

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 5, 1942

Immediate Release

Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief in the division of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota, was chosen president of the country's largest scientific organization, the Society of Sigma Xi, at the annual meeting of the society which was held last week in Dallas, Tex. The new honor came a few days after Dr. Gortner had been voted the Osborne medal, international award for distinguished service in cereal chemistry.

Sigma Xi is one of the oldest of scientific groups and has counted in its membership most of the eminent scholars in the scientific fields. Dr. Gortner served for several years on the executive board of the group, and he has lectured in the science series sponsored ~~at~~ at the University of Minnesota each year by the Minnesota chapter.

Born at O'Neill, Nebr., March 20, 1885, Dr. Gortner received his degree from Columbia and came to the University of Minnesota in 1914. He has been chief in the division at University Farm since 1917. His contributions to research have been chiefly in the field of proteins, colloids, animal pigments and the role of water in the living processes. His students hold key positions in biochemistry all over the world.

He is the author of two important books on chemistry and more than 300 scientific journal publications. His book "Outlines of Biochemistry," went into its second edition in 1938. Another volume, "Selected Topics in Colloid Chemistry," was published in connection with the George Fisher Baker lectureship at Cornell university, held by Dr. Gortner in 1935-6.

A1954-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 3, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

M. L. Snyder, of Madelia, breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, does not bother to dress his animals up for the show ring. But he raises good cattle nevertheless, and he has hung up a record which has breeders of fancy livestock green with envy.

His cows are literally "mothers of champions." The grand champion 4-H calf shown by Lawrence Cunningham of Pipestone at the Junior Livestock Show last fall came from the Snyder herd. Before that three other champion calves at the show had come from Snyder cows. To make the record more impressive yet, two other calves, including the 1940 champion shown by Robert Anderson, were of Snyder breeding.

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Aberdeen Angus association, to be held at University Farm January 22, stock men will compensate Mr. Snyder for all the ribbons he has earned but has not received. The association has voted to give him a plaque, to be presented by E. W. Brown of Luverne, president of the group.

A1955-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
January 5, 1942
St. Paul, Minnesota

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The brisk demand for wool to clothe the army and lamb to feed busy Americans will be reflected in the annual sale of purebred breeding stock planned by the Minnesota Sheep Breeders association. The sale this year will be held in the University Farm livestock pavilion Saturday, January 24, the last day of Farm and Home Week.

Fifty head of registered Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdown ewes consigned by 20 leading Minnesota breeders will be sold that day, says H. G. Zavoral of St. Paul, sales manager.

The sale of good breeding stock is sponsored by the breeders association partly to make stock available to 4-H and F. F. A. boys who want to start flocks of their own. Animals are carefully selected.

ALB56-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 3, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota's farmers are not repeating their World War I mistake of plowing up every "nook and cranny" in answering the food-for-freedom call. Instead, demands for record farm production have led many farmers to concentrate on increasing production per animal and per acre rather than resort to poorer land use.

That's the report of Herbert A. Flueck, state coordinator, Soil Conservation Service, who based his conclusions on reports from the field officials attached to soil conservation districts throughout the state. In only a few cases, he says, are there instances of "wanton plowing" of hillsides that should remain in grass and only a slight increase in the amount of sod turned under during fall plowing.

"More and more farmers realize now that the few inches of top-soil produce our corn, small grains and other crops," Flueck said. "They also have come to realize that land low in fertility or too steep for cultivation will produce a more economical return in permanent grass than it will in cultivation." Flueck explained this is the reason why increasing numbers of farmers are adopting soil saving crop rotations, grassed waterways, contour tillage and other simple erosion control practices.

J. H. Staley, district conservationist at Winona, reported that the call for record food production would not result in extensive plowing of sloping fields in that territory, and F. A. Tripp at Cannon Falls said that AAA provisions had tended to check undue plowing.

Better management of livestock and equipment on hand to increase production of pork, eggs and milk was reported by several conservationists, including J. H. Janzen at Spring Valley and LeRoy Uptagrafft at Rochester. H. I. Thomas at Lanesboro noted that in his territory a large amount of repairs and improvements to farm buildings has been made to care for livestock.

A1957-THS:m1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 8, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

One of the nation's outstanding authorities on country school education will address Farm and Home Week visitors at University Farm, January 19-24. She is Dr. Kate Wolford, director of rural education, State Teachers College, Buffalo, N.Y., who recently conducted experiments in training rural school teachers in Minnesota.

Others who will take part in community leadership discussions scheduled for Farm and Home Week are University of Minnesota sociologists, A. I. Tannous and Lowry Nelson. Dr. Nelson will speak on "Folkways" on Tuesday and Mr. Tannous will discuss the role of churches in the rural community.

Closely allied with the community leadership program will be the activities centering around 4-H and Rural Youth leadership. Joint sessions for 4-H and rural youth leaders will be held daily during Farm and Home Week, and both adult and youth leaders will get together each day for the rural recreation program featuring streamlined fun for rural groups.

On Friday, January 23, Dr. John E. Anderson, director, Institute of Child Welfare, will discuss the home in the rural community.

One of the highlights of the community leadership program during the week will be a demonstration of community discussions meetings led by Dr. C. Dvorcek, extension economist at University Farm.

A1958-THnl a

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 8, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

One of Continued growth of the community school lunch program in Minnesota is evident from figures for November just released by Buell Waben, Regional director of the surplus marketing administration for the midwest.

