, with headquarters at Winona; Rollingsstone-Stockton-Gilmore Creek, 92,000 acres, Winona; Root River, 340,000 acres, Houston; East Fillmore, 276,480 acres, Lanesboro; East Goodhue, 142,647 acres, Red Wing; and Upper Zumbro, 249,600 acres, Rochester.

Over the nation as a whole, 433 districts, including 271,457,520 acres, are now organized in 37 states.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 1, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Dr. G. F. Ekstrom, assistant professor in agricultural education at University Farm, has left ~~XXXX~~ recently for Washington, D. C., at the invitation of the United States Office of Education. He will spend April helping the federal office write a history of agricultural education in the United States. The U. S. Office of Education has been doing research on the project for some time and is now ready to write up their findings.

Dr. Ekstrom has been granted a month's leave by the University of Minnesota. He came to University Farm two years ago from Des Moines, Iowa, where he was in the State Department of Education.

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A1732-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 1, 1941

Release Sunday

APRIL 6, 1941

The gardener who wants fast growing vegetables and luxuriant flowers must look to the fertility of the soil, says George H. Nesom, extension soils specialist at University Farm. While some garden plants do well in skimpy soils, most of them, especially the vegetables, need an abundance of plant food and moisture.

Stable manure still ranks as the best fertilizer for the garden and lawn because it adds organic matter in addition to much needed food substances such as nitrogen, phosphate, potash and lime. The humus of manure helps the soil retain moisture.

Commercial fertilizers, or plant foods, can be used successfully if manure is not available. The "complete" fertilizer, carrying nitrogen, phosphate and potash, is usually recommended for garden and lawn improvement. The formula 4-8-6 (meaning 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphate and 6 per cent potash) provides the elements in good proportion.

Two or three days before planting this fertilizer may be scattered broadcast over the spaded ground at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per 1000 square feet and raked well into the soil. In the vegetable garden where the crop rows are 18 inches or more apart the best method is to apply the fertilizer in two bands, one on each side of the row about 1 or 2 inches from the seed, at same depth or slightly deeper. It is a general rule that fertilizer should not come in direct contact with the seed.

Fruit trees and shrubs appear to get all the phosphate and potash they need from most soils but a nitrogen fertilizer frequently increases growth and sometimes causes an increase in fruit. Sodium nitrate or ammonium sulphate may be applied at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds per tree according to size. The nitrogen fertilizer should be scattered under the trees or bushes early in the spring, extending a little beyond the spread of the branches.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 3, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

Gardeners who have limited space will do well to select varieties that can live close together, says A. E. Hutchins, horticulturist at University Farm.

In a small garden, squash, pumpkins, watermelons and muskmelons cannot be grown to good advantage. Sweet corn also requires a lot of room. Since potatoes are "bulky", only enough should be planted in the small garden for very early consumption.

If plants require wide spacing or are slow growing, Hutchins recommends planting rapidly maturing crops between the rows. Lettuce can be planted in between rows of cabbage, radishes might go well with sweet corn, or spinach and leaf lettuce in the same row with slow germinating crops such as Hollow Crown or Guernsey parsnips. They will germinate and be ready for harvest before they interfere with the growth of the parsnips.

Succession planting is another answer to the limited garden problem. Vegetables that mature early in the season may be followed by a later planting of the same or some other crop on the same ground. Bush beans, beets, radishes, kohlrabi, turnips, peas, spinach and rutabagas are crops which will reach eating stage and can be harvested early enough to permit the growing of a second crop. Follow the first crop with a crop of a different nature, if possible, to help in the control of insects and diseases.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 3, 1941

Release SUNDAY

April 6, 1941

Farmers who find it a problem to select the varieties of farm crops best suited to their own section will find a useful guide in a new publication just issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm. It is Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops."

This up-to-date listing of varieties has been compiled as the result of a conference of crops specialists from the agronomy division, the Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Station, including the branch stations in different parts of the state.

Recommendations are made on the basis of tests conducted over a period of years at scattered stations. Actual performance of each variety in the field is the guide used.

The new publication includes a complete list of wheat, oat, barley, rye, flax, soybean, pea, field corn, pop corn, and sweet corn varieties which have earned approval of agronomists. Recommended varieties have been thoroughly tested under different conditions and have been compared with other varieties as to yield, disease resistance, and several other important factors.

Since it is especially difficult to distinguish between different hybrid corn varieties, seed should be purchased only from reliable sources, the agronomists say. It is especially important to use adapted varieties of corn because no single hybrid or corn variety is suitable for all parts of the state.

The authors of the pamphlet not only furnish a guide as to the suitability of the different Minhybrids which have been developed by the stations, but they also give useful information on the commercial hybrid varieties. They have based their recommendations on the results of three and four years' testing of commercial hybrids in the yield trials conducted annually by the Experiment Station and the Extension Service.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 3, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

William H. Olson, manager of the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee, has been appointed field representative in charge of organization work for the American Dairy Association, it was announced today.

For three years Mr. Olson has been in charge of the Minnesota organization which is one of the nine state groups under the American Dairy association. Prior to that he was county agricultural extension agent in Hubbard county for seven years. Olson will leave for his headquarters in Chicago immediately.

P. H. Donkers will take over the work in Minnesota. He has been manager of the Faribault Cooperative Dairy association for 19 years, and has had considerable experience in organization work.

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A1736-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 3, 1941

Release

IMMEDIATE

CCC camps have helped Minnesota farmers control erosion on 146,000 acres since the corps was established April 5, 1933, reports H. A. Flueck, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service.

The nine CCC soil conservation camps in Minnesota are holding "open house" this week in observance of the eighth anniversary, Flueck announced. Visitors at the camps will have an opportunity to see soil-saving practices on farms of cooperators. Another feature of open house will be a review of training that enrollees are receiving as a part of the national defense program.

The demand for skilled workers in metal, electrical, and other trades has resulted in organization of night courses to train enrollees in these skills. These courses do not, however, lessen the amount of soil conservation work done in camp areas, Flueck said.

The camps have helped 1,091 farmers establish conservation measures. Flueck reported that contour cultivation and strip cropping, two of the most effective methods for controlling erosion, have been practiced on about 60,000 acres, and more than 11,000 other acres have been put under cover of grasses and trees.

Enrollees also have worked at crushing limestone, building gully control structures and terraces, and protecting stream banks against erosion. Limestone quarried and crushed in the camps has been applied on 35,000 acres to facilitate growing of alfalfa, clover, and other erosion-controlling crops.

More than 31 miles of stream banks have been protected by trees and structures. Enrollees have helped build 202 miles of terraces on cropland and 469 permanent dams to check gully erosion.

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A1737-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 8, 1941

Release
IMMEDIATE

Minnesota farmers will plant hundreds of thousands of trees during April in an effort to restore windbreaks and improve farm woodlots, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. He points out that these new trees will grow better and yield a greater return if the grower uses as much care in selecting varieties and planting them as he does with other farm crops.

Anderson believes in a variety of good trees in the woodlot. Mixed plantings establish more natural forest conditions, favoring better growth and giving more resistance to insects and disease.

With this in mind the University Farm forester has set up a list of recommended varieties which will fit well into the Minnesota woodlots. They are:

Green ash -- One of Minnesota's best trees. Very valuable as fuel, fence posts, poles, building material, and widely used commercially.

American elm -- Not especially profitable for woodlots, but a popular long-lived tree.

Hackberry -- Not suitable in northeastern Minnesota but useful in other parts of the state. Very valuable for fence posts, fuel, poles, building material, and commercial uses.

Cottonwood -- Fairly good as fuel and rough construction material. Suitable for fence posts, if treated. Fast growing and very hardy.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 8, 1941

Daily papers
Release Thursday
April 10

Newest developments in frozen food lockers, from the point of view of both the operator and the patron, will be discussed at a three-day short course to be held April 21-22-23 at University Farm, St. Paul. Arrangements are now being completed by J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at the University. The Minnesota Refrigerated Locker association is giving its endorsement to the course.

Talks and demonstrations by experts and a dinner given by the state association will feature the event. Manufacturing concerns have been invited to exhibit products.

The tentative program includes the following: Discussion of the nutritive value of frozen foods, C. W. DuBois, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station; demonstrations of cutting and boning pork and beef, curing and smoking meat, P. A. Anderson, University Farm; tips on utilizations of cheaper cuts of meat, Marian Worline, University Farm; panel discussion on locker problems led by S. T. Warrington of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; costs and records, C. J. Rathman, Twin City Milk company; locker plant regulations, Eric Ahlstrand and Ed Thye of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; relation of game laws to locker operators, E. R. Starkweather, state division of game and fish; wrapping and packaging, Fred J. Geard, Iowa State College; present status of home lockers, Andrew Hustrulid, University Farm; "The Locker Patron Speaks," W. R. Alderman, University Farm; how to sell locker service, Wayne Carver, editor, The Locker Patron, Des Moines, Iowa; results of recent experiments in preparation of frozen foods and vegetables, J. D. Winter and Gladys Gilpin, University Farm.

A1739-PJ (nl)

Caroline poplar -- Has the same uses and properties as the cottonwood.

Diamond willow -- Good for fence posts and fuel. Hardy grower for windbreak plantings.

Native willows -- Varieties which have been successfully grown in the community for many years are suitable.

Jack pine -- Very hardy; fairly rapid growing. Especially good for building material and commercial uses and good for fuel and fence posts. Jack pine is excellent for soils too poor for other pines. Used successfully in prairie plantings.

Western yellow pine -- One of the best evergreens for heavy soils. More drouth resistant than other pines. Moderately rapid growing. Has about the same adaptability to farm uses as the jack pine.

Colorado spruce -- Most drouth-resistant spruce. Fine shelterbelt and windbreak tree.

Black Hills spruce -- An excellent tree for the prairie counties and for unusual conditions.

White spruce (native) -- Good for all regions except driest sections and heavy soil areas.

Caragana, common lilac, Russian olive, and buffalo berry are all exceptionally good shrubs that can be grown throughout the state. Particularly useful for snow catch and hedge plantings.

Wild plum, pin cherry, choke cherry, and golden willow are second only to the shrubs mentioned above, and may be safely substituted for them.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 8, 1941

Daily papers
Release Thursday
April 10

The most recent figures on production and consumption show that dairying is a rapidly expanding industry, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist, University Farm. He points out further that at the present time a national increase in consumption of dairy products tends to keep abreast the greater production.

Farmers are getting more out of their cows and feed as the result of improved animals and better methods. In 1940 milk production established a new high of 111 billion pounds, 18 per cent above the average for the period 1924-9. The 1940 production was 2 per cent more than that for 1939, but farmers milked fewer cows. This year there is an increase in number of cows of about 2 per cent, and the total milk production is running around 10 per cent higher.

The increase in consumption has been noted largely in the manufactured dairy products. Condensed milk shows the greatest increase, while ice cream, cheese and dried whole milk also show gains.

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A1740-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 8, 1941

Release Friday

APRIL 11, 1941

Dean W. C. Coffey, director of the University Department of Agriculture, University Farm, is in Washington, D. C. today and tomorrow (April 11-12) attending an executive committee meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

Dean Coffey recently was appointed acting president of the University of Minnesota and will assume his new duties July 1.

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A1741-MB

Iowa Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 10, 1941

Release Immediate

Homemakers who pride themselves on buying ability or gardening skill will stop the search for hard, firm, tight head lettuce. It's old-fashioned. Vitamins are changing vegetable style and popularity, and now we look for green lettuce leaves, says Inez Hobart, nutrition specialist at University Farm.

Green lettuce leaves contain 40 times as much Vitamin A as the bleached or white leaves, she says. Green leaves are preferred by salad enthusiasts. Tight, bleached heads lack flavor. That doesn't exclude head lettuce entirely, but merely adds to the popularity of the varieties that produce an abundance of loose green leaves.

In Minnesota, if head lettuce varieties are sown in the open as soon as the soil can be prepared, they will produce crisp, tender green leaves.

Leaf lettuce is preferred by some gardeners. It should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked, and plants should be thinned out so they can develop well. Lettuce should grow fast to keep tender. It requires plenty of water and good soil.

A 1742-MB

April showers not only bring May flowers--they also take away much fertile soil every year. H. A. Flueck, of St. Paul, state coordinator for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, predicts that millions of tons of Minnesota soil will be lost to erosion this spring from sloping fields unprotected against running water.

"The tragic part of it is that the waste is so unnecessary," the coordinator said today. "Erosion can be controlled without lowering the present farm income on the average farm. Soil use without waste is being demonstrated on thousands of Minnesota farms right now."

Approximately 2,027 farmers in the state, operating 334,858 acres, are now cooperating with the University Farm Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, or with locally-organized soil conservation districts, in erosion control work.

"These farmers know that May flowers won't grow without good soil to grow in--and neither will crops," Flueck said, "so they are tying down their erodible soil with soil-saving methods."

Contour or "around-the-hill" tillage, strip cropping, terracing, adjustment of land use to the capabilities of the land, protection of woods against grazing, tree planting, and the control of gullies with trees and dams are among the soil-saving methods employed by Minnesota's conservation farmers.

Flueck urged farmers to visit nearby Soil Conservation Service demonstration projects and CCC camps, or demonstration farms set up by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service to learn from examples of erosion control programs.

A 1743-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1941

Immediate Release

S. T. Warrington, former agricultural economist at University Farm and now with the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., will return to the Farm campus for a three-day Refrigerated Locker Short Course beginning Monday, April 21, says J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. Following his talk on refrigerated locker management problems, there will be a panel discussion by five of Minnesota's locker managers--R. B. Goodhue, Dennison; W. B. Larson, Benson; E. B. Nelson, Fairmont; E. H. Peterson, Maple Lake; and Arthur Huble, Albert Lea.

Three other top-line speakers in addition to University Farm staff members are scheduled for the short course. Wayne Carver, editor, "The Locker Patron", Des Moines, Iowa, will discuss selling locker service, Fred J. Beard, Iowa State College, Ames, will give information on wrapping and packaging for locker storage, and C. W. DuBois, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, will discuss freezing and storage temperatures for foods.

Monday, the subjects to be discussed include nutritive value of frozen foods, and utilization of cheaper cuts of meat. There will be demonstrations of cutting, boning, curing and smoking meat. Highlight of Tuesday's program will be a dinner in the evening given by the State Refrigerated Locker association.

Following Wednesday's program which features the results of experiments in preparing frozen fruits and vegetables, short course visitors will be given opportunity to express ideas for the betterment of the Minnesota locker plant industry.

The course is open to anyone interested in locker management and operation.

A1744-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1941

Immediate Release

The most recent developments in a varied program of scientific research and teaching carried on by Minnesota educators and research students will be reported at the ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science to be held at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, April 25 and 26.

The complete program for the event has just been announced by Dr. H. K. Wilson, University Farm agronomist who is secretary of the group. One of the features of the meeting this year will be a public lecture Friday evening by the president, Dr. J. W. Buchta, head of the physics department at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Buchta's subject will be "Why Smash Atoms?" At the Friday evening dinner President Guy Stanton Ford of the University will speak on "Social Sciences in the Academy."

The meeting will open Friday evening and continue through Saturday. Nearly all institutions of higher learning in the state will be represented when members present papers and reports at the sessions. The academy has four sections, Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, Science Education and Social Sciences. Each will sponsor its own sessions in connection with the general meeting.

Teachers do not hold the stage entirely at the assembly of scientists. Meeting simultaneously will be the Minnesota Junior Academy of Science which is made up of high school students who study science and is affiliated with the Academy. Nine students will present papers at the junior sessions. The group will also hear W. J. Breckenridge, curator of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History, discuss "Natural History Aspects of the St. Croix."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1941

Daily papers
Immediate Release

If home grown vegetables are to be tender and of good flavor they must complete their growth without any interruption, says A. E. Hutchins, horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul. While root and leaf crops such as rutabaga and lettuce do not grow fast, continuous growth prevents deterioration in size and quality. Leaf lettuce is an example of a vegetable that becomes tough and bitter if its growth is stopped temporarily.

Hutchins says that water, plant food and temperature are the three main factors that speed up or slow down growth. A good supply of water and plant food is important. Temperature is beyond control, but it rarely varies sufficiently from normal to have more than a temporary effect upon crops.

Locate the small garden where it can be watered when necessary. Prepare the soil by turning it over to a depth of from 6 to 8 inches. After it has been prepared and raked smooth, plant food or well-rotted manure should be broadcast and raked into the top three inches. If a plant food is used, it should contain food elements in good proportion, such as 4-3-6.

A1746-NB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1941

Thursday release

Further improvement of Minnesota dairy herds through testing of herds for butterfat will be discussed at a series of five district testers conferences to be held ~~at~~ over the state during the week of April 21. In attendance at these conferences will be 60 men who have been employed by Dairy Herd Improvement associations in Minnesota. These men work with 1300 dairy herds in this state, and handle testing of approximately 26,000 cows. County extension agents will also be present to take part in the discussions. ~~Ramer~~ Leighton and Dalton Seeling, extension dairymen, will be in charge of the meetings. The schedule is as follows:

St. James, Monday, April 21
Rochester, Tuesday, April 22
Faribault, Wednesday, April 23
Buffalo, Thursday, April 24
Wadena, Friday, April 25

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1941

Daily papers
Sunday Release

Cooling the milk supply properly on the farm is an absolute necessity if the dairyman is to prosper, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm.

He points out that air is not a good cooling agent, even in the coldest winter. Experiments have shown that milk cools many times faster emersed in water than standing in air. Cooling large quantities of milk may call for ice or artificial refrigeration, but the dairyman who sells cream can usually do a good job with a cooling tank and well water. Using the water that goes to the main stock tank first for cooling is entirely satisfactory if proper equipment is provided.

The water may be pumped through a two-barrel tank, with most of the pumping carried out at the same time the warm cream is put in. The tank will be a better cooler if it is sheltered from the sun and wind and if it has a tight cover to hold out warm air and dust. If the tank is of metal, some insulation on the outside will also help hold out heat.

Searles points out that the milk and cream supply for the family will also be more desirable if care is taken in keeping the product cool. Putting the home milk in two-quart glass jars and sinking these in the cooling tank is satisfactory. Even if there is refrigeration on the farm, it is a good idea to cool the milk first in water and not put the burden on the refrigerator.

A1748-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 17, 1941

Sunday Release

Realizing that the Minnesota farmer who tries to choose a variety of corn suited for his particular locality has a job on his hands, Minnesota crops specialists have gone to great pains to chart the seed corn situation for this state. Their findings have been incorporated in Extension Folder 22, "Improved Varieties of Farm Crops," which is now available at the office of the county agent or by writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

In this publication the state is divided into five maturity zones, and varieties suitable for each are recommended. The zones are Southern, permitting 110 to 116 days for maturing the corn crop; South Central, 103 to 109 days; Central, 96 to 102 days; North Central, 89 to 95 days; Northern, 82 to 88 days. Lines which divide zones curve to indicate differences in weather and soil conditions. The zones are shown accurately on a map included in the folder.

Information on what varieties of hybrid corn are suitable for the different zones is the most complete ever included in a set of recommendations drawn up by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, branch stations, and the Extension Service.

This year for the first time a number of commercially developed hybrids are rated along with the station developed Minhybrids and the open-pollinated varieties. These ratings are based on three or more years of testing in the annual hybrid yield trials over the state.

In addition to field corn, Folder 22 lists recommended varieties of sweet corn, pop corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, soybeans, field peas, and alfalfa.

A1750-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 17, 1941

Immediate Release

The increasing contribution of the farmer to restoring wildlife was featured during National Wildlife Restoration Week, April 14-19, according to W. W. Chase, regional biologist for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Farmers, through the establishment of soil conservation practices during the past few years, have provided a great amount of new food, shelter, and water for wild birds and animals, Mr. Chase points out.

"More than 2,000 farm ponds have been built in the Upper Mississippi Valley region to control serious gully erosion and provide stock water," he says. "These ponds not only provide more water area for waterfowl and water animals through their growing season, but also furnish a water supply for upland game."

Farmers also have been planting eroded areas with trees and grass crops which offer cover to wildlife. Brush has been planted along fence rows so that small animals, especially game birds, will have "travel lanes". Food patches have been planted near wildlife cover.

"Other soil conservation measures, such as strip cropping and proper crop rotation, provide a greater variety of cover for wildlife," Mr. Chase says.

A1749-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 22, 1941

Daily Papers
Thursday Release

Uncle Sam's army of soil defense, CCC enrollees working under the supervision of Soil Conservation Service technicians, has spent more than a million man-days helping Minnesota farmers solve their erosion problems during the last six years, says H. A. Flueck of St. Paul, state coordinator ^{for} the Service.

The work has been done on the land of the farmers cooperating with the University Farm Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, or with locally-organized soil conservation districts in the establishment of soil conservation programs. More than 1,181,000 man-days have been spent to date on this work, Flueck said.

Approximately 190,000 man-days were spent in quarrying, crushing, and hauling lime, the report revealed. Some of the rock was used for construction of soil-saving dams, but the bulk of it was crushed for use in liming fields to correct soil acidity.

Other work done by CCC men included building erosion control dams, constructing terraces, protecting stream and lake banks, seeding and sodding waterways, and tree-planting in gullies and on steep hillsides.

A1752 - PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 22, 1941

Daily Papers

Release-Immediate

When the Minnesota Academy of Science holds its ninth annual meeting at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, tomorrow and Saturday (April 25-26) a new social science section will be initiated, announces H. K. Wilson, University Farm, secretary of the organization.

The meeting will get under way Friday evening when members of the four sections, biological sciences, physical science, science education and social sciences, attend a banquet in Derham Hall. Mother Eucharista, president of St. Catherine's college, will welcome the scientists. The two main speakers will be Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, president of the University of Minnesota, who will discuss social sciences in the Academy, and J. W. Buchta, president of the Academy of Science and head of the physics department, University of Minnesota, will speak on "Why Smash Atoms".

The general program will start Saturday with registration and a business meeting when research grants will be awarded and new officers elected. The four sections will then hold their separate sessions. Among subjects to be discussed at the general science session will be the population of Minnesota in 1940, colors of bearded Irises, Minnesota wildflowers, and a demonstration of the electron microscope.

(more)

George M. Higgins of the Mayo Foundation will discuss Vitamin B fractions and blood formation when he speaks before the biological science section. Twenty other short talks on biological subjects will be given by scientists from the University of Minnesota, St. Olaf College, St. Thomas College and Edison High School.

A symposium, Aids to Science Teaching in Minnesota, will include discussion of such media as museums of natural history, radio, visual aids, state resources, contributions of State Conservation Department, and organization of teachers of science to effect the greatest use of state resources.

The newly added social science section will have two major subjects up for discussion during the day. In the morning Arthur Uppgren, University of Minnesota, will lead discussion of "Western Hemisphere Solidarity." In the afternoon the topic will be price control in times of emergency.

An important section of the Minnesota Academy of Science is the Minnesota Junior Academy. President Estelle Briese will preside at the student sessions in the morning which will include a business meeting and discussion of several scientific subjects. Their meeting will continue in the afternoon with Vice-President Bruck Kalmen as chairman. Principal speaker will be W. J. Breckenridge, curator of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 24, 1941

Daily Papers

Release-Immediate

Five members of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, will join representatives from central states at Iowa State College, Ames, to consider further developing an ~~extension~~ extension program for older rural youth. The conference has been called for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Those from Minnesota who will attend are Paul E. Miller, director of agricultural extension, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, E. W. Aiton, assistant club leader, Ruby Christenson and R. H. Giberson, club agents.

In Minnesota there are 2500 rural youth members above 4-H club age taking part in a program sponsored by the Extension Service in 48 of the state's 89 counties.

A1755-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 24, 1941

Daily Papers
Release Sunday

Minnesota beekeepers have enough spring work to keep them as busy as their own bees in honey season. M. C. Tanquary, professor of apiculture at University Farm, says that by this time beekeepers should know exactly how each colony of bees has come through the winter.

The most important step, according to Tanquary, is to see that all colonies have sufficient stores left to carry them through the spring and a sufficient number of workers to protect the hive from robber bees, to give full support to the queen, and to build up the honey flow. Inspection should also show whether colonies are healthy and are properly supplied with a queen. For satisfactory colony strength, Tanquary recommends not less than 15 pounds of stores at any time and not less than three pounds of bees when the colony is at its lowest point in numbers. This means about 12,000 worker bees, which is sufficient to give full support to the queen in starting the season.

If some of the colonies are much stronger than necessary now, they may be divided during May. By adding queens it is possible in this way to replace colonies that have died during the winter or early spring. Package bees can also be ordered from the South to fill empty hives.

Experiments at University Farm over a long period show that there is a big difference in strains of bees and that it is possible to improve continually by rearing queens from best producing colonies.

Reports this year are that in general winter losses are no heavier than usual in spite of the November and March storms. Growing conditions are more favorable now than for many years at this season, and give promise of a large honey crop provided the hives are filled early enough to take full advantage of the favorable situation.

A-1754 MBn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 22, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Off-flavored milk, which reduces drastically the income from dairy products in many localities, is a problem in early spring as well as in midsummer, according to University Farm dairy specialists. Cows do not generally eat high-flavor weeds if they have good grass. It is when they go on pasture early in the spring before grass has had a chance to start, or when they are forced to eat weeds in barren pastures in midsummer that trouble arises from weed-flavored milk.

W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, says that bad flavors frequently appear in dairy products as early as April and May. Wild onion and garlic are among the worst early offenders in the pasture. However, French weed (stinkweed) and pepper grass, believed to be the most serious of the pasture weeds, begin to cause trouble late in May or early in June.

Combs points out that bad flavored dairy products are a serious drawback to the industry and that it is in the interests of dairymen to eliminate the causes.

One of the best safeguards in spring is to keep cows off pasture until good grass is sufficiently developed to supply their feed. Too early grazing forces cows to take in large amounts of quick growing weeds, and also tends to set back pastures for the season.

Dairymen who need early spring pasture, should seed special grass crops, such as winter rye, to carry the herd up to June 1 when blue-grass and other pastures can take over.

Forcing cows to pick all kinds of herbage in April and May is borrowing trouble.

A1753 - PJm1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 24, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Charles Benrud, 4-H boy from Goodhue, in Goodhue county, has just been awarded a \$200 scholarship and national honors for excellent work in farm accounting. Benrud had previously been placed first in the state for his farm record achievement.

Another Minnesota 4-H lad, Robert Olson of Hopkins, Hennepin county, won a trip to the National 4-H Congress at Chicago because his state champion crops accounting project was placed in a second prize group in the national judging. Minnesota's third contestant in the national competition was Joyce Lupke of Nelson, Douglas county, whose household account project was previously acclaimed the best in the state.

Minnesota's placings were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader. J. B. McNulty, extension economist at University Farm, has been adviser in the farm accounts projects sponsored by the state 4-H office.

Benrud, who is 18, has been a club member since 1929. He feels that poultry is his main interest, but farm accounting has taught him the wisdom of not counting his chickens before they are hatched. Another outstanding award of his club career came in 1939 when he was given superior rating at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, where he represented Minnesota as a member of the state poultry judging team--a team that scored

(more)

highest in the nation. He estimates the value of his 4-H poultry projects at \$4,300. In addition Benrud has enrolled in the dairy project for ten years, taken part in production dairy demonstrations and judging contests, raised a ton litter of 11 pigs which weighed 2071 pounds at the end of 180 days and brought him The Farmer medal.

"I have found that my farm accounts have given me both enjoyment and useful information which has proved helpful in analyzing our farm business and finding situations that might be corrected to increase profits," Benrud says. He lives on a 213-acre farm which derives most of its income from livestock.

Robert Olson, 17, has specialized in fruit growing and gardening, and he has found accurate accounts a valuable help in his project work. Last year he kept careful accounts on a strawberry growing enterprise and found that he had earned 47 cents an hour over and above expenses for time spent in caring for and marketing the crop. He has found his 4-H work to be both profitable and interesting.

Joyce Lupke, who is 16, has carried 15 projects in her six years of club work. Through her home accounts records, she has set up a budget for household operation in her home. Last year she helped can almost 500 quarts of fruits and vegetables from the home garden to save on the grocery bill and supply the family with well-balanced meals.

Says Joyce: "Keeping home accounts has taught me that budgeting, cooperating and planning are essential to economical operation of the household business."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 29, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Earnings of Minnesota farmers vary widely, and in most cases this variation can be traced to application or disregard of certain well-defined farm management practices, says S. B. Cleland, extension economist at University Farm. The most recent data on farm earnings is the report of the Southwestern Minnesota Farm Management Service, a farmers' cooperative that works with University Farm in getting records and analyses on the farm business of 165 members.

"Of the 165 farmers in 12 counties who cooperated in the Service during 1940, the top fifth, or the 33 who made the most money last year, each earned \$4,000 more than the lowest fifth," says Mr. Cleland. "Good crop yields were important. The average crop yields of the higher income group averaged 5 bushels more corn per acre, 8 bushels more oats, and 3 bushels more flax than those of the lower income groups. Even more important was the influence of livestock returns on farm earnings. Not only did the farmers who made the most money carry more livestock per hundred acres of land, but for every dollar's worth of feed put into the livestock, they got a much larger return in sale of livestock or livestock products. The high-earning farmers were the ones who operated the larger farm businesses and who made more effective use of labor and machinery."

In the report, Cleland says, the record on each farm is compared with the average for the entire association and with the best and poorest groups. For example, on 75 farms where steers were fed this past year, the top fifth, or the 15 farmers who did the best with their feeding operations, got a return of \$213 for every \$100 worth of feed used. The poorest group, figuring in the same way, averaged \$82 for every \$100 worth of feed, showing a loss.

On 78 farms with dairy cattle, the average of the 16 farmers highest in the dairy business was \$278 for every \$100 worth of feed. The poorest group got a return of \$121. Feed put into hogs show \$183 for every \$100 worth of feed by those who did best with their hogs, against \$89 for the poorest group.

A1757-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 29, 1941

Daily Papers

Thursday Release

When apple pie and canning season comes along, there are few things more discouraging than a worm in every apple. Such infestations reduce drastically the value of the apple crop and eliminate all chance of storing apples in the fall. Eadred Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm, points out that although sanitary orchard practices will hold down infestation, frequently the only remedy is good spraying schedule.

Although the commercial grower will begin to spray as soon as the buds show green in the spring and continue until he has applied 8 or 10 sprays during the season, the home grower can usually forget the early sprays and start with what is known as the calyx spray. This spray is extremely important in the control of the apple codling moth, better known as the ordinary apple worm.

This important spray should be applied when most of the flower petals have dropped, but a few still cling to the stems. Care should be taken, according to Mr. Hunt, not to apply the spray when flowers are in full bloom. A spray at this time will be less effective and will often result in needlessly killing large numbers of bees. Neither should the spray be delayed too long.

Knapsack or wheel-barrow sprayers will do a satisfactory job on a few orchard trees, although larger commercial equipment is to be preferred if spraying is a big job. The spray solution usually calls for two materials, lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead. The standard mixture is 5 pounds of lime-sulfur and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water. For smaller quantities, a solution can be made of 3 level tablespoonfuls of lime-sulfur, plus 3 level teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lead in one gallon of water.

The codling moth cannot be controlled completely by this one spray. However, it is the most important one in the program. The next spray should follow in two or three weeks, and still another one after a similar interval, or about July 20. If the grower has been troubled with apple maggot or railroad worm, still another should be applied about the first week in August.

A1758-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 1, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

No cure is known for mastitis or garget, declares W. L. Boyd, chief of the division of veterinary medicine, University Farm. Once established in a herd it lowers both the quality and quantity of milk produced.

In the new Extension Folder 92, "Mastitis or Garget in Cattle", Dr. Boyd says that thus far attempts to cure cows by the use of drugs, vaccines, and other remedies have failed. However, a good cowman can reduce trouble because carelessness is the biggest factor in mastitis losses.

Mastitis is caused by germs which enter the udder through injuries or through the teats. It is easily spread by dirty hands, badly soiled bedding, flies, dirty milking machines, udder injuries, and failure to milk infected cows last.

Early signs of the disease are watery, stringy, or flaky milk. When an animal shows these signs, the grain ration should be reduced at once. The affected quarters should be milked frequently, and if possible the cow should be separated from the rest of the herd. Under no circumstances should the udder be flushed with any of the common household disinfectants.

For further information on the treatment and control of mastitis see the county agent or write to Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, for a free copy of Extension Folder 92, "Mastitis or Garget in Cattle."

A1761 PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 1, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

That abandoned fruit trees are a source of trouble to other fruit growers who try to keep their orchards clean and the products of good quality is the evidence turned up by specialists in their study of insect infestation and disease. The infested orchard becomes a menace to the whole community.

Now that the apple maggot has joined the better known codling moth or apple worm in raiding the apple crop, systematic orchard sanitation may become necessary if Minnesota is to remain an important apple producing state.

Dr. A. C. Hodson, entomologist at University Farm, says that cleaning up infested windfalls every three days is one of the most effective means of controlling the maggot. Apples left rotting in the orchard are a constant source of infestation. The apple maggot spends several days in the fallen apple before moving into the topsoil where it remains over winter to emerge as a fly the next year. To prevent this, windfalls should be removed and destroyed by burying them deep or feeding them to stock.

The apple maggot fly can be curbed by spraying with lead arsenate in the summer when the insect makes its appearance. Commercial orchardists have been urged to watch for the fly and apply the spray at just the right time.

However, the grower who is primarily interested in apples for his own use can be a great help by keeping his orchard clean.

A1763 PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 1, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The only sure way to avoid ring rot losses in the Minnesota potato crop is to plant disease-free seed, says C. J. Eide, University Farm plant pathologist. Ring rot was a comparatively unknown disease in 1938, but now represents one of the biggest threats to this state's potato crop.

Eide is author of the new Extension Folder 95, "How to Control Bacterial Ring Rot." In the folder he states that ring rot is especially dangerous because it is spread so easily from tuber to tuber, by knives, used sacks, baskets, and machinery. The most critical period for ring rot spread is before and during planting.

Disinfecting planting machinery and tools with a 1:1000 corrosive sublimate solution will help to avoid contaminating seed with ring rot bacteria. This solution can be made with tablets bought at the drug store or by dissolving one ounce of crystalline corrosive sublimate in 7½ gallons of water.

If it is impossible to use disease-free seed, the seed should be treated with acid mercury dip after cutting. Some risk, however, is involved in using acid mercury after cutting, because keeping the seed in the dip too long may injure or kill it. No seed treatment will cure the disease in infected tubers. It will only prevent the spread of bacteria to healthy tubers.

Discard all rotted or infected seed. Some tubers show little infection in the fall but develop a yellow ring by spring. If these tubers are squeezed, rotted tissues, which look like mashed potatoes, come out of the ring, and the outside of the tuber is easily separated from the inner part along the diseased ring.

Further information may be had from the county agent or by writing the Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, for Extension Folder ~~88~~ 95.

A1762 PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1941

Daily Papers
Thursday Release

With grasshopper control over the state in better shape than for several years, the state entomologist's office at University Farm is nevertheless setting up formidable control measures to meet any serious outbreaks during the coming season. T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist in charge of grasshopper control, announced today that Donald Denning will supervise control work in northwestern Minnesota, with headquarters at Crookston. Edward Thomas has been assigned to southwestern Minnesota, with headquarters at Montevideo, Ralph Stephens and Loren Cahlander will also help supervise the control work over the state.

Mr. Aamodt reports that so far there has been no hatching of the species of hoppers that cause serious damage. However, the eggs of the striped and migratory hoppers have developed to the stage where a little warm weather will bring them out.

County extension agents and state men have already started work with local farmers to perfect the organization and equipment which will smite the young hoppers as soon as they threaten real trouble.

Entomologists are watching areas in northwestern and south central Minnesota where they know the infestation is bad. They are also setting up control machinery in areas where there are enough eggs to threaten crops if weather conditions favor the development of the hoppers.

Aamodt says that farmers in western Minnesota are making grasshopper control a part of farm management, and as a result great strides have been made in the past few years in reducing infestation. The situation this spring is more encouraging than for several years. However, migratory hoppers which move in from infested areas out-of-state and lay eggs provide a constant threat.

A1764-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Students at University Farm will honor their mothers on Saturday which has been designated as Mother's Day on the campus. Jean Russ, 184 Arthur Ave., Minneapolis, is chairman of the student committee which is arranging reception and registration for mothers in the Fireplace Room, Home Economics building, from 9 to 12 a.m.

At 12 noon there will be a luncheon for students and faculty members and their mothers in the dining hall.

30

The 1941 Junior Livestock Show will be held in South St. Paul next fall on October 27, 28, 29 and 30, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader. The event each year draws nearly a thousand entries of prize 4-H livestock.

Members of the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm are conferring with J. S. Jones, Secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, in preliminary plans for the show.

A1765-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers who contribute to national defense by keeping up production of foodstuffs requested by the U.S. Government have added assurance of protection against rising costs of things they buy, according to Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Protection in one important quarter was indicated in the recent request by Leon Henderson, federal administrator of prices and civilian supplies, that there be no increase in the cost of farm machinery at the present time.

In an appeal to several hundred manufacturers of farm equipment, Mr. Henderson urged that prices of these essentials be held down because of their importance as a factor in the cost of farm production and their relation to prices of domestic supplies of food and fiber. In his letter to the manufacturers Mr. Henderson said:

"Recently wage increases have been announced in certain parts of the industry. Moreover, I am aware that certain other cost elements have advanced. But with assured prices of the major raw material and a favorable demand in the industry generally, I feel justified in requesting that there be no increase in farm machinery prices at this time. I also request that there be no alteration in your cash discounts, trade discounts, volume discounts, carry allowances, methods of quoting prices, credit practices or other trade or price policies which would have the effect of increasing net manufacturer's prices of individual items. Where prices of equipment have not yet been quoted for this year, I request that you adhere to the price schedules which were last in effect. I am asking your voluntary cooperation in the hope, which I am sure we both share, that other steps may be avoided in this industry."

Director Miller pointed out that Minnesota farmers will go ahead with greater confidence in raising foodstuffs if they feel that prices of supplies they need will not get out of hand. The minimum prices for pork, butter, eggs and chickens supported by the government have greater significance if there is also effort to keep prices of manufactured articles in hand.

A1766-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 8, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Boys from all over the state who are members of the Future Farmers of America will join students at University Farm Friday and Saturday in staging the annual Ag Royal, which includes the state high school judging contests, the state F.F.A. convention and the annual parade and contests of University Farm organizations.

The event will open Friday with judging contests for high school agricultural teams and business sessions of the state F.F.A. The state organization will hold its banquet Friday evening.