These figures show that at the end of November, there were 153,778 children from 3,857 schools participating in this Program as against 124,321 children from 2,731 schools in October. In November, 1940, figures for this state show 1,642 schools and 66,871 children.

In the 12 state mid-west region of the surplus marketing administration, total participation at the end of November was 1,069,648 in 27,207 schools, compared with a peak participation last year of 881,497 children in 20,629 schools. Peak participation is reached during the month of March.

Commenting on this unusual growth, Waben said that it had been made possible because of a unified effort on the part of several government agencies and a fuller realization of the need for more adequate diets among school children. He stressed the fact that while the program is making it possible for thousands of children to obtain wholesome school lunches, it is at the same time helping agriculture by providing outlets for the products of American farms.

A1959-Thsm

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 9, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's man power for waging total war today is considerably superior to what it was 20 years ago, says Lowry Nelson, University Farm sociologist. He points out that nearly 80 per cent of the 405,000 increase in state population is within the 20-64 age group. According to 1940 census figures, total population gained only about 17 per cent since 1920, while population in the 20-64 age group increased by 25 per cent.

In 1940 there were 243,278 men and 787,621 women in this age group, compared with 698,612 men and 611,531 women in 1920. It is evident, he says, that the women of working age increased more rapidly than men.

While this situation is viewed as favorable for the immediate future, effective man power will tend to decline in proportion in the event of a long war. The nation's birth rate, which reached its high point in 1921, declined steadily until 1935. Since then it has been increasing slowly. Those born in the early 1920's are now of military age and provide a reservoir of man power larger than may be expected during the next 20 years.

Another important factor in population trends, Nelson points out, is the great increase in those over 65 years of age. The number has almost doubled in the 20-year period. While this group of older persons could doubtless be considered as a labor supply for many important tasks, the burden of the war effort must be shouldered by those in the middle years. Fortunately, he adds, this middle group is large in number.

Minnesota's population trends are similar to those for the nation as a whole.

ALSCO-TM:1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 13, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Farm people from all sections of the state will be among the thousands who assemble at University Farm Monday for the forty-second annual Farm and Home Week. Coming at a time when America is at war, a thread of serious determination will run through this year's program as men and women study better methods of farm production and better nutrition for the farm family. New ideas for getting greater use out of farm machinery, household appliances, family clothing, and effective ways of mobilizing the community for the present national war effort will dominate the conference.

Special programs have been planned throughout Farm and Home Week for farmers mainly interested in dairy, swine and poultry production. Nationally known leaders will discuss farming and homemaking topics. Featured speakers to be heard at the daily assembly sessions are Governor Harold E. Stassen; Dr. Kate Wofford, director of rural education, State Teachers college, Buffalo, N. Y.; Boake Carter, radio commentator, Mutual broadcasting system; H. L. Walster, dean, North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo; Dr. Russell Wilder, Mayo clinic, Rochester; and W. G. Kammlade, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Farm and Home Week is a "double feature" for livestock men. In addition to the varied animal husbandry schedule of livestock demonstrations, schools and judging contests, there will be meetings of a large number of breed associations, as well as the annual meeting of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association and an important rally of the Minnesota Swine Producers' association.

(more)

Crops men of the state will help stage the program Thursday when the Minnesota Crop Improvement association holds its annual meeting, followed by the banquet at which the 1941 premier seed growers will be announced. Again this year growers of the state will compete for ribbons and cash awards at the State Seed Show, sponsored by the association and held at University Farm.

The Minnesota Grange will hold an important meeting on Monday, and the State Farm Bureau will hold its convention sessions at University Farm on Tuesday.

Music and entertainment features will include a pan-American pageant presented by people from all parts of the state who have taken part in the Extension Service recreation program; music by University of Minnesota organizations; and special music by Joe Emerson and Amanda Snow, radio personalities.

C. H. Bailey, ~~sitting~~ dean and director, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will welcome visiting farm people at the first Farm and Home Week assembly on Monday evening. Governor Stassen and Boake Carter will also appear at the opening session.

A1958-TNPJnl

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

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Additional honors this year will go to the Minnesota wheat grower whose wheat is judged the best of all varieties exhibited at the state seed show during Farm and Home Week, January 19-24, at University Farm. Ralph Crim, secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, announced that the Philip W. Pillsbury award for best state wheat will be presented for the first time.

The award, consisting of the Pillsbury trophy and the sum of \$10 in cash, will be made to farmers who grow the best wheat in their respective states during the 1941 crop year. In addition to Minnesota twenty other important wheat producing states will be eligible for this award.

State seed show premium lists totaling \$1,300, are expected to attract growers from the alfalfa seed regions of the north to the corn and soybean areas in southern Minnesota.

A1959-THm1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm people from every Minnesota county will be among the thousands who assemble at University Farm Monday for the forty-second Farm and Home Week. Courses of studies in farming, home making and rural leadership will be combined with outstanding assembly programs to make the favorite "winter vacation" of Minnesota farm folks outstanding in both education and entertainment.

Farm men and women will study better methods of farm production, better nutrition for the farm family, new ideas for getting greater use out of farm machinery, household appliances, family clothing, and effective ways of mobilizing the community for the present national war effort.

The opening session Monday evening will feature Governor Harold E. Stassen, ^{and} Boake Carter, widely known radio commentator. Throughout the week assembly programs will present eminent scientists and educators discussing current topics. Music and entertainment features will include a pan-Americana pageant presented by people from all parts of the state who have taken part in the Extension Service recreation program; music by University of Minnesota organizations; and special music by Joe Emerson and Alanda Snow, radio personalities.

Crops men of the state will help stage the program Thursday when the Minnesota Crop Improvement association holds its annual meeting, followed by the banquet at which the 1941 premier seed growers will be announced. Again this year growers of the state will compete for ribbons and cash awards at the State Seed Show, sponsored by the association and held at University Farm.

The Minnesota Grange will hold an important meeting on Monday, and the State Farm Bureau will hold its convention sessions at University Farm on Tuesday.

11360-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Farmers, dairymen, stockyard operators and livestock producers were requested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture today to make special efforts to conserve baling wire.

The Department estimates that farmers will need between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of 14 and 15-gauge wire for baling hay, straw and other forage crops in 1942. This is equivalent in weight to about three modern battleships, or three thousand medium tanks. Farmers can make a direct contribution to the war effort and protect themselves from possible shortages by conserving wire.

The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations reports that "While no immediate shortage of baling wire exists, war needs for iron may severely restrict its production. Farmers can prepare themselves for possibilities of a shortage if they do their planning now. Much of the present crop of hay, straw and other forage crops, has been baled and the ties are now being removed. It is possible and desirable that these bale ties may be used a second time."

Commercial users of baled straw and hay, including commercial dairymen, stockyards, and livestock producers who buy most of their forage from distant producing areas, are urged to salvage and conserve bale ties. Their use in areas where hay and straw are baled may considerably relieve the demand for steel and wire.

A1961-PJda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 16, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

R. H. Hoberg, vocational agriculture instructor in the Ortonville high school, has started a course to train city youths as farm laborers to meet the war labor shortage. Hoberg reports that he has talked to farmers about the value of the program and they think it ought to be a real help.

The course will include instruction in field work such as cultivating corn, operating tractors and making hay. There will also be instruction in farm chores connected with dairy cattle, poultry, sheep, swine, beef cattle and horses.

Farmers report they are having difficulty in getting trained help and say they may have to cut down on their farming operations. They have indicated they would be very willing to hire city boys who are willing to do chores and other farm work. However, some training in farming is necessary if such an arrangement is to work out.

A1962PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

More and more farmers throughout the state are adopting conservation practices to maintain the topsoil and fertility of their farmland, Herbert A. Flueck, state coordinator, Soil Conservation Service, told Farm and Home Week visitors Tuesday.

While many farmers have launched soil-saving programs, there still remains a considerable amount of land subject to wind, sheet and gully erosion. From a survey made in 1934 it was revealed that approximately 37 million acres of Minnesota farm land had from one-fourth to three-fourths of the top soil removed.

Flueck told his listeners that contour farming on slopes, sodding draws, woodlot plantings, and crop rotation systems afford the best protection against further topsoil loss. In any conservation program, he added, a properly established rotation of cultivated crops with grass and legumes is half the battle.

"If Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo had the fertile plains, the fertile land that we now have, there may not have been a war," Flueck said. "Land fertility is something we are fighting for to retain and to improve."

A1963-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1942

Daily Papers

FRIDAY A. I. RELEASE

Three Minnesota men were honored for outstanding records of service in behalf of Minnesota crops Thursday evening when members of the Minnesota and Northwest Crop Improvement associations gathered for their annual banquet which climaxed the state seed show held during Farm and Home Week.

Winners of Premier Seed Grower honors were Charles F. Nelson of Northfield, John A. Nelson of Maynard, and Adolph Skyberg of Fisher. Seventy-two Minnesota premier seed growers have been recognized/since the award was first established in 1928, according to Ralph Crim, secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, who presented this year's winners. Annual awards are based on the volume of seed produced and the effort spent in popularizing the use of good seed among Minnesota farmers.

Principal banquet speakers were Herman F. Skyberg, president, Minnesota Crop Improvement association; Dr. W. F. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division at University Farm, who returned recently from an agricultural mission in Chile, South America; F. R. Immer, vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station; and J. V. Evans, Montevideo, premier seed grower and former president of the crop improvement association. C. H. Bailey, dean of the University of Minnesota department of agriculture, presided as toastmaster.

Winners in the five-acre hybrid corn yield contest were also announced at the joint gathering of seed growers and grain men. Medals were presented to four hybrid corn growers whose corn yields ranked highest in the southern, south central, central and north central maturity zones.

In addition to the special awards, over 1,300 in premiums were awarded during the state seed show for registered seed classes as well as amateur open classes including field corn, small grains and legumes.

A1964-TT

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Effective participation of Minnesota's educational facilities in the defense training for out-of-school youth will be mapped out in a series of meetings beginning this week, according to L. L. Knuti, state supervisor of agricultural education. Special emphasis will be placed on organizing defense training classes for all those between the ages of 17 and 25 inclusive.

Representatives of federal and state educational groups will meet with school superintendents and vocational agriculture teachers to assist in setting up OSY defense training courses. Schools will be encouraged to make their farm shop facilities available for farm machinery repair and to build poultry feed hoppers and other necessary farm production appliances, Knuti said. In addition, public schools will be encouraged to offer their trained leadership in agricultural education and school-sponsored junior farm organizations wherever they can be of assistance.