Ag Royal events sponsored by University Farm organizations will take the spotlight Saturday. There will be showmanship contests in all classes of livestock and grains in the morning, followed by the big parade of floats at 11 o'clock.

During the afternoon there will be a program of stunts and feature events, including a milking contest for girls, and races to catch a greased pig, catch a rooster, and harness a horse.

The two-day celebration will close Saturday night with the annual Ag Royal dance.

A1767-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 7th, 1941

Daily Papers
Thursday release

New pasture seedings on land converted from cropland to pasture produced two and a half times as much forage as old pasture; and open pasture yielded more than three times as much forage as wooded pasture on southeastern Minnesota Farms studied by crops specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and University Farm at St. Paul.

According to figures released by A. C. Arny, agronomist at the University Farm, untreated permanent pasture yielded less than a ton of air-dried forage per acre. Pasture with new seedings of brome grass, alfalfa, timothy, red clover, and sweet clover yielded 2.58 tons of forage per acre. Pasture seeded only with sweet clover yielded 1.35 tons, and old pasture that was manured yielded 1.47 tons of forage per acre.

Forage yields for open and wooded pastures showed that woodland gives very little grass and that of poor quality, Professor Arny said. In tests, open pasture produced 1.10 tons of forage per acre, of which 15.8 per cent was crude protein. Wooded pasture produced only .32 tons, of which only 10.9 per cent was crude protein.

Fertilizer treatments in the soil conservation area around Bayport increased pasture yields a good deal. From a yield of .92 ton of air-dried forage per acre on untreated pasture, the application of nitrogen raised the yield to 1.10 tons. Nitrogen and superphosphate increased the yield to 1.29 tons, and the application of a mixed fertilizer increased the yield to 1.38 tons. The addition of manure alone resulted in a yield of 1.06 tons per acre. According to Mr. Arny, farmers should not consider the use of commercial nitrogen on pastures unless the increased yields obtained can be utilized so that the original cost of the fertilizer will be recovered. Barnyard manure is ordinarily the cheapest fertilizer for this purpose.

A1768-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 7, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate release

Future farmers from all parts of the state will assemble at University Farm Friday and Saturday for the annual state convention of the Minnesota division of the Future Farmers of America and the annual congress of the high school students of vocational agriculture.

Harold Pritchard of Booneville, Miss., national president of the Future Farmers of America, arrived Wednesday to confer with state officers in setting up the convention. He will be the principal speaker at the annual banquet to be held Friday evening in Coffman Memorial Union. Another feature of this banquet will be the naming of Minnesota's Star Farmer and of several State Farmers, voted honors by the state group for outstanding work in agriculture.

Election of state officers will take place Saturday morning. Present officers are Kenneth Holstein, Tracy, president; Donald Hittert, New Ulm, vice-president; Clayton Bliss, Mora, secretary; Leslie Matts, Embarrass, treasurer.

High school judging teams will vie for state titles both Friday and Saturday in a wide variety of contests set up in connection with the annual congress of high school students in vocational agriculture. There will be judging and identification contests in crops, dairy, entomology and economic zoology, horticulture, general livestock, poultry, meats, farm mechanics, and various types of agricultural achievement.

On Saturday all groups will join in the Ag Royal program sponsored by organizations at University Farm. A parade of floats at 11 a.m. will be followed by an afternoon program of stunts and features, including a milking contest for girls, greased pig and rooster races, and a horse harnessing contest.

A dance Saturday evening will close the two-day celebration.

A1769-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 13, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Chester Johnson of Pine City was named state president of the Future Farmers of American when the Minnesota group convened for its annual business meeting and contests at University Farm last week. Secretary for the year is Donald Smith of St. Charles; treasurer, Raymond Mannigel, Luverne; and reporter, Dave Rubis, Lakefield.

Three directors were named. They are Kenneth Kastner, Bemidjip Leslie Abrahamson, Dassel; and Eldon Dickinson, Staples. Vice presidents, representing the seven districts of Minnesota, also were elected at the session. They are Gordon Tucker, Deer River; Howard Tyrell, Staples; Lloyd Morin, Belgrade; Gordon Moeller, Fairmont; Clifford Adams, Mankato; Vernon Maas, Mora; and Clifford Johnson, Esko.

Harry J. Peterson of the State Department of Education, was named executive secretary and Leo L. Knuti, also of the State Department, will continue as the group's advisor.

In state-wide contests held during the convention David Rubis of Lakefield captured the public speaking championship with his discussion on "Farming as a Business". Second place went to Calvin Steele, Belgrade, and third place to Harold Mostrum, Esko. The Lakefield chapter took honors in the ear of corn contest; St. Charles, the chapter procedure and chapter exhibit competitions, while Belgrade captured first place in chapter achievement.

A-1770 PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 13, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota bean growers have been invited to join in an expansion program that would increase the supplies of dry edible beans of the white varieties up to 35 per cent. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has just announced that such an increase will be needed to assure adequate supplies and reserves to meet domestic commercial, school lunch, relief, and export requirements, as well as for shipments under the Lend-Lease Act and by the American Red Cross.

In order to provide farmers with a definite incentive for increasing their acreage, the Department of Agriculture intends to support the market for the following three types of white beans: Pea and Medium White, Great Northern, and Small White. The Department will make its purchases of new-crop beans in so far as practicable from the production of farmers cooperating in the AAA program. The operations will be directed at supporting the market for the above types of beans produced by such cooperating producers on an Eastern Seaboard basis at an average price level of approximately \$5.00 per cwt., until about May 1, 1942. Some variation in prices will be necessary to reflect differences in transportation rates from point of purchase which range from 20 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. and to allow for differences in grade and supply and price situations which may develop.

Isanti county leads in production of beans in this state. Other counties that market considerable quantities of beans are Faribault, Wabasha, Hennepin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Mille Lacs, Aitkin, Cass, Ottertail, Becker, Hubbard and Marshall.

A1771-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 13, 1941

Daily Papers
Release Friday,
May 16

Doctors, nutritionists and teachers will center their attention on making Minnesotans healthy when they hold a three-day refresher course at the Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota, May 26, 27, and 28.

The Minnesota State Nutrition Committee, of which Inez Hobart, home demonstration nutrition specialist, University Farm, is chairman, is cooperating with the University to offer the course. Prominent speakers will discuss such timely subjects as the national nutrition outlook, Minnesota's food resources, the production, preservation and storage of food, and the enrichment of foods with minerals and vitamins.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will tell of the state's resources in relation to food production. Several members of the home economics division and the home demonstration staff at University Farm will take part in the program, as well as representatives from the University's School of Medicine, the State Department of Health, Mayo Foundation, and various state health groups.

The event is primarily a survey course for dietitians, extension agents, school lunch supervisors, welfare workers, teachers, public health nurses, physicians, and dentists.

A1772-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 13, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Graying hair may not be a sign of old age but an indication that the daily menu is low in vitamins, says Eva Blair, nutritionist on the home demonstration staff at the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Recently research students at the California Agricultural Experiment Station found that rats, guinea pigs, dogs and foxes all "turned gray" early if they lived on food low in one of the B-vitamins. The animals also showed symptoms of premature old age.

Scientists are trying to locate the exact substance that holds off these signs of old age. They agree that a well-rounded diet with plenty of vitamin-rich food is as good a way as any to keep in step with youth.

Miss Blair recommends the new enriched flour and bread with the added Vitamin B-1 but warns homemakers against the belief that it is a "cure-all" for nutritional ills. It is still necessary to get a well-balanced diet and a good supply of the protective foods - milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables.

30

A-1773 MB

Combining the observance of Arbor Day with their conservation activities, Sibley county 4-H'ers set out 2,000 seedlings last week, reports A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, University Farm.

Dwight Garner, county agricultural agent, headed up the enterprise and was assisted by the local club leaders. Four H'ers started new windbreaks on their farms or replaced dead trees in established windbreaks.

A1773/MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 15, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Now is the time when the common barberry is spreading stem rust in Minnesota, according to Mr. D. G. Fletcher, Executive Secretary of the Rust Prevention Association. He points out that the rust-spreading barberry is a primary noxious weed according to law in Minnesota and township chairmen, county weed inspectors, and others, should be on the look-out for this pest.

When barberry bushes are found, they should be reported to the Barberry Eradication Office at the University Farm, St. Paul, which looks after the eradication of this bush and where a record is kept of all former locations of rust-spreading barberry.

Seeds from barberry often lie in the soil for years before they germinate and develop into rust-spreading bushes, reports Fletcher. This makes it necessary to re-inspect former barberry locations periodically. Early local sources of stem rust can be eliminated only if all rust-spreading barberry is kept from getting re-established in cleaned up territory.

A1775-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 15, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Tomatoes will play a leading role this year in the family food program which is being stressed as one of agriculture's important contributions to national defense.

Food and gardening specialists at University Farm say that tomatoes are Minnesota's five-star health food. They grow well in this climate, yield abundantly, are easily preserved for year-around use, lend themselves to a wide variety of dishes, and make a valuable contribution to the diet in vitamins and minerals.

Extra tomato plants in every rural garden is one goal of the campaign for more home-grown health foods being stressed this year by state and county leaders in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. It is estimated that 25 plants under ordinary care will produce four bushels of fruit. This amount for each member of the family is desirable if full use is to be made of tomatoes both in summer and winter.

E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm, says that there is still time to put in some extra plants this year. University Farm recommends the following varieties: early-Red River, Earliana, Bonny Best; mid-season - Break O'Day, John Saar, Rutgers; late - Stone, Ponderosa, Marglobe.

Extension Folder 99, devoted entirely to growing, canning and utilizing tomatoes, has just been prepared by the Extension Service and supplied to the county extension offices all over the state. Copies also may be had by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

The new folder explains why tomatoes should be the leading product of the Minnesota garden. It gives full instructions for growing and includes recipes for canning the ripe fruit, the juice, and the green fruit in the form of mincemeat.

A1776-MBn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 15, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Delegates from Minnesota's rural youth groups will convene at Mission Farm on Medicine Lake, June 6, 7, and 8 to discuss the organization's educational program and to take part in a varied recreational program.

E. W. Aiton, assistant 4-H club leader and in charge of the state organization, says several well-known speakers will be at the camp. Members will have the opportunity to choose from among six special activities such as woodcraft, leather tooling, archery, bait casting or photography and spend one afternoon studying the hobby under an expert.

The annual banquet is set for Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning a special sunrise service is being planned. All rural young people are invited to the Camp.

A1777-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 15, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

June 9 to 12 are the dates for the 1941 4-H club week at University Farm, A. J. Kittleson, state club leader announced today. More than 1200 4-H'ers representing all counties of the state headquarter at the 4-H club building on the Fair Grounds for the four days.

The program will include a meeting of the State 4-H Federation, the popular well groomed contest in which one boy and one girl from each county competes, and tours of the Twin Cities. As in other years, Wednesday will be play day with athletic contests and other outdoor activities on the schedule of events.

The state club office announces that only 45 members from each county may attend and registration should be sent in to University Farm before June 3.

A1778-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 20, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Miss Alice Biester, associate professor of nutrition in the home economics division, University Farm, has been invited to attend the National Nutrition Conference in Washington, D. C., called by President Roosevelt for May 26, 27 and 28. It is being sponsored by the Federal Security Agency of which Paul V. McNutt is administrator.

Miss Biester is chairman of the Food-and-Nutrition for defense committee of the American Home Economics association and is going to the conference as a delegate to represent that group.

A1779-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 20, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Raspberry growers in the Twin Cities and surrounding areas are urged to take immediate steps to control the recent infestation of saw fly larvae or worms in the berry patches.

A. A. Granovsky, entomologist at University Farm, says the saw fly is a small insect with four wings. It is black in color and lays its eggs in the leaf tissue. After the eggs hatch the worms feed on the upper surface of the leaf and then the lower surface. If they are not stopped they will skeletonize the entire leaf and cause serious damage. The larvae remain in the worm stage about two weeks and then drop to the ground where they go into the soil for the summer and winter, emerging again another year.

If the saw fly is still on the berry leaves, a spray control is a sure method of exterminating them. For large raspberry plantings, use about one and one-half pounds of lead arsenate to a gallon of water.- for smaller areas, two level tablespoonsful of lead arsenate to one gallon of water.

If the saw fly larvae have already buried themselves in the ground, try shallow cultivation. Stir up the ground, expose them to the sun and the weather. This will prevent an infestation next year.

A1780-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 20, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

W. C. Coffey, dean of the University Department of Agriculture, University Farm, and president-elect of the University of Minnesota, was named state chairman of the United Service for National Defense by Governor Harold E. Stassen yesterday.

Six service organizations make up the United Service for Defense. They include the Y.M.C.A., Catholic Community Service, Y.W.C.A., Jewish Welfare, Travelers' Aid, and Salvation Army. In June a drive will be launched in the St. Paul area to raise \$60,000 for leasing and equipping areas adjacent to camps as recreational centers for soldiers in training. Other cities and states throughout the nation have been given quotas.

Dean Coffey will speak at a meeting of the Service Thursday, May 22, at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul.

A1781-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 20, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Cutworms, which do considerable damage to garden plants at this time every year are controlled best by poison bait, says A. A. Granovsky, entomologist at University Farm.

Granovsky recommends a mixture of 25 pounds of bran, one and one-quarter pounds of Paris Green, two and one-half to three gallons of water and one pint of cheap molasses.

With the hands or a paddle, thoroughly mix the bran and Paris Green in a galvanized iron tub so that every flake of bran has some poison on it. The water should be placed in a separate pail and the molasses completely dissolved in it by brisk stirring. Pour the water and molasses compound over the bran and Paris Green mixture completely combining the two.

This bait should be prepared the day before or the morning of the day it is to be used. Since cutworms feed at night, the poison bait will do the most good if sprinkled thinly by hand over the infested areas in the evening. It is important, warns Granovsky, that it be spread thinly and not placed in piles. If applied correctly the bait will not harm birds.

Any bait that is left over may be saved for further applications. Label it "poison" and moisten the mixture again before using it.

A1782-MB

Long Street
University Farm
St. Paul, Minn.
May 21, 1941

CORRECTION

PLEASE CORRECT!

In a release from this office May 20, there is a rather serious error which we would appreciate your correcting.

The story begins: "Rasperry growers in the Twin Cities and surrounding areas are urged to..."

IN THE THIRD PARAGRAPH, FOURTH LINE,

please change it to read:

"to 50 gallons of water--for smaller areas, etc.."

If the story has already been run, would it be possible to run it again with correction? Thanks!

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Fifteen hundred youthful farmers and potential homemakers will attend classes, see demonstrations and take part in Play Day at the annual 4-H Club Week June 9 - 12 at University Farm, St. Paul, announces A. J. Kittleson, state club leader.

Girls will study "handy" crafts, nutrition, personal grooming, herb gardening, meat cuts and flower arrangement while the boys are deep in the problems of care and feeding beef calves, studying safety in handling livestock, landscaping, poultry judging, gardening and how to obtain high corn yields.

Leadership sessions will be an important part of the 1941 Club Week. State Leader Kittleson says that "4-H Responsibilities" will be the theme of these sessions this year and will deal with the home, club, county and country.

The 4-H Club State Federation will hold a meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday will be Play Day, and on both Monday and Tuesday afternoons, 4-H'ers will be taken on tours of the Twin Cities.

A1782-MB (a)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1941

Daily Papers

Release not before
Tuesday, May 27

Although good quality silage can be made from just legumes, it will be improved and chances of failure reduced if a preservative is added, says N. N. Allen of the dairy division, University Farm. Phosphoric acid, black strap molasses and ground corn are preservatives that have been found most practical.

Phosphoric acid is commonly sold in two grades, 75 per cent and 68 per cent. More of the weaker acid is needed. About 15 pounds of the 75 per cent acid per ton of green silage is ordinarily used for legumes, although amounts up to 25 pounds are sometimes recommended.

Black strap molasses should be added at the rate of about 75 pounds (6½ gallons) per ton. Better distribution of acid or molasses may be obtained by diluting so that 10 to 15 gallons of water are used for each ton. The liquid may be added by means of an elevated barrel, fitted with valve and hose connected to the blower.

Ground shelled corn may be used at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds per ton. For ground ear corn a little more is recommended.

Quick handling green hay is desirable for the best silage. The hay can be cut at a stage when it is right for ordinary haying. The green fodder should be windrowed immediately after mowing and ensiled the same day. A well-built hay loader will load the fodder, but care must be taken not to overload wagons since the green hay is extremely heavy.

A half-inch cut is recommended at the machine. The blower needs to be in good shape.

A1783-MBn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1941

Daily Papers
Release May 25th

Miss Inez Hobart, home demonstration nutrition specialist, University Farm, and Mrs. Agnes Erkel, urban home demonstration agent in St. Paul, will be among the leaders in the fields of medicine, public health, home economics and nutrition attending the National Nutrition Conference for Defense which President Roosevelt has called in Washington, Monday through Wednesday (May 26, 27, 28). Both are members of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt says the purposes of the conference are to report on the present state of human nutrition in the United States and to outline the effects of inadequate nutrition on the health, efficiency and morale of our people.

The Conference will make recommendations to the President for an immediate program of action.

A1784-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

There is no need for removing lawn clippings from a lawn that is well watered and mowed frequently, says L. E. Longley, horticulturist at University Farm. Clippings left on the lawn make a good fertilizer since they contain nitrogen which will leach back into the soil.

Usually clippings hinder grass only when mowing is delayed and there is a heavy cover of dry grass which shades the turf and delays starting of the next growth.

The home gardener who always prefers to take off clippings will find them valuable as a mulch around perennials and shrubs, or around rhubarb and other plants in the vegetable garden.

The lawn clippings are rich in nitrogen and contain a relatively small amount of fiber. When placed around perennials, they decompose rapidly and the nitrogen leaches down into the soil, supplying an excellent fertilizer. During the summer and following winter practically all of the plant food in the clippings will have been returned to the soil.

A1785-MBn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 27, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Interest in high quality dairy cattle will reach a new high for several years this summer with the scheduling of dairy breed shows, tours and annual meetings in all parts of the state. H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm, says that better demand for dairy products and increased activity in cow testing associations and dairy groups have stimulated new interest in the breed associations which have as their first purpose the improvement of dairy stock.

The Black and White Holstein show at St. Peter last Saturday started off the round of summer shows. Another Black and White show is being held at Madelia today (Wednesday, May 28), and tomorrow the Holstein breeders will meet at Biscay. Another Holstein show will be held at Ellendale Saturday, and on the same day Guernsey men will stage a parish show at Barnum.

Other events scheduled are as follows:

Monday, June 2 - Guernsey parish show, Long Prairie.
Tuesday, June 3 - Guernsey parish show, Paynesville.
Wednesday, June 4 - Guernsey parish show, Owatonna.
Thursday, June 5 - Guernsey parish show, Lewiston.
Friday, June 6 - Guernsey ~~and~~ state field day and show
and annual meeting of state association,
Kelley Farm, Minneapolis.
Saturday, June 7 - Guernsey state sale, State fair grounds.
Saturday, June 7 - Holstein Black & White show, Rochester.
Saturday, June 7 - Brown Swiss canton show, Glencoe.
Monday, June 9 - Brown Swiss canton show, St. Charles.
Monday, June 9 - Holstein Black & White show, Forest Lake.
Tuesday, June 10 - Holstein Black & White show, Jackson.
Wednesday, June 11 - Holstein Black & White show, New Ulm.
Thursday, June 12 - Holstein Black & White show, Pillager.
Friday, June 13 - Brown Swiss show for Red River Valley,
including North Dakota, Ada.

(more)

- Friday, June 13 - Dairy Day, University Farm, St. Paul.
- Saturday, June 14 - State Brown Swiss field day &
canton show, and annual state meeting,
Slade Farm, White Bear.
- Wednesday, June 25 - Jersey No. 2 parish and field day,
Silcox Farm, Dunnell.
- Saturday, June 28 - Holstein Black & White show, Northfield.
- Thursday, ~~June~~ July 17 - Jersey No. 1 parish show, Medford.
- Saturday, July 19. - Jersey No. 3 parish show, Watertown.
- Tuesday, July 22 - Jersey No. 7 parish show, Starbuck.

A1783-PJ(a)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 27, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

To help housewives in the Twin Cities shop wisely for Minnesota-grown fruits and vegetables, a report of daily "best buys" at local grocers and municipal markets will be broadcast by all Twin City radio stations each morning beginning Monday (June 2). This public service will be furnished by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm as a part of the national program for better health, announces Paul E. Miller, director.

Ralph Backstrom, Twin City area marketing agent for the Extension Service, will cover the two municipal markets each morning and report the condition, quantity and best buys of home-grown products. Timely tips and outlook material from University Farm specialists will be included in the report to local stations.

R. B. Hull, in charge of farm radio for the Extension Service, says that several well-known Twin City radio personalities, including Ann Ginn, Beatrice Baxter, Ruth Wentworth, Madge Brown, Hale Byers, and Jerry Harrington will feature "vitamin buys" on the air.

According to Hull, the information is scheduled as a part of the following programs:

WCCO,	7:15-7:30 a.m.	- First News
WMIN,	8:00-8:15 a.m.	- Morning News
WDGY,	8:30-8:45 a.m.	- Headline News
	9:00-9:15 a.m.	- Clock and Calendar
WLOL,	8:30-9:00 a.m.	- Early Bird
WTCN,	9:30-10:00 a.m.	- Around the Town
WLB,	10:45-11:00 a.m.	- Homemakers Quarter Hour
KSTP,	11:00-11:30 a.m.	- Household Forum

A1784-MB a

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 27, 1941

Daily Papers

Release NOT BEFORE
THURSDAY, MAY 29

Dorothy J. Mereness of St. Paul, a graduating senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman Medal for student leadership Wednesday evening (May 28) at the annual Recognition Assembly in the University Farm auditorium. The medal is awarded each year to the senior student who has made the greatest contribution to student life on the Farm campus. In presenting the award, Dean Freeman cited a long list of Dorothy's honors and achievements. As a freshman she received the Danforth Scholarship, a national award given each year to one home economics student in the United States. In her junior year she was awarded the Danforth Junior Fellowship. During four years at Minnesota she has held various offices including president and vice president of the Home Economics association, secretary of the W.S.G.A., member of the Ag. Students' Council, editor of Gamma Omicron Beta, and publicity chairman of the YWCA. She is a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, Eta Sigma Upsilon, and Mortar Board.

Other awards announced at the assembly were as follows:

Home Economics Association Scholarship, \$50, Frances C. Fruth, class of 1942, Grand Meadow, Minnesota.

Phi Upsilon Omicron Alumnae Scholarship, \$50, Jean A. Richardson, '43, Waupun, Wisconsin.

Minnesota Home Economics Association Freshman Scholarship, \$50, Natalie H. Saari, '44, Soudan, Minnesota.

Agricultural Faculty Women's Club Scholarships, \$28.50, Lorraine T. Dahlgren, '44, Shakopee, Minnesota; Elizabeth A. Markhus, '44, Minneapolis; Dorothy Ann Peterson, '44, Maynard, Minnesota; and Sylvia J. Ross, '42, Kansas City, Kansas.

(more)

C. E. Lewis, Jr. Scholarship in Forestry, \$100, Bruno L. Berklund, '42, Cumberland, Wisconsin.

Chas. Lathrop Pack Essay Prize in Forestry: 1st, \$50, Robert D. Peterson, '41, 2nd, \$30, Lowell O. Nelson, '43, and 3rd, \$20, Harvey E. Djerf, '43, all of Minneapolis.

A. D. Wilson Prize Award, \$20, Vern A. Molstad, '42, Madison, Minnesota.

Caleb Dorr Special Achievement Awards in a speaking contest; 1st, \$15, Grace C. Shepherd, '43, St. Paul; 2nd, \$10, Lyle E. Goltz, '41, Havana, North Dakota; 3rd, \$5, Donald V. Sandager, '42, Tyler, Minnesota.

Punchinello Award, Gold pin, to dramatic club member outstanding in leadership and in club activities, Richard Radway, '41, Roosevelt, Minnesota.

From the Caleb Dorr Fund, the men students listed below were presented the book, "Wildlife Conservation" by Ira N. Gabrielson, as award for their high scholastic attainments in the year's work - Myron K. Brakke, Rochester; Arnold Brekke, St. James; Malcolm F. Bren, Hopkins; H. Mead Cavert, St. Paul; Frederick Dennstedt, Harmony; Waldo G. Erickson, Deer River; Winfield O. Forsberg, Winthrop; Hans G. Hirsch, St. Paul; Robert Kalton, Wells; Harold A. Miller, St. Paul; Kenneth E. Ogren, Atwater; and Donald V. Sandager, Tyler.

A picture, "Modern Dancers" by Lorraine Goff LeSueur, was presented to each of the following women students: Doris V. Angier, Litchfield; Marietta H. Brandhorst, St. Paul; Mary Ellen Carlson, Willmar; Elizabeth Cavert, St. Paul; Mary V. Chamberlain, Olivia; Lorraine T. Dahlgren, Shakopee; Clarice Eppeland, St. James; Jeanette Gelin, St. Paul; Marion E. Harris, St. Paul; Jeanne A. Killmer, St. Paul; Bethel A. Klima, Stewart; Althea LaRaut, Roseburg, Oregon; Constance I. Lund, Moose Lake; Shirley V. Rafn, Two Harbors; Kathryn L. Schwartz, Red Wing; June L. Sederstrom, Litchfield; Grace C. Shepherd, St. Paul; Elizabeth Thurston, Anoka; Lorene Vetter, St. Paul; and Shirley G. Wardrope, Minneapolis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 29, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

New, rich pastures in the spring may hold dangers for livestock unaccustomed to such fare, warns Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm. He says that each year there are losses from bloat when stock is turned out.

It is known that red and white clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, peas, buckwheat, and rich and rapidly growing grasses are most lively to cause trouble. Animals are in greatest danger if they eat greedily of these when they are not accustomed to such feed.

Dr. Boyd suggests giving cattle a feeding of dry hay before turning them out on clover or alfalfa pasture. This practice can be followed until the danger of bloat is past. It is also advisable to watch cattle closely for a day or two after they are first turned out on any rich pasture.

When bloating occurs, the animal stops eating and there is usually a marked distention of the left flank. Labored breathing and protruding tongue are other symptoms. If the bloat is bad the animal may die of suffocation in a few hours.

Emergency treatment which can be safely applied by the farmer consists in massaging and kneading the rumen, or the bloated area near the left flank. This is most effective if done with the knee or the closed fist after the forepart of the animal has been raised.

Placing a rope in the mouth as a bit will also help induce belching. Drenching with common baking soda or oil of turpentine in milk is beneficial in that it slows further fermentation of the feed in the rumen and also tends to produce belching. Soda or oil of turpentine should be dissolved in milk at the rate of one or two ounces to the pint. Care should be taken in drenching that none of the fluid gets into the lungs.

Radical treatment such as puncturing the rumen with a knife should not be attempted by the cattleman unless there is an extreme emergency. Tapping is a job for a competent veterinarian, as the animal can be permanently injured by an unskilled operation.

A1786-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 29, 1941

Daily Papers
Sunday Release

The Little Red Hen is stepping out in important company these days. Not long ago it was the custom to turn her out in the spring and let her rustle her own living through the summer months. Now she is being courted and pampered as a key figure in the Food-for-Defense program.

The reason for the sudden rise in the popularity of the Little Red Hen, says Cora Cooke, poultry specialist at University Farm, is that dried eggs have become a key food in defense. Eggs are high in minerals and vitamins essential to health. Moreover, a 48-pound case of eggs can be reduced by dry-processing to about 10 pounds of concentrated food, just the kind for shipping to countries at war.

Miss Cooke points out that the government's decision to support egg prices for the next two years gives poultrymen a little extra elbow room in planning their production.

The next few months will be the critical ones in getting enough eggs on the market to meet the new defense demands. There are somewhat fewer hens this year, plus a tendency to sell off hens and reduce production in summer. The best way to keep the flock laying is to keep right on feeding a good ration through the summer, Miss Cooke says. A moist mash at noon will help counteract hot weather. Good feeding will also tend to delay moult and keep hens in production as long as possible.

If hens go on a strike early in spite of good feed, cull out the lazy ones at once and give extra attention to the others, she says.

A1787-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 29, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Young men between the ages of 15 and 25 who like to raise and handle horses have a chance to compete for an unusual honor this year, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. He recommends a national essay contest sponsored by the Percheron Horse Association of America.

The association will name the "most Promising Young Horseman of 1941" and award him a trophy at the National Percheron Show to be held in connection with the state fair in late August.

July 15 is the deadline for entering. Rules may be secured by writing the secretary of the association at Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A1788-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 3, 1941

Daily Papers
Release Sunday

Dairymen from all over the state will go to University Farm, St. Paul, June 13 to take part in the annual Dairy Day program sponsored by the dairy division and the short course office. The event will climax the observance of National Dairy Month which is focusing attention on the value of dairy products as food.

Members of the dairy division, extension specialists, and agronomists will take part in presenting the most recent researches at University Farm touching on the dairy industry. H. R. Searles will welcome the group at 10:30 a.m. and Ramer Leighton will present the 1940 summary of cow testing associations.

Brief reports will then be given on six phases of research now in progress at University Farm: foreign types of cheeses, W. B. Combs; heifers and bulls fed rations deficient in Vitamin E, T. W. Gullickson; cows on alfalfa alone, L. S. Palmer; calves from cows bred artificially, N. N. Allen; hormone studies with dairy cattle, A. A. Speilman; color inheritance using albino cattle, W. E. Peterson.

During the afternoon Dalton Seeling will report on attendance, E. A. Hanson will announce bull book awards, and Berry Akers, editor of The Farmer, will honor old timers in cow testing and proved bull programs.

At 2 p.m. Dr. Petersen will report on his researches with the "mechanical cow" which have revealed much new information on how a cow makes milk.

Dairymen, who are especially interested in pastures this year, will have a chance to observe University experiments with pasture grasses when H. K. Hayes and A. C. Army of the agronomy division conduct a tour of the pasture plots. Tours of the University dairy barns will also be conducted both in the early morning and late afternoon.

A1789-n1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 3, 1941

Daily Papers

Release Thursday

Minnesota farms, orchards, and gardens stand ready to produce great quantities of foodstuffs for a national health and food-for-defense program, said Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in addressing recently a meeting of dietitians, nurses, doctors, home economics teachers and welfare workers. The food resources of this state are adequate, not only to supply the means of good health for all Minnesota people, but also to send large exports of wholesome foods to other states and countries.

Director Miller reported that already the Agricultural Extension Service has launched a state-wide program aimed at better health for rural people and a greater food supply for each rural family. This campaign has taken the form of information on balanced diets and food needs, and instruction for raising better gardens and utilizing many wholesome foods raised on the farm. This information is now being carried into every rural Minnesota community by county agents, home demonstration agents, and 4-H agents and by local leaders working with them.

Farm families of this state are in a favorable position to raise food to meet a national emergency. They can insure adequate nutrition for themselves by growing as much as 80 per cent of the food they need. What is more, they have the productive capacity to play a leading part in supplying dairy and poultry products, pork, beef and mutton, canning crops, honey, and many other items for the country as a whole.

Miller expressed the belief that in spite of serious reverses affecting agriculture in the past 10 years, Minnesota farmers today are better organized for rapid production of foods than ever before.

He told nutrition specialists and doctors that these food resources are ready to back up any program, whether on a state or national scale, to make Americans healthier and stronger by supplying more of the right kinds of food.

A1790-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 3, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The time will soon be here when encephalomyelitis of horses and mules, commonly called sleeping sickness, may again threaten to take toll of breeding and work stock on Minnesota farms, warns Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm.

In an attempt to give a satisfactory answer to the question of whether one should or should not vaccinate his animals this year, Dr. Boyd points out that the disease has become a real threat to successful agriculture, and that horse owners should not only resort to vaccination but they should also provide their horses and mules with the best possible protection against biting insects, particularly mosquitoes.

A new method of injecting the vaccine was developed during 1940. This technique, known as the intradermal method (injecting within, not under the skin), has been universally adopted. Vaccination is safer and surer as a result of the new method and better vaccine. Since administration of the intradermal vaccine demands special skill, owners contemplating vaccination are advised to consult their local veterinarians.

The 1940 season saw comparatively little of the disease in Minnesota, yet the infection spread to two states that had previously been free. "Sleeping sickness, like other virus diseases, is cyclic in nature," says Boyd. "When it comes to forecasting its possible prevalence from year to year, one man's guess is as good as another's. While it does not seem likely that the amount or the extent of the disease will be greater this year than it was a year ago, one must not disregard the possibilities of an outbreak, even a serious one."

A1791-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 3, 1941

Daily Papers
Thursday Release

Minnesota vocational agriculture teachers will attend a school of philosophy sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture June 10 to 14 at Grand View Lodge, Nisswa. The school has been scheduled for the regular annual state conference and will bring nationally prominent economists to speak before the state group, says Harry C. Schmid, acting director of vocational education in Minnesota.

The conference will open on Tuesday afternoon, June 10, at 1:30. Theme for the entire program is "Agricultural Education Takes Stock in a Time of National Crisis." Among speakers scheduled to take part are A. Drummond Jones and Paul H. Johnstone, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; John A. Vieg, Iowa State College; Harold C. Deutsch, University of Minnesota; William Mortenson, University of Wisconsin; and Charles L. Stewart, University of Illinois.

Topics for discussion deal with government programs and policies, the place of government in society and problems of social adjustment and administration.

In addition to Minnesota vocational agriculture teachers, school administrators are invited to the conference.

A1792-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 5, 1941

Daily Papers
Sunday Release

Some of the farm products purchased in Minnesota by the Surplus Marketing Administration this year will find their way back to the people of the state in the form of free school lunches. The hot lunch program in rural schools will be given special stress next fall as a part of the nationwide campaign for better nutrition and health.

Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm, says that extension leaders and home demonstration agents in the state are planning an intensified campaign for hot school lunches next year. The importance of adequate nutrition for school children will be explained to mothers at meetings, in project study courses, and demonstrations.

The State Department of Education reports that during the past year 8,762 schools served lunches in some form or another to 579,638 pupils. A large proportion of these expanded their lunch program by the use of surplus foods.

Paul H. Jordan, regional director for the Surplus Marketing Administration explains that the introduction of the stamp plan in Minnesota will not in any way interfere with the free distribution of foods to schools properly organized to serve lunches. It is the purpose during the coming year to expand this type of distribution, since school lunches are being given special attention as a part of the national effort toward better health. Recently, surplus foods have been made available to summer camps that serve underprivileged children.

A1793-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 5, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

From the evening assembly Monday (June 9) until late Thursday afternoon, 1600 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will be mixing classes on better farming and homemaking with recreation and fun during the annual 4-H club week at University Farm, St. Paul.

A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, says the 1600 delegates from clubs throughout the state will be housed in the 4-H club building on the State Fair grounds, but classes, under University instructors, will be held on the Farm campus.

Teachers from the home economics division will conduct classes in herb gardening, flower arrangement, health, clothing construction, personal grooming, party pointers, and family fun. For the boys, classes will include gardening, tree planting, new ideas in spraying and dusting, farm management, poultry and livestock production,

Soecial events will add to the interest of each day's program. Tuesday the 4-H Club Federation will hold a business meeting.. Wednesday is Play Day when athletic contests will be held. Monday and Tuesday afternoons bus tours of the Twin Cities have been scheduled.

A1794-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 5, 1941

Daily Papers
Release Saturday
June 7

Dr. C. H. Bailey, who will become acting dean of the University Department of Agriculture July 1, will be one of the principal speakers at the Rural Youth Camp at Mission Farm, Medicine Lake, Sunday. His subject is "A Vest-Pocket Tour of Europe."

Two hundred and fifty delegates are in session at the Camp which opened Friday evening and will continue through tomorrow afternoon (Sunday). "Bob" Hodgson, Minnesota farm columnist, discussed farming and living at the opening program. Governor Harold E. Stassen will be the banquet speaker this evening (Saturday) followed by L. E. Winston who for more than 20 years was a sound technician on a U. S. submarine.

Delegates at the camp are considering the future program of the Rural Youth groups in the state. The Rural Youth organization ~~the~~ is made up of young men and women past the age limit for 4-H enrollment.

A1795-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Graduates and former students of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, will hold reunions in four places during the next few days, says J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School.

The central reunion will be held at University Farm Saturday evening, June 14. A program in the auditorium at 7:30 will be followed by a dance in the gymnasium.

Three district reunions have been scheduled for Sunday, June 15. Alumni from Freeborn, Mower, Steele, Waseca and Dodge counties will meet at the Country Club, near Kasson, Sunday afternoon. The speaker will be Dr. W. E. Peterson of the dairy division, University Farm.

Alumni from Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Chippewa, Redwood and Renville counties will meet the same day at Ramsey State Park near Redwood Falls. A. L. Harvey of the animal husbandry division, University Farm, will be the speaker.

The southwest group, including graduates from Rock, Pipestone, Murray, Nobles and Cottonwood counties, will meet Sunday afternoon at City Park, Pipestone. J. O. Christianson will be the speaker.

A1796-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's dairy industry will play a leading role in providing increased supplies of cheese and evaporated milk in the food-for-defense program, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm, St. Paul. Mr. Searles, together with J. B. Fitch, A. E. Engebretson, and Ralph Crim of the University staff, has just returned from a conference in Madison, Wis., where dairy leaders from the two states discussed the government's urgent call for more cheese and evaporated milk.

It was reported at the meeting that Wisconsin dairy production is up 11 per cent this year while Minnesota production is up 10 per cent. Dairy specialists expressed the opinion that plant capacity for cheese and evaporated milk manufacture is adequate in both states to take care of a large increase, but that adjustment is necessary to get the needed milk to the plants.

A marked increase in the marketings of whole milk is likely as a result of the almost unlimited demand for cheese and evaporated milk. Because they have a high food value in relation to bulk, ~~xxx~~ these products are in great demand for export to countries at war. They have also assumed an important place in the domestic food program.

A1797-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Rose growers and fans from all parts of the state have been invited to University Farm Monday, June 30, to take part in the first Rose Grower's Day, sponsored by the horticulture division and the Minnesota state test garden committee in cooperation with the office of short courses.

The full day's program will include sessions on rose breeding and care and dedication of the test rose garden at Como park, St. Paul.

Two internationally known rose breeders, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Brownell of Little Compton, Rhode Island, will be present to take part in the sessions. The Brownells are the creators of some of the best varieties of roses known. They will discuss their experiences in creating new roses, and Mr. Brownell will give the dedicatory address at the Como Park program.

Rose Growers' Day will be devoted to discussion of hardy, ever-blooming varieties for the rural and backyard garden rather than roses for the commercial gardener and fancier.