Six meetings have been scheduled throughout the state, the first one to be at Rochester, Saturday, January 24. Other meetings will be at Little Falls, January 27; Floodwood, January 28; Crookston, January 29; Granite Falls, January 30; and at Windon, January 31. Meetings will begin at 9:30 in the morning and continue through the afternoon.

Superintendents will be called upon to make recommendations for further cooperation of local ~~high~~ schools in the defense effort. Eight thousand high school farm youth and seven thousand adults are now enrolled in agricultural education classes conducted by 162 Minnesota public schools.

Representing the division of agricultural education of the State Department of Education will be Leo L. Knuti and Harry J. Peterson, supervisors. Other officials at these meetings will include Elmer Ziegenhagen, president of the agricultural teachers' association; Dr. G. F. Ekstrom or Dr. A. L. Field of the University of Minnesota, division of agricultural education; Skuli Rutford, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board have not as yet been determined, Knuti added.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 25, 1942

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

Foil The Robbers

She hung by her feet and dug out a sunflower seed with her hands. Then with the seed in her mouth she scrambled back to an erect position, tore off the hull, gobbled the kernel and repeated the process over and over. As soon as I went back in- to the house after chasing her away, she returned to the job and didn't quit until the last seed was gone.

That's common experience for folks who put up bird feeders where squirrels are common. It takes a lot of doing to keep things away from these busy bodies. Of course we feed them too, but when we fix for birds, we don't like to see our plans disarranged, so we tried to scheme some way to baffle the bullies.

Bird feeders on "Feeder Oak" outside our window were never safe except for things old Bushytail didn't desire, so we set an iron post a couple of feet to one side and hung the box with suet and sunflowers on a piece of wire. We also put an ornamental cap on the post to make it look nice - or at least different. This worked for a few days, but soon the smart old mother squirrel took a chance and jumped from tree to cap, dropped down to the box and hanging by her toes reached for the goodies, which she dug out wholesale, wasting the suet.

Next we took the cap off the post, so that there was almost no place to light. So far that has stumped her, and the birds have had their fill, but the ingenious old timer and her children sit and figure on some way to beat the game, using perfectly terrible language when we go out and laugh at them. I'd be willing to bet she'll find some way to get to that box, even though she has plenty of seeds in her own dish. People do that, why shouldn't squirrels?

(more)

Wednesday, February 25, 1942

Most bird feeders are subject to raids from squirrels especially if they are on wooden posts. A friend of mine tried everything except the gun to keep his bird feeder from being robbed. He put tin bands around the post and even put up an iron post, but somehow the smart scalawags made their way to the top. It got to be a game, so finally the human player tried an old trick, and greased the pole.

I didn't see the fun, but as it was described it must have been rare. The squirrel would get up so far and slide back. She would wipe her paws, eye the promised land, make a run and a scramble, only to slide back in surprise with a foolish look on her face. Then she'd clean her paws again, lick them well, glance around for enemies and try again with all her might.

At last she gave up, and I'm wondering how long the lesson will last. Wish I could take our squirrel up there to see whether she could solve the problem. Maybe I'll put up a pole for her to practice on.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 18, 1942

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

Who Turns Your Wheels?

One of the greatest crimes ever perpetrated on farm boys was the invention of wheels, cranks, fanning mills and grindstones. At least that was my honest opinion between the ages of 10 and 15. Every afternoon after school and all day on Saturdays there was something to turn. Cleaning seed grain was an endless job, just designed to keep fellows from doing things of vast importance.

Turn, turn, turn, and as fast as the hopper emptied, dad or an older brother would shovel in some more from a bin which seemed bottomless. What hurt would a few weed seeds do? Why all this waste of labor? None of the other boys had to work like that! "What's the matter? Going to sleep? Afraid you'll wear out the bearings? Keep up the speed so as to get some wind through these oats. What are you made of, mush?" Thus the lordly shoveler would interrupt my deep study.

Perhaps these early experiences have made me unduly appreciative of engines and motors, but they do save so much monotonous labor! We purchased a sheep-shearing machine once. The advertisements showed a bright little boy, smiling happily as he turned the crank for papa who quickly peeled the wool from a well-behaved ewe sitting perfectly quiet.

The first day I wore out 3 men turning the blame thing, and I still haven't found a sheep which would sit still of her own will during the shearing process. The next forenoon we rigged up a pulley and hooked on a half horse motor. The shears ran better and the other men could do something else, so everyone was pleased.

Our little motor has turned the fanning mill for days and days. One year I figured it must have run about 650 hours on that one job. It cost less than 3 cents per hour or about \$19.50. A man, even if he had been able to keep turning that long,

would have cost at least 25 cents an hour or \$162.50. That little old motor doesn't owe us anything. We've used it for 20 years, for dozens of jobs beside cleaning grain.

I don't like to shovel grain unless it is necessary, so we found an elevator on an old threshing machine and rigged it to lift the seed from the bin into the mill or into a wagon box. The whole outfit cost about \$5.00 and it's fun to hear the little steel paddles do the work while we lean on the shovel.

The Pathologists at the University showed us how to treat grain with ceresan by dropping the seed and powder through a long box with baffles which throw it back and forth to get a thorough mix. Their plans call for lifting the grain to the top of the box. That's work, so we rigged up to lift it with the little elevator and set it high enough so we could fasten a sack under the treater. Now we put grain and dope in the hopper and take away the filled sacks - with the motor doing the hard part.

We grind feed with small motors, filling a hopper above the mill by means of the little old elevator and then letting the ground feed pile up in the bin below. There is nothing to do but fill the hopper and feed it out. We saw and plane oak planks with the aid of a little motor, run the emery wheel, grindstone, corn grader, sheller, feed mixer and pump. Probably the genius who invented electric motors had to turn a fanning mill when he was a boy.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 11, 1942

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

"You're under arrest, mister," and a good friend of mine was taken into court and fined for popping a pheasant in his own farmyard, during hunting season, but a few minutes after the sun had set. The game warden was doing his duty under the law, but it does seem out of proportion, that this man who had raised several hundred acres of pheasants for generations, should suffer the indignity of public scorn as a lawless poacher when car loads of "city guys" poach in season or out, even in the game reserves, without being apprehended.

Game birds are considered a natural resource, the property of the public, no matter who raises them. Anyone is subject to fine and arrest for killing one, though if he allows a hundred to starve, he is held blameless. One in the pot is a crime, but burning a slough which destroys food and cover for hundreds is perfectly permissible. There is no penalty for wasting a hundred eggs in an alfalfa field, but it is contrary to law to put the eggs under an old biddy who wants to steal her nest down by the barn.

My friend was fined for shooting a bird. He broke the law and paid the penalty as he should, but in this case it happened that he was a constructive farmer who had taken a large farm all run down from poor management, and materially improved it by growing legumes, good tillage and wise planning. He kept the fertility at home by feeding stock rather than selling grain. He drained pot holes, planted trees, encouraged wild life, paid more taxes on more valuable land and left the natural resources under his direction in better shape than he received them.

The law provides no punishment for the man who strips trees from a steep hillside and lets the top soil wash away. The public does not generally condemn the man

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who cuts the trees nature has spent a hundred years growing, even though he makes no provision for replacement. Poor farming, mining the soil, polluting streams, destroying food and cover for game birds, leaving dead animals around so that disease may be carried to healthy herds by dogs and birds - the game wardens can't touch these fellows.

I'm not criticizing the means we have for protecting game birds. I wish the laws could be enforced perfectly and completely, but it does seem a little like straining at a fly and swallowing a horse to arrest a man for killing a bird and elect him to office for killing a farm.

The government asks us to save paper and that is a good start. We have recklessly wasted our heritage of natural resources like the neighbor's kid wrecks his Christmas toys. It has been unpopular to be thrifty, to save the little things, to use material more than once. But war takes such vast quantities of goods, we will be short for years, and saving will be necessary to replace what has been lost.

The whole subject of Conservation will be coming up for popular discussion, study and action so that perhaps in the future things will again assume relative degrees of importance. We may even become as much interested in saving land, fertility, trees and moisture as we are now concerned with paper and game birds.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 4, 1942

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

Good Neighbors

That letter tickled me. The writer didn't sign her name, but said she was a grandmother, a practical nurse and a student of nature who could speak from experience. In order to win the war more quickly, she'd tell me how to raise heifer calves or bulls just as we wished.

The secret was wheat germ oil. Fed to the bull, the calves would be 80% male. Fed to the cows, the calves would be 80% female. Simple, isn't it? Of course we hadn't fed it to either one, but probably that's where we fell down. I can't answer directly, but thanks for the letter which I did enjoy. It was full of good humor, kindly sarcasm and neighborly kidding. I think she would be fun to know.

Another letter came from a woman in Tennessee who had seen my offer to supply honey locust seed to anyone who wanted it. She wrote that her trees were doing fine, and sent seed from some of her trees and bushes in return. She probably didn't think about our 30° below weather, but we'll plant the seed next spring just to see what happens.

Sometimes, but very rarely, I get a letter from someone who sets out to take me to pieces, grind up the meat and make a new man who will be more in line with their particular ideas of how things should be done. Probably such epistles do a service to the writer, who gets steam off his chest, and they may help to keep me whittled down to size if I should ever begin to feel important (which God forbid), but they don't leave a pleasant taste.

This is the 10th year these weekly stories have been written, without any compensation which will affect an income tax, but a lot of fun and satisfaction from the contacts made. It's a great pleasure to attend a meeting somewhere and have

(more)

Wednesday, February 4, 1942

folks come up and say, "Hello, Bob. You don't know me, but I see your stuff in the paper, and how's the colt getting along?" It makes me feel like one of the family.

This year I even had Christmas cards from people I had never met, and occasional comments, suggestions and good-natured "ribbing", make it seem sometimes as though these were weekly letters to intimate friends, just like gabbing over the fence with folks on the next farm. Money never seemed particularly important to me, because real fun, happiness, satisfaction and friends can't be purchased.

We used to have a farm club in this neighborhood. The first meeting our family attended over 20 years ago, we drove through deep darkness over a strange road in an open buggy behind a new horse. The vehicle had no top and the rain came down, especially when old Maud got in the mud up to her belly and I thought it would be necessary to get out and unhitch. Mother was younger then, but even she was a bit dismayed and uncertain what to do next.

Then the faithful nag, accustomed to such conditions, wiggled and twisted, lunged and struggled through the hole to better going. We found the farmhouse where lamps made everything cheerful and a crowd of new neighbors who were mighty friendly to the strangers. Everything turned out all right.

The old mare has gone and the farm club also died, but those same neighbors who made us welcome are still among our best friends and when we meet, there are always some jokes, a lot of "joshing" and the "anything we have, is yours" attitude. We have been fortunate enough to earn their good will, and they have earned ours.