Delegations from garden clubs all over the state are expected at University Farm to swell the crowd of fans that will assemble for the event.

Advance programs may be had by writing J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1798-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Sixteen senior dietitians who will be graduated from the University of Minnesota, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Saturday (June 14), have accepted dietetic internships in various hospitals in the United States, announces Alice Biester, head of the nutrition department.

Those who will become dietetic interns for 1941-42 and the hospitals to which they will go are as follows: Avis Chenoweth, Minneapolis, to Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan; Astrid Christiansen, Slayton, to Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Althea Bonstrom Einen, Cokato, to University Hospital, Minneapolis; Arline Ann Gonnella, Minneapolis, to St. Anthony Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Alice Jindra, Montgomery, to Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Virginia Johnston, Minneapolis, to University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa; Wilferene Konecny, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to University Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Harriet R. Kessove, Anthon, Ia., to Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, Mass.; Jane Landy, Minneapolis, to Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frances Lohmann, Duluth, to Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; Mary June McManus, McIntosh, to Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Constance Martin, St. Paul, to Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Evelyn Michaelson, St. Paul, to Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N.Y.; Anne Spehar, McKinley, to University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio; Mildred Tuomala, Nopeming, to University Hospital, Minneapolis; Hazel E. Wessel, Leith, N. D., to University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

X A1799-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 12, 1941

Daily Papers

RELEASE SUNDAY

A University Farm scientist and his wife will play an important role in the Pan-American program to bring the United States into closer intellectual and cultural relations with Latin American countries. Dr. H. K. Hayes, distinguished plant breeder and chief in the agronomy division at the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Hayes will sail early in July for Chile, where they will spend six months as guests of the Chilean government.

The invitation was sent to them through the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations. Specifically, the request for a visit by Dr. Hayes was made by Manuel Elgueta, plant breeder in the agricultural department in Chile. While in that country the Minnesota agronomist will be consulted in regard to research in improvement of varieties of wheat, corn, barley, rice, flax and legumes.

This will not be the first time that Dr. Hayes has traveled to foreign countries in the capacity of adviser to agricultural research. In 1936-37 he was in China as adviser to the National Agricultural Research Bureau there.

During his years at Minnesota Hayes has directed work leading to many notable accomplishments in plant breeding. Many new varieties of small grains resistant to disease have been perfected, and the Minhybrid series of hybrid corn varieties has been created. The Minnesota developments of hardy disease resistant grains and early maturing corn have attracted wide attention.

Dr. Hayes has his degree from Harvard University. He joined the agronomy division at University Farm in 1915 and has served as chief since 1928.

A1800-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 12, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

In one of the most popular competitive events of the annual 4-H Club Week at University Farm, St. Paul, 145 4-H'ers passed before the scrutinizing eyes of the judges in the better groomed boy and girl contest. Sixty-three boys and eighty-two girls took part in the state-wide contest.

Judged on general appearance and personality, the following contestants won placings in the blue and red ribbon groups:

Blue ribbon group: girls 17 years old and over: Pearl Gilbertson, Montevideo, Chippewa county; Marion Throlson, Albert Lea, Freeborn county; Irene Thotland, Minneapolis, Hennepin; Ione Rue, Lakefield, Jackson; Norma Maatz, Bellingham, Lac qui Parle; Audrey Jorgenson, Lake Benton, Lincoln; Myrtle Ecker, Parkers Prairie, E. Otter Tail; Mildred Beckstrom, Fosston, E. Polk; Mary Whittet, Redwood Falls, Redwood; Olive Dyrdaahl, Kenyon, Rice; Delores Leinen, Campbell, Wilkin; and Betty Potter, Winona, Winona county.

Red ribbon group - girls 17 years and older: Betty Mae Pohl, Mankato, Blue Earth county; Laura Johnson, Pine River, Cass county; Aldora Gustafson, North Branch, Chisago; Josie Stavig, Bagley, Clearwater; Helen Nelson, Elbow Lake, Grant; Helen Stengrin, Warren, Marshall; Jean Veilguth, Thief River Falls, Pennington; Ardith Anderson, Pipestone, Pipestone county; Joyce Searles, Beaver Creek, Rock; Rita Jasken, Arlington, Sibley; Edwina Brummenshenkel, St. Cloud, Stearns; Lois Marten, Wheaton, Traverse; Inez Johnson, Lamberton, Cottonwood; Harriet Hollenbeck, Monticello, Wright;

more

Grace Traeger, Hugo, Washington; June Lawrence, ~~XXXX~~ Sebeka, Wadena; Eileen Seitzer, St. Peter, Nicollet; Astrid Kesti, Carlton county; and DeLores Fridal, Taunton, Yellow Medicine county.

Blue ribbon group - girls, 16 years and younger: Marie Schlechter, Cologne, Carver county; Phyllis Kramer, Hayfield, Dodge; Arleen Storelee, Lanesboro, Fillmore; Meredith McCue, Red Wing, Goodhue; Carley Jane Peterson, Lancaster, Kittson; Audrey Aamodt, Cottonwood, Lyon; Ella Marie Saggau, Ceylon, Martin; Harriet Nelson, Hutchinson, McLeod; Dorothy Torgerson, Adams, Mower; Marlys Coulter, Como Station, Ramsey; and Phyllis Person, Hector, Renville county.

Red ribbon group - girls, 16 years and younger: Joan Schilling, Springfield, Brown; Audrey Johnson, Garfield, Douglas; Anna Mae Zupp, Blue Earth, Faribault; Carol Block, Ogilvie, Kanabec; Maxing Fremberg, New London, Kandiyohi; Bernice Derner, Cleveland, LeSueur; Betty Thelander, Little Falls, Morrison; Ruth Anderson, Worthington, Nobles; Myrtle Krogstad, Fertile, Norman; Carmen Coulson, Dover, Olmsted; Marion Anderson, Roseau, Roseau county; Eldora Noyes, Prior Lake, Scott; June Lorfald, Clarissa, Todd; and Donna Lee Kanha, Waterville, Waseca county.

Blue ribbon group - boys, 17 years and older: Byron Graves, Red Lake, Beltrami county; Robert Henry, Foley, Benton; Harvey Haugrud, Hawley, Clay; George Milne, Preston, Fillmore; Leroy Behr, Glenville, Freeborn; Ronald Bolduan, Caledonia, Houston; Orvil Frederickson, Windom, Jackson; Wesley Quarstein, Baudette, Lake of the Woods; Ned Boyce, Triumph, Martin; Silas Strand, Twin Valley,

more

Norman; Gerald O'Neil, Rochester, Olmsted; Russell Nelson, Sebeca, E. Otter Tail; Alvin Auseth, Fergus Falls, W. Otter Tail; Raymond Lanning, Terrace, Pope; Harold Voelz, Danube, Renville; Harland Severson, Faribault, Rice; and Rodger Bollbrecht, Hanover, Wright county.

Red ribbon group - boys, 17 years and older: Herbert Jacobson, Aitkin, Aitkin county; Warner Johnson, Ortonville, Big Stone; Kenneth Wechsler, New Germany, Carver; Lloyd Felt, Shevlin, Clearwater; Clarence Guenther, Garfield, Douglas; Lester Paschke, Blue Earth, Faribault; Robert Gadiant, Goodhue, Goodhue county; Clarence Norum, Hallock, Kittson; Harvey Stensrud, Louisburg, Lao Qui Parle; Wayne Pettis, Kasota, LeSueur; James Syltie, Porter, Lincoln; Kenneth Reinke, Burchard, Lyon; Alvin Lamprecht, Milaca, Mille Lacs; Richard Ferd, Red Lake Falls, Red Lake; and Robert Stavnes, Hibbing, St. Louis N.

Blue ribbon group - boys, ¹⁶~~17~~ years and younger:- John Thompson, Minneapolis, Rt. #8, Anoka county; Dick Ogren, Shafter, Chisago; Allen F. Cook, Farmington, Dakota; Leslie Butman, Pipestone, Rt. #2, Pipestone county; Roger Borass, Scandia, Washington; and Paul Bauer, White Bear, Ramsey county.

Red ribbon group - boys, 16 years and younger: Waldemar Haaland, Mankato, Blue Earth; Charles Elston, Windom, Cottonwood; Paul Blixrud, Barrett, Grant; Fred Luedtke, Hutchinson, McLeod; Arnold Lamberson, Warren, Marshall; Gordon Raymond, Little Falls, Morrison; Eugene Jorgenson, Austin, Mower; Eugene Shea, Lime Creek, Murray; Kenneth Schultetus, Rushmore, Nobles; Wallace Ballingrud, Thief River Falls, Pennington; John Weis, St. Cloud, Sherburne; Richard Johnson, Verndale, Wadena; and Richard Keiper, Minnesota City, Winona county.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 12, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Ainie Maki, of Cloquet, was named president of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation for the coming year. The election took place during 4-H Club Week at University Farm. Other officers named were: Joseph Clifford, Caledonia, vice-president; Patricia Hibbard, St. Cloud, secretary; Loren Graskamp, Fountain, treasurer.

A1602 - MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 2, 1941

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

Come And See Us

You and your friends are invited to attend the annual Visitors' Day at the Waseca Branch Station of the University Department of Agriculture at Waseca on Wednesday, July 9th. The field trip and inspection of plots will start at 1:30 p.m., but there is no reason why you shouldn't come earlier if you wish.

Some folks like to bring their lunch and have a picnic in the grove here. Some like to look around at the stock, buildings, and equipment in the hope of picking up a useful idea or satisfying themselves that their own way is better. It's your experiment station, and we're only the hired men. We're glad to tell what we're doing and why we're doing it.

The Station may be hard to find unless you've been here before. We're just on the west edge of Waseca on Highway 14. Just where the road gets squeezed between Loon Lake on the north and the railway on the south, duck under the tracks and here you are. There's a big sign beside the underpass, but many folks don't see that.

Last summer we had a big crowd - all we could handle. It was muddy and our plot roads are not graveled, but all were good natured and followed the speakers who stood up in a truck to tell about the grain trials, the pasture experiments and answer questions. One man wore out a pair of rubbers and left them in one of the plot roads.

After walking about a mile through the plots, some of the visitors wanted to look at trees. Of course, that didn't hurt my feelings, since I like trees as well as some folks like bridge. You can imagine my surprise though, when about 100 people started with me, just to see the beginnings of what I hope will be a forest some day, and hear about the fun we have had getting them started.

(more)

Wednesday, July 2, 1941

Some of that crowd stayed with me until 6:30, and we looked at the grapes, the garden, the orchard, and the pines. Others were interested only in cattle, sheep, pastures, grain, soybeans, or corn. I answered so many questions my tongue was frayed, but it was a lot of fun to visit with so many people who like the same things that interest me.

We always have some of the head men down from University Farm for Visitors' Day, and they will tell about their specialties. Some just work with wheat, some with barley, others with grass crops, etc. It's as good a chance as you will ever have to question some of the best authorities in the state.

We think our plots look best just when they're ready to cut, but last year some people couldn't come to our Field Day because they were starting harvest. This year we've selected a day almost a week earlier. Surely you won't be cutting grain by July 9th.

Corn and soybean varieties won't show any great differences until later in the season. There will be a special day for them, September 25th. We'll be glad to see you then too, or in between times, only I can't guarantee to spend a day showing you around. The weeds grow and the work piles up here as well as on your own job. Besides, we try and have everything slicked up for company on the special days, and the experts are here to describe their work. We've ordered nice weather for July 9th.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 30, 1941

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

Meeting Old Friends

The other day I was talking with a neighbor and unexpectedly found that he was greatly interested in trees, naming a number of them in town and telling what he had found out about them. He knew of an especially good walnut, told about a little girl who was growing a yard square "forest" of elms and mentioned several big or well shaped individual specimens with which he was familiar.

It is curious how many people are interested in such things when they are encouraged to talk about it. More folks seem to like stories about trees than any other subject, judging by correspondence and comment. Some of them have ideas which seem odd to me, as probably some of my experiences strike them as pure imagination.

In taking a bunch of boys on a tree hike, I always try to impress them with the friendliness of trees. If one happens to be alone almost anywhere, finding trees similar to those at home seems like meeting old acquaintances, while an unknown stranger creates a lot of interest until it is identified and added to the "family circle." Then as one becomes more familiar with the favorite environments of trees, their usual form and habits of growth, there is always the pleasure of finding them in unexpected situations or reading the strange stories told in "tree language."

Every tree has its autobiography written out where those who understand can read it. The good years and the bad are recorded in the annual rings. Accidents, misfortunes and recoveries are shown by scars, twisted trunks or crooked stems. Trees have individuality the same as people, with dwarfs, cripples and giants, all filling their place and doing their job the best they can under their circumstances.

Boys are apt to identify trees largely by the shape of their leaves. Sometimes this works, and sometimes looks are deceiving. It is better to be acquainted with

(more)

bud shapes, colors, seed characteristics, character of wood and limb placement. Even the most expert woodsman doesn't know all about trees. There is all kinds of opportunity to learn more about them from books or from observation.

Too often undue emphasis is placed on the name of the tree. A boy is apt to spy a certain leaf and give a relieved sigh, "That is a basswood or linden" and then forget it. Boys have a genius for naming things. Just listen to the nicknames they have for each other. All are based on some observation or experience. I like to have them think up nicknames for trees. In hunting for a name they may see the tree clearly for the first time.

If people had a better understanding of trees, more of them would be grown. It can be either an expensive hobby, buying rare specimens of good size, balled, burlaped and planted by experts, or a fascinating pastime, planting seeds in various ways to see what will come up. The size of the "forest" can vary from a tin can or a square yard in the garden to vast estates or whole townships. Trees do so much for us besides furnishing lumber, posts, and firewood. They hold the moisture, prevent erosion, bring the birds near us for constant entertainment, shade us from the hot sun or the cold wind. In addition to all this, they are trusted friends to everyone who has learned their language.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 23, 1941

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

Training the Baby

We were in the back yard visiting with some friends when we noticed a baby robin hopping toward us. He was so fuzzy, so young, so awkward and so curious that we all stopped to watch him. He came up within 20 feet, cocked his head on one side and looked us over with a bright eye, indicating plainly that he was unafraid and willing to make friends if we were.

Next we noticed his mother, all in a dither over this bold performance, screaming instructions, warnings, commands, and entreaties. Then we noticed that Tommy the cat was stalking among us in a very dignified manner. Of course, he wouldn't look at a bird! He wouldn't think of such a thing! (Not as long as mother was there to punish him.)

Tom put on a good act, demonstrating his innocence in the most obvious cat language. Long ago he learned that dire results followed any attempt to catch chickens or birds, and he has not offended for years so far as we know, but, of course, the mother robin didn't have all this information, nor had she made a study of cat language. Shorty put Tom in the house much to his disgust, but Mrs. Robin figured that at least one danger was removed.

The adventurer kept working up closer, putting on a big show of bravery, experience and nonchalance. His mother was frantic, flying to him, then rushing away, pleading with him to leave this dangerous position and go with her. She hunted up a big worm and coaxed him to come and get it. She scolded, pleaded, argued, and demanded, but he went his own sweet way, plainly regarding her admonitions as the senile hallucinations of an old fogey. He belonged to a new and modern school who feared neither man nor beast.

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It would have been fun to try and tame this bold adventurer, but the next person he approached might not have been so harmless. He would probably live longer if he learned to fear and avoid strange animals, so we waved our arms and ran toward him.

All his boldness and bravado folded up like a house of cards. He flapped his wings as fast as they would work and made big baby hops for the safety of home and mother, squawking at the top of his voice. In the emergency, he expected her to take the blame and defend him, even at the risk of her life. He laughed at her anxiety until he was scared and then fled to hide behind her experience.

After all, there isn't so much difference between the human family and our feathered friends. I've seen kids do the same thing, and only hope the little robin learned that it is easier to avoid danger and trouble than it is to get out of a mess after things have gone too far. We have often wondered whether the baby lived to a wise old age or got into worse trouble because he wouldn't mind his mother.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 16, 1941

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

Hitching Up

Farm yards and sheds are full of machinery - everything from plows and harrows to combines and pick up balers, but most of them are useless without power. Man power, horse power, tractor power, or electric power makes the machinery come alive and perform the function for which it was intended.

Before power can become effective it must be connected with the machine. Belts, chains, tumbling rods, clutches, a hundred means from a hand crank to helical gears are used to transmit power, but still a large part of the farm machinery is simply tied on behind the power unit and dragged around the field.

It is simple to put a clevis through a ring and the pin through the tractor draw bar, but sometimes the manner of hitching is of considerable importance, especially when horses furnish the pull. We have found that 4 horses hitched tandem can handle a binder much more easily than 4 hitched abreast. There is less side draft and the horses work more freely, with wider single trees, no crowding and less chance of overheating.

They can be driven with 4 lines or with 2 lines, the pole team tied in and bucked back. We found it easy to train the horses with this system and men without previous experience in multiple hitches have readily handled 4, 6 or even 8 horses in this way. We even like a 4 horse tandem hitch on the corn binder.

It is common practice to drive 5 horses on a gang plow, 2 in front and 3 behind. Some people are learning however, that 3 in front and 2 behind is a more efficient method. Once in a while we see a team hitched in this manner and going nicely. Of course, most of the plowing around here is done with tractors where a little side draft or extra pull makes little difference.

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Some people claim that the old hay burners are on the way out and soon all of our farm work will be done with feed delivered in bright colored trucks. I can't yet see that all horse power is obsolete. Our big 4 horse teams came in mighty handy when it was wet last spring, though we got out the tractors when the work crowded.

My city nephew visited us, and had apparently heard all of the arguments, so that he knew farmers should use horses because they were cheaper. He wanted to know how we could afford to buy gas when hay and oats cost us nothing. I agreed with him all the way and then asked what he would do if it was 100 in the shade, he had 100 acres of grain to cut and it was starting to lodge. One might save the cost of the gas and most of the tractor if he could cut the whole business before a loss occurred. He hadn't thought of that.

I still like to hitch good horses and drive them. They have lots of advantages which I fully appreciate, but when there is a lot of work to be done in a hurry, it's nice to have a tractor which never feels the heat, never gets tired and travels twice as fast as the horses. Some folks stick to one and some to the other, but a combination of the two suits me best. We try to keep the horses busy whenever we can, but when the work gets to crowding, we rush it through with gas power.

Maybe some day we'll do our work with electric power. Just stick up an aerial, push the switch and watch the dirt roll from the mould board. Even then I'll bet we have to drop a quarter in the slot every so often. Power in any form costs money and the farmer who uses it most effectively has the lowest cost of production.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, July 9, 1941

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

Rust on Grain

Just before the grain ripens we begin to hear reports of black rust. Sometimes a field will look almost perfect, and then just as it begins to turn yellow, the stems get black, the seed shrivels and down it goes in a mess of worthless straw. Some folks blame the weather and some just cuss their luck, but in either case it is hard to take.

The rust is a fungus which starts on the grain sometimes as early as May. It can usually be found on common varieties in June. Sometimes it comes from a host such as barberry where it lives over winter. In other cases the spores blow up from the south. Rust spores have been captured 10,000 feet above the earth, which is an indication of what a high wind would do to them.

The spores, which serve the same purpose as seeds, fall on plants of wheat or oats which are young, tender and growing as fast as they can. Heavy dew or light rain enables the spores to germinate and they grow right into the leaf or stem. After a little they come to the surface and mature spores again in little red clusters. These in turn blow to other plants and the rust spreads.

Hot weather, with heavy dew or light rain is favorable to the rust and it spreads like fire in dry grass. Sometimes the grain ripens before the rust becomes thick enough to do much damage, but in other cases the rust gets thick enough to steal such a large part of the food made by the plant that there is not enough left to fill the kernels of grain.

After the rust is old enough, it goes into another stage, where the spores are black instead of red. Then the damaging effect becomes more noticeable and the farmer is apt to think the "Black Rust" has just hit his field. One kind of rust

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works mostly under the "skin" on the leaves and is called leaf rust on wheat or crown rust on oats. The other kind is called stem rust and it breaks open the protective covering of the stems, allowing moisture to evaporate so fast that the roots can't send it up in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the growing seeds. As a consequence, the grain doesn't fill and it is light, shriveled or chaffy. It is this stem rust which usually does the most damage, but sometimes leaf rust will get so thick it ruins a crop just as effectively.

Treating, spraying or dusting is a waste of time, because the rust is inside the plant where it cannot be reached by any present method. Pathologists have cut down local sources of infection by destroying barberry bushes, and plant breeders have done much to control the trouble by combining disease resistant varieties of grain. Their job is tough because there are so many forms or strains of stem rust. Some varieties are resistant to 20 - 40 or 60 forms, but so far over 180 have been identified and when a new form gets started, it may take years to find a selection which can resist its attack.

Thatcher wheat is resistant to common forms of stem rust, but other forms are known which will hit it as hard as they hit Marquis. Then once in a while leaf rust will get so bad on Thatcher as to ruin it. Of course, plant breeders are busy trying to get a better wheat than Thatcher, but the task seems endless.

In spite of difficulties, much progress has been made and because of the work of plant breeders and pathologists we are still able to raise satisfactory crops in most years. Making the earth produce what we want, when we want it and as we want it, is a constant battle of wits, strength, and resources.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 17, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

F. R. Immer, professor of plant genetics at University Farm, will become acting vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station on July 1, it was announced today by the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Immer will assume his new duties when Dr. C. H. Bailey, present vice-director, becomes acting dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture.

The staff changes at University Farm were made necessary by the election of Dean Walter C. Coffey to the post of acting president of the University.

Dr. Immer will divide his time between the activities of the vice-director's office and a program of teaching and directing research in the division of agronomy and plant genetics.

A native of this state, he received his Bachelor of Science degree from Minnesota in 1924. He joined the staff of the experiment station immediately for research and additional study, receiving his PH. D. degree in 1927 after a specialized study of inheritance of smut reactions in corn. During the years 1930-35 Dr. Immer was assistant geneticist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, carrying on his work primarily at University Farm.

In 1930-31, however, he made a trip to Europe as fellow of the National Research Council. He spent nine months at the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England studying statistics and then moved to the plant breeding station at Svalöf, Sweden, for a short period of study under world-famous plant breeders.

In recent years Dr. Immer has carried on research in barley breeding.

He is a member of Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, Genetic Society of America, American Society of Agronomy, and he is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A1803-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 17, 1941

Daily Papers

THURSDAY RELEASE

With the nation's wheat carryover at record levels and terminal capacity in the Twin Cities and Duluth largely taken up with old grain, farmers face the prospect of having no place to move their grain this summer. Those who plan to sell direct from the threshing machine or who depend upon public storage may, with a normal crop, experience a critical shortage of storage space.

Railroads report that grain cannot be held in freight cars as in the past. It must be handled and unloaded promptly if cars are to be available for moving the crop.

This situation can be best met by farmers expanding their own storage facilities, declares Norton C. Ives, extension agricultural engineer, University Farm. Present facilities can be repaired or remodeled, portable bins can be purchased or constructed cheaply, or permanent storage units can be built. For cooperators in the AAA program, the 7-cent storage allowance on wheat loans will pay a large part of the cost.

It is extremely important to brace properly grain bins and other storage units against the pressure of the grain, especially in the case of wheat and flax, Ives points out. If buildings are not properly braced they may fail to hold the crop.

A1804-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 17, 1941

Daily Papers

SUNDAY RELEASE

New varieties of grains and grasses will be among the attractions at the West Central Experiment Station at Morris July 10 when western Minnesota farmers are invited to inspect the station's experimental plots. Of special interest to grain growers will be the plots of Biwing flax, Vanguard oats and Rival wheat. Biwing is a promising hybrid of Bison and Red Wing flax now being tested.

R. O. Bridgeford, station agronomist, states that visitors will have an opportunity to study plans of rotation, methods of ~~irrigation~~ fertilization, and recent developments in animal husbandry and horticulture.

A1805TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 17, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Two University of Minnesota men will participate in the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Knoxville, Tenn., June 23-26. They are A. J. Schwantes and C. H. Christopherson of the agricultural engineering division at University Farm.

Schwantes is vice-chairman of the power and machinery division, and Christopherson will conduct a symposium on national defense training for rural youth. The four-day meeting will be given over to a study and discussion of programs related to agricultural engineering.

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A1806-TH

A. G. Tolass, who is in charge of state seed potato certification work for the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, left Wednesday morning for Turner, Kansas, where he will take part in a potato improvement tour in that locality. Kansas growers are now using a great deal of certified Minnesota seed. Next week Tolass will attend a similar tour to be conducted near Clear Lake, Iowa.

A1807-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 19, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

R. L. Donovan, superintendent of the North Central School and Experiment Station, has resigned after 11 years as head of the institution at Grand Rapids. The University Board of Regents has appointed Donald L. Dailey, member of the staff of the school and station, as acting superintendent beginning July 1.

Donovan is a veteran farm manager, widely known for his leadership in livestock and crops research over a period of many years. Before going to Grand Rapids, he managed such farms as Boulder Bridge near the Twin Cities and the Hickory Island Farm near Austin. He spent four years as manager of 15 demonstration farms of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1926 Donovan joined the University staff as a lecturer in farm management. He also served for a time in the Agricultural Extension Service.

Dailey, who takes over supervision of the school and station at Grand Rapids, joined the staff there in September, 1938, after serving as assistant county agent and assistant in teaching and research at University Farm. His specialty is animal husbandry.

He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Minnesota in 1936 after establishing a distinguished record of scholarship and student leadership. While in college he earned the Dean Freeman medal for scholarship and the "Little Red Oil Can" for outstanding service on the farm campus.

A1808-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 19, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Gladiolus growers who are watching with interest the progress of their gardens will welcome this advice on controlling mosaic, fusarium yellows, and dry rot. Louise Doadall, assistant professor of plant pathology at University Farm, suggests burning all plants with mottled foliage, misshapen, crinkled flowers, or with leaves which develop dry tips early in the season. Digging and burning these plants, she says, is the only satisfactory method. Spring corm treatment has no effect on these diseases.

On the other hand, a Bordeaux spray will protect seedlings or young corm plantings against hard rot disease and leaf blight if applied in time.

Miss Doadall says plants should be allowed to ripen off four to six weeks after flowering, if possible, but they should be taken up before a killing frost, prolonged drought, or excessive rain. It is well to dig corms carefully to prevent wounds through which fungi may enter.

Further information on year-round care and treatment of corms may be obtained from Extension Folder 93, "Gladiolus Diseases and Their Control." A copy may be had by calling at the county agent's office or writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1809-TH n1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 19, 1941

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Quick and careful handling of fruits and vegetables on their way to the frozen food locker is just as important as preparing them for immediate table use, says J. D. Winter, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

In his recent Extension pamphlet, "Preparation of Fruits and Vegetables for the Frozen Food Locker", he says that on hot days many products lose quality very fast after ~~picking~~ picking. Peas and corn, for example, may lose one third of their original sugar in a comparatively short time.

The garden and orchard products should be picked in the cool of the morning and rushed to the freezer before the heat of the day. In urging sanitary handling methods, Winter points out that the freezing process, unlike canning, does not sterilize the product, but the low temperature prevents harmful micro-organisms from growing and developing.

Some of the suggestions given in the pamphlet for successful preparation involve choosing recommended varieties, picking during the proper state of ripeness, adequate scalding of vegetables, and use of clean utensils. The new publication on frozen foods may be had by calling at the county agent's office or writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1810-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 19, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Hilda Thurston of Fairmont is the new president of the state association of county 4-H club leaders. Other officers elected at the recent session include Wesley Pierson of Martin county, vice-president; Mrs. Clara Oberg, Ramsey county, secretary; and Marie Hoffman, Goodhue county, treasurer, Mabel Fertig, St. Louis county club agent, was elected historian for the ~~RAM~~ group.

A1811-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Increased milk production and storage supplies of milk products is noted in a report on the June 1 dairy situation by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm. Despite the effects of drouth in the eastern half of the United States, the June 1 total production topped similar 1940 figures by 2 and 1/3 billion pounds, a gain of 5 per cent.

A factor likely to encourage heavier feeding and larger production is the lower feed cost in relation to the price of butterfat, Dankers adds.

Sharp increases in storage holdings were noted with butter more than double that of a year ago and cheese stocks 40 per cent larger, the largest on record for the month. Milk production is expected to average well above 1940 figures unless drouth conditions develop.

A1812-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's delegates to the 15th annual national 4-H club camp held in Washington, D. C. are returning this week after a week's program of assemblies, tours and study of department of agriculture activities.

The four youthful representatives of this state are from the north, central and southern areas. They are Harley R. Cederstrom of Carver county, Martha DeLanghe of Lyon, Earle G. Meschke of Martin, and Ione Evelyn Oberg of Polk. They were accompanied by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader and Amy Wessel, state club agent, University Farm.

More than 170 members of the 4OH organization attended the camp which featured panel discussions on "Rural Youth's Responsibility in the Present Crisis" and talks by various U. S. Department of Agriculture officials. Representatives from forty-three states and Alaska attended the sessions.

* * * * *

(Note to editors using picture of Minnesota delegates and officials at panel discussion)

Seated left to right around the table are H. R. Cederstrom, Carver county; Martha DeLanghe, Lyon county; A. J. Kittleson, state club leader; Amy Wessel, state club agent; Alva H. Benton, U.S.D.A.; Ione Oberg, Polk county; and Earl Meschke, Martin county.

A1813-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Weed control methods will be the subject of annual demonstration tours at the state experiment farm at Lamberton on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 1 and 2, according to L. M. Stahler, who is in charge of the station.

Farmers, county and township officers, weed enforcement officials and county agents have been invited to be present at Lamberton on either or both of the two days to inspect the experiments that are being carried on.

Eradication of creeping Jennie and leafy spurge are among the chief subjects of the Lamberton tests. The handling of these weeds by fallow and smother crops has been tried over a period of years, and reports of the work will be made in the course of the tours.

A1814-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 24, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate release

Field days have been scheduled beginning July 9 at the state experiment stations at Waseca, Morris, Grand Rapids, and Crookston. Farmers and all others interested in agricultural developments are invited to view the projects being carried out at the various stations.

The schedule of field days is as follows: Waseca, July 9; Morris, July 10; Grand Rapids, July 12; and Crookston, July 15.

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A1815-TH

Progress in the soil erosion work carried on by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, was reported by H. A. Flueck, St. Paul, state coordinator. The state committee has approved setting up referenda for proposed districts in Scott county July 5, and an East Agassiz district to take in parts of Norman, Clay and Polk counties July 11.

Several district hearings have been set for Washington county beginning July 15 at Cottage Grove. Others are scheduled for July 17 in District 61 school, and July 18 at the courthouse in Stillwater. A hearing will be held in Caledonia July 16 on the proposed addition of 4 townships to the Root River district. The townships are Winnebago, Crooked Creek, Mayville, and Jefferson, all in Houston county.

A1816-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 27, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Mary Anne Mather, a graduate of the University of Minnesota this spring, has been appointed county club agent at large in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. She will lead a diversified recreational program for rural people, including 4-H, older youth, and adult groups.

Miss Mather has already had wide experience in directing recreational activity, as a member of the Extension Service in Montana, her native state, and in 4-H and youth camps in Minnesota. Her studies in college have stressed recreational leadership, home economics and sociology.

A1818-PJ

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Hampshire hogs will have larger hams, more loin and deeper sides as the result of recommendations made at a Hampshire type conference held at Lafayette, Ind., Monday and Tuesday, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Zavoral was one of a group of widely known livestock judges from 16 states who placed classes of hogs and conferred with the Hampshire committee on the type of hog to be desired. Both breeding and market classes were placed by the judges. The market hogs were slaughtered and then re-appraised in order to detect every possible weakness.

The Hampshire association is seeking a type which will give the best possible yield of cuts that have the most appeal to consumers.

A1819-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 27, 1941

Daily Page
SUNDAY RELEASE

Scattering reports of hog cholera in the state is a reminder to hogmen that vaccination is the only reliable protection against loss from this disease, says Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, veterinarian at University Farm. Cholera antiserum and virus, he says, have been of inestimable value since their discovery and development over a period of 40 years. Vaccination is generally advised a week or ten days before or after weaning time for an effective and long-lasting immunity.

Two new hog cholera vaccines have been made available to veterinarians within the past 18 months. These are crystal violet vaccine and B.T.V. (Boynton tissue vaccine). Reports of their worth have been very favorable. The immunity they produce appears to be equal to that resulting from the serum-virus method, Kernkamp says. However, these vaccines must be used only in herds where cholera does not exist or where there has been no exposure to the disease. Seven to 14 days are needed for the pig to develop immunity after receiving treatment with either of these vaccines. They have not as yet been recognized officially by the livestock sanitary authorities of this state.

Veterinarians are in position to give full information on matters pertaining to the immunization and protection of swine against cholera.

A1819-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 27, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

County home demonstration agents from all parts of the state will meet at University Farm Tuesday and Wednesday, July 1 and 2, to take part in a refresher course in canning, intended to prepare them better for leadership in a statewide canning ~~campaign~~ campaign.

Inez Hobart and Eva Blair, extension nutrition specialists, will present the latest information on canning methods.

Returning to their counties, the home agents will give demonstrations before rural women who are being urged to can large quantities of fruits and vegetables this summer and fall to insure a liberal family food supply.

The intensified canning activity follows closely on a statewide campaign to increase and improve family gardens.

A1820-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 1, 1941

Daily Papers
THURSDAY RELEASE

With the grain harvest operations about to begin in Minnesota, farmers are cautioned against too early harvesting by W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist at University Farm. Premature cutting, he says, results in poorer yield and quality. Recent experiments revealed that wheat harvested 13 days before maturity resulted in a decrease of 15 per cent in yield, 20 per cent in weight per bushel, and 40 per cent in quality. Oats harvested in the milk stage suffered a 30 to 40 per cent loss in weight per bushel.

Cutting at the proper stage of maturity is one of the most important steps in getting high grade grain to the bin. Early harvesting is sometimes justified to avoid hail and insect damage, but grain should be at least in the firm dough stage before cutting, Brookins says.

Now that combine harvesting is more common even on smaller farms, a great deal of attention needs to be given to this form of threshing. It is wise to avoid combining grain that is immature or moisture laden. When there is dew, combining should be delayed in the morning until grain is dry. Cutting should stop in the late afternoon as soon as the grain begins to take up moisture from the air.

A1821-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 1, 1941

Daily Papers
THURSDAY RELEASE

A thousand bushel movable grain bin recently designed at University Farm may prove to be the answer to the grain storage crisis on many Minnesota farms. Plans for the bin were rushed when it became known that public storage facilities will not be able to handle this year's crop.

Norton Ives, extension agricultural engineer, states the bin can be easily converted into a poultry brooder house, range shelter, or feed house when not needed for storage. The movable bin can be moved up to the threshing machine or into the harvest field, thus eliminating grain hauling.

Detailed plans, a list of materials needed, and instructions for constructing the movable bin may be obtained from the local county agent or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul. Materials cost approximately \$100, and the bin is so planned that construction is simple.

Ives points out that for cooperators in the AAA program the 7-cent storage allowance under the 1941 wheat loan will pay about two-thirds of the cost of the bin.

A1822-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 1, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota swine raisers are taking an important part in plans to make the fall pig crop the greatest on record for this country, according to Ernest Baughman, assistant extension marketing specialist at University Farm. He cites U. S. Department of Agriculture forecasts that there will be an increase of 13 per cent in fall farrowings. Corn belt states, including Minnesota, responded most quickly to the new demand for pork products. In this area, the increase is estimated at around 27 per cent.

If hog prices remain favorable in relation to the cost of corn, this increase may be even greater, Baughman says.

Although early estimates of this spring's pig crop indicated a decrease of as much as 14 per cent, ~~Baughman says~~ the sudden rise in hog prices during the early winter resulted in a great many late litters. National figures show that a large percentage of these pigs were saved to make a total spring crop nearly as great as that of 1940.

A1823-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 1, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Fresh peaches and fresh vegetables have been added to the list of foods available during July for blue stamp purchases by families in this area, it was announced today by local stamp plan representatives. The foods may be obtained in local stores throughout the month of July.

Fresh grapefruit and apples, obtainable during June in all areas, are not included in the July list. With these revisions the complete list of "blue stamp foods" for the period July 1 through July 31 in all stamp ~~plan~~ plan areas is as follows:

Raisins, pork, pork lard, corn meal, shell eggs, wheat flour, whole wheat (graham) flour, dried prunes, dry edible beans, hominy (corn) grits, all fresh vegetables including potatoes, fresh oranges and peaches.

A1824-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The consumer's dollar and where it goes is the subject of the new Extension Bulletin 220 "Marketing Costs of Minnesota Foods" by W. B. Garver, research assistant in agricultural economics at University Farm. Processing and distributing take about half the consumer's dollar, he says, and the farmer's share in prices paid for most of his products varies largely because of differences in amounts of service between farmer and consumer.

During the past 20 years, Minnesota farmers have received about 40 per cent of the consumer's milk dollar in the Twin Cities. About 54 per cent, he points out, went to the distributors for pasteurizing, processing, bottling, and delivery to homes and stores.

Better marketing organization has resulted in a gradual reduction of the margin between farm and retail prices for butter. The farmer receives about 70 per cent of consumer's butter expenditures while creameries and wholesalers absorb 12 per cent, and retailers 19 per cent.

The farmer receives about half of the consumer's pork and beef dollar. The retailer gets the next largest share, 26 per cent, and the processor is next with 15 per cent.

The bulletin answers other questions such as: Who pays margins, the farmer or the consumer? Are middlemen parasites? Who distributes farm goods? A copy of Extension Bulletin 220 may be obtained from the county agent or by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1825-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

A discussion of the Stamp Plan and its affect on consumer and farmer will be heard over radio station WLB at 10:45 a.m. Friday, July 11, as a feature of the Homemakers Quarter Hour, sponsored by the University of Minnesota agricultural extension division. E. B. Moon, wholesale division secretary of the St. Paul Association of Commerce, will be interviewed by Madge Brown who conducts the program.

A1827-TH

Minnesota hog and cattle men are cautioned against large added investments in foundation herds and equipment by Ernest Baughman, assistant extension marketing specialist at University Farm. With feed costs low compared with livestock prices, farmers are expected to respond to the present situation with increased meat production next year.

Baughman points out that farmers will serve the best interests of the nation and themselves by producing at top capacity with the stock and equipment on hand. As long as industrial activity stays at its present high level, meat prices will most likely continue favorable. Taking a longer view of the situation, however, he says an expansion program requiring added expense is not advisable at this time.