Especially in these times when everything looks black and we can't see a way out, good words from a good neighbor help to keep the chin up and the back straight under the load. The fact that we're all working together on the same hard job which we are anxious to finish as soon as possible, makes the going more pleasant. The letter did me good, no matter how it affects the cows.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Fifty thousand 4-H boys and girls on Minnesota farms are finding their place in wartime. Farming and homemaking projects in every county are being keyed to farm and home defense. Among the state-wide 4-H goals for 1942 is a vegetable garden to meet family food and nutrition needs. America's food for freedom call will find every 4-H club member in Minnesota producing something for family living.

Here are the three state-wide goals that will be carried out under the direction of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the local club leaders and county agents:

Every club member serving home, community and country.

Every club member produce something for family living.

Every club member physically fit.

Most popular livestock projects in the Minnesota 4-H program center around dairy, swine and poultry which represent the three most important food for freedom goals in the present emergency. In 1941, 4,681 boys and girls were enrolled in dairy, 7,264 in poultry, and 3,464 in swine production.

Dairy, swine and poultry projects will be managed for maximum production in 1942. Canning fruits and vegetables for family use and exercising thrift in clothing and food preparation projects will be the principal roles taken by thousands of farm girls enrolled in 4-H club work.

A. J. Hittleston, state 4-H club leader, stated that 1941 was one of the most successful years in 4-H club history. On the average, Minnesota 4-H members completed 90 per cent of their livestock, gardening and homemaking projects. The value of 24,330 livestock projects carried by 4-H club members in 1941 amounted to more than one million dollars based on the average value of each project.

AL96677n1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota's five million acres of farm woodland have a definite part to play in the war effort, even if the principal emphasis is on food production.

Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, points out that the woodlot is a convenient and inexpensive source of many things needed to put the farm in shape for high production. Home-sawed lumber is excellent for the construction of barnyard fences, livestock shelters, feed racks, machine sheds and poultry houses. Poles for strawshed framing, posts for fences, and material for tongues, eveners and other machinery repair items can all come from the woodlot.

The woods will be the better for selective cutting this winter, Anderson says. The best timber can be rough-sawed for building and repair stock, and the rest can be cut up for fuel. The pile of home-grown lumber will be handy throughout the year as a source of material that will keep the farm plant running at top efficiency.

A1967-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
January 28, 1942
St. Paul, Minnesota

Daily Papers
Thursday release

Continued variety in foods which will be available to families taking part in the Food Stamp plan, is assured for the February 1 to 28 period, Euell Maben, regional director of the surplus marketing administration, announced today. These are the foods obtainable at local stores in exchange for blue food stamps.

The nationally designated foods which will be available in all areas for February are the same as those which were designated for January. The complete list for February 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.

A1968-TM:ma

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

New officers and directors of livestock breed associations in Minnesota were announced this week following the annual meetings held during Farm and Home Week at University Farm.

A. O. Lee, Northfield, was elected president of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, C. B. Crandall, Randolph, and W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, vice-presidents, and J. S. Jones, St. Paul, secretary-treasurer. Directors for the nine districts are N. P. Grass, LeRoy; M. E. Teeter, Fairmont; L. V. Wilson, Excelsior; W. H. Peters, St. Paul; D. J. Murphy, Minneapolis; Leslie Smith, St. Cloud; E. W. Brown, Luverne; Mark Thompson, Duluth; and Ole Flaot, Fisher.

The 1942 officers for other Minnesota breed associations are: Guernsey Breeders' - Pres., James E. Kelley, Richfield Station, Minneapolis; vice-pres., Irving Clinton, Litchfield; sec'y-treas., C.E. Munns, Wayzata.

Jersey Cattle Club - Pres., F. B. Astroth, St. Paul; vice-pres., Ira Benham, Park Rapids; sec'y-treas., George S. Taylor, Forest Lake.

Brown Swiss Breeders' - Pres., George Minette, Sauk Center; vice-pres., Charles Stier, Belle Plaine; sec'y-treas., Arthur Sprengeler, Green Isle.

Shorthorn Breeders' - Pres., Charles McCarthy, Madelia; vice-pres., M. H. Bassett, Rushmore; sec'y-treas., J. K. King, Luverne.

Hereford Breeders' - Pres., M. E. Teeter, Fairmont; vice-pres., Harry Steele, Appleton; sec'y-treas., Roland Abraham, Lakefield.

Red Polled Breeders' - Pres., R. E. Beseke, Arlington; vice-pres., H. H. Aspden, Excelsior; sec'y-treas., Roy L. Mueller, Arlington.

Aberdeen Angus Breeders' - Pres., E. W. Brown, Luverne; vice-pres., Kenneth McGregor, Ada; sec'y-treas., C. C. Chase, Pipestone.

Milking Shorthorn Breeders' - Pres., Fred Hanson, St. Peter; vice-pres., Geo. Schwartz, Cannon Falls; sec'y-treas., Loren McMartin, Minneapolis.

Sheep Breeders' - Pres., Harold Seattre, Yasson; vice-pres., Evan Busse, Ottawa; sec'y-treas., P. A. Anderson, University Farm, St. Paul.

Horse Breeders' - Pres., N. P. Grass, LeRoy; vice-pres., L. V. Wilson, Excelsior; sec'y-treas., A.L. Harvey, Univ. Farm., St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Sunday release

Is horsepower cheaper than tractor power?

This was the question posed and answered by Dr. George A. Pond, University of Minnesota professor of agricultural economics, at the annual meeting of the Minnesota horsebreeders' association at University Farm.

Using figures gleaned from farm records over a period of six years in Winona county, Dr. Pond showed that it cost annually \$70 to keep a horse on the farm. This horse worked an average of 748 hours per year thus giving an average per hour cost of 9.4¢, he said. The same records showed that a tractor was used 456 hours per year at a cost of 55¢ per hour. As two drawbar horsepower replaces one horse the average horse equivalent cost per hour of tractor use is 6.3¢, according to Dr. Pond's study of these records.

Dr. Pond stated that the tractor effected a saving in man power because one man could accomplish more work with a tractor. Also, a tractor moved at a higher speed, ran longer hours, was not affected by heat or flies, and was personally preferred by young farmers because of motor-mindedness today. However, horse-power is more flexible in that one or more units can be worked depending upon the need. Also, the horse works better in soft or wet ground. Sixty-two per cent of tractor expense represents direct cash outlay whereas only one per cent of the horse costs are of this type, according to Dr. Pond.

A direct result of the adoption of the tractor was to release the one-eighth of our total farm crop acreage that was formerly used to produce horse feed. This released acreage went into production of other crops during the period in which we were losing our world market, thus helping to depress farm crop prices, continued Dr. Pond.

Pond warned that these figures applied to a specific set of conditions and therefore might not fit all localities. He predicted more horseless farms in the future, but that many horses would still be raised in areas of grassland in areas where feed is cheap because of their comparative advantage in these areas.

A1970-THJWS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farm managers will hold their 14th annual meeting in St. Paul on February 9 and 10, according to G. A. Pond, secretary-treasurer, Minnesota Farm Managers' association.

Program for the two-day session to be held in Hotel Lowry will feature a number of outstanding talks, reports of last summer's tour, as well as reports from section captains. Important questions related to agriculture in wartime will keynote the sessions.

T. B. Walker will address the group Monday on the production of food for defense under the agricultural adjustment administration. O. B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics at University Farm, will discuss the farmer's participation in wartime. The annual dinner will be held Monday evening with Dr. H. F. Hayes, University Farm agronomy and plant genetics chief as the main speaker.

Dr. Hayes who has recently returned from a South American mission will make some observations on life in Chile.

Highlights of Tuesday's session will be talks by A. C. Wolf of New Ulm, representing the Minnesota Agricultural Service, Inc.; F. W. Peck, president, Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, and F. R. Immer, vice-director, Minnesota Agricultural experiment station. W. H. Eastman of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, will speak to the group at 1:30 p.m. on the versatile soybean and its place in American agriculture and industry. The two-day session will adjourn following a short business meeting of the association members at 4 o'clock.

AL371-TR

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Homecoming for alumni of the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will be held Saturday, February 7, at University Farm, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, superintendent.

School of agriculture alumni living in this area are invited to join with students at University Farm in the 50th annual get-to-gether which features the intramural field meet. Contests will be staged in the ag gymnasium with groups competing for the Dean Woods trophy. Athletic events will be under the direction of Louis Keller, assistant director of physical education, University of Minnesota, and Marshall Ryman, director of athletics for the school of agriculture.

Other highlights of the day's program are the annual dinner for alumni and students and the basketball contest to be played between the School of Agriculture at University Farm and the West Central school of agriculture team from Morris.

L. B. Bassett, member of the graduating class of 1906, will address the alumni and students at the homecoming assembly at noon. Louis Keller will be the main speaker at the banquet to be held in the evening.

A1972-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 3, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The florist's situation in war time will be one of the topics discussed at the short course for Minnesota florists held February 16 at University Farm, it was announced by J. C. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Paul B. Krone, extension floriculturist, Michigan State Agricultural College at East Lansing, and William Busch, Minneapolis nurseryman, will be the guest speakers on the program. The effect of the present economic situation on the florists in this state will be discussed by C. E. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics at University Farm.

One of the highlights of the course will be a question hour and round table discussion conducted by L. E. Longley and other members of the horticultural staff at University Farm. State florists will conclude their sessions with a banquet at the Curtis Hotel at 6:30 p.m.

The morning session is scheduled to begin at 8:30.

A1973TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 3, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota's light oats will prove satisfactory for seed this spring if seeding rates are increased to make up the necessary weight. Running the light weight grain through a fanning mill and submitting the cleaned seed to a germination test is also advisable, according to E. K. Wilson, of the division of agronomy and plant genetics at University Farm.

Planting by weight will result in a greater number of seedlings, but the stronger, more vigorous seedlings will tend to crowd out the weaker plants. Even under average conditions, Wilson points out, many more seeds are planted than are needed and competition results in the elimination of the poorer plants. If a farmer normally seeds three bushels of oats per acre he should seed 96 pounds of the light weight grain this spring.

After the light grain has been run through a fanning mill to remove any oats which do not contain a seed it is a good idea to make a germination test. If the germination is 90 per cent or better, seeding may follow the normal rate based on weight. With lower germination it may be possible to use the seed, provided seeding rates are increased in proportion to the reduced germination.

Drill clogging is more likely to occur with light weight seed. In seeding light oats with a drill it is advisable to make certain that the oats feed through properly. The lid of the drill box may be kept open so that any clogging may be observed. If a grain drill is used in seeding light weight oats, it will be necessary to calibrate to avoid errors in seeding weights.