A1826-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 10, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

A home-made potato vine lifter that permits spraying operations against blight rot to be continued late into the season without damage to plants is described in Extension Pamphlet 81 by A. H. Thompson, of the agricultural engineering division at University Farm. Where no lifter is used, the damage to vines by the wheels of spraying equipment largely offsets benefits from spraying.

Commercial lifters, already on the market, are being used to move the plants aside as the spraying equipment is moved through the fields. Many growers, with the help of local mechanics, are making their own lifters.

Since each type of tractor or implement presents a different problem, the grower should carefully check his needs before he buys materials for the vine lifter, Thompson advises. In many cases he may find the necessary material in a junk ~~pit~~ pile or on his old discarded machinery.

A bill of materials and complete plans for a homemade lifter are given in Pamphlet 81, which can be obtained from the local county agent or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1828-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 10, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Brown, withered leaves on many otherwise healthy looking garden plants are probably caused by aphids, says A. G. Ruggles, entomologist at University Farm. These small insects which deprive plants of their food by sucking sap from the veins, roots or stems, are especially active right now. Gardeners will find a contact spray the best control measure.

Aphids feed in colonies on the under side of leaves, on the stems and tender green shoots, often stunting the plant, and they may carry disease organisms. Flower and vegetable varieties commonly attacked are columbine, delphinium, roses, nasturtiums, cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, cucumbers, cantaloupe and other truck and field crops.

Since aphids do not eat the foliage, Ruggles warns that a contact spray and not arsenical poison is necessary to paralyze the sucking insects. There are good commercial sprays on the market. Such a spray should include one of these three ingredients - nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum and ~~the~~ rotenone. Instructions on the package are usually safe to follow, but as a general rule 1 or 2 teaspoons in a gallon of water will do. Spray ~~at~~ the plants early, advises Ruggles, and hit the aphids by spraying from underneath the plant.

A1829-MB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 17, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

An opportunity to get correct information about different pastures will be afforded Minnesota livestock men when they gather at University Farm on July 30 for the annual Cattle Feeders Day sponsored by Agricultural Short Courses and the division of animal husbandry. Results of three years' experiments with several kinds of permanent pastures, alfalfa, and Sudan grass will be shown during the session, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses.

Milford Davis, outstanding cattle feeder from Reading, will appear on the morning program and will discuss fattening cattle by feeding grain on pasture. Others who will appear include E. W. Brown, president of the Minnesota Beef Cattle Producers Association, R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Waseca experiment station, and P. S. Jordan of the Morris station. Discussions will center around various pasture feed programs conducted at the experiment stations. Prospects for cattle and lamb fattening during the coming winter will be discussed by Mr. Peters.

Invitations to attend Cattle Feeders' Day have been sent out to people engaged in livestock raising and feeding. The event dates back over a period of 20 years, and with one or two exceptions, it has been held annually. Last year's meeting, held at Springfield, attracted a large number of livestock growers throughout the state.

A1830-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 17, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Warning to apple growers that apple maggot flies are making their appearance in regions surrounding the Twin Cities and southeastern Minnesota was sounded today by D.M. Benjamin, of the entomology division at University Farm. Orchardists in these areas are urged to spray their apple trees at once to control the pest and to prevent a recurrence of last year's infestation.

Spraying operations should be continued until the middle of August. Mr. Benjamin also points out that it is necessary to pick up fallen apples every 4 or 5 days and destroy them. This prevents the maggots hatched this year from moving into the top soil where they remain over winter to emerge as a fly next year.

Lead arsenate solution at a rate of three pounds to 100 gallons of water has been found to be the most effective control. Information on pest control may be secured at the entomologist division, University Farm.

A1831-TII

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 17, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Use of portable motors on Minnesota farms as a means of taking full advantage of electric power for many of the larger and heavier jobs is not costly, according to Norton C. Ives, extension engineer at University Farm. In his new Extension Bulletin, "Electric Motors for the Farm", he points out that two portable motors - one small, one large - can operate practically all farm machines not equipped with a motor.

One Kilowatt-hour of electricity run through a motor can do more work than one man can perform in a 10-hour day, Ives points out. The bulletin lists several farm jobs that can be performed by one kilowatt-hour at a cost of approximately five cents. The list includes grinding 60 to 300 pounds of grain, hoisting two tons of hay, and sawing one-half cord of wood.

Replacement of gasoline motors by smaller electric motors is often possible inasmuch as the former, which have little overload capacity, are often purchased in sizes larger than needed to avoid possible overloads. Electric motors, Ives says, are so constructed that they can be overloaded for a short time without impairment.

Electric motors can easily be made portable, Ives explains, because they are light in comparison to the power they develop. The small portable can be carried from job to job, while the large motor can be placed on a portable chassis easily made at home.

Further information on electric motors and necessary equipment may be obtained from the local county agent or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, for a copy of Extension Bulletin 221.

A1832-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 17, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Warning to Minnesota potato growers that late blight disease has cropped up almost a month ahead of the time it is usually expected was issued today by R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, University Farm, St. Paul. Stating that the entire eastern half of the state may expect severe epidemic conditions if moist weather continues, Rose urges growers to wage a vigorous control campaign of spraying or dusting with a mixture containing copper. Blight disease not only kills potato vines but rots the tubers.

Late blight is caused by a fungus that spreads most rapidly in moist weather with cool nights. Epidemics of the past two years have caused enormous losses to Minnesota growers. When the epidemic hits a field, pale bluish water-soaked spots appear on the leaves and stems which quickly wilt and blacken. Often a white coating of mold appears, particularly on the underside of the leaves. Little can be done to save a diseased field, but thorough spraying with bordeaux mixture or dusting with copper lime effectively prevents infection. Applications should be made immediately and repeated every week or ten days. Potatoes on heavy soils or peat land usually suffer most.

With weather conditions practically ideal for its spread, it is imperative that growers act promptly and continuously to protect their vines until dry weather or frost provide a natural check to the bacteria. Last year growers in certain northern Minnesota areas lost their entire crop. Farmers wanting detailed information on spraying and dusting potatoes for this ~~disease~~ disease should ask their county agent or write University Farm for a copy of Extension Folder 76. "Spraying and Dusting Potatoes," prepared by Mr. Rose.

A1833-TH40

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 23, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Demand for cheese products of Minnesota and Wisconsin will be quickened by the decision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to buy on the open market. The department has accepted the invitation of the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange to use its facilities in buying cheese under the Food-for-Defense program. The present method of buying cheese through the acceptance of bids from manufacturers and others will be continued in addition to purchasing on the exchange.

Department officials said that by buying cheese on the exchange to supplement the present bid method, purchase operations should be more directly reflected in cheese market prices with increased benefits to milk producers. Exchange officials have indicated that trading rules would be modified to permit buying in accordance with the department's usual specifications.

Between March 15, when buying operations under the Food-for-Defense program began, and July 16 the department bought over 46,700,000 pounds of cheese. Most of the purchases have been of large styles of cheese (cheddars and twins) which are preferred for export. Recent prices paid at midwestern points have been between 22 and 23 cents per pound, including differentials for age of cheese and kind of pack.

Cheese and other foodstuffs bought in the Department's program can be used for domestic distribution to public aid families and for school lunches, to meet requirements for the Red Cross for shipping to war refuge areas, for transfer to other countries under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act, or for release upon the market when this becomes desirable.

In order to encourage the use of milk for cheese and evaporated milk, the department has attempted to maintain prices of those products substantially above their normal relationship to butter prices. However, prices of all dairy products have increased since March in contrast to the usual seasonal decline. Butter prices have averaged about 9 cents per pound, or 35 per cent, above the price a year ago. In June, the price of 92-score butter at Chicago average 35.4 cents per pound compared with 26.27 cents per pound a year ago. The price reached 37 cents late in June but receded to 34½ cents by mid-July. A price of 34½ cents normally would be accompanied by a Wisconsin Cheese Exchange price of about 17 cents per pound.

A1834-PJda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 23, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Beginning August 1 Minnesota retail seed dealers will be called upon to help support a state seed checking system through the purchase of tags which must go on containers of agricultural seeds placed on sale. The new seed tag sale act, passed by the 1941 legislature, requires dealers to buy from the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, official tags, priced on a sliding scale for different sizes of containers. Proceeds from the sale of the tags will be used to support a state inspection system to enforce state seed laws.

C. P. Bull, director of the division of seed and weed control, points out that the new law applies to all agricultural seeds sold in this state except corn and cereals such as wheat, oats, barley, speltz, emmer and buckwheat.

He says further that $\frac{1}{2}$ tags are to be purchased in four classifications:

1. YELLOW TAGS for seeds of alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, alsike clover, white clover, lespedeza and other legume seeds of similar size; also timothy, bromus, rye grass, orchard grass, reed canary grass, blue grasses, fescues, red top, rape, bent grass, and wheat grass.
2. GREEN TAGS for flax, millets, proso, sorghum, kafir corn, milo maize, mangold, hemp, sudan grass, and vetches.
3. BROWN TAGS for field and canning peas, navy and white beans, and sunflowers.
4. WHITE TAGS for any and all mixtures of seeds in the foregoing groups when mixed in the proportion of 5% or more by weight.

Dealers are urged by Mr. Bull to order a supply of tags at once from the state department so that seeds can be properly labeled beginning August 1.

A1835-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 23, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Urging Minnesota farmers to delay harvest of scabby wheat or barley until the grain is thoroughly ripe, J. J. Christensen and R. C. Rose, plant pathologists at University Farm, point out that immature grain often heats in the shocks, causing further development of scab. Late harvest will help to reduce scabby grain losses.

Scab or head blight is especially destructive in southern Minnesota. It usually appears about a week or two after the grain is headed. The scab may kill the whole head or only some of the kernels. Because of scabby heads a field of grain may appear ripe although the stems are still green.

Infected kernels of wheat are shriveled and dull-colored due to the whitish or pink growth of the scab organism on the surface of the grain. The kernels are likely to be brittle and crush easily between the fingers. Infected kernels of barley are usually light tan to dark brown.

Other practices suggested to reduce losses from scabby grain include early planting to avoid seedling blight, use of scab-free seed whenever possible, and observance of a good crop rotation plan. Further information may be obtained from the local county agent or by writing the Bulletin Room University Farm, for Extension Folder 97.

A1835-TIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 23, 1941

Daily Papers

THURSDAY RELEASE

Latest figures on blue stamp food purchases show that nearly \$10,000,000 worth of farm products were added to the diets of almost 4,000,000 members of families eligible to receive public assistance. In its monthly report on the Food Stamp program the Department of Agriculture announced that during May users of blue stamps increased their expenditures for agricultural products approximately 50 per cent.

Families taking part in the Food Stamp program used blue stamps as follows: 14.4 per cent for butter; 14.1 per cent for eggs; 31.9 per cent for pork products; 15.7 per cent for flour and other cereals; 12.7 per cent for fruit and 11 per cent for vegetables.

Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for farm commodities, as estimated by the economic analysis section of the Surplus Marketing Administration, included about 3,660,000 pounds of butter; 5,091,000 dozen eggs; 35,451,000 pounds of white and graham flour and 10,005,000 pounds of other cereals; 11,716,000 pounds of pork lard and more than 40,000,000 pounds of vegetables and potatoes.

A1837-PJda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 24, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota apple growers will have a final opportunity Monday to make recommendations of apple grades under the new state apple labeling and grading law. George Fabst, St. Louis Park, chairman of the state committee of growers to help put the law into effect, has called a meeting in the horticulture building, University Farm, Monday evening, July 23, ~~and~~ 2 at 7:30 p.m.

All state apple growers are invited to be present and hear the final reading of the proposed regulations by Clarence Johnson, representative of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

The new law was passed by the state legislature largely at the request of growers who realize that proper grading will protect Minnesota's reputation for good apples and help consumers make proper selections in buying fruit. State department officials are consulting the growers themselves in setting up the standards.

A1838-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 24, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate release

Heat is just as hard on horses as it is on men.

When the mercury cracks the hundred mark at the peak of harvest, as was the case this week, farmers are faced with a serious problem, according to E. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. During the past few days reports have come in of scores of valuable horses being lost through sunstroke and heat prostration.

Zavoral declares that a large proportion of horses die after being overcome, and others need long periods to recover. He urges ~~FARMER~~ farmers to watch working horses carefully.

"When an otherwise willing horse stops sweating and begins to lag, look out for trouble," he says. "If the horse waters at the eyes and begins to wobble, the situation is serious. Get the animal out of the sun and call a veterinarian at once."

Proper care during hot working seasons will do much to avoid trouble, Zavoral believes. Horses working in such an emergency should be fed lightly, should have plenty of salt, and should be watered frequently.

Trying to do the necessary work in the cool of the morning and evening is another precaution, applicable to both man and beast.

A1839-FJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 25, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 6, 1941

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

The House We Live In .

Almost any boy can tell whether the building he lives in is painted white, yellow or blue, but it is not so easy to describe what he has built in his head or to list the things it contains. No one else can ever see inside this mental residence, but they can guess at its substance by the owner's actions.

Judging by actions, some folks have built miserable tar paper shacks, so weakly framed that they are easily pushed out of plumb and so scantily furnished that the owner constantly seeks entertainment away from his mental home. Generally crowds and fizz are chosen as counter irritants until the owner is afraid to be alone with his own mind.

Other houses are so staunchly built, so neatly trimmed, so stored with treasures, so brimming with interests that the possessors are never at a loss for something worth-while to do. They can be perfectly happy alone or with companions capable of appreciating the things which are a source of constant pleasure to them. They have pride in their houses and constantly seek to improve them. It is the influence of such minds which makes people build, construct, invent, repair and make this a better world for all of us.

Boys and girls build the houses they will have to live in the rest of their lives. Men and women furnish the houses they have built. The degree of their success determines whether they are to be serene, competent, happy and constructive or selfish, empty, wanton and neurotic. Good environment is helpful and good inheritance is essential, but no one has ever made the most of his own possibilities. Poise, appreciation and contentment are a condition of mind, not of body.

(more)

Wednesday, August 6, 1941

It is this knowledge which makes parents wish for some means of helping their children to build correctly, avoiding costly blunders. Running in packs, jazz living and thoughtless entertainment may not in themselves be particularly harmful unless carried to the point where they exclude quiet thought, originality, constructive effort and independent decisions.

Doing things with the hands, such as sewing, whittling, growing plants, caring properly for pets, craftwork, cooking, camping, music, knitting or even fancy work, help to develop attitudes conducive to well-built mental houses. Planning a project and carrying it to completion in spite of obstacles and tedious details develops concentration, ingenuity, persistence and an appreciation of what is involved in the process of building and keeping society at its best.

Any plan is worth the greatest effort which will help young people to attain staunch mental houses in which they can live happily and peacefully in spite of poverty or wealth, misfortune or success. Money, station, influence, power, book knowledge, or the lack of these, are not the deciding factors. Good examples of mental houses well-built or otherwise can be found in any environment.

If older people could somehow show youngsters the importance of the things they do every day, the vision would set them so on fire that the elders would need to make way for successive waves of progress. We need the power to inspire and enthuse the greatest asset our nation possesses, our boys and girls, and lead them to the promised land within their own minds.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 25, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 13, 1941

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

Picking Berries

Because of a conformation acquired by twenty odd years of living with a good cook, it is uncomfortable for me to bend over sufficiently to pick strawberries from the plants. The first quart isn't so bad, but continued stooping seems to cause a stuffy feeling, a shortness of breath and a keen desire to do something else for a while.

Why should I pick berries anyway? With two slim young gals in the family who just love to pick fruit in the garden, there should be no necessity for mother and me to do any picking. Still, occasionally they call on me to set a good example - or share their misery - depending on the point of view, and unless it is possible to think up some other job right away quick, Pop finds himself in the berry patch.

Some people say that cows give milk. We have always found it was necessary to take it away from them. Likewise with the berries. They look so nice in the garden, but what tedious effort it takes to get them on the table! Rasp, black and goose-berries have their thorns and mosquitoes. Strawberries grow in the most inconvenient position and when an especially red one is overripe, it goes squish all over the fingers.

While we're in the patch I regale and comfort the girls by tales of prowess among berry pickers when dad was a little boy. "On strawberries we were paid 25 cents for picking 24 quarts and one girl in the crew earned as much as \$4.00 a day, which was good picking." That yarn is a mistake, because Shorty politely inquires how much I made. Admitting a 50-cent gross is rather embarrassing.

Then Dodie pipes up, "If you have had all that experience and enjoyed such a wonderful chance to perfect your technique, why is it that we fill our boxes faster

(more)

Wednesday, August 13, 1941

than you do?" This modern generation is most impertinent at times, and has no respect for old age and physical debility!

Somehow, by hook, crook, persuasion or by doing it herself, mother gets the berries picked. Some go on the table to meet a sudden termination of their existence as fruit, while others are canned for future reference. Somehow we readily forget the discomfort of picking in the pleasure of eating the fruit from our garden.

In fact, most everything is more or less that way. The more effort we exert in getting a thing done, the more we will probably enjoy it. The rewards which come too easily are seldom appreciated.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 25, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 20, 1941

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

Shearing Sheep

Last fall we clipped our lambs which were to be kept over for breeding stock. They hadn't been doing any too well, but when the wool was peeled off, they ran, jumped, ate and grew as lambs should. Another year it may not help a bit, but in this one case it seemed to do a lot of good.

It was the middle of October when we got the bright idea from a neighbor who thought it had helped him. That left the wool pretty short at the time of the armistice blizzard, but it didn't seem to do any harm. Some of the lambs were pretty well snowed under too, but they didn't even catch cold. This year we want to get them sheared about the 1st of September.

We don't think that shearing twice a year will necessarily make us more wool. We may even be docked for short staple, when we get the grading sheets from the wool pool, but the sheep seemed to do better without heavy fleeces. We have to shut them up nights for fear of dogs, and with light overcoats they don't mind it so much. When long wool gets wet it is slow to dry and we have had more colds previously than we did last year.

The lambs grew better than usual during the early winter. Sometimes they seem to gain up to about 100 pounds and then stand still until spring. Last year their weight continued to increase right through the winter. They weren't so lazy and their appetites were better.

Another unusual thing we did was to shear the whole flock just before the first of March. The sheep shivered a little when it got down well below zero a few hours after their coats were off, but they were in a fairly good shed and the doors were

(more)

shut. No bad effects were observed and colds seemed less prevalent than usual.

It is certainly nice to have the shearing done before lambing begins. The ewes with short wool hunt the sun instead of the shady spots which is duly appreciated by the lambs. The ewes also hike for shelter if it rains or snows, so that the lambs do not need to be watched so closely.

Shorn ewes warm the building more than those with long fleeces and are not so uncomfortable when shut up in close quarters. Clean udders are also more convenient for newborn lambs as they first search for the lunchroom. We like the early shearing.

When we have followed the practice of shearing twice a year for a little more time, we will try and compare yields of wool. One trial might be misleading due to special conditions. Besides, we sheared only the lambs last fall. This year we will try out the whole bunch and see what happens.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 25, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 27, 1941

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

Fall Weeds

"Aha, me proud beauty. Out you come. Oh, you will hang on, will you? We'll see who's boss! Woof, that was a tough one. Hello, little stranger. How do you keep your color, clear down here under all this brush? Rip, rip, rip. Now you can have a little sun."

The occasion was a weed pulling spree on a free evening. Last spring we set out a lot of small trees and shrubs which we hope will one day get large enough to take care of themselves and raise feed for a hundred birds which may be born under their shelter. In the rush of field work the weeds had grown up so high it took a detective to locate the trees among them.

I admire the colors and the grade of fall flowers, wild or tame, but when the rosin weeds, prickly lettuce, catnip and a hundred relatives get to crowding my little friends the trees, it is a lot of satisfaction to tear them out by the roots and give the babies a chance.

A weed is a useful plant. It grows, dies and decays, enriching the soil and helping to keep up nature's balance where we might otherwise have barren wastes. It is also noted for keeping farmers busy, makes their job interesting and prevents them from going to waist.

Weeds are only weeds when they are in the way of something more useful. My trees, being more persistent and longer lived, might eventually win their way up to the sunlight without any help and in spite of the weeds, but I want to hurry the job along and make them grow fast. That means a little labor now and then, assisting nature to select more promptly the best species to produce - that is, the best according to my belief.

(more)

Wednesday, August 27, 1941

How would the wild life fare without weeds? Our winter birds depend on them to a very great extent for food and shelter. Bees fill the last cells with honey from the fall flowers - the little bit extra that may make the difference between plenty and starvation. Weeds decorate the road sides (and some of the fields) with their splashes of vivid color and make the waste places beautiful. Weeds so affect certain people that they weep and sniffle, probably with joy over the abundance of pollen which will insure a good seed crop.

We must admire weeds, their persistence in the face of difficulties, their clever adaptations which permit them to exist in a difficult environment, their aggressiveness and their ability to make a big growth so quickly. Still when they get into corn fields or crowd my little trees, it's a pleasure to hold a massacre and tear them out root and branch without mercy.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Hundreds of Minnesota farmers are building small portable bins in order to hold new-crop grain at home and avoid the storage congestion in wayside and terminal elevators, says Skuli Rutford, extension conservationist at University Farm. Rutford announced today that a printing of 10,000 University Farm plans for a portable bin has been exhausted and a second printing has been ordered to meet the demand.

The plan for the 1,000-bushel portable bin designed at University Farm by Norton Ives, extension agricultural engineer, is included in Extension Pamphlet 80, "Storing the 1941 Wheat Crop," which is being distributed from University Farm and through county agent offices.

The bin designed by Ives is of wood construction. It is weather and rat proof and meets all the requirements of AAA storage. It is built on skids so that it can be moved right up to the threshing machine for filling.

So popular has been the bin that requests for plans have come in from farmers in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, in addition to Minnesota. A lumber dealer in Ortonville, anticipating the storage crisis, hired 5 carpenter crews to build portable bins similar to that designed at University Farm. He is now filling orders for 56 bins delivered complete to the farmers of that area. Agricultural specialists and grain men are urging farm storage as the answer to the present crisis.

A1840-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Addition of several fresh fruits and the removal of pork and lard were the chief changes in the list of blue stamp foods for August, as released by Arthur J. Kennedy, area representative for the surplus marketing administration.

Fresh pears, plums, prunes and apples can be bought with blue stamps during the coming month. In adding these, surplus marketing officials recognize the fact that new crop fruits will be available in abundance and they have an important contribution to a wholesome diet.

Kennedy explained that pork and lard have been removed because it is impossible to justify these products as surplus in nature when hogs are selling as high as \$11 a hundred. Families receiving public assistance can, however, use their orange stamps in buying pork products.

Fresh vegetables are an important item on the list for August. Kennedy explains that these do not include melons and processed vegetables

The complete list of blue stamp foods available during August follows: fresh pears, fresh plums, fresh prunes, fresh apples, fresh oranges, fresh peaches, fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, shell eggs, raisins, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, whole wheat (graham) flour.

A1841-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Stating that the rather heavy grain damage in many localities this year is caused by crown and leaf rusts, E. C. Stakman, plant pathologist at University Farm, points out there is actually very little stem rust on wheat. Thatcher wheat, although extremely resistant to stem rust, is very susceptible to the leaf rust which is rampant this year.

Leaf rust can survive the winter in Minnesota on fall sown wheat and can then become epidemic under favorable weather conditions such as have prevailed. It may become quite destructive although it is not considered as bad as stem rust in Minnesota.

There is also a great deal of head blight on Thatcher this year, especially in the southern part of the state, Stakman ~~ax~~ says. Damage from this disease also is being confused with stem rust. The head blight is caused by a fungus which survives the winter particularly on corn stalks or corn stubble. Control measures therefore consist in not planting wheat on corn land or in plowing the corn stalks under deep enough to bury the infection.

Crown rust of oats is epidemic this year and causing rather heavy damage in many localities. Stem rust, on the other hand, is relatively light. Crown rust is lighter in color than stem rust and can be distinguished from it in the field by the yellowish color instead of the brick-red color of the stem parasite. In normal years, this rust seldom does extensive damage in Minnesota except in the immediate vicinity of buckthorn bushes, which have the same relation to crown rust as barberries have to stem rust.

Very occasionally, spores are blown up from the south early enough to cause extensive infection. During the past 30 years, however, this southern source of rust has been important only two or three times, and heavy local infestations come from buckthorn bushes. These should not be tolerated in the vicinity of oat fields.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 31, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Northwest dairy farmers are delivering the goods in response to the government's request for more dairy products in the food-for defense program.

A report of the dairy outlook, just completed by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, shows record and near-record increases of milk production as well as products such as butter, cheese, and evaporated milk.

Manufactured milk products for the first five months of 1941 were 9 per cent over a year ago, he said. The May production was up 14 per cent for an all-time high. During May evaporated milk production was up 28 per cent over the same month last year. Cheese for the month was up 14 per cent and butter 12 per cent.

The desired shift away from butter toward cheese is definitely in the picture, Dankers believes. During the past month cheese prices have risen in relation to butter prices, indicating a trend toward the necessary inducements for increased cheese manufacturing.

Dairy specialists in Minnesota believe that present cheese manufacturing capacity can take care pretty well of the added demands of the food-for-defense program. They recommend that cheese factories contract with local creameries for their additional supplies of whole milk so as not to disrupt the present marketing system.

They are also suggesting that dairymen increase production by better feeding and management rather than by unjustified increases in number of cows and equipment.

A1845-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 31, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Minnesota potato growers will have a chance to help draw up a four-state marketing agreement at a hearing to be conducted at University Farm August 11 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The hearing will be held in the administration building auditorium at 9:30 a.m. A similar hearing for North Dakota will be held in Grand Forks August 14.

Potato growers and shippers of the four north central states requested the hearings following a series of meetings at which the proposed program was discussed and developed.

The proposed marketing agreement provides for the limitation of interstate shipments by grades and sizes.

Overall administration of the proposed program would be assigned to a sixteen-member North Central Potato Committee composed of three producers and one handler representative, from each of the four states covered by the program, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Following the hearings the proposed program, as changed or modified on the basis of hearing evidence, may be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for tentative approval. If it is tentatively approved, the proposal can be made effective by the Secretary if issuance of an order, which would make terms of the program applicable to all handlers is favored by at least two-thirds of the growers who vote in a referendum, by number or by volume, and if the agreement is signed by handlers of at least 50 per cent of the volume of potatoes shipped from the four states in the last marketing season.

The program would remain in effect each season until terminated.

A1844-PJda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 31, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Although cases of equine encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness in horses) have been reported so far from 912 farms in 70 Minnesota counties, the disease is still not of epidemic proportions in Minnesota this year, in the opinion of Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm.

Better vaccines and vaccination methods are credited with keeping the scourge under control in a year which might have brought an epidemic of major proportions. Farmers are learning to meet the threat of sleeping sickness with protective measures and better care of horses and mules, Boyd says. The building up of immunity by vaccination, together with ability to recognize the disease and seek skilled treatment, will probably prevent recurrence of the losses of 1938 when thousands of horses died.

Improved techniques in administering vaccines have reduced the ill effects and made it possible to continue working the horses during treatment. For successful immunization, horses should receive two injections, the second treatment to be made within a week or 10 days of the first. One injection, Boyd says, is not sufficient for protection. The improved methods involve smaller dosages of the vaccine injected between the layers of the skin.

Two strains of the sleeping sickness virus are recognized in this country. The eastern strain, which is the more virulent type, has not as yet made its appearance in Minnesota.

A1845-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 31, 1941

Daily Papers

CORRECTION

Refer to story on Potato Hearing issued July 31. Meeting at University Farm should be August 14; meeting at Grand Forks, North Dakota, should be August 11. Reverse two dates.

PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 5, 1941

Daily Papers
THURSDAY RELEASE

Better poultry prices and new optimism in the poultry industry is expected to boom attendance at the three-day short course for flock agents to be held at University Farm beginning August 18. J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, says that the course is intended primarily for agents and inspectors of those hatcheries which operate under the state and national poultry improvement plan.

H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry and chairman of arrangements, says the program will include morning and afternoon sessions each day with an inspectors' meeting scheduled for Monday evening. Topics for discussion will deal with flock ~~XXX-~~
~~XXXXXX~~ selection, culling for production, information on the National Poultry Improvement plan, sanitation programs, and talks on poultry diseases and breeding.

Appearing on the short course faculty this year are L. E. Card, professor of poultry husbandry, University of Illinois; F. E. Moore, coordinator, National Poultry Improvement Plan; and G. S. Vickers, field representative, Ohio State university. Cooperating with the University Farm staff in arranging the short course is the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board of which W. K. Dyer is executive secretary.

A1846-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 5, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Eggs grow old fast in warm temperatures, warns W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, in an appeal to poultrymen and egg handlers to keep up the quality of eggs by proper hot weather handling.

Dankers says that temperature is more important than time in determining whether the eggs the housewife breaks into the frying pan or the mixing bowl are fresh and palatable. He has experimental evidence that:

An egg kept three days at 100 degrees will be just as "old" as an egg kept two weeks at 61 degrees or more than two months at 45 degrees.

The modern poultryman is eager to market a superior product and please the consumer, so he is rapidly adopting new methods of handling. Principles cited by Dankers call for (1) gathering eggs three times a day, (2) cooling them immediately in wire baskets ~~and~~ exposed to circulating air, (3) keeping them cool and (4) marketing them several times a week.

A1847-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 5, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

If your cherished evergreens are turning brown this year, don't give them up as lost and start shopping around for replacements. The trouble may be a fungus disease known as needle rust, which is seldom fatal, according to Clyde M. Christensen, plant pathologist at University Farm.

The rust is bad this year, particularly in the northeast part of the state. Black spruce and Colorado blue spruce are much infected, with white spruce less so.

Christensen explains that the infection cannot spread from one spruce tree to another, nor from one leaf to another on the same tree, but goes from spruce to the leaves of leatherleaf or Labrador tea, common bog plants. It lives on these bog plants during the fall and winter, and in the spring it spreads back to the spruce just as the new needles are coming out. Only the new needles can be infected, the older ones being immune. The disease has run its course on spruce for this season and no further damage can occur. So far as is known this disease will not permanently injure or kill even the heavily infected trees, Christensen says. Even if nearly all of this year's needles are killed, the buds from which new needles will grow next spring are not likely to be injured. Therefore the disease results more in temporary disfigurement than in lasting injury.

A1848-PJca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 5, 1941

Daily Papers

THURSDAY RELEASE

The shift from butter to cheese production, requested by the government in connection with the food-for-defense program, is definitely on the way in the dairy industry of this country, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm. He points out that a decline in New York butter prices, accompanied by an increase in the price paid for cheese on the Wisconsin exchange, is now providing at least part of the incentive needed to shift production.

Cheese and evaporated milk are the principle dairy commodities desired by the government for defense purposes. Already by May evaporated milk production in this country was up 28 per cent over the same month a year ago and cheese production was up 14 per cent.

Minnesota marketing experts are suggesting that diversion from butter to cheese be accomplished without dislocation of the present marketing system which runs strong to cooperative and privately owned creameries and that specialize in butter. It is urged that cheese manufacturers contract for needed supplies of whole milk through these creameries.

A1849-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 8, 1941

Daily Papers
RELEASE SUNDAY

Barnyard architecture from grandfather's day is staging a comeback on Minnesota farms with the full blessings of specialists of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm.

The lowly strawshed, built of poles and straw as emergency shelter for livestock, is stepping out in a national defense role this year.

Requests by the government for more dairy products, more poultry and eggs, and more pork have created a housing problem on Minnesota farms. Farm operators are being advised by agricultural specialists to secure production increases without stepping up their capital investment. They are warned against going deep into debt to meet an emergency demand for products that may last only as long as the present emergency.

S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, set out to make a study of the uses of strawsheds and methods of construction that have been worked out by farmers themselves. He found all kinds of livestock and poultry being housed successfully in sheds of straw, poles and scrap lumber. Such sheds are warm in winter and cool in summer and can be renewed each year with very little expense and labor.

Cleland incorporated his findings in an illustrated publication, Extension Bulletin 227, just off the press at University Farm. This bulletin gives directions for building poultry houses, barns and simple sheds of straw to provide shelter for extra laying hens, sheep, hogs and cattle this winter.

A1850PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 8, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Chemicals used to fumigate stored grain and seed on Minnesota farms may be scarce this year due to defense priorities, according to H. H. Shepard, University Farm entomologist, who urges farmers to avoid unnecessary use of fumigants. Fumigation, he says, is frequently not practical, and in many cases this method of insect control is wasteful. Cleaning out the bin and screening the new grain crop before storage are more effective in preventing insect infestation.

Grain containing broken and chaffy material is likely to become infested with bran bugs. While these insects eat only the broken material, they may raise the moisture content of the good kernels enough to give the grain a musty odor in a short time. Fumigation will neither clean the grain of undesirable screenings nor dry it out once the moisture reaches a high level.

Old grain should be removed before storing the new crop and bins should be swept out thoroughly. Cracks likely to hold insects may be sprayed with kerosene. Loose hay and grain chaff as well as ground feeds should be kept away from stored grain. Cleanliness, he says, is the secret of insect control.

In Minnesota, new grain does not become infested with injurious insects until it is threshed, so that screening the grain before storage is an important step in preventing infestation.

Farmers wishing more information about granary pests are encouraged to send in samples of infestation to the entomology division, University Farm. Insects will be identified and instructions given for getting rid of them.

A1851-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
August 8, 1941

Daily Papers
RELEASE SUNDAY

When Minnesota potato growers meet at University Farm Thursday, August 14, to discuss a marketing agreement, one of the chief topics will be keeping standards of Minnesota grown potatoes on a par with those of other states, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

The hearing Thursday is called by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to permit growers to express their views on a marketing agreement to affect Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

Because the crop is smaller and consumer purchasing power is at a new high for several years, the growers do not look for much difficulty in marketing their crop this year. However, potato men who have been working for higher marketing standards for Minnesota potatoes say that it would be a mistake to throw on the market the culls of the crop because the demand is good.

Strict culling and the diversion of low-grade potatoes to other channels than human consumption will be one of ~~the~~ the important points of discussion at the hearing.

A1852-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

A state-wide chorus consisting of county 4-H Club quartets will make its first appearance during Fair week, it was announced by J. Clark Rhodes, instructor of music in the Agricultural Extension Service and in the College of Agriculture, who will conduct the group. Numbering over 100 voices, the chorus will hold several recitals for the public beginning Sunday evening, August 31, at the fair grounds. Two performances are scheduled on Monday, Labor Day, one in the forenoon and afternoon. All of the singing will be conducted at the 4-H Club building.

The 4-H boys and girls who are to appear in the newly organized chorus were selected recently in county contests, each quartet competing locally to determine county representation in the Minnesota State 4-H Club chorus.

Assembling the individual quartets will be directed by Mr. Rhodes who will conduct rehearsals for two days beginning August 29. During their stay in the Twin Cities, the members of the chorus will be quartered in the 4-H Club building.

A1853-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers have a better chance than ever this year to increase the income from their flax crop by the sale of the straw for manufacturing purposes. A. C. Arny, University Farm agronomist, reports that twice as much flax straw will be bought up for this purpose in 1941 as in 1940. He believes that good flax straw, dry and fairly free from weeds and chaff, should bring about \$2 per ton in the stack.

The income derived from straw is only a fraction of the value of the flaxseed, but it is welcome as additional cash income and warrants extra care in the handling of the straw. This is especially true if the flax is free of weeds in the first place and likely to have ready sale, Arny says.

A man running the blower of the separator and a second man stacking can do a satisfactory job of building stacks of flax straw that can stand weathering for some time. It is important to keep stacks high in the center while they are being built so that they will shed water after settling. Baling the straw right from the machine is the best plan of all if sale is assured in advance.

Flax growers of this state are in a better position this year to meet the new demand because they have been paying close attention to clean seed and clean ground, insuring a cleaner product both as to straw and seed.

The following firms have been listed as ready to buy flax straw to be used in manufacturing paper and similar fiber products: Minnesota Fiber Company, LeRoy; Klearflax Linen Looms, Inc., Duluth; Fiber Products company, Red Lake Falls; Crookston Fiber company, Crookston; Archer-Daniels-Midland company, Winona; American Exdelsior company, 3200 East Hennepin, Minneapolis.

A1854PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Methods used in grandmother's day to keep vegetables for winter use are still good, according to Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, who says drying and brining can be successfully revived by the modern homemaker.

When proper canning equipment is available, drying and brining are not ordinarily recommended because there is a loss of vitamins, especially A and C. However, dried foods retain almost their full content of energy starches, proteins and minerals, and they are often very palatable, especially in the case of corn.

Drying preserves food by removing the water content, thus preventing the growth of the organisms that cause spoilage. Of the vegetables, corn, mature peas and beans, celery, parsley, chives, pumpkin and squash are best for drying.

Drying can be done in the sun, in the kitchen oven, or in home-made dryers with warm air blown by a fan. The important thing, according to Miss Hobart, is to have free passage of air around the products and to have them protected from dust and insects.

Vegetables dry best if picked in the mature eating stage and steamed. This treatment saves the soluble food materials, helps set the color and taste and hastens drying by relaxing the tissues. With corn in the milk stage, for instance, it is well to "set" the milk by steaming for 8 minutes or heating for a time in a slow oven.

Detailed information on drying and brining are found in two U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletins, No. 984, "Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables," and No. 1438, "Fermenting Pickles." These may be had by writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1855-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 14, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Revision of premium lists will include new classes for hybrid field corn and sweet corn entered in competition at the Minnesota State Fair, it was announced this week by fair officials. Widespread acceptance of hybrid varieties by Minnesota corn growers has led to changes which afford opportunity for growers of both commercial seed and feed varieties to show their best product.

Open pollinated corn will compete against hybrid varieties only in the grand champion sweepstakes class. Formerly they competed directly with hybrid varieties in the preliminaries. Hybrid seed ears and commercial feed ears will be shown this year in both 10-ear and 30-ear classes. More than \$400 in premiums will be given in recognizing outstanding varieties.

Grains and seeds are featured with a new class for growers of registered seeds. Since production of quality grains is due partly to quality of seed, it is believed this added recognition will encourage growers to maintain high quality seed stocks.

Officials of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association have endorsed the rearranged classes and members are expected to respond with renewed interest in the grain exhibits.

A1856-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 14, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Reports that grasshoppers are moving into fields and causing damage to corn, alfalfa and flax in some areas brings warning from the state entomologist's office that control measures may have to be stepped up. Warm, dry weather conditions which have persisted over most of Minnesota during the past few days has brought reports of serious local infestations in several Minnesota counties, especially Dakota and Washington.

Baiting has been slowed down in most sections of the state by harvest, says T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist. If dry weather continues, hopper damage may become more widespread. Farmers are urged to poison the pests now.

Supplies of hopper bait have been made available at central points throughout the state in order to speed up transfer of materials from one county to another in cases of emergency. A great deal of control activity is being carried out in infested areas of the state already, and demands for poison materials are expected to increase.

A1857-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 14, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota potato growers and handlers expressed their views on the proposed marketing agreement to affect Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota ~~and~~ and North Dakota at a hearing held Thursday at University Farm. Special provisions relating to inspections, grading, and marketing regulations were reviewed.

United States department of agriculture officials conducting the hearing were L. A. Smith of the solicitor's office, and A. C. Cook, surplus marketing economist. Thursday's hearings which were held at University Farm and at Antigo, Wisconsin, concluded the sessions in the north central area.

Further action will be based on evidence produced at the hearing. If the proposed agreement is approved by growers a referendum may be conducted among growers in September.

A1858-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Use of blue stamps by families taking part in the Food Stamp program during June led to increased purchases of farm products, it was announced this week by A. J. Kennedy, area representative for the surplus marketing administration.

Blue stamp purchases, representing new outlets for farm commodities, increased expenditures approximately 50 per cent as follows: about 17 per cent for eggs; 36 per cent for pork products; 18 per cent for flour and other cereals; 14 per cent for fruit; and 15 per cent for vegetables.

Over 40,000,000 pounds of vegetables and potatoes were purchased with blue stamps during June, according to estimates made by the economic analysis section of the surplus marketing administration. Other blue stamp purchases included 5,514,000 dozen eggs; 36,562,000 pounds of white and Graham flour and 12,028,000 pounds of other cereals; 12,443,000 pounds of pork and 6,889,000 pounds of pork lard.

Chief changes in the list of blue stamp foods for August, as released by the area representative, were the addition of several fresh fruits and the removal of pork and lard.

Both orange and blue stamps are used in improving the diets of families eligible to receive public assistance. With every dollar's worth of orange stamps bought, 50 cents worth of blue stamps are given to the family free. The blue stamps are used to purchase foods currently designated as surplus products.

A-1859TH XX

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1941

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

The Last Hay Crop

A stranger came up to me in the barn at the County Fair, where I was tying up the horses tails, ready for showing. "Well, at last I've found you, Bob. Drove 60 miles and paid 50 cents to get into this Fair, just to get some sound information on alfalfa."

"The first question is, should I cut the third crop or leave it for winter cover? Now my experience has been - " and on he went for half an hour, while I braided hair and tried to put in a yes or no at approximately the right places. Suddenly he ended his alfalfa story, shook hands very cordially and thanked me for all the good advice I had given him. It was just what he had been looking for -- and away he went.

It has always seemed to me that this was the best job of "advising" I ever did. The man got just the information he wanted, as he wanted it, and believed every word of it, because it was his own idea. I was not committed in any way and couldn't be blamed if things went wrong. But all people are not so accommodating.

If I knew enough to run my own farm perfectly, it might then be possible to branch out and tell others how to do it, but I'll freely admit my ignorance concerning crops, livestock, land and people. Now navigation, war, foreign policies, aviation and large scale production are another story. Having never had any contact with them, it's easy to see how simple such subjects are, and it's perfectly obvious what should be done. It's like a book on raising children, written by a maiden lady. There may be some good ideas, but they are not the result of experience.

Mostly when anyone asks for advice on subjects associated with farming, I try to tell him what I have seen and if possible what has happened when such and such was

(more)

tried. Even this may not be reliable because my experience is too limited, and it is not satisfactory to the one seeking information. He wants to know how many bushels per acre he will have in the bin if he plants so many acres of a certain variety of oats. Some even want me to give the weight per bushel.

Many questions are asked regarding the last crop of alfalfa. The University of Wisconsin advocates taking only two crops. The University of Minnesota recommends three. Which is right? Perhaps both are, for they are not talking about the same land or rainfall. Two crops might be best for my neighbor, but after due trial I'm convinced that three is best for us. Like the number of hens from a hatching of eggs - it all depends.

On this particular farm, we have decided that the third crop of alfalfa should be cut no later than September 10th. Some years it has been cut later without injury. We have even pastured it all winter and had a good crop the following spring, but then again it has winter killed. After much trial and many mistakes we reached the conclusion that a third crop was best under ordinary conditions on this farm, and that September 10th was a safe date for the last cutting. I'm not telling anyone what to do on other farms.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1941

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

Plant Propagation

"I'll never buy any more plants or trees from that nursery," Ernie said. "They skinned me once and that's enough. We bought a rose bush - of some kind or other that the wife wanted. The first year it was all right and had one or two roses as pretty as you could ask for. Then the next year it was just an ordinary wild rose like we have along the roadside. It makes me mad to pay for something I don't get."

"Did the rose freeze down during the first winter?"

"Yes, I believe it did. I forgot to cover it the way the directions said, and it froze to the ground, but it came up all right from the root."

"Probably it froze down to the graft."

"Well that nursery is a graft and no mistake. What's a graft on a rose bush?"

When plants are produced from seeds, the progeny will have a combination of inheritance from both parents. If the parents are burr oaks, their acorns will produce burr oaks. If the parents are peonies, the seeds will produce peonies. But there are differences in burr oaks. Some are great stately trees with straight trunks, fast growing and so resistant to disease that they will live a long while. Others are scrubby trees, short lived and of no particular value except for firewood. Peonies vary in color, size, pattern and vigor.

If we happen to get seed from superior parents, the offspring are likely to have at least some of the qualities we wish, but they may throw back to a scrub grandpappy, and not be as good as we expected. The same rule applies to open pollinated corn.

People have always wanted to propagate the things which meet their particular needs. When a seedling apple tree happened to have extra nice fruit, there was a

(more)

wish to have more trees of the same kind, but the seed didn't breed true. Then somebody found out that if a branch from this extra good tree could be induced to grow on another tree of inferior quality, the fruit produced from the grafted limb would all be the same as that on the tree it came from. Soon they learned to grow most any kind of apple trees from seed and then by "grafting" on new wood and cutting off the seedling stem, any desired variety of apple could be had, regardless of the roots.

All the wealthy apples in Minnesota are direct descendants, by grafting, from the original wealthy tree. All standard varieties of apples, plums, pears, peaches, oranges, grapefruit, walnuts, roses and a hundred other things are propagated by grafting the known material to an unknown root.

In other cases, slips of stem or leaf from plants of known quality are induced to take root. This is propagation by cuttings. Potato seed is seldom used except by plant breeders. We cut up the tubers, which are really stems, and each piece produces a plant like its self, without getting inheritance from two sources as in sexual reproduction.

Dahlias, gladiolus, tulips, peonies, etc., are propagated from tubers or corms instead of seed. Strawberries are grown from runners; currants, grapes and some trees from cuttings; quack grass, field bindweed and Canada thistles from underground stems, and so on through a host of plants. It's a fascinating hobby, especially for youngsters, to "discover" all the possible plans for propagating plants.

When the tender grafted wood on Ernie's rose froze and died, the wild rose root sent up some replacements of its own - and Ernie blamed the nursery.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1941

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

What's The Difference?

No two animals or plants are exactly alike, though identical twins come mighty close to it. That's a fortunate thing, because it is only by selecting the best individuals and propagating them while the inferior ones are restricted, that breeds, varieties and races of special merit can be built up.

Last fall we bought 50 feeder steers from the South St. Paul market. They graded "medium" at the market, but when they stumbled down off the trucks, thin, dirty, tired and hungry, they looked pretty tough. Just for the fun of it, each of us picked a steer which we thought might make the most gain during the feeding period. Thus about 10 of the steers had special sponsors, but none of the 10 won highest honors. We just couldn't tell by looks what abilities in meat making had been inherited.

The steers were run on pasture and in the corn fields for 100 days and then weighed again to see what they had done. The results were surprising. The best steer had gained 275 pounds and the poorest only 137. The average for the lot was 206.5 pounds.

We figured it wasn't worth while to put feed into cattle unless they would pay for it, so we turned 2 head back on the market at a small loss and put the rest in the feed lot. After 120 days of associating with corn and hay the cattle were again sent to market at a nice profit - but some paid a lot more for their feed than others.

People are about the same. It is impossible to tell what they are good for by appearances. Sometimes the most unprepossessing individual will do the most remarkable amount of good and then someone who seems to have everything that could be desired proves a perfect dud.

(more)

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1941

Thousands of skillful men have spent a lifetime of effort attempting to produce stock or crops of superior merit. Some were seeking cattle which would produce more milk or butterfat than was ever believed possible. Some bred up cattle which would quickly turn rough feed into the choicest meat. Some sought a variety of corn or grain which would make great yields and meet all competition.

They have done their job well, as is indicated by our fine breeds of dairy and beef cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry. Our crops now are greatly superior to those our fathers thought good. We have learned to grow alfalfa instead of timothy and a cow isn't worth keeping unless she pays her way.

All of this we call progress, and it is very fine, but what has been done about improving the human race? We have just as great differences in people as in animals and crops, but they are allowed to run as they please and if they can't make things go, someone more capable takes care of them.

I don't advocate killing everyone who isn't up to snuff. Who knows enough to decide such questions? But we have done wonders by encouraging the reproduction of our best stock and crops. Sometimes it seems to me we are doing just the opposite with people. Certainly the basic intelligence of mankind has not been much improved or we could find a more satisfactory means of settling differences than to wreck our vaunted "civilization" with war.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1941

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

Do It Now

A story was written by a man who went to see a friend with whom he used to hunt a great deal. As they stood in the yard talking, an old dog inched out from his bed under the porch and with painful steps staggered over to greet his former hunting companion. The dog was all crippled up with rheumatism so that every step was agony, but he finally got near the man he had served, and looked up for recognition with a feeble attempt to wag his tail.

All of this was noted by the visitor, and his impulse was to drop on his knees and show his affection for this old pal of field and gun. But he was "busy" visiting, and before he could respond to the dog's greeting, the old fellow despondently dropped his head and tail and stumbled slowly back to his bed.

That night when the writer went to rest, the memory of the dog came back to him. He could see those big brown eyes, alight with recognition of an old friend and the wish to renew acquaintance. He remembered days in the field when the dog was young; the miles he traveled through brush, water and weeds, seeking birds; the point, flushing the covey, retrieving the dead birds; the joy of the dog in long and arduous service and his anxiety to please his friends and masters.

Then the writer remembered the dog's hurt feelings when he failed to give him recognition. Just a thoughtless delay, because he was "busy", but how could a dog understand that? He remembered how the light went out of faithful eyes, the tail drooped, and the disappointed setter limped painfully back to his dreary loneliness.

What did the dog think of him? What did he think of himself? He tossed and tumbled, unable to sleep, and on his first free day he again drove out to the farm, determined to correct his mistake. But the opportunity had passed. The old dog was dead.

(more)

This story came pretty close home to me. How often I have had an impulse to do a kindness, give someone a lift or inquire whether help was needed, and then "put it off" because I was "busy" just then.

What is it that keeps us so "busy"? Most of it is not so very important. Another row of corn cultivated, another load hauled in or out, a story read, big talk about little ideas - these are the things that keep us "busy" most of the time. Some men achieve greatness because they devote their energy to things which count. They recognize opportunities, even if they are dressed in overalls. Two minutes petting the dog would have saved hours spent in regretting a mistake.

Yielding to good impulses is an art which helps to sweeten our lives and those of others. The time to do a kindness is right now, before it is too late. One of mother's favorite sayings was, "If you're going to do it, do it now."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Hybrid seed corn, which has revolutionized corn growing in the past few years, will have the spotlight in the grain show of the Minnesota State Fair. The Minhybrid line of seeds developed at the University and branch experiment stations will be the subject of a special booth display in the Agriculture building presented by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, according to Ralph F. Crim of University Farm, secretary of the group.

The booth exhibit will stress the importance of choosing varieties which are adapted to each of five different maturity zones in Minnesota. A large map will chart the zones in the state and list recommended varieties. Also displayed will be samples of the various hybrids and parent strains.

The corn show at the fair this year features rearranged classes to give recognition to hybrids grown in the state.

Fair officials expect revived interest in the open class exhibits as a result of the streamlining of competition to suit the latest developments in corn growing.

A1860-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 3, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

W. B. Garver, University of Minnesota agricultural economist, left this week for Chicago where he has accepted a position as economist with the seventh district federal reserve bank. In his new capacity, he joins the research and statistical staff in preparing information and analyses of farm conditions in Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and southern Wisconsin.

Garver has been associated with the University of Minnesota since 1934, and at the time of his departure served as statistician in the division of agricultural economics. Coming from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, he completed his undergraduate work at the University in 1938 and later received the Master's degree in agricultural economics.

He is the author of several publications, the most recent being Extension Bulletin 220, "Marketing Costs of Minnesota Foods."

A1862-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 3, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

White oak brought the highest price paid for logs in Minnesota last year, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. The top price was \$30 per thousand board feet with an average for all sales of \$17.

Top price on Jack pine, next in line, was \$24 with an average of \$12.70 per thousand board feet.

The figures are from a preliminary compilation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's forest service.

Norway or red pine, northern white pine and eastern spruce were next in the price scale in Minnesota, logs of these species selling at a top of \$17 and an average of \$15. Red oak sold at a top of \$15 and an average of \$13, while basswood brought \$14 top and about \$13 average. Aspen sold at an average of \$10 and a top of \$13 per thousand board feet of logs.

The average log prices for other Minnesota timber species included: balsam fir \$12, oak \$20, maple \$11, elm \$10, and ash \$10.

Higher value timber comes from well managed woodlands, but the Agricultural Extension Service reports that less than one fourth of the farm woodlands in Minnesota are being managed to produce perpetual crops - the majority of woods yielding only a quarter or so of what they could under improved operation.

In the past two years many Minnesota farmers have taken advantage of AAA benefit payments for woodlot management, and in cooperation with the Extension Service have instituted timber stand improvement practices on thousands of acres in northern Minnesota.

A1862-TH:WNS

News Bureau
University Park
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 3, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Fresh fruits and vegetables continue as important items on the list of foods available for purchases with blue stamps during September, according to Arthur J. Kennedy, area representative for the surplus marketing administration. Families taking part in the food stamp plan may obtain these foods in local stores throughout the month of September.

The complete list of blue stamp foods available during September includes shell eggs, corn meal, raisins, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, fresh vegetables including potatoes, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, whole wheat (graham) flour, fresh pears, fresh plums, fresh apples, fresh prunes, fresh oranges and fresh peaches.

While the list does not include melons and processed vegetables, families receiving public assistance can use their orange stamps in buying these products. Purchases with blue stamps represent new outlets for farm commodities which are termed surplus.

A1864-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 5, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

County 4-H club groups played a leading role in the recent scrap aluminum collection campaign conducted throughout rural areas of the state. Over 58,000 farm families were contacted by county organizations under the direction of the Agricultural Extension Service. Working with county civilian defense councils, the organizations collected an estimated 47,000 pounds of scrap aluminum.

Organizations participating in the campaign included 4-H clubs, rural youth groups, Farm Bureau units, boy scouts, farmers' clubs, AAA committeemen, and community committees. More than 18,000 people attended meetings throughout the state devoted in whole or part to a discussion of aluminum collection activity.

Henry C. Howard, Cook county agent, reports that Merton Worthing and Curtis Pederson, 12-year-old members of the Lutsen 4-H Club, scoured about 15 miles of Lake Superior shoreline on their bicycles and gathered nearly 30 pounds of aluminum.

A1864-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 5, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The University Farm Hour, a WLB radio feature sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, began its new schedule this week. Formerly heard at 6:30 a.m., the new program is broadcast at 12:30 o'clock noon on Mondays through Fridays.

Music for the newly scheduled farm hour is furnished by the Minnesota symphony band, the Minnesota symphony orchestra and the Jubilee singers, all musical organizations sponsored by the works progress administration. Timely farm topics, the weekly farm and home quiz, market reports, and brief interviews with agricultural experts will be among the features heard during the weekly schedule of broadcasts.

A1865-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 5, 1941

Daily Papers

Sunday release

Three short courses have been scheduled for this month by J. O. Christanson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, St. Paul. In addition to the advanced creamery sessions previously announced for September 16, 17 and 18, at University Farm, three-day sessions have been arranged for saw mill operators commencing September 18 at Cloquet, and for Farm Bureau women, beginning September 24 at University Farm.

The first saw mill operators short course was held last year and the interest expressed in this type of educational work led to offering the course again this year.

Highlights of the Farm Bureau women's short course to be held at University Farm beginning September 24 will include lectures, demonstrations and tours, and discussions of timely topics. Among the outstanding speakers who will appear on the program are Herbert Lewis, editor, St. Paul Dispatch; Kenneth C. Pennebaker, director, state civil service; and H. J. Miller, executive secretary, state resources commission.

Designated as Farm Bureau Day, the opening session will deal largely with the problems of the Farm Bureau organization. ~~Featured~~ Featured on Thursday's program is a panel discussion on the relationship of the home demonstration agent to farm organizations, with W. H. Dankers, University Farm extension economist, as discussion leader.

A1866-TMn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 5, 1941

Daily Papers
Sunday release

Successful hog raising in Minnesota during the coming year will depend largely on feeding balanced rations, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Balancing the ration for brood sows, he says, is just as important as the amount of feed.

In Extension Folder 90, "Care and Feeding of Brood Sows," Zavoral lists several rations to provide enough nourishment for sows during the gestation period. Fattening feeds include corn and barley. Corn can be fed at the lowest cost when on the cob. Grinding barley increases the feeding value about 30 per cent.

Protein feeds include skim ~~ilk~~ milk, buttermilk, tankage, oilmeal, soybean meal, and alfalfa. Three pounds of skim milk to one pound of grain will about balance the ration. Leafy alfalfa hay, as a source of proteins, minerals, vitamins, and bulk, may be fed free choice along with the grain ration.

Self feeding of sows is possible if feeds are ground and mixed thoroughly. A 2-2-1 mineral ration consisting of bonemeal, lime and iodized salt should be kept before sows, especially those bred for spring farrow, and water should be available at all times. Sows will not drink enough to supply their needs if the water is too near the freezing point.

Zavoral gives several pointers on the importance of exercise for brood sows in producing strong pigs and outlines the kind of feeding and care that will produce a liberal milk flow. Copies of Extension Folder 90 may be obtained at the local county agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1867-THIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Better income from the farm woodlot is the chief aim of an unusual short course which will be held September 18-19-20 at the Cloquet state experiment station in forestry. At that time operators of small sawmills will assemble from all over the state to study methods of improving the quality of lumber from small scale operations.

The event is sponsored by the University Farm office of short courses with Parker Anderson, extension forester, in charge of arrangements.

Speakers and demonstrators will show how to get the most from logs, how to pile rough lumber for proper seasoning, and how to use Minnesota trees to ~~make~~ best advantage. The economic effects of war and defense activity on timber sales will be discussed.

T. Schantz-Hansen and the Cloquet station staff will be hosts to sawmill operators and foresters during the three-day program. Complete information on the short course may be had by writing J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1868-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Outstanding leaders in the dairy industry will address Minnesota creamery operators during the three-day short course at University Farm beginning Tuesday, September 16, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. Several outside speakers who will appear on the program are E. G. Hood, chief in dairy research, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada; Roud McCann, director, American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago, Illinois; and L. C. Thomsen, associate professor of dairy industry, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin.

Other highlights are motion pictures which will outline the national cream-quality improvement program and describe the manufacture of butter in New Zealand. J. C. Darger, co-ordinator of the national cream-quality program, will present the film sponsored by the American Butter Institute of Chicago, Illinois. F. S. Board of Murray Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand, who will show the butter film, will also discuss high temperature pasteurization.

In addition to outside speakers, members of the University Farm staff will also take part in the three-day program. O. B. Jesness, chief in the division of agricultural economics, will review the dairy situation, and W. B. Combs, division of dairy husbandry and general arrangements chairman for the short course, will discuss the present status of the Babcock test in testing buttermilk.

A1869-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1941

Daily Papers

SUNDAY RELEASE

Urging greater use of high quality alfalfa and clover to supply protein needs of the dairy cow, J. B. Fitch, chief in the dairy division at University Farm, points out that alfalfa at \$12 a ton is twice the protein buy that wheat bran is at \$26 a ton. While bran is an excellent feed to use in a grain mixture, present prices are out of line, considering the protein content and nutritive value.

Analysis of the protein content of various feeds in relation to the cost leads Fitch to these conclusions:

Good quality alfalfa hay at \$12 a ton will furnish protein at a cost of 5.1 cents per pound.

Using this figure of 5.1 as a fair cost for protein, the dairyman can afford to pay \$39 a ton for 41 per cent soybean oil meal, and \$33.25 a ton for 37 per cent linseed oil meal.

But he cannot afford to buy bran at \$26 a ton. If he does, his protein will cost him 10 cents a pound, nearly twice as much as for protein the alfalfa way.

Comparing total feed values, Fitch finds that legume hay at \$12 per ton will furnish digestible feed for cows at 1.1 cents per pound. No. 3 corn at 65 cents a bushel will furnish the same feed for 1.4 cents, while wheat bran at \$26 a ton will supply the feed at 1.9 cents per pound.

It is always a good idea, he believes, to turn to more and better legume hay when the price of protein feeds for dairy cows is up.

A1870-TM1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 11, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Consumer purchasing power has a marked effect on farm income, according to W. C. Waite, University Farm economist, and author of "What Makes Farm Prices," a publication of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Using factory payroll and cash farm income indexes for the period 1929 through 1940, Waite shows the dependence of farm income upon consumer income. In 1932, when factory payrolls were lowest, cash farm income was also lowest. Both were highest in 1929/

Factors which influence consumer purchases of farm products are prices, the availability and price of substitutes, the need for other expenditures and the amount of the consumer's income. Changes in income, he says, are most likely to cause changes in expenditure.

While the total volume of agricultural production in the United States does not change greatly over a period of years, industrial production does fluctuate greatly. Agriculture is carried on by many small units, a factor which tends to make reduced production difficult, whereas industry can quickly curtail production to curtail prices. Differences in production policies following changes in demand are responsible for much of the variation in the relative level of farm and non-farm prices.

No great gain to the country results from a great change in the general level of prices, Waite concludes. Agriculture benefits by a rise in prices, but the danger from a marked price rise is that gains are more than offset by losses in the subsequent decline.

Copies of Extension Bulletin 223 may be obtained at the local county agent's office or by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1871-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 16, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Establishment of new Soil Conservation Service demonstrations in the diversified farming area of southwestern Minnesota and the wind erosion area in the east-central section was announced today by state coordinator, Herbert A. Flueck. Creation of the new projects recommended by the state soil conservation advisory committee was given final approval by U. S. Department of Agriculture officials in Washington.

XXX The wind erosion control demonstration will be located in the vicinity of Clear Lake in Sherburne county, and the second project will be in northwest Cottonwood county north of Storden and between Westbrook and Jeffers.

Results of the wind erosion demonstration will be applicable, Flueck explained, to approximately 10,830 farms consisting of 1,765,000 acres in Isanti, Chisago, Anoka, and small areas of Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington counties.

The results of the other project will be of interest, the state coordinator said, to operators of approximately 11,000,000 acres in the livestock and cash grain type of farming area in southern Minnesota's agricultural area.

Soil Conservation officials are meeting this week with farmers in the two areas to launch the projects in which complete farm plans for erosion control will be demonstrated by cooperating farmers.

(more)

Sheet erosion, Flueck said, is the main problem in the southern area, although a considerable part of the section is subject to some wind erosion during dry periods. Some gully erosion occurs locally.

Plans for the Cottonwood project point out that it may be desirable "to encourage the keeping of beef cow herds to utilize additional hay and pasture which seems necessary under a conservation program. An increase in sheep also may prove to be profitable."

In the east-central area, Flueck said, the principal enterprise is dairying. Pointing to the seriousness of the erosion problem there, he said that many fence rows in the area have accumulated drifts of sand covering half or more of the original fence, and blowing soil often causes mechanical injury to small grain and corn crops.

On a majority of the farms, an improvement in the crop rotation system to increase the acreage of deep rooted legumes and reduce the acreage now used for grain crops is advisable, the project outline said.

A1872-TMda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 16, 1941

Daily Papers

THURSDAY RELEASE

Minnesota creamery operators meeting at University Farm this week for a three-day short course assembled today for the final session to hear E. G. Hood, outstanding Canadian dairy scientist, who will discuss experiments carried out recently at Ottawa on the wrapping and packaging of butter. Members of the dairy husbandry division at University Farm will also appear on today's program.

Operators of drying plants were urged to hold to present markets and develop new ones by Roud McCann, director of the American Dry Milk institute, at Wednesday's session. Pointing to the flood of milk now going into evaporated, cheese and city milk markets, he stated that strictly butter plants are losing production, and the drying plant operator who leaves his drier idle and sells his milk to the cheese plant not only faces loss of plant operating force and present markets for dry milk but places his industry in a vulnerable position at the end of the conflict.

Pointing to the close relationship of dairy products and the marked shifts in creamery practices during the past few months, he said "any attempt to suddenly shift one or more of ~~these~~ those values on manufactured products out of line with the others throws the gears of the dairy industry out of running order, just as does tampering with the main spring of a watch."

McCann told creamery operators that the dry milk institute was throwing its efforts into increasing production and developing new markets and new uses for dry milk products.

Other highlights of yesterday's program were talks by J. C. Darger, coordinator, national cream quality program; P. L. Anderson, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., and demonstrations by staff members of dairy husbandry division at University Farm.

A1873-TM

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 17, 1941

Billie Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farm groups who are joining together in the statewide safety drive to curb accidents will attend a safety conference Friday, October 3rd, at University Farm. T. A. Erickson, chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements, announced that morning and afternoon sessions will feature movies, exhibits, speakers and demonstrations covering safety practices on the farm and in the farm home.

The conference, sponsored by the Minnesota Safety Council, is part of an intensive safety program throughout the state in industry, on the highway, on farms, and in the home.

Discussions and safety exhibits will center on handling of livestock, operation of farm machinery, hunting, farm sanitation, and use of electricity on the farm.

In charge of the safety conference at University Farm are T. A. Erickson, J. S. Jones, A. J. Kittleson, C. O. Christianson, and T. F. Bacheller. Sessions will be held in the auditorium of the administration building.

A1874-TR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 18, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

With net farm income continuing at the level of the past few years, much of the farm real estate in this state now under corporate ownership may be expected to revert to present tenants and other prospective farm operators, according to A. A. Dowell, University Farm economist. While corporate agencies increased their holdings to a peak of 3,400,000 acres during the three-year period 1936-38, their combined holdings had decreased to less than 10 per cent of all land in farms by 1940.

Extensive corporate holdings are due to the decline in farm earnings and farm values which wiped out the equities of many borrowers, Dowell says. He points out that the average sale price of farm real estate in Minnesota as a whole declined from \$104 per acre during 1920-21 to \$35 during 1938 and 1939.

Classified as to type-of-farming area, corporate ownership was highest in the extreme northwestern part of the state, where 16.7 per cent of all land in farms was held by agencies on January 1, 1940. West central Minnesota ranked second. The highest proportion of corporate owned land in any one county was 30.9 per cent.

Farm real estate held by the Minnesota Department of Rural Credit, joint-stock land banks and closed banks, all in process of liquidation, are expected to be disposed of rather promptly. Insurance companies, which held one third of corporation owned real estate in January, 1940, and other lending agencies may be expected to dispose of ~~many~~ acquired properties somewhat more slowly, thus permitting a more orderly sale of the large number of farms now in corporate ownership, he believes.

A1875-THn1

Martin county - Theo. Greffe farm near Winnebago, Friday,
October 17.

Dakota county - James Stevens farm near Farmington, Tuesday,
October 21.

Winona county - John Daley farm near Lewiston, Thursday,
October 23.

The 1941 trials will add a fifth year of evidence as to
yield and maturity to the four-year report that was made available
last winter after compilation of complete results on the 1940 trials.
The four-year results are available now in Extension Pamphlet 75,
which may be had by calling at the office of your local county
agent or writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1876-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 18, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

More than 150 hybrid corn varieties entered for testing by commercial companies and agricultural experiment stations will be displayed under field conditions at 11 field days in scattered corn raising areas beginning September 30, according to Ralph F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. One of the chief purposes of the trials, says Crim, is to show Minnesota corn growers the importance of hybrids adapted to each particular locality.

Here is the schedule of field days sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station with the cooperation of commercial seed growers and local farmers:

Clay county - Ralph Slosser farm near Felton, Tuesday, September 30.

West Otter Tail county - Martin Bergrud farm near Fergus Falls, Wednesday, October 1.

Traverse county - Arthur Krumweide farm near Wheaton, Friday, October 3.

Lac qui Parle county - Charles Kraigmile farm near Dawson, Tuesday, October 7.

Stearns county - Joe Meyer farm near Greenwald, Thursday, October 9.

McLeod county - Arthur Schuette farm near Glencoe, Friday, October 10.

Lincoln county - Chris Rix farm near Tyler, Monday, October 13.

Murray county - Frank Keller farm near Slayton, Wednesday, October 15.

(more)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 18, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota apple growers were urged today by A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist, to clean up the orchards as a means of preventing losses next year due to infestations of the apple maggot fly. Orchardists, he says, should pick up all droppings and dispose of them either by burning or placing them in a hole several feet deep and packing the soil over them.

Commenting on the potential danger to next year's crop, Hodson pointed out that one bushel of droppings that are badly infested by the apple maggot may produce 20 to 30 bushels of wormy apples the following year. Maggots which were hatched from eggs laid by flies this summer under the skin of the apple move into the top soil where they remain over winter to emerge as flies next year.

An extensive campaign against the apple maggot fly was conducted this summer in the regions surrounding the Twin Cities and southeastern Minnesota. Further information on pest control may be secured at the entomology division, University Farm.

A1877-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Minnesota rural communities will take part in a state-wide recreation program again this year under the sponsorship of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. District training schools have been scheduled throughout the state for representatives who will assume leadership in reviving music, dramatics and folk games in their home counties.

Nine district training meetings will be held this fall beginning October 8 at Morris. Sessions will be held at Slayton, October 10; Grand Rapids, October 14-15; Brainerd, October 16-17; Rochester, October 21-22; Mankato, October 23,24; Thief River Falls, November 4-5; Detroit Lakes, November 6-7; and University Farm, November 14-15. Meetings will be conducted by Mary Anne Kather, in charge of recreation for the Agricultural Extension Service.

Objectives of the program are to stimulate interest in home and community leisure time activities, to train leaders in planning and directing recreation programs in their own communities, and to give special emphasis to music, dramatics and social recreation.

Members of the extension recreation committee appointed by Director Paul E. Miller to supervise the program are A. E. Engbretson, chairman, Charlotte Kirchner, Mildred Schenck, Ruby Christenson, Mary Anne Kather, and H. L. Harris.

A1878-TMn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 29, 1941

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

Captain or Convict

Ed showed the man in the office the machined parts he wanted to make and asked, "Will your machine do this for me, and if so, how?" The expert's eyes lit up. Something new for his machine to do! Instantly he had out his pencil and began to figure what tools would be necessary and what steps most economical. After 40 years' experience with the machine in question, he was as keen over a new problem as a boy with his first electric train.

Some farmers are like that. They look on the constant battle with weather, land, insects, diseases and prices as a big game, their farm and equipment as a team of which they are the captain, with a good game always being played.

When one of these farm captains is penalized for being off side, he plans to get the job done at the right time next year. When losses occur because of disease, he hunts around for a crop resistant to that disease and adds it to his team or works a little harder on the defense with seed treatment or sprays.

The captain does not spend all his time running with the ball. He uses every opportunity for "skull practice" and with a sharp pencil, maps out the plays which promise the most advantage. Then he tries these plays, watches the results closely and devises changes which may make them more effective.

New problems do not get him down or discouraged, but stimulate his fighting spirit by offering a challenge worthy of his best effort. After a touchdown he doesn't relax and figure the game is over. He puts all his energy into running back the next kickoff, determined to score again. If he should get backed up to his own goal line, he only thinks, plans and fights that much harder.

(more)

Wed., Oct. 29, 1941

It's interesting to watch people's attitude toward their jobs. Some are grim and stick to straight line bucks. Some are always ready to laugh at fun or trouble and get a big thrill out of planning open plays or forward passes. Some regard their jobs as hard, deadening toil which fate decrees they must endure. Others are having a fine time playing a game, taking the bumps and the hard work as incidental to the big thing they wish to accomplish. One may work just as hard as the other, but one soon goes stale and is worn out, while the other keeps on playing and enjoying it, to the final down.

I have in mind a man past 80, whose boys do most of the running, but the old man plans the plays with them. They have excellent teamwork and cover the ground effectively. They combine the captain's experience and the boy's energy to such effect that touchdowns are frequent and the game is on ice for all of them.

It's a pleasure to meet the men who regard their work as an interesting game, whether on the farm or in a machine shop. It lends zest to life, makes lots of friends and rewards the captain with things more valuable than worldly possessions.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 22, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Electric Fence

The steer stood with his head over the fence, calmly chewing his cud. He knew the wire was hot, so he was careful not to touch it, but he forgot the chain and number hanging about his neck. A stray gust of wind moved the chain a fraction of an inch and the steer moved quickly to a safer distance.

We have found electric fence very satisfactory and economical. It should not replace woven wire and heavy posts around barn lots and permanent pastures, but it does enable the farm manager to use aftermath, odds and ends of fields, corn stalks and similar material which would not justify a good job of fencing.

For rotation pastures, electric fence does nicely for cattle and horses, but we have not found it so satisfactory for sheep and hogs. Usually one of the smaller animals learns to take the shock for the pleasure of getting out, and if it's a sheep, the whole flock must follow regardless.

We rigged up some lots with electric fence for pasturing sows and pigs. It worked fine except for one strong-minded old lady. Every morning after her regular feed and a nap, she would decide to go foraging. Knowing what would happen when she touched the wire, it was necessary to stir herself up to a high pitch of excitement before making the dash for freedom.

She would tramp up and down beside the fence, faster and faster, lashing her tail, shaking her head and champing her teeth. Finally she would back up to the house, start a long drawn, agonized squeal, put her head down and run under the wire. Once through, she would stop short, call her babies who were too small to be hit and with the greatest satisfaction, wander off in search of adventure. Each evening, at feeding time, she would return and repeat the performance.

(more)

We took visitors up to see the show and give them a laugh, but every morning when we heard that high-pitched squeal, we knew the old sow was out and no telling what mischief she would find to occupy her unusual talents. Finally we quit using electric fence for the hogs.

For small animals it is usually necessary to use two wires. The lower one is so close to the ground that weeds and grass can easily reach it, and unless extreme care is used, the wire may be shorted and the battery run down. A trip with a scythe every few days will prevent this trouble, but it takes considerable time.

Cattle and horses have learned to respect the hot wire and have given us little trouble. When we bought a bunch of steers and turned them in the pasture, they had some great experiences. Some of them went on through the fence the first time it hit them, but gave us no further trouble. If we had arranged to train them in the yard it might have been a little easier.

We use an electric wire around the bull pen, to protect the fence from playful activities, divide the stalk fields to prevent overeating and increase our pasture yields by rotation grazing with little expense and few weedy fence rows. We like the battery outfits, but the high line sets are just as good if juice is convenient and a dependable controller is used.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 15, 1941

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

Common Courtesy

Dad sent me to the depot to ship a pig, and how I dreaded it. Our Station Agent, who was also Express Agent, Telegraph Operator and King of the Railway System, was a dour man who always snapped at little boys--and practically everyone else. At the time, I suspected that Dad sent me on the errand because he so disliked the Agent. On several occasions Dad had come home from the depot, almost fighting mad.

I backed the wagon up to the platform and waited for the Agent to bring his truck. Twenty minutes went by. He could see me through the window, he didn't seem to be busy, but he didn't come near. I couldn't leave the team standing, and there was no place nearby to tie them.

Finally, I drove over to the elevator across the road, tied the team and went back to the Station. Remembering that the Lord helps those who help themselves, I unchained the Station truck and started to haul it out where I could unload the pig. The Agent heard the chain rattle, though he couldn't hear a team and lumber wagon.

"Hey, kid, what do you think you're doin'? That's Railroad property and I can send you up for 20 years for unchainin' that truck."

I tried to explain that we wanted to ship a pig and he finally let me back the wagon up again and tug at the heavy crate alone while he stood and glared at me for disturbing the peace.

All that was many years ago. Perhaps it's because I'm now in the heavyweight class and look able, but I like to believe it is different training and a different attitude which makes it hard to find a crabby, discourteous railroad freight or express agent these days. Most of them are glad to see a load of merchandise for shipment and let their customers know it.

(more)

Wed., Oct. 15, 1941

An incident which occurred the other day brought the pig episode to my mind. The kids planned a trip to visit Grandma and wanted to go by bus. I took them to the depot, they bought tickets, and were ready to get on. Some buses carry the luggage in side compartments, and others on inside racks. I started to ask the driver where he wanted the bags, but he was talking to someone, so we all waited until he was through. Then I asked him. "How would I know? That's not my bus." And away he went.

The next driver I tackled was telling a story to his companion so I waited again. When they were through laughing, I asked where he wanted the luggage. Somehow the way he snarled, "Inside", made me want to grab him by the scruff of his neck and push his teeth in. Perhaps I'm touchy, but it costs so little to be civil and pleasant.

I certainly felt like teaching him a lesson, and think I could have done it without too much trouble, but that wouldn't have helped, except to relieve my feelings, which are unimportant. If his parents, his teachers and the company he works for were unable to impress him with the importance of giving a civil answer, my efforts would surely be wasted.

The kids can ride the bus if they want to. Personally, I'll take the train. --
Not that it will make a particle of difference to either of them.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 8, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Winter Is Coming

It is instinct for people in cold climates to prepare for coming scarcity by hoarding up a supply of food and fuel. Shelves in the vegetable cellar are brimming with cans full of summer's abundance. Potato bins are full and fat squashes, pumpkins, onions, carrots, parsnips and a dozen other vegetables are on the floor or piled in boxes, waiting their turn at the table.

Some folks are fortunate enough to have cold storage facilities. Others have pits under ground where things can be kept without freezing. A recent University publication (Extension Bulletin No. 226) gives directions for building various types of storage structures. But most of us have only the cellar under the house in which to keep the things which must not freeze.

Most cellars are too warm or too poorly ventilated for best results, but we have to use them until better arrangements can be made. We have a couple of stunts--not new--which might be used by others. For instance, we have wrapped apples in paper so that if one spoiled it would not contaminate the rest. Last year we obtained some barrels, put in a layer of sawdust and then a layer of apples. In an ordinary cellar they kept well and we were eating Haralsons until the middle of May.

We tried to cool the apples in wire baskets over night before packing, and had the sawdust cool and dry. Perhaps some kinds of sawdust would flavor the apples. Ours was redwood, I believe, and didn't seem to taint the fruit at all. It was certainly a lot less work than wrapping each apple and seemed to us more effective.

Just before killing frost we try to get in some tomato vines. We pull them up by the roots and hang the vines with all their green fruit from the cellar ceiling.

(more)

For a month or so we usually have all the fresh tomatoes we can use on the table. They taste mighty good in late October and early November and seem to make the winter a bit shorter.

Another way to reduce the time between fall and spring is to force some rhubarb roots. Before the ground freezes hard we dig two or three big old roots, lay them on top of the ground and cover with straw. Sometimes we go further and pack them in boxes or kegs with moist dirt. In either case, the roots are allowed to freeze hard and stay frozen.

After New Years, we bring a root into the warm basement, and when it is well thawed out, give it plenty of water. In a little while it sends up tender pink stalks which make fresh rhubarb pies or sauce. It seems a bit odd to come in out of a blizzard and pick a mess of rhubarb, but it surely tastes fine.

When the first root is worn out, the stalks get spindly and we bring in another one. Of course that means setting out a few new hills each year, but that should be done anyway and the novelty of fresh garden produce in mid-winter is worth the effort. - At least we think so.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
September 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 1, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

October

The tenth month of 1941 is ours to be enjoyed, with all the glory of fall weather, colors, football, frost and fatness, getting ready for winter. A splendid month to be alive and happy before cold weather settles down. The sunshine feels good. The tang in the air puts snap in the heels, appreciation in the mind and new strength in muscles.

Harvest is over, silos are filled, plowing is well along, cattle getting their last bites of pasture. There is rest after a hard summer's work and farmers have nothing to do but pick corn, finish the plowing, haul manure, clean up the yards, repair buildings, replace broken glass, put on storm windows, bank the barn, put away machinery, stack or shred corn fodder, prepare quarters for fall pigs, teach new calves to drink, haul slough grass to cover the strawberries, top dress and plow the garden, take down electric fences, eat three big meals a day and relax.

This month there should be a little time to appreciate the fall weather. A sunrise drive over the hills, where each summit gives a view of new beauty, new color, new arrangement of nature's grandest display. Where each valley gives an intimate association with special trees, hurrying streams, placid lakes, lush grass, early wild fowl from the north. When each road and path is an invitation to adventure along winding byways with unexpected, breath-taking excitement just beyond the next bend.

There should be some turning from our own labors to watch the toil of the little people, scurrying to prepare for the long cold ahead or just loafing in complete enjoyment of the good things now at hand. Squirrels madly dashing to load their larders with walnuts and acorns while the supply is plentiful. How can they tell which nuts are good? Caterpillars, with fur coats of many colors, inching along

(more)

with fixed purpose, to find suitable locations for the cocoons they plan to spin. Ants, proud of their cooperative efforts, bringing in last supplies before the long siege. A browsing bumble bee, sipping the nectar from late fall flowers in the warmth of the afternoon.

Falling leaves disclose deserted nests, their usefulness over, the nestlings they held so carefully gone miles away where the sun is still hot. All the curious contrivances plants have developed to keep alive and propagate their kind are spread out for display. Stick tights stick and seeds of every description are on the move, hunting favorable locations for next year. Tall jewel weeds pop their pods, throwing their seed as far as possible. Attractive berries wait for hungry winter birds to carry them away.

It's a great time for picnics, and a thick steak, broiled over good oak coals, has a flavor and aroma on pleasant evenings that stimulates appetites to unusual proportions and yet makes us impatient with such limited capacities as we possess. Later, around the campfire, wrapped in warm blankets, smelling the perfume of wood smoke and gazing at the pictures in the flames, there is a vast contentment, a flow of wit, easy laughter and good fellowship.

October is a month of peace and plenty--at least for us here in this favored country. War, with its bombs, starvation and senseless slaughter seems foolish and far away. Pomp, power, conquest, all seem insignificant. Here we have a vast satisfaction in just being alive, well fed and warm. The past and the future are of small concern. We are close to Nature in her most generous mood and wish that all the world could join in our enjoyment of October and Peace.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1941

Daily Papers

WEDNESDAY RELEASE

Opening session of the three-day short course for Minnesota Farm Bureau women begins today at University Farm with Mrs. Lewis Minion of Bingham Lake, state home and community planning chairman, presiding.

Program highlights for Wednesday are the Farm Bureau women's speaking contest and the panel discussion on "Agriculture, Industry and Labor Relationships" with W. H. Dankers, extension economist at University Farm, as discussion leader.

The sessions will continue through Friday and will feature talks by Herbert Lewis, editor, St. Paul Dispatch; Colonel Norman Dean, selective service supervisor; K. C. Pennebaker, state civil service director; and Dean C. H. Bailey, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

On Thursday evening, registrants at the short course will attend a banquet at Coffman Memorial Union with J. S. Jones, executive secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, presiding as toastmaster. Addresses will be given by W. C. Coffey, acting president of the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. William Parks, president of the Illinois home bureau.

A1879-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Dr. R. T. Clark, former University of Minnesota faculty member, has been appointed assistant director of the Montana agricultural experiment station at Bozeman. Dr. Clark completed his graduate work in animal breeding at Minnesota under L. H. Winters of the division of animal husbandry, obtaining his Doctor's degree in 1933. While at Minnesota he was a research instructor and member of the graduate school faculty. He has been at Montana state college since May 1937.

A1880-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has pledged its best efforts toward the attainment of the U.S. Department of Agriculture goal of more food for America and other countries resisting aggression, announced Director Paul E. Miller, who just returned from a 12-state meeting at Chicago where he and other agricultural leaders assured Secretary Claude R. Wickard that America's foremost farm states are ready to undertake the greatest production program in the history of this country.

Director Miller believes that the Minnesota goals of more milk, more eggs and poultry, more meat, and more garden products are not only attainable, but that Minnesota farmers have the desire and the resources to deliver the goods.

He has urged extension workers and volunteer leaders throughout Minnesota to place food production at the head of the list of aims for the county. As soon as the state and county defense boards have set up county goals, and AAA committeemen have conducted their canvass of farms to find out how much food can be produced, hundreds of volunteer leaders in extension work will have the opportunity to help in the food campaign.

"There will be a big premium on good farming practices in the coming months," says Director Miller. "That is especially true of good feeding and management practices which will get more milk from each cow, more eggs from each hen, and more meat from market hogs and cattle. America has enlisted in the battle for freedom with food as its most important weapon. Food production is a job that we in Minnesota can do exceptionally well."

A1881-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Mrs. Keith Garber, farm homemaker from Dent, in East Otter Tail county, was acclaimed winner of the state speaking contest for Farm Bureau women in competition held Wednesday in connection with the short course for Farm Bureau women held at University Farm.

Mrs. Garber spoke on "Education in the Home for Civic Responsibility." There were 14 contestants from all parts of the state. Mrs. Garber won a trip to the national convention of the Farm Bureau Federation to be held in Chicago in December. While there she will compete for national honors in the speaking program.

The speaking contest was a high point in a three-day program for farm women at University Farm Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Speakers and panel groups presented topics related to homemaking and citizenship.

The event was sponsored by the office of short courses in collaboration with the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

A1882-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1941

Daily Papers

RELEASE FRIDAY A.M.

The list of Blue Stamp foods for October was released today by Tom L. Lambert, St. Paul, district supervisor for the Surplus Marketing Administration, with no important changes from September except that some fresh fruits have been removed.

The official list for October includes shell eggs, corn meal, dried prunes and raisins, hominy (corn) grits, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self rising flour, enriched self rising flour, whole wheat graham flour, dry edible beans, fresh vegetables including potatoes, fresh pears, fresh apples and fresh oranges.

A1883-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1941

Daily Papers

SUNDAY RELEASE

Expert plowmen have always prided themselves on a straight furrow. Now comes an interstate plowing contest with a premium on curves rather than on the shortest distance between two points.

There's a good reason, says H. A. Flueck of St. Paul, state co-ordinator for the Soil Conservation Service, in announcing the first Dairyland Contour Plowing Contest to be held at LaCrosse, Wis., Wednesday, October 8. In hilly farm areas valuable soil is saved by tilling along the side-hill, with the implement following as nearly as possible the contour of the land.

Recognizing this new principle of tillage, the LaCrosse County Soil Conservation District supervisors have announced the new type contest, the first of its kind ever held in this part of the country. They have invited the soil conservation districts of Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota and northeastern Iowa to choose their best plowmen and send them to LaCrosse for the final interstate event.

The judges will consider chiefly the ability of the contestants to lay down perfect furrows that follow the curve of the land, always across the slope so that rains will be caught by the ridges and valuable moisture and soil held for use in crop growth. The public is invited to cheer on the plowmen and soak up principles of farming the soil conservation way.

A1884-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's champion corn husker for 1941 will be chosen on October 23 this year when district champs do their stuff on the Andy Malmquist farm near Rushmore, in Nobles county in the southwest part of the state. This will be the seventeenth annual state event to choose a champ and Minnesota's representative in the national contest. The contest will be conducted by the Rushmore Community club, the Nobles County Picnic association and the Nobles County Farm Bureau, cooperating with THE FARMER of St. Paul, which sponsors the state and district contests. The field selected is a hybrid expected to yield around 65 to 70 bushels per acre.

Preceding the state contest will be county contests in 40 or more counties, and three district elimination events to select the 15 best men among the county champions to go to the state contest. Only county champions will be admitted to district contests and only district winners will be admitted to the state tourney.

The dates and places for two district contests have already been selected. Counties in western Minnesota will compete October 21 on the farm of Roise Bros., 1-1/2 miles northeast of Madison, Lac qui Parle county, under the direction of the Madison Commercial club. Counties in southern Minnesota will compete on the same day on the farm of T. L. Walters, one mile north of Lake Crystal, Blue Earth county, under the direction of the Lake Crystal Boosters club. The contest for counties in southeastern and central Minnesota has not yet been announced.

Carl Bly of Luverne, Rock county, the 1940 champion, is expected to defend his title in the state contest at Rushmore. He is permitted to compete this year without going through a county and district contest. He holds the state contest record of 32.45 bushels husked in 80 minutes which he set at New Ulm last fall.

A1885-PJf

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 26, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Two University of Minnesota livestock judging teams will leave Sunday for Waterloo, Iowa, where they will compete with other midwest college teams at the Waterloo Dairy Congress and the National Belgian Show.

The horse judging team coached by A. L. Harvey of University Farm includes Robert Hartle, Owatonna; Richard Jones, Austin; Robert Jordan, Morris; Willard Lashbrook, Northfield; Donald Sandager, Tyler; and Donald Sonstegard, Georgeville.

N. N. Allen of the dairy husbandry division coaches the dairy cattle judging team composed of Melvin Hanson, Graceville; Theodore Schoen, Pelican Rapids; Willard Steinke and Alfred Huseeth, Minneapolis.

A1886-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 26, 1941

Daily Papers

SUNDAY RELEASE

NOTE TO EDITOR: Please add to Sunday release of interstate
plowing contest at LaCrosse.

The Minnesota hillside plowing match which will select
contestants for the interstate meet at LaCrosse, Wis. October 8
will be held on the Charles Radetz farm 3 miles southeast of
Lewiston on Wednesday, October 3, at 1:30 p.m. Contestants from
all Minnesota soil conservation districts are invited to vie
for honors at Lewiston. Sponsor of the Minnesota contest is the
Winona County Soil Conservation district.

A1887-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 26, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Fall canker worms will be on their way up into the shade trees within the next few weeks, according to A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist, who urges ~~EMMA~~ tree growers throughout the state to take steps now to prevent the adult worm from reaching the upper parts. Since spraying is usually impractical, the use of tanglefoot bands around the trunks is considered the most effective method of stopping the pest.

The wingless female adult emerges from the soil in the fall and climbs the tree to lay its eggs. Serious damage in the spring to elms, oaks and other shade trees is inflicted by this pest which strips the foliage from branches.

The sticky bands, says Hodson, should be about four inches in width and should be stirred up every few days to prevent a crust from forming on the outer surface. Control measures should be continued until the ground is frozen over, he said.

A1888-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 2, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Vincent Schafer, farmer living near Lake City, is the new contour plowing king of Minnesota. He earned the title Wednesday in a state contest on the Charles Radetz farm near Lewiston when seven crack plowmen matched skill in plowing the conservation way. The trick is to plow a neat furrow along the contour of the hill, curving the furrow to stay cross-wise of the slope, a method recommended by the Soil Conservation Service to prevent loss of valuable soil by erosion.

Schafer, who used a tractor plow in winning the first annual Minnesota contest, will compete in a tristate contest to be held near LaCrosse, Wis., October 8. He farms 248 acres in Goodhue county where he has been practicing soil conservation methods for six years. He is thoroughly sold on plowing in curves around the hillsides, rather than making a bee-line up and down the slopes. He says the furrows across the slope hold moisture and keep soil from washing.

In second place at the state contest was Adolph Duelman of Rollingstone. Walter Crane of Lewiston placed third.

Four hundred farmers attended the Minnesota contest which was the first of its kind ever held here.

A1889-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 2, 1941

Daily Papers

SUNDAY RELEASE

Differences in the amount of labor and equipment required to handle early and late pigs may be important factors in determining whether the Minnesota hog raiser decides in favor of March or May pigs next spring. Management problems, according to S. B. Cleland, University Farm economist, are particularly important this year in view of the farm labor shortage. Feed is also one of the most important problems, he adds.

Early pigs, in addition to needing warm clean houses and better care at farrowing time, must be fed entirely on the 1941 crop if they are to be pushed through to an early market. Late pigs, farrowed on pasture, are just in shape to use 1942 corn to put on finishing gains.

One advantage of March pigs is the good market that frequently prevails around September 1. Further changes in price relationships, which cannot be determined at this time, may result from defense needs this year. While normal differences in September and December prices are important to the hog raiser, many farmers may be influenced to turn toward pasture farrowing because of conditions prevailing this year in feed, labor and equipment.

A1890-TIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 2, 1941

Daily Papers

Friday Release

Minnesota farm leaders will meet ~~on~~ today at University Farm to take part in a state-wide conference sponsored by the Minnesota Safety Council. T. A. Erickson, arrangements chairman, announced that the conference is part of an intensive safety program being conducted throughout the state in industry, on the highway, on farms, and in the home.

Today's conference will center on applying safety practices to rural homes and communities. Morning and afternoon sessions will feature movies, exhibits, speakers and demonstrations on handling livestock, machinery and electricity on the farm.

C. M. Ferguson, director of safety, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Stanley Kershaw, of the National Safety Council are among the prominent outside speakers to appear on the program. Dr. Floyd Feldman, district health officer for the Minnesota department of health, will report on a study of farm and home accidents in a southeastern Minnesota county.

A1891-TIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 7, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota led all the states in the number of cattle tested for Bang's disease during the period from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1941, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. During the past year 571,387 animals were tested in 38,543 herds. Wisconsin, with 438,334 head tested, was the state nearest Minnesota in the campaign against brucellosis, one of the more destructive diseases affecting cattle.

The percentage of animals found to be diseased in Minnesota was small. Veterinarians report a total of 6,255 reactors out of nearly 600,000 head tested.

Completion of the first area test in Crow Wing county during the past few weeks brings to 22 the number of Minnesota counties that have embraced the area test plan which was so successful in eliminating tuberculosis from herds in this state.

Counties that now have a modified disease-free rating are Roseau, Marshall, Polk, Mahanomen, Pennington, Red Lake, Lake of the Woods, Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Koochiching, Itasca and Lake. This rating means that herds in these counties have been ~~judged~~ tested and the disease found in not more than 5 per cent of the herds and 1 per cent of the animals. Counties that have adopted the area test and are now in process of accreditation are Watonwan, Carleton, St. Louis, Cass, Norman, Clay, Cook, Wilkin and Crow Wing. Cattle breeders in other counties are also embracing the test in large numbers because they realize that the only permanent safeguard against the disease is testing and elimination of diseased animals.

Area testing in Minnesota is carried out under the direction of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, with the federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the veterinary division of the University of Minnesota cooperating.

With the campaign to eliminate Bang's disease in cattle well under way in this state, the veterinary division is giving increasing attention to this same disease in swine, says Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the division. At the present time Minnesota is participating with several other states and the federal bureau.

A1892-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 7, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Minnesota livestock men are expected to show increased interest in the animal nutrition short course to be held October 27 and 28 at University Farm, according to J. B. Fitch, chief in the dairy husbandry division. Turning feed into animal products as efficiently as possible is the most important goal of the present defense production program.

The two-day event, sponsored by the office of agricultural short courses and the Northwest Retail Feed Dealers' association, is held primarily for feed dealers interested in nutritional problems of livestock. The course will feature reports of experiments carried out at University Farm. A fee of \$3 will be charged for the two-day session.

Important topics to be discussed by University Farm staff members include free choice grain feeding for poultry, feeding molasses to livestock, and feed value of pasture and grass silage. At the conclusion of the afternoon discussions, the group will be conducted through the barns and feed lots to see methods and equipment used.

A1893-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 7, 1941

Daily Papers

SUNDAY RELEASE

Hundreds of 4-H club members from all sections of Minnesota are pointing their market animals for the Junior Livestock Show to be held at South St. Paul late this month. A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader says that club members who qualify for the annual show have been selected in competition at local fairs and achievement days during the past two months.

As in the past, the show will be sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, with the co-operation of Twin City business groups and livestock marketing organizations at South St. Paul.

J. S. Jones, secretary of the Breeders' association, announces that the show October 27-30 will have the loyal support of livestock men, farm and business leaders who step in to help underwrite this most spectacular 4-H event.

While the biggest feature of the show is the auction sale on the last day when all livestock is sold, one of the highlights of this year's show will be a citizenship ceremonial. Club members who are winding up their careers in 4-H market livestock work and are exhibiting for the last time will be publicly recognized during the four-day event.

Nearly a thousand entries have been received. The list includes calves, barrows, lambs, turkeys and other poultry representing the best of the livestock work of more than 17,000 boys and girls. Again this year, the leading animals and all poultry will be sold individually. Others will be consigned to commission firms and sold in lots.

A1894-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 7, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Excessive fall rains in Minnesota's potato growing districts have made harvest operations difficult, and serious damage due to soft rot may be in store for this year's crop, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Many potatoes are being stored with considerable dirt and mud, he says, and unless steps are taken to dry them out, further losses may be expected.

Prevention of soft rot before storage is easier than trying to eliminate this trouble once the potatoes are placed in the bin. Soft rot potatoes should be carefully sorted out while the potatoes are in the field. If potatoes are allowed to reach the bin while still wet they may develop a foul odor.

While good weather permits the potatoes to dry in the field, continuing wet weather makes emergency measures necessary to prevent loss from soft rot.

Potatoes, when sacked, may be left in a well-ventilated shed for 24 to 48 hours before emptying in the bin. To further aid in drying off the potatoes, it may be advisable to provide the bins with ventilator tubes along the floor and up through the center. In large bins, electric fans placed at the opening of the floor ventilators will force a rapid flow of air through the bin and insure better drying.

As soon as rot starts in the bin, potatoes should be removed and re-sorted as soon as possible. Because this is a difficult operation, more importance is attached to taking steps to dry the potatoes as thoroughly as possible before storage.

A1895-TFnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 9, 1941

Daily Papers

SUNDAY RELEASE

Trip awards to outstanding high school students of vocational agriculture and to Future Farmer members and advisers who will attend the 14th annual national convention at Kansas City beginning October 18 were announced this week by Leo L. Knuti, supervisor, state department of education. Nearly 100 representatives of the Minnesota association of Future Farmers of America will attend the convention which is to be held October 18 to 25.

Among those in the Minnesota delegation who have received awards for outstanding work are C. O. Ayers and Terry Rooney of White Bear Lake; Gordon Moeller, Fairmont; Harlow Meium, Jackson; Vincent Stegner, Ortonville; E. O. Bailey, Manketo; and Alexander Schilling, Milo Belshen, Anton Belshen, Henry Dulitz and C. E. Publitz of Albert Lea. These individuals were winners of cash prizes offered by the Milwaukee and Rock Island railroads.

Official delegates to the Kansas City convention are Chester Johnson of Pine City, state F.F.A. president, and Leslie Abrahamson of Dassel. Winners of trips sponsored by the Duluth chamber of commerce and the "Farmer", agricultural publication, are Alton Lassila of Esko and Robert J. Burns of Worthington.

One of the highlights of the convention this year is the annual banquet Wednesday evening, October 22, when vocational agriculture students will be guests of the Kansas City chamber of commerce.

A1896-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 9, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

L. F. Livingston, agricultural engineer for Du Pont, will speak to ~~XXXX~~ University of Minnesota students and staff members on agricultural research problems at University Farm Saturday at 11:30 a.m. Development of scores of new industrial uses for American farm crops is forecast by Mr. Livingston who will display a wide selection of chemical products now being made from common agricultural products.

Mr. Livingston is manager of the Agricultural Extension Division of the Du Pont Company, with headquarters in Wilmington, Delaware. He is a graduate of the University of Washington and was on the faculties of the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan State college.

A1897-TE

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 9, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota 4-H club members who will participate in the national dairy show left Thursday for Memphis, Tennessee, it was announced by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Accompanying the youthful delegates from Martin, McLeod and Freeborn counties are Norman Goodwyn, Mildred Schenck, state 4-H club agents, and Willis Lawson, Albert Lea, Freeborn county agent.

Members of the dairy teams who won trips to the annual show are as follows: Leora Jones, Sherburn; Julia Potter, Triumph; Donald Koeller and Myron Rosenwinkle, Fairmont; Harold Fuglsang and Norma Stradtman, Glencoe; Aaron M. Fogel and Doug Vandegrift, Albert Lea; Robert Nelsen, Myrtle; and Clayton Esse, Glenville. They will compete with other state 4-H winners in dairy foods and dairy judging.

Julia Potter of Triumph ~~was~~ ^{has been} entered as Minnesota's dairy queen.

A1897-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 14, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Supplying water from near-by lakes, streams and wells to aid corn and other forage crops, as well as small fruits and vegetables, during hot dry spells may be undertaken at reasonable cost by Minnesota farmers, according to H. B. Roe and J. F. Park, agricultural engineers at University Farm. While supplemental irrigation has been used principally in the truck and small fruit growing areas near the Twin Cities, systems have been successfully installed in the sugar beet and potato areas of the Red River Valley in recent years.

In addition to protecting crops against failure from drought, supplemental irrigation makes possible continuous growth and results in greatly increased yields for marketable products.

In extension Bulletin 225, "Supplemental Irrigation," Roe and Park point out that spray systems will usually pay back the original cost within one to three years after installation. Initial costs for spray irrigation vary, according to type, from \$30 to \$250 per acre, while maintenance and operating costs remain fairly low.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained from the office of the county agent or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1899-11n1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 14, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Two short courses centering on livestock feeding problems have been scheduled this month at University Farm, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Reports of recent hog feeding experiments will highlight the session for Minnesota hog raisers when they meet October 22 at University Farm for the 19th annual Swine Feeders' Day. Results of five years' accomplishments in the extensive swine breeding program will be announced.

On October 27 and 28, Minnesota's feed dealers have been invited to attend the animal nutrition short course being sponsored by the short course office and the Northwest Retail Feed Dealers' association. With dairy farmers taking a leading role in meeting 1942 production goals, points stressed at this two-day conference will aim at efficient feeding and herd management. Reports of feeding experiments carried out at University Farm will also be presented. This course is primarily for feed dealers.

A1900-TTn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 14, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota dairy herds must be given the best possible care during the next few months if the food-for-defense production goals are to be reached, say University Farm dairy specialists who suggest heavy feeding this winter when prices are favorable and the demand good. Most farmers, they say, will find it more profitable to increase production by better feeding of the present herd than by purchase of more dairy cows.

Because high producing herds will give better returns for added feed, dairymen are encouraged to feed a great deal of legume hay this fall and winter. University Farm specialists point out that the dairy cow will produce most economically when used somewhere near capacity.

To help Minnesota dairymen manage present herds for increased production without sharp rises in feeding costs, Extension Bulletin 218, "Feeding the Dairy Herd," has just been released at University Farm and is available throughout the state. The publication is an up-to-date revision of the experiment station bulletin which has been serving dairymen with feeding information for nearly 50 years.

Members of the University Farm staff who have worked together in bringing the dairy handbook up to date are J. B. Fitch, K. R. Searles, E. A. Hanson, and Hamer Leighton. They point out that combining homegrown feeds is a big factor in holding the cost of production down. With the exception of legume hays, most farm feeds are low in protein and cannot be expected to give low-cost production by themselves. Good legume hay should therefore be the foundation of the feeding program. Properly cured alfalfa hay contains three to five times as much digestible protein as corn silage on a dry basis.

A1901-TM1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 14, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's 4-H dairy judging team won top honors at the national dairy show which ended Wednesday at Memphis, Tennessee. Members of the national champion team are Aaron Fotel, Albert Lea; Doug Vandegrift, Albert Lea; Robert Nelsen, Myrtle; and Clayton Esse, Glenville, alternate.

The boys from Freeborn county amassed a total of 3543 points to place first in the dairy cattle judging contest. Iowa was second with 3520 points.

At the banquet held Wednesday evening, Donald Moeller and Myron Rosenwinkle of Fairmont, winners of second place in the dairy production division, were awarded \$100 scholarships. Moeller and Rosenwinkle won trips to the national show after placing first at the Minnesota State Fair with their demonstration of a safe bull pen.

Minnesota 4-H representatives to the national dairy show were accompanied by Mildred Schenck, Norman J. Goodwin, state 4-H club agents, and Willis Lawson, Albert Lea, assistant county agent.

A1902-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

With Minnesota dairymen using every means to increase dairy production in the next few months, new attention is being focused on the prevention of mastitis, or garget, one of the most destructive of diseases affecting dairy production. Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm, says that farmers are being urged to apply sanitation practices for the prevention of the disease, and veterinarians are being invited to University Farm, November 6-7 to study the latest developments in the treatment of garget.

University Farm veterinarians say that sanitation is now the best known preventive. They recommend:

That the milker wash his hands with soap and water frequently while milking and that he leave cows known to be infected until last.

That milking equipment be sterilized carefully, and that udder and teats be cleaned with a chlorine solution.

That cows be kept well bedded and clean at all times.

That cows so badly infected as to be unprofitable be disposed of to lower chances of spread.

Research men at University Farm are working to find new ways of controlling the disease. They report, however, that a strict sanitation program is still the dairyman's best bet in avoiding trouble. An up-to-date report on mastitis control is included in Extension Folder 92, available at the county agent's office.

Mastitis will be the most important topic at a university short course next month, says Dr. Boyd. This course will give graduate veterinarians a chance to discuss with research men the progress in studying the disease and to reach conclusions as to the best methods of prevention and treatment. University veterinarians will describe present research efforts, while dairy experts will discuss the disease as it affects production at the present time.

The two-day session is being arranged by J. C. Christianson as one of the regular agricultural short courses at University Farm.

A1903-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

College of Agriculture students representing Minnesota at the American Royal livestock show at Kansas City, left Wednesday to take part in the intercollegiate livestock and meats judging contest.

Making the trip as members of the teams are Woodrow Aunan, Duluth; Earl Conley, St. Paul; Robert Hartle, Owatonna; Robert Jordan, Morris; Richard Jones, Austin; Willard Lashbrook, Northfield; John Marthaler, South St. Paul; Donald Sandager, Tyler; Donald Sonstegard, Georgeville. Accompanying them are A. L. Harvey and P. A. Anderson of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm.

Enroute the group will visit leading livestock farms and stop at Iowa State college at Ames for a round of practice judging. Five members of the team will be selected to judge 12 classes of livestock including horses, beef, sheep and hogs. Others will be picked to judge meats. Livestock will be judged Saturday, October 18, and meats on Tuesday, October 21.

A1904-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Four-H demonstrators and pie-baking champions will share the spotlight with swine experts at Swine Feeders' Day to be held at University Farm, Wednesday, October 22. Experienced swine growers will hear Alden Walhus and Helmer Ike, Spring Grove 4-H boys, tell how to set up a record system for sow-testing. With this comparatively new topic in agricultural demonstration, the boys earned the title of grand champion agricultural demonstrators at the state fair and won a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in December.

Swine men are urged to bring their wives this year to see the finals of the state pie-baking contest, sponsored by The Farmer magazine in cooperation with the Minnesota Swine Growers' association. The contest will be held at 11 a.m. in the Northern States auditorium in downtown St. Paul. A bus will leave from University Farm at 10:30 and return again in the afternoon, leaving the scene of the contest at 3 p.m. Announcement of the winners will be made in connection with the closing swine feeders' session at University Farm. The contest is a part of the state-wide campaign to boost consumption of pork and lard.

In the all-day sessions at University Farm swine growers will hear reports on such live topics as comparison of feeding value of hybrid and open-pollinated corn, limiting tankage on rape pasture, swine feeding experiments in Illinois, new economies in hog feeding and latest results of the experimental breeding program.

A1905-PJca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota potato growers will have a chance to vote next week on the proposed potato marketing agreement which is being submitted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to growers in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota. The voting dates have been set for October 27, 28, 29. Ballots will be cast at places to be designated in each county.

The agreement proposes that potatoes grading lower than U.S. No. 2, the minimum U.S. grade, and smaller than one and a half inches in diameter, shall not be shipped out of the states taking part. The present plan is more flexible than the one operating in 1937-38. The program would be administered by a North Central Potato Committee of 12 growers and 4 handlers. Handlers of potatoes would be assessed to defray authorized expenses of the committee.

One of the important purposes of the agreement is to keep the quality of potatoes going into interstate shipment as high as possible. The committee will act according to its own discretion in setting up minimum standards for shipment, and even the U.S. No. 2 minimum can be set aside if crop conditions make it desirable that lower grade potatoes be permitted to move into the markets.

The agreement can be made effective by order of the Secretary of Agriculture if it is favored by two-thirds of the voting in the referendum and if the agreement is signed by handlers of 50 per cent of the potatoes handled in the four states in the last marketing season. Decision to hold a referendum came out of a number of state hearings held for potato men earlier this year.

A1906-PJca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

With Minnesota dairymen using every means to increase dairy production in the next few months, new attention is being focused on the prevention of mastitis, or garget, one of the most destructive of diseases affecting dairy production. Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division of University Farm, says that farmers are being urged to apply sanitation practices for the prevention of the disease, and veterinarians are being invited to University Farm, November 6-7 to study the latest developments in the treatment of garget.

Research men at University Farm are working to find new ways of controlling the disease. They report, however, that a strict sanitation program is still the dairyman's best bet in avoiding trouble. An up-to-date report on mastitis control is included in Extension Folder 92, available at the county agent's office.

Mastitis will be the most important topic at the veterinarian's short course next month, says Dr. Boyd. This course will give graduate veterinarians a chance to discuss with research men the progress in studying the disease and to reach conclusions as to the best methods of prevention and treatment. University veterinarians will describe present research efforts, while dairy experts will discuss the disease as it affects production at the present time.

The two-day session is being arranged by J. O. Christianson as one of the regular agricultural short courses at University Farm.

A1907-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The Department of Agriculture said today that individual farmers are not required to have priority ratings of any kind under the defense program in order to purchase ordinary farm machinery, equipment, repair parts, fertilizers, insecticides, nails, fencing, roofing or similar items.

"Priority ratings on equipment and supplies such as these," E. Clifford Townsend, director, office of agricultural defense relations, explained, "are issued by the office of production management to manufacturers, processors and warehousemen in order to avoid having individuals obtain ratings.

"So far as the individual farmer is concerned, he does not have to have a priority rating of any kind to buy his ordinary requirements. There may be things he cannot get, such as aluminum pressure cookers, but in cases like this the manufacturer and not the individual farmer is the one affected by the priority rating."

Townsend said his office had received a number of letters from farmers saying their local retailers had advised them it was necessary to secure a "priority rating" before making certain purchases.

"Individual farmers," Townsend said, "who are asked to secure 'priority ratings' before making purchases of ordinary equipment or supplies should advise the Department of Agriculture immediately of the name and address of the dealer and the product on which a priority rating was requested. There's no sense in putting farmers to any more trouble than necessary to get the things they need for food production and we want a chance to explain to the retailers that a 'priority rating' is not needed for purchase of products at retail by individuals for ordinary farm or household use."

A1908-PJda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1941

Daily Papers

WEDNESDAY RELEASE

Reports of recent hog feeding experiments with hybrid and open-pollinated corn opened the 19th annual Swine Feeders' day at University Farm today with E. F. Ferrin, division of animal husbandry, leading the discussion.

During the all-day session, swine growers heard reports on swine feeding experiments in Illinois, new economies in hog feeding, limiting tankage on rape pasture, and latest results of the experimental breeding program carried on by the University.

Speakers at the annual event in addition to University Farm staff members, were R. C. Jöhl, president of the Minnesota Swine Breeders' Association, B. W. Fairbanks, division of animal husbandry, University of Illinois, and W. T. Foley, associate editor, "The Farmer", who presented the winners in the state pie baking contest at the closing session of the swine feeders' day.

A1909-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 23, 1941

Daily Papers

SATURDAY RELEASE

Moving in from all sections of the state this week-end are hundreds of 4-H club boys and girls who are bringing their baby beeves, hogs, lambs, chickens and turkeys to the annual Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul which begins Monday, October 27. According to J. S. Jones, general secretary of the show, approximately 875 livestock exhibits will be on hand for the show.

Four-H club members exhibiting at the annual show have previously been selected champions in their home counties and represent the best work of 17,531 Minnesota boys and girls who have fed and managed livestock projects during the past year.

During the four-day show approximately 300 baby beeves, 155 hogs, 245 lambs, 30 pens of lambs, 80 pens of poultry and 42 pens of turkeys will be exhibited. On the final day all livestock will be sold, one of the highlights being the afternoon auction of the 75 highest ranking baby beeves, 45 single lambs, two pens of lambs and 20 hogs.

While the livestock exhibit and auction represent the high points of the show, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced that an added feature will be the citizenship ceremony for club members who have reached the voting age and are no longer eligible to be active as 4-H club members. The ceremonial will be held Wednesday evening in the Livestock pavilion at South St. Paul with 25 club members being conducted into citizenship by Chief Justice H. M. Gallagher of the state supreme court. Superintendent Theodore Fenske of the West Central School at Morris will be the main speaker.

University Farm staff members who will act as judges of the livestock exhibits are W. H. Peters, baby beeves, E. F. Ferrin, hogs, P. A. Anderson, sheep, and Tom Canfield, poultry.

A1910-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 19, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Thanksgiving

This evening I set down the bucket and leaned on the gate a little while. Topsy, Tango and Tally-Ho, Bud's Morgans, and Betty, Shorty's pony, all came over to be petted and hunt for sugar lumps. They miss the kids when they're in school and consider me a "better than nothing" substitute. Chunie, the pup, was also in the party. She gets mighty lonesome when Bud is away.

We all visited a little while and then I looked up to see the sun, like a great red cheese, just ready to roll along the horizon. The whole western sky was decorated for the occasion as though some child had taken gallons of paint and splashed them around to his heart's content. A glance out over the farm showed everything humped up with cold, ready for winter, with summer work finished and rest anticipated.

The open barn door showed the sheep lined up at feed racks, all occupied with the evening alfalfa and talking among themselves between bites. Down in the hog lots the covers on the self-feeders were banging continuously, indicating that the fall pigs were busy getting fat.

What a picture of peace and contentment! What more could one ask? Beauty everywhere to be appreciated, friendly stock, expecting only kindness and anxious to say "Thank you," in their own way for comfort and the necessities of life. Everything snug for winter with barns and bins full of feed. At the house a warm supper waiting and an easy chair with the evening paper.

The evening paper! It will tell of war, bloodshed, crime, contention, selfishness, all the baser elements of human nature described in gruesome detail. We

(More)

can't shut our eyes to such things, but it all seems so unnecessary. Nature is so prodigal with her favors, she provides so amply for the wants of everyone if only means could be devised to place things where they are needed.

Why should anyone want to take what belongs to others? Why should men be called from their homes and sent to destroy, bomb and desolate a neighbor's dearest possessions? How many men there must be in the armies of both sides who would enjoy, as I do, the care and confidence of domestic animals. All these men ask is a chance to till the good earth and find satisfaction in hard work well done, rest well earned and peace with their neighbors.

But a few men with overwhelming greed for possessions or power, wreck ten million homes, destroy instead of build and tear men to pieces instead of healing their hurts. Tyrants train their puppets to defy the laws of the universe and those imposed upon must defend themselves. It has always been so.

At this Thanksgiving time, I'm thankful that I do not covet anything that is my neighbor's. I'm thankful for the instinct and training to enjoy the good things close at hand and the privilege of having those sources of contentment. I'm thankful for hard work which demands my best efforts and makes rest worth-while. I'm thankful for a chance to do a little bit toward something constructive, in the hope that some day this mad world may learn to follow the golden rule.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 12, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Safe Herd Sire

We were out in the pasture measuring for a new fence. Bud was holding the other end of the steel tape when the bull came up over the hill behind him. Just then Bud seemed to lose interest in the tape and watched the muscles roll under the soft hide enclosing a ton of dynamite. The bull made a great racket, bellowing, pawing the earth, tearing up chunks of sod and generally showing off as he came closer.

About that time Bud remembered something he wanted to discuss with me and the bull made so much noise he had to walk over so I could hear. Something seemed to affect his gait and he walked with his legs stiff as though he was ready to jump. Next thing I knew he was behind me and the bull was still coming.

Of course I wasn't scared, but somehow I still couldn't hear what Bud was saying - possibly because my knees were making such a racket as they rattled together. The bull seemed to be playing a game. He would make short charges, then stop and stare to see if we would run. I don't know about Bud, but I would have been willing if my feet would only go. Besides, reason told me I could never reach the fence in time - I'm not built for speed and the bull had four feet to my two. It was best to face him and remain as calm as possible on the outside. Internally, the queerest things were happening.

There wasn't a stick or a stone to hide behind and a steel tape is poor defense. The bull looked at me and I looked at him. He rammed his head on the ground, tore up some more sod, bellowed and ended with a great snort. I tried to look him in the eye and speak reassuringly, but only seemed to stutter. He wasn't just sure what to do next - and neither was I.

(More)

Wed., November 15, 1941

Then a little collie came out from the yard and chased the bull away. Twenty or thirty pounds of dog chased a ton of beef and 200 pounds of man felt much relieved. It's a good example of the power of mind over matter, but apparently I didn't have the right kind of mind. We went on measuring.

Bulls are always potentially dangerous. None of them ever hurt me, but probably that's as much luck as anything else. Most of them I have handled have been quiet and good natured, but I've seen one walk through a plank fence and a barn door because he wanted to get away from flies. I've seen one snap new barbed wire across his chest - and me chasing him with a switch. I've seen bulls move like greased lightning - and led them around with a finger.

The safest place for a bull is a yard with a big high fence, built extra strong in posts and material. No one knows when the peaceable old fellows will blow up, so when they must be handled, every precaution should be taken for safety. We all know that, but we all get careless. Even men who handle dynamite may get careless once.

An electric fence has proven an excellent means of keeping a bull where he belongs. They seem to develop a lot of respect for a hot wire, but I'd just as soon have a good heavy fence in addition. The wonder is that so few people get hurt in handling stock considering the chances we take. It seems to be human nature to take chances, even when we know better.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 23 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 5, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Tree People

In October, the woods were all dressed up for the fall fashion parade. Now their leaves are dead and fallen, but it's a good time to look at individual trees and see what they are good for. It's fun to go through the wood lot and decide which trees should come out and which should be left for the good of the grove.

Here's a big old oak. It spraddles its branches in all directions and shades all the small trees around it. The trunk is split and hollow and some day it will drop a big limb on the youngsters below, breaking a few necks. We'll mark that one to feed the furnace. I'll bet we get warmed up a couple of times before that old-timer gets to the wood box. Won't the little fellows be tickled next spring when they find the sun coming right down to them! How they'll stretch until they fill this hole in the woods.

Here are a lot of nice straight trunks, growing into posts or saw logs. We'll leave all of them but take out that one which looks sickly and the crooked one which can't seem to decide just which way it wants to grow. We don't want any of its progeny in this woods. It might be artistic in a park because it is unusual, but here each tree has to pay for room and rain.

These two trees are having a nice race, but it makes them lopsided. A hickory and an elm growing so closely together that neither can do its best. We'll take out the elm because it is less valuable and give the hickory a better chance. The elm would make a couple of posts, but they would have to be treated to last very long. I'm glad it isn't any bigger if I have to split it. Red elm is tough.

Look at this boxelder crowding out a whole family of ash, basswood and yes, even a hackberry. That will never do. The boxelders are speedy, will grow almost

(More)

Wed., November 5, 1941

anywhere and seem to be attractive to boxelder bugs, but the wood is soft, trunks are usually crooked and they just don't pay their way here. Out you come, mister - no, this is a Mrs. See all the stems where the seed was and a few lonely gliders still hanging on?

Well, I'll be jiggered! Here's a six-foot black walnut trying to reach up through the tangle to find a little more light. Tsk, tsk. We'll take out this dogwood brush and these little choke cherries so they won't choke you. Now get busy and do your stuff!

Look at that old popple there. Not so large, and dead of old age. We can almost push it over. Certainly we haven't room for such junk in this woods. There are chips all over the ground. Oh, yes, there's a woodpecker hole, no wonder. Well, old tree, you aren't worth much to me, but you're pretty valuable to the bug chasers. We'll just leave their happy home alone or they might get discouraged and go away. Then the insects would spoil some good wood. Popples and black cherry trees seem to be intended for birds, so we'll leave an abundant supply for our fine feathered friends.

Well, here's a black haw. Hum. A little sweetish pulp, but mostly seeds. I'd have to eat a lot of them to live, but they make good bird feed, so we'll let them have the tree and welcome. We'll take out that mature basswood and hope it isn't hollow. The nice soft white lumber is mighty useful in a lot of places.

Now let's look at the row of pine and spruce trees we set out a couple of years ago. It's what? Time for dinner! Shucks, I'm having so much fun I never noticed it. Well, if you insist - .

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 23, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota veterinarians are tackling the control of mastitis, an udder disease of cattle, as a defense job. Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm, says that curbing the disease, commonly known as garget, is especially important now because it cuts heavily into dairy production.

He points out that veterinarians render a service in reducing losses from the disease, largely by running it down through chemical tests of suspected milk and following with examinations of cows. A short course at University Farm November 6 and 7 is planned primarily to help graduate veterinarians diagnose and treat the disease.

The program includes a discussion of latest research conducted at the University of Minnesota in connection with garget, and latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

A1911-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 23, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Added recognition is in store for the 4-H club boy or girl exhibiting the best pen of Minnesota turkeys at the Junior Livestock show this year, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. One of the newly established Philip W. Pillsbury awards for agricultural achievement will be presented to the grand champion at a testimonial luncheon on October 29. Turkeys exhibited at the 24th annual show, held October 27-30 at South St. Paul, represent the winning exhibits in approximately 50 county contests.

A1912-TM

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 23, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Three University of Minnesota students, competing with twenty-two dairy products judging teams from all parts of the United States and Canada, placed fourth in butter and fifth in cheese in the 26th annual students' national contest in judging dairy products. The contest was held in connection with the International Dairy Industries Exposition which opened in Toronto on Monday, October 20th

The Minnesota team consists of George W. Olson, Roy Skelly, and Richard Erickson; and Norman Botker as alternate. Dr. S. T. Coulter, dairy husbandry division, University Farm, accompanied the team as coach.

The event was the 26th national contest for college teams and is sponsored jointly by the Dairy Industries Supply association, which also sponsors the Dairy Industries Exposition, and the American Dairy Science Association.

In the 25th annual competition held in Atlantic City in 1940, Minnesota ranked third in the competition. That year men of Minnesota, Iowa and Connecticut were awarded fellowships. In addition to these fellowships, cups and medals were given by associations in allied dairy fields in five judging divisions -- ice cream, milk, cheese, butter and all products combined.

A1913-THd1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Committees at University Farm are already busy shaping the program for the 1942 edition of Farm and Home Week and making arrangements for the thousands of Minnesota farmers and homemakers who each year attend the event, says J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. The Farm and Home Week dates for this winter have been fixed as Monday through Friday, January 13-24.

While the program is built largely on the presentation of newest developments in farming and homemaking presented by staff members, the short course will also feature nationally known persons in the discussion of timely subjects. As in past years, a large number of farm organizations and breeders groups will hold annual meetings and banquets in connection with the event.

Governor Harold E. Stassen will address the first general session in the University Farm auditorium Monday evening.

Former Dean Walter C. Coffey, whose informal breakfast talks have been a favorite program feature for many years, will take time out from his duties as acting president of the University to meet again his Farm and Home Week audiences on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings.

The increasingly significant subject of nutrition for the American people will be discussed by Dr. Russell M. Wilder, Rochester physician, who is head of the national nutrition committee.

The problems of the rural school and progress in rural teaching will be given special stress this year. Dr. Kate V. Woodford, director of rural education in the State Teachers College at Buffalo, N. Y., will report on developments in this field, including experimental teachers' training meetings held this year in Minnesota.

University Farm divisions are now working out subject matter for classes in farming, homemaking and community leadership which will give those registering a busy week of education and enjoyment.

1941-PJH1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 28, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Methods commonly used in handling eggs and poultry have placed Minnesota poultry and egg producers at a disadvantage, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm. While increased production and lowered costs have resulted from better management and improved practices on the farm, these have been offset by delays in marketing and undesirable handling methods.

High temperature is the largest single item in lowering the grade of the egg when sold. Maintaining egg quality until it reaches the consumer calls for joint action on the part of producer and dealer. Keeping eggs cool and fresh on the farm will do no good if careless handling causes deterioration before the eggs get to the consumer.

Dealers are making progress, but the need for improvement is still great, particularly in the areas where surpluses make it necessary for producers and handlers to look for markets in the East and Chicago. Most dealers could easily improve their facilities for holding eggs with little expenditure of time or money and get a better price.

Practices recommended for the producer are frequent gathering, especially during hot weather, rapid cooling, proper storage, careful sorting, and frequent delivery. Local handlers are urged to increase their volume to speed up handling, use refrigeration, and adopt a uniform grading system.

A1918-4Fnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 28, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Closing sessions of the animal nutrition short course attended by nearly 150 feed manufacturers and dealers at University Farm were held Tuesday following a two-day meeting on animal feed requirements.

On Tuesday feed dealers heard E. S. Milgus, Jr., Head of the division of poultry husbandry at Colorado State college, Fort Collins, speak on feed requirements for poultry. L.L. Baumgartner, manager, Litchfield hatchery at Litchfield, discussed problems in mixing and selling feeds to farmers.

H. J. Sloan, division of animal husbandry at University Farm, presided over the afternoon session which featured a panel discussion on livestock feeding problems and a tour of the animal husbandry barns to see experiments in progress.

A1916-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Leland Turner of Windom who exhibited the best pen of turkeys at the Junior Live Stock Show in South St. Paul, was presented with Philip W. Pillsbury awards for agricultural achievement. The winner of the award, with other exhibitors, was guest of honor at a luncheon in St. Paul Wednesday.

Young Turner, who is 12 years old and in his second year of 4-H Club work, is the son of Carl W. Turner, Cottonwood county farmer. Leland raised the turkeys as a 4-H project.

A1917-THet

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers who are making their selections of 1942 seed early have a useful guide in the new Fall Seed Directory just issued by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, cooperating with the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The 1941 directory lists several hundred growers who have had their fields inspected and passed by representatives of the crop association as the first step toward registration as certified seed growers.

Officers of the association point out that field inspection is only one step in the registration process. Final registration depends upon the results of laboratory tests. The list of registered seed will be available soon after the first of the year. The fall directory is, however, a convenient handbook to aid those who are looking for seed. Copies may be secured free by writing the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University Farm, St. Paul.

Listed in the directory this fall are growers handling the following common farm crops:

Alfalfa -- Grimm, Ladak; alsike clover.

Hybrid field corn -- Improved Minhybrid 601, Minhybrids 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, new Kinhybrids 500, 501, 502, (100-105 day); 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, (100 day); 700, 701, 702, (90-95 day); Kinhybrid 800 (85 day); Wisconsin 275, 279, 330, 340, 350, 355, 404, 455, 456, 525, 526, 531, 570, 606, 645, 676.

~~XXXXX~~ Open-pollinated corn -- Golden Jewel, Golden King, Minnesota 13, Murdock, Silver King.

Flax -- Bison, Redwing. Barley -- Glabron, Peatland, Wisconsin 38. Oats -- Gopher, Iogold, Minrus, Nakota, Rusota, Vanguard. Peas -- Chancellor. Rye -- Dakota, Rosen. Wheat -- Karmin (winter), Mindum (durum), Minturki (winter), Thatcher (spring), Rival (spring).

A1918-THnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Outstanding 4-H club members and leaders in Minnesota will be heard during the national farm and home hour broadcast Saturday over WTCN, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Saturday's program which begins at 11:30 a.m. will observe national 4-H club achievement day. Following the first quarter hour broadcast from Washington, D. C., the remaining half hour of the program will emanate from WTCN studios. Madge Brown of the WLB homemakers' quarter hour will conduct the interviews.

Individual club members taking part in the achievement day broadcast are Richard Jones of Austin, who wound up his 4-H club career at the Junior livestock show in South St. Paul this week, and Dorothy Schultz of Warroad, 1941 4-H health queen who will represent Minnesota at the national club congress in Chicago beginning November 29 to December 6. Two 4-H groups, the Anoka girls' sextette and the Ramsey county octette, will sing several selections during the 30-minute program. Club leaders who will also appear are A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader; G. J. Kunau, Goodhue county agent; Mrs. Alfred Thotland, Golden Valley; Ed Aiton, state 4-H club agent; Jean Cunningham, Pipestone; and Allen Chambers, Anoka.

The portion of the broadcast emanating from the Twin City station will conclude with a special citizenship ceremony, similar to that held for 25 4-H club members who exhibited in the show at South St. Paul for the last time.

A1919-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 4, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

With more timber being cut from farm woodlots this winter as a result of demands stimulated by the national defense effort, Parker O. Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, urges Minnesota farmers to observe forest management practices that will maintain the future productivity of the woodlot. Over-cutting, he says, is the most serious threat against future yields.

Winter cutting should provide for taking out mature trees and such other trees as hinder the forest area from producing marketable timber. Undesirable or least useful trees can often be removed to give those more useful a chance to grow. Fully grown trees can be harvested to give the young crop coming up a better chance.

Forest management begins with winter cutting, and the operator should keep in mind that a long-term crop must have long-time planning. The woodlot owner should devote much thought and effort to determining the right amount of timber which should come out as well as the most profitable outlet for the product removed.

Trees that are to be cut should be selected and marked before cutting operations begin. By cutting only the poor trees and those commercially mature, stock of higher quality and better yield is assured in the second growth.

Each year more farmers and woodlot owners are setting up better management protection and timber utilization practices. As more forest owners familiarize themselves with practical principles of management, they will become increasingly aware of the fact that forest management pays. Forgotten acres will become a definite asset contributing to labor opportunities and farm income.

Farmers who wish to market their forest products wisely and profitably should familiarize themselves with the tree species growing in the woodlots, their value for industrial purposes, and the various specifications required by industry. Copies of Extension Pamphlet 69, available at the county agent's office, will help woodlot owners in their winter cutting operations.

A1920-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 4, 1941

Daily Papers

Sunday Release

An increase of approximately 50 per cent in the number of children participating in the community school lunch program in Minnesota, during September, 1941, over September, 1940, was made public today in a report issued by state welfare authorities. According to this report more than 46,000 school children in the state were enjoying a daily hot lunch prepared at school, compared to a little over 29,000 students during September, 1940.

Based on the September increase, it is predicted by school lunch authorities that more than 250,000 school children in the state will be eating hot lunches daily while attending school before the end of the 1941-42 school year. The rapid growth of the lunch program is due, school lunch officials point out, to the increased interest in proper nutrition and a more adequate diet for growing children, by parents, school officials and civic organizations, and the reception given the program by the children themselves. The Extension Service also has been giving assistance in the promotion of the program through its home demonstration agents.

Under the community school lunch program, nutritious American farm food products are purchased by the Surplus Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the open market, and are made available to schools for use in preparing hot lunches to provide an adequate diet for all children attending. The program is carried out only with local cooperation. Each individual school program must be organized and sponsored within the community. The school board, any civic organization, PTA, any mothers' group may sponsor the program and the Surplus Marketing Administration through the cooperation of the state director of commodity distribution and local welfare authorities then provides the food products which the government has available.

At the present time the list includes prunes, apples, grapefruit juice and grapefruit segments, salt pork, lard, canned pork and beans, corn meal, graham flour, enriched wheat flour, dried beans, enriched cereals, and concentrated soup. In addition, such commodities as honey, raisins, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, eggs, lemons and concentrated lemon juice, with other miscellaneous fruits and vegetables, will be available intermittently during the school year, according to the program set-up by national school lunch authorities.

A1921-THda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 4, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota veterinarians will meet at University Farm this week for a two-day short course beginning Thursday. Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm, says that control of mastitis, an udder disease of cattle that cuts heavily into dairy production, will be one of the main topics.

The program includes a discussion of latest research conducted at the University of Minnesota in connection with mastitis, or garget, and latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Boyd points out that veterinarians render a service in reducing losses from the disease, largely by running it down through chemical tests of suspected milk and following with examinations of cows. The two-day event scheduled for November 6 and 7 is planned primarily to help graduate veterinarians diagnose and treat the disease.

A1922-TH

G. Leroy Peterson, University of Minnesota instructor, left this week for Storrs, Connecticut, to take a new position as assistant professor in the agricultural economics department of the University of Connecticut.

Peterson, a native of Clarkfield, Minnesota, took undergraduate work at St. Olaf and the University of Minnesota, and obtained his doctor's degree earlier this year in agricultural economics.

A1923-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 6, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Six Minnesota 4-H club girls received awards this week for outstanding achievement in canning projects over a period of years, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. ~~KKK~~ Awards will be presented by Samuel Ashner, district manager of the Kerr Glass company.

Winners of pressure cookers are Ruth Johnson, Onamia; Charlotte Andress, Nevis; Aroene Boerner, Herman; Mary Louise McMeal, Long Prairie; Sylvia Checkle, Dodge Center; and Gladys Wells, Redwood Falls. These girls have carried the canning project for an average of five years and together have canned more than 7,700 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Ruth Johnson of Onamia led in total quarts canned with 1700, has been in 4-H canning projects for the past six years.

In addition to maintaining high standards for several years, club members qualifying for this award were recently selected as outstanding canning individuals in their respective counties.

A1924-TT1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 6, 1941

Daily Papers
Friday Release

Graduate veterinarians from three states are attending the two-day short course at University Farm which closes today with a roundtable discussion on the prevention and cure of bovine mastitis, a disease affecting dairy production. Dr. W. L. Boyd, veterinary chief at University Farm, announced that more than 50 veterinarians from Minnesota, North Dakota ~~and~~ and Wisconsin were attending the sessions.

Research men at University Farm who are working to find new control methods reported that a strict sanitation program on the farm is still the most effective preventive measure. Throughout the two-day session, registrants had an opportunity to discuss with research men the progress in studying the disease and to reach conclusions as to the best methods of prevention and treatment. H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm, spoke to the group Thursday on mastitis as it affects dairy production.

Outside speakers at the Thursday and Friday sessions were Drs. G. S. Failing, Winona; R. A. Hallquist, Brainerd; J. E. Campbell, Fairmont; G. J. Paul, St. Cloud; and D. B. Palmer, Wayzata.

A1925-TT

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 6, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

With Minnesota poultry raisers stepping into the food-for-defense picture to the extent of 15 million dozen more eggs next year, Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, points to improved feeding and management as a means of increasing net income as well as total production.

In Extension Folder 103, "Feed Makes Eggs," published recently at University Farm, Miss Cooke lists ingredients of an all-purpose mash which can be mixed on the farm and used as a ration for layers, breeders and checks. Changes in the protein, vitamin and grain feeds are indicated wherever possible to effect lower feed costs.

Use of homemade feeders to get the most from good feeds is also recommended by Miss Cooke. Complete plans and a bill of material for a five-foot feeder that will accommodate 50 hens are also featured in the new folder. Homemade feeders are economical, she says, and save much-needed defense materials.

Copies of Extension Folder 103 may be obtained from the local county agent or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1926-TMnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 13, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Agriculture is looking to trained men and women for leadership in the present defense effort. Several University of Minnesota divisions at University Farm report unprecedented demand for graduates, notably for work in education, food chemistry, nutrition, dairy industries, and farm management.

At present there is a definite shortage of trained people for jobs in key industries related to agriculture. Dr. C. H. Bailey, acting dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, says that the need for skilled teachers, technicians and managers makes itself felt especially when there is an emergency demand to speed up progress in agricultural production and utilization.

The present program to improve national health through better nutrition, with scores of agencies interesting themselves in this work, has brought a new demand for food chemists, nutritionists and home economics teachers.

With the sudden expansion in dairy production has come new demands for dairy plant managers, technicians, cheesemakers and herdsmen. The brisk business in livestock has brought many requests for farm managers, livestock experts and veterinarians.

Engineers are also being called on to take a hand in speeding up production by promoting the efficient use of farm equipment to release materials for military purposes, and by promoting the use of substitutes for shortage materials.

(more)

E. M. Freeman, dean of the college of agriculture, says that the shortage of teachers is becoming acute largely because many former teachers have become extension agents, farm supervisors and managers. These vacancies must be filled by young men just completing their course in agricultural education.

"Naturally we at University Farm are gratified to see our graduates moving into positions of leadership in defense and home front activities," says Dean Bailey. "However, we do not look upon the present situation as calling for greater and greater output of graduates. Our first job is to select students of outstanding ability and give them thorough training."

A1927-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 13, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farmers and grain men who work with stored flax seed were warned today that sudden death may lurk above flax bins this year. The deadly hydrocyanic acid, which is given off from flax seed that is stored in a wet or partly sprouted condition, may accumulate in the atmosphere above damaged flax and kill a man in a minute if sufficiently concentrated.

The death of a Twin City elevator worker who jumped down into a bin of stored flax has thrown the spotlight on this danger, present to an unusual degree this year when heavy fall rains have damaged thousands of bushels of flax.

Dr. R. A. Gortner and Dr. W. F. Geddes, University Farm bio-chemists, examined grain from the bin where the fatality occurred and found hydrocyanic or prussic acid present. The flax had been sprouted by wet weather in the field before threshing and had been binned at a relatively high moisture content. Prussic acid is one of the most rapidly acting poisons, says Dr. Gortner. Even gas masks are not full protection against the gas because the poison can be absorbed through the skin even while the breathing is protected. Flax seed normally contains a small amount of a prussic acid-containing compound but is not liberated under the usual conditions of storage.

"Persons entering bins containing flax of high moisture content or with a large proportion of sprouted or damaged seeds should see to it that the air above the grain is thoroughly ventilated with fresh air, and a second person should be nearby to assist in the event that the person entering the bin is overcome. Physicians should be aware of the possibility of prussic acid poisoning in such cases so that proper methods of resuscitation may be employed.

"A previous testing of the atmosphere above the grain with a live chicken or rabbit is recommended as a desirable precaution. If the test animal shows no ill effects in 10 minutes the content of prussic acid in the air is probably too low to be dangerous to humans."

Feeding damaged flax seed to farm animals is likely to cause death, also from prussic acid, Dr. Gortner warns.

A1923-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 19, 1941

Daily Papers
SUNDAY RELEASE

Minnesota's 50,000 4-H club members will be well represented at the National Club Congress and International Livestock Exposition which opens November 28 in Chicago, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H Club leader. For their outstanding work in various projects, fifty Minnesota boys and girls will join club members from all parts of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico during the congress and exposition, November 28 to December 6.

Minnesota delegates to the congress are: Aitkin county - Evelyn Fann; Anoka county - Perry Schenk; Big Stone - Warner Johnson; Blue Earth - Charlotte Sieberg; Brown - Lester Maas; Carver - Bob Johnson; Chippewa - Beverly McKinny; Clay - Wm. Ford; Dodge - Jack Bell; Faribault - Hazel Ankeny, Marilyn Nelson; Freeborn - Wm. Lyle; Goodhue - Charles Benrud; Hennepin - Alyce Purdham, Robert Olson; Houston - Alden Walhus, Helmer Ike; Itasca - Patsy Schultz, Ralph Rudd; Jackson - Donald Doll, David Rubis; Kittson - Mary Anderson; LeSueur - Elaine Walker; Lyon - Lois Todnem, Frederick Josephson; Martin - Harold Simon; Meeker - John Prestidge, Jerome Hanson; Murray - Lillie Carter; Nicollet - Hubert Anderson, Irvin Gunderson; Olmsted - Lorraine Reisdorf; Pine - Harold Kick; Ramsey - Eileen Haley; Renville - Florice Ruona; Rock - James Crawford, Vernon Brandenburg, Robert Juhl; Roseau - Dorothy Schultz; St. Louis - Elsie Smith, Mary Simanovich, Shirley Drawz, Lois Christenson; Sherburne - Kathleen Weis;

(more)

Stearns - Hubert Bielejeski; Waseca - Elaine Schwenke; Wright - Leo Kritzeck.

Junior leaders also attending the congress are: Dean Degler, Northfield; Joyce Lupkee, Nelson; Elda Thompson, Madison; Orval Hanson, Tyler; Dorothy Comek, Biscay; Lylah Oberg, St. Paul; Jack Moses, Tracy; Lorraine Ewanovec, New Prague; Hubert Bielejeski, Holdingford; Odell Knutson, Owatonna; Arlene Sifford, LaSalle; Gerhard Rupprecht, Stockton; Ainie Maki, Cloquet.

A1929-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 19, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Paul E. Miller, of University Farm, St. Paul, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, was appointed to head the extension section of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities at its annual meeting held in Chicago last week. Director Miller attended this year's meeting as a member on committees on administration and personnel training.

Miss Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration agent, also attended the meeting as official delegate of Epsilon Sigma Phi, professional extension fraternity.

A1930-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 19, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Blue Food stamps with a purchasing power of \$2,510,000 were issued to 959,000 participants in the Food Stamp Plan in 12 mid-western states during the month of September. National blue stamp issuance amounted to \$9,637,000, and national participation was 3,598,000 persons, according to figures taken from a monthly report compiled by the surplus marketing administration,

The breakdown of the blue stamp dollar reveals the fact that eggs accounted for 18.4%; cereal products including flour, corn-meal and hominy grits, 20.4%; vegetables including potatoes, 32%; and fresh fruits, 26.9%. Butter and pork now on the blue stamp list were not included during September.

Blue stamps redeemed in Minnesota during September totaled slightly over \$422,000.00. September totals for neighboring states are: Iowa \$189,330.50, Michigan \$268,574.50, North Dakota \$80,540.00, South Dakota \$73,020.50, Wisconsin \$103,765.50.

The report points out that Blue Food stamp sales represent a broader market for agricultural commodities on the official list, and at the same time, new money in the communities in which the plan is in operation.

A1931-THda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 22 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 26, 1941

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

Snow Fences

A pure white cover of new fallen snow, marred only by the shadowy trail of a wandering rabbit, is a scene of beauty which has moved poets and artists. I appreciate it, too, by sunlight or moonlight, and like to hear it crunch under foot when the stars are bright and the mercury is trying to hide. I like to hear the cutter runners sing as a good horse heads for home, feeling his oats and anxious to go.

Snow is very nice, indeed, when it stays spread out in the fields and woods, protecting the ground and the life it shelters from the snapping cold. But when I come home late at night and the car gets stuck in the driveway or when a peep through the window shows a 6-foot pile between the house and the barn, my enthusiasm cools down considerably.

One Sunday we couldn't get to church because of a huge drift in front of the garage. With a shovel I tackled the heap and by noon had a nice path cut through, 7 feet wide and higher than my head. Mother told me I'd be punished for working on Sunday, and sure enough, next morning my cut was drifted full and higher than ever. I could have composed a poem all right, but it wouldn't have sounded like Whittier or Lowell.

Since several sad experiences of this kind we have made it a point to put up some slat fencing each fall to persuade the snow to stay off the road as much as possible. It's a job to put up the fencing, but at that it's easier than shoveling--especially for one who finds it increasingly difficult to bend over.

Of course the nicest way is to grow some snow fences which won't need to be put up every year. We have some coming on and they should do the job in a few more years.

(More)

Wed., November 26, 1941

I'm hoping they'll be big enough to function before our present fence is worn out. We have trees planted in some places and bushes in others. The trees take more time, but should be more permanent.

Since the coming of Rural Electrification, we can't plant high trees under the high line, but there are a number which will fit without trouble. Russian olive, tartarian maple, black haw, thornapple and plums are usually low enough so that they won't bother the wires.

Then there are a lot of shrubs which make good snow fences and are easy to grow. Lilacs, high bush cranberries, caraganas, dogwood, wahoo, syringa, spirea, buckthorn, all make good snow fences and at the same time look well in a farmstead and attract birds. Most of them can be propagated from a piece of root or from seed, grow quickly and make good low windbreaks.

The biggest problem we have is to grow something along a pasture fence. Some of our horses seem to reach 6 feet to bite off a tree or shrub. So far I haven't found anything they don't like. We've tried caragana and thornapple, but they like them well enough to keep the tops chewed down. If we could spare an electric fence unit, it might be possible to put that on top of the posts and discourage reaching, at least until the bushes were well started. Has anyone any other good suggestions?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's seed dealers are the first line of defense against unsuited crop varieties and noxious weeds, says C. H. Schrader, extension weed specialist at University Farm. A large proportion of crop and weed troubles in this state can be headed off at their source, the seeds that are planted. By keeping in close touch with pure seed laws and with the recommendations of experts as to adaptability, seed men can render a real service to farmers of their own communities, Schrader says.

He calls attention to important provisions of existing state seed laws, some of which have been added to the statutes this year.

The general seed law requires all seed exposed for sale to be labeled, showing germination, percentage of weed seeds, county and state in which grown, and name and address of seller. Farmers selling seed must meet this requirement as well as dealers.

Screenings of any name and nature must be ground fine to destroy weed seeds before they can be sold to a farmer or feeder of livestock.

A new seed-tag sales act requires that all agricultural seed sold at retail in Minnesota, except wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and speltz, have attached an official tag purchased from the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

Hybrid seed corn sold in Minnesota must not only be labeled in accordance with the general seed law, but the label must also show whether it is a single, double, or triple cross and what zone in Minnesota it is adapted to.

C. P. Bull, director of the weed and seed control division, has announced that full particulars on the laws may be had by writing the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul.

A1933-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Herbert A. Opp, Appleton, agricultural student at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed to the Sears-Roebuck sophomore scholarship of \$200, it was announced by Dean E. M. Freeman, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Similar scholarship awards were made to the following entering freshman students in agriculture: Norman G. Brakken, Alexandria; Ralph L. Howe, Minneapolis; Lawrence R. Laughlin, Kabe; Armas A. Makila, Deer River; Melvin E. Milbrath, Bertha; Wilson C. St. Martin, Minneapolis; Hugh T. Walker, Wykoff; Raymond T. Wanquist, Wrenshall; Clayton E. Bliss, Ogilvie; Kenneth W. Hanson, Graceville; LeRoy W. Hanson, Hallock; Chester L. Johnson, Pine City; Raymond J. Koski, Swan River; Donald M. Nelson, Kennedy; David D. Rubis, Jackson; Victor B. Youngner, Nelson.

A1934-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

On their way to the International Livestock exposition at Chicago are 19 agriculture students of the University of Minnesota, who will compete with 35 college judging teams from all over the United States and Canada. The International Livestock show opened Thursday and will continue through December 6.

Members of the judging teams are: Robert J. Hartle, Richard D. Jones, Robert M. Jordan, Willard Lashbrook, Donald Sandager, Donald Sonstegard, Woodrow J. Aunan, John J. Marthaler, Earl W. Conley, Bernard C. Sonstegard, Cyril M. Milbrath, Raymond S. Mannigel, Robert W. Berg, Richard E. Goldstrand, Melvin W. Hanson, Marshall P. Evans, Harold O. Thornes and Howard H. Woodworth.

The Agronomy team will go to Chicago from Kansas City, where it won fourth place in crop judging and second place in crop identification in intercollegiate competition there. Members of this team include Melvin W. Hanson, Marshall P. Evans, Harold O. Thornes and Howard H. Woodworth. They will be accompanied by L. C. Saboe, assistant agronomist.

A1935-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Thirty University of Minnesota students in the college of agriculture, forestry and home economics have been named to committees for the annual Christmas assembly to be held December 10 at University Farm. General arrangements chairman is Marie Sterner of New Germany, home economics sophomore.

Committees' appointments for the Christmas assembly are:
Gifts - Walter Bjoraker/^{chairman,} Claremont; Leo Keshenin, Duluth; Lila Pederson, Starbuck; Irene Christiansen, Williams; Maynard Speece, Meadowlands; Keith McFarland, Austin. Decorations - Bruno Berklund, Cumberland, Wisconsin, chairman; George Fahlstrom, Minneapolis; Norbert Nystrom, Foreston; Joe Foley, St. Paul; Harold Shaffer, Pipestone; Delbert Cook, Nashwauk; Oliver Nypan, Appleton; Judy Hovde, Hanska; Ruth Taylor, Forest Lake; Phylis Sorenson, Minneapolis. Program - Audrey Pearson, Minneapolis, chairman; Helen Peterson, Minneapolis; Florence Jensen, Minneapolis; Eunice Bjorklund, Henning; Virginia Johnson, Mary Jane Thomas, Lois Ehlert, Minneapolis; Maxine Stevens, Becker. Publicity - Martin Lund, Trail, chairman; Nell Gummer, Willmar; Marcel Cox, Pemberton; Cliff Hammerberg, Graceville; Palmer Goulson, Milan; Elaine Cederstrom, Watertown.

College alumni have been invited to attend the annual event which features the Little Red Oil Can award, made each year to the outstanding student, faculty member or organization contributing most to the Ag campus during the year. Traditional awards will be made by Dean E. M. Freeman. Music will be furnished by the Ag College band and Christmas carols will be sung by a choir under the direction of J. Clark Rhodes, music instructor.

A1936-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Hubert Bielejeski of Holdingford won national honors at the 4-H club congress in Chicago this week for his outstanding work in home grounds beautification, it was announced by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. The Stearns county 4-H club member was named one of a group of national blue award winners and received one of the six educational trips to the International Live Stock Exposition and National 4-H Club Congress, in Chicago, November 28 - December 6.

Hubert entered 4-H club work five years ago and carried the home beautification project throughout, making extensive improvements on the family farm near Holdingford. As a result of his outstanding work Hubert was acclaimed 1940 state winner in home beautification and received a gold watch for his achievement.

A1937-TII

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1941

Daily Papers

FRIDAY RELEASE

Charlotte Sieberg of Mankato, state 4-H clothing achievement winner, won blue ribbon honors and a \$200 scholarship at the National 4-H Club Congress being held in Chicago this week. The Blue Earth county 4-H club member was named to a group of national blue award winners to receive one of the six scholarships awarded by the Spool Cotton company.

In addition to winning state honors in her clothing achievement project this year, Miss Sieberg was named reserve champion in the 1941 4-H dress revue. This latter event was won by Lois Todnem of Marshall who competes for national honors this week in Chicago.

Miss Sieberg has been in 4-H club work for the past 10 years, has completed 34 different projects and has been a blue ribbon winner several times in county and state competition. She is a graduate of Loyola high school.

A1938-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 2, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

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He calls attention to important provisions of existing state seed laws, some of which have been added to the statutes this year.

The general seed law requires all seed exposed for sale to be labeled, showing germination, percentage of weed seeds, county and state in which grown, and name and address of seller. Farmers selling seed must meet this requirement as well as dealers.

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C. P. Bull, director of the weed and seed control division, has announced that full particulars on the laws may be had by writing the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul.

A1939-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 4, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Blue food stamps valued at \$397,846.000 were issued in 86 counties in Minnesota during October, according to a report made public today by Buell Haben, regional director of the surplus marketing administration.

These stamps were used by more than 147,000 Minnesotans to purchase farm products otherwise not available to this group, and representing a corresponding wider market for American agricultural products. A total of \$1,683,573.50 worth of blue food stamps has been issued in Minnesota since July 1, 1941.

Blue stamp issuance in the United States now totals \$10,000,000 each month. Of this amount, \$2,480,778.50 was distributed in the 12 north central states during October.

The blue stamps are given free to stamp plan participants on the basis of approximately 50 cents for each dollar's worth of orange food stamps purchased, and must be used to purchase food items designated by the secretary of agriculture.

A1940-THsm

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 4, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's 4-H style revue queen, Lois Todnem of Marshall, won blue ribbon honors at the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago this week in competition with 39 other state winners. The Lyon county 4-H club member was presented with a sewing equipment kit and pinking shears.

Elaine Walker of LeSueur placed in the blue award group in the canning judging and Eileen Kaley of St. Paul was among the blue ribbon award winners in poultry judging. In the meat identification and judging Shirley Drawz of Duluth, and William Lyle of Oakland placed in the blue award group, and in crops judging Donald Doll of Lakefield was a blue award winner.

Other winners of blue awards are Mae Askeland, St. James; Norraine Burnham, Delavan; Joyce Ritter, Winnebago; Marilyn Noper, Thief River Falls.

A1941-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 4, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

With a peck of hybrid shelled corn L. H. Schmiesing of Vernon Center won the North American championship at the International Hay and Grain show held this week in connection with the International Livestock Show **IX** in Chicago. The seed sample exhibited by Schmiesing was a Minhybrid 405, a variety developed at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

Mr. Schmiesing is a member of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association in Brown county. He plans to exhibit the prize-winning Minhybrid seed variety to the state seed show held during Farm and Home Week at University Farm, January 19-24.

A1942-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

A cheese grading school will be a feature of the cheese makers short course to be held December 17 at University Farm, according to J. C. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Conducting the demonstration will be I. Villeneuve, dairy instructor, department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, Canada; H. L. Wilson, dairy manufacturing specialist, Washington, D. C.; and S. T. Coulter of the dairy husbandry division at University Farm.

During the morning session cheese makers will center their attention on milk quality tests and the manufacture of Cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk. Various tests for cheese will be conducted, and members of the dairy husbandry staff will discuss the feed value of whey and a cooperative plan for its disposal. The cheese grading school will wind up the afternoon session.

Minnesota cheese makers interested in obtaining more information about this event should write Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm.

41932-TM1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 4, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Forty-one Minnesota farmers attending the special short course at University Farm this month are taking part in a series of discussion programs heard over the WLB Farm Hour at 12:30 noon Monday through Friday.

Heard on today's (Friday) broadcast will be Gordan Kelly of Olivia, Sidney Flo of Kiester, and Ted Larson of St. Peter who will discuss low-cost swine production. Scheduled for Monday, December 8, is a panel discussion on lamb feeding as a supplement to farm income. Experienced sheep men who will take part in this discussion are Harold Wass, Bigelow; Bedford Ludlow, Worthington; Pearl L. French, Mora; and Phillip Behr, Paynesville.

Discussions are a feature of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the public speaking class conducted by R. C. Nichols, for the adult group. Further panels will be scheduled during the next two weeks. The 41 farmers who are attending the 4-weeks' short course on scholarships will graduate December 20. Funds for the scholarship awards ~~will~~ were made available by the Sears Roebuck company.

A1943-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 5 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 31, 1941

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

Goodbye, 1941

Without a calendar there wouldn't be any difference between December 31 and January 1st; but since that is the time we usually put up another pretty picture with a lot of numbers under it, we consider it an important occasion. It's certainly nice of our businessmen to go to so much trouble and expense, just to provide me with a new set of numbers and a picture. Bud usually collects the horse pictures and mother hides some of the lady pictures, leaving me the in-betweens.

When leaving a hotel room, I make it a practice to take one more look around to see what has been left this time. More than once I've rescued a night shirt in this way, (provided I remembered to put it in the bag in the first place). In the same way it may not do any damage to glance back at 1941 and see whether we have learned anything, gained anything or lost a shirt trying.

The big event for us was when our little girl married the aviation department of the army and went to live in Washington and then in California. It seems a long ways away, but she's happy, we like our son-in-law, and wouldn't have her do otherwise. She's old enough to vote, but it still seems as though she should climb up on my knee to ask for a story before bed time. Where have all the years gone? Just about the time I learn to write 1941 without hesitation, it's necessary to erase all that effort and start substituting 1942.

Looking back over the past year it hasn't treated us badly, but it's kept lots of people worrying about what might happen. The worry hasn't helped any, so it's been neglected as far as I'm concerned. There are too many things to do right now to bother thinking up new catastrophes which might happen. Tomorrow we'll have to look ahead and we know the future seems dark and gloomy, but just now we're looking back and it seems pretty good. Even a stormy day loses its depressing effect if it
(more)

ends with a rainbow and a brilliant sunset.

Of course we've had our troubles. We're trying to build up our dairy herd, but of the calves born in 1940, over 71% were of the male persuasion. This year it was even worse, with over 80% bulls. The one calf that died was a heifer. Now how can anyone make a high-producing herd with that kind of replacements? We're going to ask our congressman to pass a law or something.

It must be due to the war. I've read some heavy statistics, tending to prove that any country at war usually has an increase in the percentage of males born. In normal times more females than males is customary, but the reverse is true when somebody gets excited and starts shooting at the neighbors.

It's hard to see any connection with our dairy herd, especially because we have no radio in the barn. How could the cows know about what is going on in Europe? We've kept it from them for fear it might affect their milk, but apparently they must have an intelligence system of their own. Even so, if they wanted to be patriotic they should make more milk and raise more heifer calves to make still more milk to ship across the ocean. It's preposterous!

Now the pigs did right well by us this past year and the sheep gave us nothing to complain about, but if those cows continue such heinous machinations, we'll report them to the F.B.I. It's sabotage!

But with all its troubles, we older people would rather relive 1941 than tackle 1942. The ground may be too wet to plant next spring, the summer may be dry, we may have dust storms, floods or tornadoes! We'll never get our hay up without rain, an Armistice day blizzard may catch us with the corn still in the field! Looking back, 1941 has treated us pretty well (except for the cows) and we'd be content to do it over rather than try our luck with 1942.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 5 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 24, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Christmas Memories

The old man hunched in his worn easy chair by the warmest radiator. His eyes were open, but they didn't see the modern room where he now spent so much time. They were looking back over many years to a small house on a prairie farm.

He remembered the big base burner that held almost two hods of hard coal and showed a bright cherry glow through the windows of isinglass, even in the grey morning when little boys warmed the frost from their long underwear before putting it on. What a pleasant thing it was to see the red eye of the stove shining through the house windows when coming home on Christmas eve from doings at the church!

He could almost feel the bite of cold air striking the little boy's face as he lifted his head from under the robes in the bob sled, for the first sight of home and the radiant stove. He could see the frozen stars overhead, hear the jingle of trace chains, the crunch of snow under the horses' feet and smell the sweat of steaming bodies as they hurried to reach their snug stalls and mangers filled with hay.

How the children all gathered close to the grateful glow as mother lit the kerosene lamp, shook down the ashes and opened the draft. How cozy it was by the time father in his coonskin coat came in from putting away the team, wiping icicles from his big mustache, laughing to see the sprouts all "keeping the stove warm", wondering if, "There was anything to eat in this house" in spite of the fact that mother had already set out bread, milk, and pie, "To last until breakfast."

The old man shivered with the little boy as he left the warm stove and hurried upstairs to a cold room, undressing as he went. A minute later he was sinking into a deep feather bed with his hot brick, well wrapped, placed first in front, then behind and later at his feet, to chase away the "freezes". Just as soon as they were gone,

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and big brother had settled down so he could be snuggled up to, the morning call came, "All out boys. Time for chores."

The old man almost squirmed with the little boy as he remembered Christmas morning. Rows of horses in their stalls all seemed to whinny "Merry Christmas", as the feed basket and hay fork went down the lines. Pitching half a ton of hay into the cattle racks, carrying baskets of corn to the hogs, hastily stripping a couple of cows (a job for the youngest), everybody hurrying to get in to breakfast, seemed more fun than usual this morning.

Fried potatoes, pork sausage, piles of pancakes, hot syrup, oatmeal, pitchers of milk, all had to wait until father said an unusually long grace, and then how they did melt, with mother and the girls bringing new supplies from the kitchen in a seemingly inexhaustible stream. Then father read a chapter from the Bible and had prayers again, which were not listened to very carefully by the boys. They were wondering how the two hired men could be so calm on Christmas day.

At last it was over, and the presents were brought out in a big basket. There was something for everybody from everybody else. From father and mother, new mittens, overshoes, a cap or knitted scarf. From sisters, knitted wristlets, a necktie (try to be polite) or a handkerchief. From the men, a crude horse carved from a block of wood and best of all, a mouse in a tin box cage. Mother laughed when she told Ed he'd have to catch that mouse again if it got loose in her kitchen. Last of all, there was an orange for each of the youngsters, a rare treat except at Christmas. Even Major and old Tom had their presents - a big meaty bone and a catnip mouse.

The old man stirred in his chair as his grandchildren roared into the room with so many "store presents" they didn't know which to try first. He wondered if they would look back to their Christmas days with such a deep sense of pleasure as he had had.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 5 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 17, 1941

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

Visitors from School

Christmas is nearly here which makes me think about children and that reminds me of the visitors we had last October. Some of the little folks in the first grade of school had never been on a farm, so their teacher asked if we would show them some machinery and livestock. This is getting to be a yearly affair and I wouldn't miss it for anything.

They were all lined up in two orderly rows ready to march when I came up from the barn. The first two sedate little boys were very repressed and respectful, with the rest all as quiet as mice. I tried to explain how the fields we could see had all been turned upside down, ready for planting next year. Then they saw a disk and a harrow, a plow and a hayrack on the way to the barn. The line had broken at times in spite of two ever watchful teachers.

One little girl made a bid for attention. "I know him. He's Bob." "I know him, too," came the chorus, and we all felt better.

"This is a Percheron draft horse. See how big and strong it is to pull heavy loads. This is a Morgan horse, used for riding or driving. When I was a little boy we didn't have any cars at all - "

"Do you have any sheep?" "I want to see a little lamb." "Are there pigs on this farm?" "Where are the cows?" - Now the kids were interested.

On the way up to the sheep pasture, a tiny hand was tucked in mine, and soon the other one was full too. Then we came to the electric fence, and I kept them all back until it was clearly explained. Only one or two had to touch it to see whether it was "alive". It was.

Next, we went to see the pigs and several knew that bacon was made from pigs.

"Do you have a corn crib, and what do you put in it?" "Where are the cows?" "Do you
(more)

have any little cows?" "What's that over there?" "My mama knows you." - It came thick and fast.

The cattle were at the south farm, so we put the stock rack on the truck and piled the youngsters in. They formed a line and I jumped them up - except for some of the boys who swarmed over the fenders, and the teachers who neither jumped nor swarmed. It was a merry load going across the field, since all formality and restraint were forgotten by this time.

On the way to the barn there was a swarm around me, all asking questions at once and never leaving a chance for answers. They liked the little calves and shrieked with delight when one boy got a calf to suck his fingers. Twenty or thirty hands were immediately offered, scaring the calf almost out of his stall.

The cattle were in the yard and the girls saw them through the fence while the boys climbed to the top. Soon most of the girls were climbing, too. I tried to explain how we fed and milked them, but the kids were having so much fun, it was a shame to interrupt them. One little shaver beside me was thoroughly sophisticated and not unacquainted with farm terminology. Sitting on the top plank of the fence and following the example of an older brother perhaps, he expertly spit between his teeth and inquired, "Any heifers in the bunch?"

Too soon it was time to go back to town, but each pupil had a selected ear of yellow corn for a souvenir and had so far overcome their shyness that at one time ten of them had a firm hold on a finger or thumb and our progress was necessarily slow. It's nice to have so many and such enthusiastic friends.

A few days later I received a nicely printed letter, very correct as to form, spelling and punctuation, "Thank you for letting us come to the farm. Thank you for showing us around. We learned a lot. Sincerely yours, First Grade." That was fun.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 5 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 10, 1941

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

If Trees Could Talk

While splitting wood one day, I found a piece of lead in a big oak chunk. Close examination showed it to be a home moulded bullet - the kind dad used in his muzzle loader when he was a young man hunting deer in Illinois. It must have been 3/8 of an inch across and at least half an inch long. Only a small cannon would use a bullet like that today.

I can remember the old deer rifle with a bore which would hold my finger. The barrel was as tall as I was and it took a real man to pack that much iron all day. Dad used to tell what a great gun it was, and claim he could drop a deer half a mile away. It was probably true, because he was a dead shot with any gun and certainly a chunk of lead big enough to fill the old rifle would do a lot of damage if it ever hit anything.

Finding the bullet reminded me of the old gun and made me think that someone must have been hunting deer, bear or possibly Indians, right here in our back yard. Just think what that old oak has seen! It had about 90 annual rings, so it must have been a fair sprout when the first white man settled in this county. Did the bullet come from a white man's gun or an Indian's? What was he shooting at?

Perhaps Chief Snow in his Pants had traded many skins for a new rifle and set out to get some dinner for his squaw and 17 papooses. After many miles of travel in the cold and snow, he came on the track of a big bull elk and followed it along the shore of Clear Lake and over to Loon Lake. Here the elk had stopped to browse on the thick brush where the snow was not drifted.

The chief tested the wind and came stealthily toward the thicket, seeking cover behind a great clump of basswood. He stared into the brush and at last saw a

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movement as the elk raised his head to look for danger. Resting the heavy rifle in a handy crotch, the silent man drew a careful bead, aiming just behind the shoulder. Bang! Bang! Two guns went off at once, and the Wily Chief quickly reloaded before he showed himself.

The elk twice shot was kicking his last, and the ground was covered with gore, when the chief advanced and saw another Indian coming from behind a big elm to his left. He was from a different tribe and had war paint on his face. Quick as a wink Chief Snow raised his rifle a second time and shot his enemy through the chest. Then the war cry rang out, the chief dropped his rifle and ran forward with his tomahawk to finish the job.

The man was hardly dead when the chief tore off his scalp and gave a great cry of victory. Then fastening the dripping scalp at his belt, he skinned the elk, hung the front quarters in a tree out of the way of wolves, put the hind quarters over his shoulders, picked up the two guns and made his way home to his squaw and papooses. He was a great hero.

The elk was shot over there, and the Indian was shot right in front of a little oak tree where the bullet lodged after killing him. It was the bullet in my hand, and I began to look all around to see if any more Indians were about. What is that over in the weeds? Feathers? Is that an Indian creeping up behind the pile of saw logs? Is that a rifle pointing between those basswoods or is it just a broken limb?

It began to get dark and I could just feel the Indians closing in all around. Of course I wasn't afraid, but I kept tight hold of the axe, piled up my wedges on a stump and decided enough wood had been split for one day. The electric lights looked good when I got to the house, and all the Indians vanished as I sat down to supper with my squaw and papooses.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 5 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 3, 1941

NOTE: To the Editor--

We regret that Bob Hodgson's December "Farm Talks" came to you late this month, owing to an unforeseen delay in handling. We hope that you will be able to arrange your publication schedule without too much inconvenience.

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

Hitch Hikers

A friend who spends much of his time driving from town to town in search of customers for his product, frequently picks up hitch hikers. Most of them are glad to talk, and some of the stories they tell are a cross-section of life--sometimes a picture of the seamy side. Possibly they draw on their imaginations at times, but there is nothing to be gained by stretching the story.

One was a state school boy who had been "farmed out" to a man who expected 16 or 18 hours of hard work seven days each week in return for scanty board, old clothes and a heap of cussing. The orphan had run away and said he would go back to the school. They wouldn't make him stay at a place like that.

One hitch hiker was an amateur preacher who was long on prayer and exhortation, but rather impractical. He complained that the country was going to the dogs, and said he prayed continually that it might yet be saved. When asked whether he had ever helped elect better men to office, he replied, "No! Politics are too dirty for a true Christian to touch. I won't even vote until they are cleaned up." I wonder what the Lord thinks of his methods.

One ragged but clean old man of 76 was exceptionally well informed, and said he was a law graduate. With a promising career ahead of him as a young man, he had married a society girl. Their home went on the rocks and ever since he had tried to forget what she did to him by soaking up as much booze as possible. He hoped the end was not far away.

(more)

A young woman asked for a ride and was almost frantic when she was recognized. She begged tearfully not to let her father know where she was or what she was doing.

Another girl, apparently soon to become a mother, had a heart-breaking story. Her parents wouldn't permit her to marry the man of her choice, though he was clean, sober, and industrious. Her father had made considerable money and wanted his daughter to marry a man of wealth, though he had no qualifications otherwise. Torn between love and what she conceived to be duty, the girl had secretly married her poor but honest lover, hoping that when she finished school, her parents would relent.

But more trouble was in store. Her husband was killed in an accident and as her condition became obvious, it was necessary to show her marriage certificate to her father. Unbelievable as it may seem, the one who should have been her protector flew into a rage and ordered her out of the house with no money and only the clothes she had on. She had spent the night with neighbors and next day pawned her engagement ring and started for her sister's home in another state. Her sister, by the way, had also been disowned for marrying the man of her choice,

She didn't ask for any money, but only a lift on a weary road. She had been walking a long while and was almost ready to collapse when the car came along. She said most people wouldn't pick her up, and those who offered a ride, she couldn't trust. She had made up her mind to take the next car that stopped, no matter what happened. She hoped her sister would take her in until after her baby was born.

And then there was a hard-boiled young man who was sour on the world, people and God in particular, because of what a deacon in the church had done to his mother. Apparently he judged all Christians by this one wooly wolf. When he began to curse the nation, the flag and the U.S. Government, my friend stopped the car and asked him to get out and walk. The open air and the exercise might be good for him.

Tragedy, comedy, drama and poetry are all about, but most of us stick to our own righteous ruts and seldom wish to be bothered by what is happening on our neighbor's paths. It doesn't inconvenience us to pray for a sinner's soul, but we hate to think of rolling up our sleeves and helping him in his trouble. We might get our hands soiled or be late for the movies.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 10, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota seed growers will compete for attractive premiums at the annual state seed show to be held during Farm and Home Week at University Farm, January 19-24, according to Ralph Crim, secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. The premium list totaling \$1,300 is expected to attract growers from the alfalfa seed regions of the north to the corn and soybean areas in southern Minnesota.

Entries in the registered seed class, open to members of the association whose fields have been inspected, will include hybrid corn, barley, oats, flax, spring and winter wheat, rye, alfalfa, grasses, soybeans and Canadian field peas. Premiums have also been established for the amateur open classes which include field corn, small grains, legume seeds.

An important development in corn growing in Minnesota, says Crim, has been the establishment of five different maturity zones for the state. Formerly, only the southern, central and northern sections were recognized, but this year the show is being set up on a maturity zone basis which includes southern, south central, central, north central and northern zones. Hybrid corn varieties have been developed in Minnesota that are adapted to soil and climatic conditions and to different growing periods in these zones. Maturities range from 82 to 88 days in the northern zone to 110 to 116 in the southern zone. Exhibits in these classes will be judged by whether the type is adapted to the locality from which it is shown.

Other features of the seed show are the Minnesota five-acre ~~show~~ corn yield contest in which more than 30 growers in all sections of the state have qualified, the professional classes for hybrid corn, and the 4-II corn club class. These events are all arranged on the maturity zone basis.

Thursday, January 22, has been designated as "Crop Improvement Day" and will feature the annual meeting and banquet of the Crop Improvement association and the announcement of Premier Seed Growers for 1941. Seed growers will meet to discuss various problems centering on insect control, grading and processing of hybrid seed corn, and improvement of varieties.

Those interested in obtaining premium lists and additional information about the annual event should write to Ralph Crim, Secretary, Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1944-T11n1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 10, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Forty-one Minnesota farmers are attending school at University Farm this month, because they won scholarships for outstanding work during their early years at farming. The division of short courses has laid out the course of advanced study and the Sears Roebuck Company is paying school expenses for the men.

The scholarship winners are: Art Ahrens, Brewster; Waldemar Anderson, Clarkfield; Philip Behr, Paynesville; Adrian Brule, Red Lake Falls; Howard Carson, Pipestone; Verner Clausen, Askov; Wallace Dahlman, Cromwell; Clarence Dale, Dawson; Andy Erickson, Badger; Clarence Ettesvold, Morris; H. A. Finifrock, Nemadji; Sidney Flo, Kiester; Pearl French, Brook Park; Veral Gibbons, Crookston; Fred Halstead, Waseca; Elton Jacobson, Wells; Lester Johnson, Lake Lillian; Wallace Johnson, Hector; Corden Kelly, Olivia; Ted Kilgore, Austin; Odin Langen, Kennedy; Theodore Larson, St. Peter; Bedford Ludlow, Worthington; Albert Mattson, Lake Bronson; Wendell Miller, Cottonwood; Emil Nelson, Stacy; Phillip Merison, Goodhue; Lawrence Nordwall, Zimmerman; Lester Nyborg, Jackson; Chalmer Perry, Utica; Floyd Petersen, Lake Benton; E. C. Ringhofer, Owatonna; Floyd Schultz, Amiret; Dell Sellen, Darwin; Clement Smith, Fulda; Arnold Strand, Anoka; Holger Warner, Harris; Harold Wass, Bigelow; Theodore Wendt, Mahanomen; Orlo Westberg, Carlos; and Gerald Wise, Nicollet.

Class room sessions, conferences and field trips conducted by University Farm staff members are held daily. The course which began November 25 will wind up with a graduation ceremony December 20.

A1945-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 10, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Singled out as the outstanding student on the agricultural campus, Herbert Groom of Hancock, senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, was presented the traditional LITTLE RED OIL CAN Wednesday evening at the annual Christmas assembly. The award, made each year to the student, faculty member, or organization contributing most to the Ag campus during the year, was presented by Dean E. M. Freeman. Ø

During his University career Herbert has been connected with various organizations and societies including Masonic Lodge, Alpha Zeta, Farm House Fraternity, Pi Phi Chi, Ag Education Club, Gopher 4-H Club, Lutheran Students Association, University Farm Christian Council, Ag Literary Club and Block and Bridle Club.

Winners of other awards include H. Milton Hamm, Ag Education junior, Hinckley and Andrew Downie, assistant in Plant Pathology.

A1946-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

In opening the annual state agricultural extension conference at University Farm Tuesday, Director Paul E. Miller declared that agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H club agents located in every Minnesota county are pledged to work with farm families to make Minnesota farms produce more abundantly than ever before to meet the needs of the united war effort.

County agents attending the conference from all sections of the state have brought reports of the all-out determination of farmers to make 1942 the greatest food production year in history. From Minnesota will come a large contribution of the dairy products, pork, eggs and poultry needed to fill the nation's food arsenal. County agents say no farmers of any state excel those in Minnesota in producing these products.

The 50,000 4-H club boys and girls are uniting into a great junior army to assist in this production and take the places of older brothers and sisters who have been called to other fields of service.

Specifically, Director Miller named five major activities that will engage the full time of all agents during the months immediately ahead. Educational programs reaching into every township and every community are now under way to insure Minnesota's 1942 food goals. Farm gardens will be stressed to make every farm home as nearly self sufficient as possible. Home and community canning programs will be organized to preserve all garden foods as far as possible. A statewide educational program of nutrition will be carried on under

(more)

the leadership of the home demonstration agents and hundreds of volunteer farm women leaders.

Director Miller pledged the agricultural extension service to work with all agencies of the U.S.D.A. Civilian Defense council, the Red Cross and other groups in assisting farm people to forward the war aims. Speaking to the agents he said:

"Our country at war is a fact which calls for an immediate re-appraisal of agricultural policies by farmers and by agencies of government which work with them. While the President has announced that at present there is adequate food for the American people, with some to spare for the peoples who are fighting with us, there is every need, as Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has pointed out, for the most careful use of our manpower, land, productive livestock and farm equipment.

"Our food needs will increase, while we must at the same time get along with less farm labor, fewer farm machines and less commercial fertilizer. For that reason our full powers must go to produce those products that are needed -- we cannot afford to use either men, land or equipment to produce anything which is not needed.

"We dare not aim at 'just enough', nor take for granted that the needed food will be forthcoming without special effort. If ever in history we needed margins of safety in food supply, we need them now. Our recent drouth experience has shown us that farm production can fall dangerously short.

"For more than 25 years the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has been working closely with farmers toward the goals of low-cost production and efficient marketing which are now so vital. This background of training and experience will stand us in good stead. In recent years Extension has worked with the newly created action agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and farmer committees in a program of land use planning that considers both long-time welfare of Minnesota agriculture as well as the immediate responsibility. Already, this fortunate relationship of farmers, farm leaders and USDA working agencies has revamped farm production policies to meet new situations. When war was thrust upon our country last week, Minnesota farmers already had a six-months start on the greatest production program in history.

"Now that war is an actuality, the task is tremendous. Yet I know I speak the unalterable determination of our farm people that our national effort shall not falter for lack of farm products. The job will be done by our farmers and their families.

"To supply the organization and information needed for success is the responsibility of Extension agents in every county, working with farm organizations and other USDA agencies. I am asking every Extension worker to apply himself or herself to that purpose with complete devotion."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Thousands of Christmas trees are going into Minnesota homes in a few days. Housewives will be looking for ways to reduce fire hazards during the holiday season as well as ways to prevent rugs and floors from being littered with dead pine needles.

Several suggestions for getting these results are recommended by Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

First, buy a tree as freshly cut as possible, he says. Freshly cut spruce and balsam are not easily inflammable and can withstand considerable fire exposure.

Keeping the tree in water while it is in use is by far the most practical and convenient method for reducing needle loss as well as the danger of fire. By cutting off a small section of the end and making a diagonal cut at least an inch or more above the original cut, rate of water absorption can be increased. In this way, trees can be kept fresh longer. Water should be kept at a constant level during the period the tree is in use. This treatment, Anderson says, is particularly important with spruce inasmuch as they lose their needles much faster than balsam.

The forest products laboratory have made some investigations as to treating spruce and balsam for Christmas trees to reduce fire hazards. While many fire resistant solutions were tried, it was found that water offers the best opportunity thus far to reduce the fire hazard. Another point in its favor, Anderson adds, is that the water treatment can be used without cost.

A1948-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 16, 1941

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Forty-one Minnesota farmers, who won scholarships for good farming, will receive graduation certificates from President Walter C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota at a graduation dinner in the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Thursday night (Dec. 18). Graduation ceremonies will depart from the usual form in that wives, who have been managing the home farms while their husbands have been attending the four-weeks course at University Farm, will be guests of honor at the dinner.

Host at the dinner will be the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation which made available the scholarships that brought the 41 farmers to the University for the special short course.

The program, presided over by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, will include talks by C. H. Bailey, acting dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, S. W. Pettigrew of the Foundation, and J. H. Condon of the Sears Roebuck Minneapolis staff; presentation of certificates by President Coffey; toasts and Christmas carols by the farmer graduates.

Those who will receive graduation certificates are: Art Ahrens, Brewster; Waldemar Anderson, Clarkfield; Philip Behr, Paynesville; Adrian Brule, Red Lake Falls; Howard Carson, Pipestone; Verner Clausen, Askov; Wallace Dahlman, Cromwell; Clarence Dale, Dawson; Andy Erickson, Badger; Clarence Ettesvold, Morris; E. A. Finifrock, Nemadji; Sidney Flo, Kiester; Pearl French, Brook Park; Veral Gibbons, Crookston; Fred Halstead, Waseca; Elton Jacobson, Wells; Lester Johnson, Lake Lillian; Wallace Johnson, Hector; Gordon Kelly, Olivia; Ted Kilgore, Austin; Odin Langen, Kennedy; Theodore Larson, St. Peter; Bedford Ludlow, Worthington; Albert Mattson, Lake Bronson; Wendell Miller, Cottonwood; Emil Nelson, Stacy; Phillip Nerison, Goodhue; Lawrence Nordwall, Zimmerman; Lester Nyborg, Jackson; Chalmer Perry, Utica; Floyd Petersen, Lake Benton; E. C. Ringhofer, Owatonna; Floyd Schultz, Amiret; Dell Sellen, Darwin; Clement Smith, Fulda; Arnold Strand, Anoka; Holger Warner, Harris; Harold Wass, Bigelow; Theodore Wendt, Mahanomen; Orlo Westberg, Carlos; and Gerald Wise, Nicollet.

Class room sessions, conferences and field trips conducted by University Farm staff members were held daily. The course began November 25.

A1949-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 22, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 28, 1942

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

Fan Dancers

According to the papers, some people pay a dollar or more to watch a woman prance across the stage, waving a big feather fan. It seems to be a contest of some sort, the dancer trying to expose sufficient hide to please the paying customers, but keeping enough covered to prevent trouble with the police. She gets paid according to her ability to please the audience.

A seat in my theatre is much cheaper. It costs only 25 or 50 cents for 2 or 3 weeks' entertainment, and the show goes on every day. Of course parts of the performance become routine, but there is always enough of the unexpected for new interest. I suppose the dollar customers are always hoping that some day the gal will drop the fan, and in my show, there is equal anticipation that something unusual may happen. None of my cast has yet been arrested, and we pay no tax or license fees.

The stage is a tree near our dining room window. The actors come from near and far, some of them forming a stock company with a 3-months' stand and other itinerant players dropping in to lend variety now and then. The cast furnishes their own costumes, fans and feathers, make up their own roles and carry out their parts in pantomime.

The scene is a winter's day, with snow covering the ground, bare oak trees clean cut against the white background and in the distance the smooth expanse of a lake with boys and girls skating where the ice has been cleared. Lighting is by sun, the well-known illuminator. Scenic effects and direction all arranged by Mother Nature, the greatest producer of all time.

The plot centers about a cheese box full of suet in which is imbedded a quantity of sunflower seeds, imported from the garden especially for this performance.

(more)

Enter our hero, Mr. Nuthatch, elegantly garbed in a white vest, sky blue suit and a black turban. Daintily he lights on the box, bows to the audience, nods his head to friends left and right and proceeds to chisel bits of the frozen suet from a selected spot. His graceful carriage, and the skill with which he handles his flashing blade, would be the envy of a fencing master.

Then come the rabble to annoy him. Chattering sparrows, hurling insults, epithets and vulgar remarks, flutter around him. He disdains their uncouth ways, but is annoyed by their bad manners, and makes a dignified exit, carrying a succulent tidbit with him to dine in more pleasant surroundings.

The sparrows, no longer able to make a stranger uncomfortable, begin to quarrel and bicker among themselves. Several try to cling to the suet box, but they lack the technique required for successful mining operations and vent their frustration in crude cavortions as they gather the scanty scraps which have dropped to the ground. Soon a fight begins and the whole troop dash madly away with ribald chatter.

Next, a quiet, domestic appears on the stage, about to shop for her usual groceries. Demurely dressed in a black uniform with gray trimmings, she belongs to the Woodpecker family and her husband's name is Hairy. She proceeds to select the edibles she wants, with speed and precision, but alas, the villain approaches in a noisy monoplane. He is dressed in a most flashy costume, with blue motif and a rakish black crest to decorate his helmet. Mrs. W. disdains his advances and before he arrives, slips out the back door with her suet and bill.

Then the darling of the cast timidly appears, a tiny brown creeper with legs of fine wire and black pin like bill. The audience applauds, but quietly so as not to frighten the little sprite -

And so the play continues, hours on end, day after day, always new and always different - All for two bits' worth of suet.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 22, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 21, 1942

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

We Have It Easy

Sometimes we get to feeling sorry for ourselves and think we are abused, but a little study of what the pioneers went through may help us appreciate the comforts, conveniences and values we have overlooked. Our own county has such an interesting history it makes fascinating reading. Other counties of course have similar stories.

Think of 12 persons, some of them comparative strangers, living in a one-room shack 14x16 feet, with frozen ground for a floor, log walls chinked with dry grass and frozen mud. There was no stove for heat or cooking, but a fireplace. LaCrosse, 150 miles away by ox team, was the nearest source of supply for flour and pork. How did children survive such hardships? In spite of crowding, the code required that all passing strangers be made welcome, fed and sheltered.

Do we have any men today, tough enough to drive two pair of oxen 100 miles each way in the dead of winter, lost in blizzards, frostbitten, nothing to eat, days without sleep, breaking trail hour after hour through unending drifts, all for 50 cents a day? The records show that Waseca county borrowed in 1857 the sum of \$100 with interest at 6% per month. At the end of the year, county debts were \$1,258.52 with no assets worthy of mention. And we complain of taxes, debts and hard times!

In 1858, after crops were destroyed by storms and floods, cattle and people were starving. Cornbread, milk and butter were the main articles of diet and even these were often lacking. One family dug some wild roots to eat, but feared they might be poisonous. One member of the family was below normal mentally, so they fed him well for a few days, and as he continued to enjoy good health and a full stomach, the rest of the family considered the roots safe for human food. In several instances, results were not so fortunate.

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We are troubled by war even now, but the battles are far away. What must it have been in the early days when the soldiers were barely holding their own against the Southern states and able men were scarce at home, to have the Indians begin killing and scalping the settlers? Would we have the nerve to tend the crops on isolated farms, miles from neighbors, when at any minute the redskins might leap out from ambush and annihilate the whole family?

Many settlers did decide to leave, and only an armed guard at an important bridge in this county prevented a general exodus which might have delayed the settlement of Southern Minnesota for many years. We can now see that the Indians had cause for the uprising, and they were defending their families and rights in the only way they knew how, but at that time even the bravest homesteaders were terrified. What have we to worry about?

During the war of the rebellion, coffee could not be obtained, and table beverages were made from barley, carrots, beets, corn, wheat, rye or peas. Pennyroyal and sage took the place of tea. Only whisky seemed plentiful at 25 cents per gallon, and the records indicate that a lot of it was consumed.

Sometimes when we think the world is all going to the dogs it may help to remember that many people believed there was bible authority predicting the end of the world in 1866. A lot of folks got ready to go to heaven in a chariot of fire, then had to change all their plans and go on living. Probably most of us will go on living out our natural lives, in spite of fears and worries, still hoping that the fires of war will forge new ideas and ideals which will make future generations avoid some of our mistakes.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 22, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 28, 1942

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

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(more)

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 22, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 14, 1942

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

Getting Things Done

Phil is one farmer who never seems to be crowded with work. He and Bill have run the farm for many years and made it pay well with purebred cattle and hogs, seed corn, potatoes and feed crops. They accomplish more in a year than most folks, but they seem to just plug along at an even pace, always having plenty of time for the "extras" that are bound to come up.

There are few places more neatly kept than Phil's farm, although he was only renting until recently. There seemed to be a place for everything, even old nails and boards. Yes, you guessed it. Everything was just where it was supposed to be. Drive in any day. The farmstead looks as though it was just cleaned up for company and the weeds are almost discouraged trying to find a place to grow.

I asked Phil if it didn't take a lot of extra labor to keep things so spick and span. "That's where you're mistaken," he answered. "If the fences are kept up, we don't have to spend time chasing stock. If tools are in place we don't have to hunt for the hammer or saw. If they're clean and sharp we can do our work more quickly. It's cheaper to keep things in order than to hunt for what you want."

"There's another angle to farming that many folks don't appreciate," Phil went on. "We plan our work so as to spread it out over the year, avoiding rush seasons. Then we try to get each job done before we get crowded. It's all a matter of looking ahead. If weeds get big they are harder to kill. If machinery isn't ready, we may waste a day's good time waiting to fix it. The fellow who gets behind with his work puts in a lot of unnecessary labor and doesn't get paid for it."

Contrast Phil's farm with many I have been on. When a nice day comes the manager is in a big sweat. He gets up extra early, and hurries the chores. The tractor needs

(more)

greasing and his machine needs a little tinkering. Where's the hammer? Who had it last? Where is it now? One of the boys is sent on the run to hunt it up. In spite of all the running and boiling, he gets out to the field late and is tempted to cut the corners and do a rush job everywhere.

This is just the time the pigs always get through the hole in their fence and it takes pa, ma and the boys an hour and a half to get them back in and nail up the hole. Everything goes wrong, pa gets a grouch and the first rainy day he needs to rest and relax.

Farm Managers claim there are three essentials to good farming.

1. A good job of planning
2. Everything done on time
3. Attention to details.

The three rules take in a lot of territory. It isn't natural for me to be tidy and get things done before they need doing, but I keep trying to farm as Phil does. Sometimes it helps to make a list on Saturday night or even on Sunday of the jobs which need doing the coming week. A farmer can't work by schedule always, but it helps to set up the big jobs, plan how they can best be handled and then fit the odds and extras around them. An "efficiency expert" is just as essential on the farm as in the factory. Lost tools are lost money.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 22, 1941

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 7, 1942

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

What Will Happen Next

We have a new baby at our house, just a week old, but a lot of folks are making predictions about what will happen to him and what he will do to us. He's had his picture in several papers, and everyone remarks how dimpled and cute he is, but he'll get older all too quickly and may prove to be harder to handle than any of the others.

It's a wonderful thing to look at a youngster and try to imagine the things which may happen during his time. What new inventions may change our ideas and our way of doing things? What men will fade from places of public prominence and what new ones will replace them? What trouble, success, disappointment or pleasure is in store because of him? How will our individual lives be affected?

It's a good thing that we can't see ahead. For some it might look so rosy they would quit trying right now. Most of us would be scared senseless if we could know all the grief we are headed for and take the easy way out in a hurry. Only hope, and confidence in our ability to meet emergencies, overcome trouble and take the hard knocks as they arrive, make us face the future without fear.

But while we're in hot water or bumping over the roller coaster of fortune, why not get all of the enjoyment possible from the ride? Imagining all the terrible things which may happen won't ease the load a bit. Worry, fret and impatience may encourage collar galls, but they don't do the plowing.

It isn't what happens to us that counts. It's how we react to it. There is infinite interest and ample pleasure in this world if we only know enough to appreciate it. No dictator can take away splendid sunrises and brilliant sunsets. There is no law preventing us from watching and hearing our friends the birds. There is no tax on sunshine, fresh air, ever changing scenery and friendship.

(more)

Wednesday, January 7, 1942

Man's enjoyment is only limited by his own capacity to appreciate the things about him. If he sees only the bad things, he will live in a constant nightmare of fear and horror. If he can train himself to see the good and pleasant, the fire that tries his spirit can be minimized. My grandfather walked 7 miles to church, wading icy streams and forcing his way through the tall prairie grass, often carrying his shoes to keep them from wearing out. He got so much from the practice of his religion that the discomforts were insignificant. Others might have considered the long dry sermons more unpleasant than the walk.

For me, a hike is keen enjoyment and cooking over a campfire rare fun. Others feel only the brush, the stickights, the snow, the cold, mosquitoes, heat, hard work, poison ivy, unpalatable food and pure misery. It all depends on the point of view.

It would be useless to wish each of you chance readers a New Year full of ease, success and no hardships. I do wish you the perspective and inner strength which will make your enjoyment large, your satisfactions great and your troubles small. May you smile much, laugh often and cry as little as possible.

Oh, yes, about the baby. Of course I was referring to the baby New Year which is now a week old. We're started on 1942 now. What will it bring?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 27, 1941

Daily Papers
Monday Release

Only one change is made in the list of foods available for blue food stamps, Buell Maben, regional director of the surplus marketing administration, announced this week. Raisins, which have been available for blue stamps for many months, have been removed from the January list.

Outside of that change, the commodities remain the same as for December.

The complete list of foods available for blue stamp purchase during January follows:

Butter, fresh pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges and fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

A1950-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 27, 1941

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The greatest supply of canned vegetables in the history of the country is to be produced to meet wartime needs under a program for 1942 announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Final goals, established after intensive study of needs, provide for 1942 packs of:

40 million cases of canned tomatoes, 38 million cases of canned peas, 12½ million cases of canned snap beans, and 24 million cases of canned corn.

Secretary Wickard said that these quantities should provide the nation with sufficient supplies to meet the needs of increased domestic consumption in 1942-43, as well as meet military, school-lunch, and lend-lease requirements, and provide for normal carry-overs into the next season.

The 1942 pack goals for these four leading canned vegetables combined exceed by approximately 15 per cent the record 1941 pack of these products.

The program announced by Secretary Wickard provides for special assistance to growers and canners in attaining the unprecedented production of canned tomatoes and canned peas required by the 1942 goals. These packs are larger than those which could be reasonably expected without extra efforts to obtain them. This assistance includes:

- (1) Establishment of prices at which the Department of Agriculture offers to purchase canned tomatoes and canned peas;
- (2) Establishment of fair minimum prices which canners should pay to growers of tomatoes and peas for canning before becoming eligible to sell these two products to the Dept. of Agriculture;
- (3) Helping growers in obtaining fair contracts with canners of these two vegetables; and
- (4) Aiding cooperating growers and canners in obtaining materials and facilities for producing and canning these vegetables.

The program was developed in the light of information supplied by representatives of growers, canners, and Extension workers from more than 30 states attending the recent canning vegetable conference called by the department of agriculture.

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Daily Papers

Immediate Release

One of the highest honors that can come to a biochemist has just been voted to Dr. Ross Aiken Gortner, chief in the division of biochemistry, University of Minnesota. The eminent educator and director of research will receive in 1942 the Osborne Medal presented by the American Association of Cereal Chemists to scientists who have ~~rendered~~ rendered distinguished service in conducting research and training students in cereal chemistry. The medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the association next May.

The fourth Minnesota man to receive this international award, Dr. Gortner brings added distinction to the group of plant breeders, cereal chemists and industrial leaders who have worked together through many years to enhance the reputation of Minnesota and the Twin Cities as center of the great flour milling industry.

As a means of honoring men who have been outstanding in the field of cereal chemistry, the association established the Osborne award in 1928, naming it for the first recipient, the late Thomas Burr Osborne, Connecticut biochemist who was one of the founders of ~~the~~ modern cereal chemical research.

The second man to receive the award, in 1932, was Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, now dean and director of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. Recipients of the Osborne award after Dr. Bailey were two other scientists who received much of their early training in the biochemistry division at University Farm. They are Morris J. Blish, now chief of the protein section of the Western Regional Laboratory at Albany, Calif., and Charles O. Swanson, now retired but continuing

(more)

unofficially his research program at Kansas State College.

Dr. Gortner has been chief in the division of agricultural biochemistry at Minnesota since 1917, during which time he has trained many students who hold positions of leadership in research. While he has continued to develop and broaden research in cereal chemistry, Gortner has insisted on a broad chemical training which fits his students for service in varied fields. In cereal chemistry, he has conducted significant research on the gluten proteins of wheat which are important substances in their relation to the baking qualities of flour. His researches have helped both plant breeders and millers develop improved varieties of wheat and milling methods that make northwest spring wheat flour the most desirable in the world. Such work was of assistance to Minnesota plant breeders in the development a few years ago of Thatcher, the spring wheat which rapidly became the country's most popular variety. He also did the fundamental work which led to an understanding of winter hardiness of cereals and other plants. Gortner's students are now distributed over the entire civilized world, and many of them hold important research positions in governmental and university departments.

A1952-PJ