A1974THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 3, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farm families can be the best fed in the country if they will study the principles of proper nutrition.

Extension nutritionists at University Farm have pointed out that home grown foods furnish a large proportion of needed food elements. Minnesota is fortunate in that its farms are primarily interested in food production.

Here are five goals for the homemaker who wants to keep her family physically fit:

To know what foods and what quantities are needed for adequate nutrition.

To recognize signs of poor nutrition and characteristics of radiant health in their own families and in others of the community.

To plan and produce an adequate year-round supply of vegetables and fruits, poultry, dairy and meat products, and cereals.

To plan and prepare wholesome, attractive meals in which the foods used have been cooked to conserve their food values.

To know modern, scientific methods of food preservation such as canning, curing and storing, including the use of frozen food locker service.

A1975PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 5, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Cheese and dried milk manufacture is the big news of the dairy industry today. Because of the unprecedented demand for these products which are vital to the war larder, creameries and milk processing plants are rapidly increasing their facilities. As a result there is a shortage of competent cheese makers and men able to handle dried milk manufacture.

The Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul, has moved to meet this shortage by announcing two short courses for February. A class of cheese makers will be trained in the dairy division at University Farm February 16 to 21. J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announces that this school will be open to anyone who wants to become a cheesemaker regardless of whether he has had previous experience in a creamery or other dairy plant. The six-day period will be devoted to an intensive study of improved procedure for making cheese.

A ~~similar~~ ^{similar} short course for those interested in learning how to manufacture dried milk and handle machinery commonly used in dried milk manufacture will be held at University Farm February 24 and 25. The course will include such topics as how to operate a dried milk plant at full capacity, defects in the drum process and spray process and their correction, tests that should be applied to milk which is to be used for drying, practices influencing the keeping quality of dried milk, and many other tips of the trade.

Nominal fees are charged for both short courses to cover the laboratory expenses. Particulars may be had by writing direct to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1976-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 8, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnehaha Drina Violet 1958156, a registered Holstein cow in the ~~XXXX~~ herd of University of Minnesota of St. Paul, has just completed a record of 12,753 pounds of milk and 419.0 pounds of butterfat, which far exceeds the average of the dairy cows in the nation, according to The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

"Violet" was milked two times a day during her record-making lactation which began when she was 2 years 7 months of age. The record was made under the supervision of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

A1977-THhfaa

Helping army cadets to don their flying wings will be the new assignment given to Gordon Lewis, agricultural biochemistry division at University Farm, when he takes over his new duties as flying instructor at Ritchie Flying school, Vernon, Texas.

For a number of years Lewis flew his own plane, giving private flying instructions near the Twin Cities. Lewis leaves this week for the government sponsored aviation school at Vernon.

A1978-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 5, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Ten rules for raising healthy pullets on Minnesota farms are given by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm, in new Extension Pamphlet 90, "Reach Your Goal with Stronger Chicks," just off the press at University Farm.

Feeding balanced rations made of home-grown feeds as far as possible will reduce waste from improper or too expensive feeding. Chick losses may be reduced by preventing overcrowding and by raising chicks on clean ground.

Copies of Extension Pamphlet 90 may be had at the county agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1979-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 11, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Sticking to recommended oat varieties for Minnesota was urged this week by H. K. Wilson, University Farm agronomist, who points out that in view of extensive crown rust damage to last year's crop farmers may be tempted to try varieties which have not been tested long enough under Minnesota growing conditions.

Among the varieties which have been in the limelight recently but have not as yet been proved by careful tests are Canadian Victory, Legacy, and Erban. Legacy was grown at University Farm, Waseca and Morris last year, and at each station it was one of the lowest yielding varieties.

Gopher oats, one of the highest yielding varieties in central and southern Minnesota for the past 13 years, was hit hard by crown rust last year. However, in comparable tests at the three stations, Gopher oats yielded 5.9 bushels more per acre than Legacy.

Erban has not been tested in Minnesota, but in tests made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Erban has proved to be no better than such stem rust susceptible varieties as Banner, Silvermine and Victory.

Extensive tests have shown that early and midseason oats are best adapted to Minnesota. Gopher and Fogold are desirable early varieties, Gopher having somewhat stronger straw and therefore better adapted to productive land in sections where early oats are ~~desired~~ desired. Rusota and Minrus are recommended varieties of midseason oats for sections where midseason oats are best adapted. Vanguard, which failed to yield as well as expected in 1941 trials, is recommended for northwestern Minnesota. While Vanguard is resistant to stem rust it is very susceptible to crown rust. Anthony, a mid-season oat resistant to stem rust, is recommended for northeastern Minnesota only.

1980-TEN1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 11, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm teams will generate more horsepower this spring if given a special fitting period before heavy work begins. A. L. Harvey, in charge of the horse section at University Farm, says it is a good idea to start breaking in the winter-idle horses about the first of March or a month before the busy season.

Most farmers carry their workstock through the winter season as economically as possible, giving them the run of stubble, stalk and pasture fields, but feeding little if any grain. While this is good practice during idle months, Harvey points out that work horses should be changed gradually from this ration consisting largely of coarse roughage to one that contains increasing amounts of grain and better hay.

During this fitting period horses should do a little work each day to harden the muscles gradually. The amount of feed and work should be increased fast enough so that the horses will be able to go into the fields and do a good ~~day's~~ day's work when spring work begins.

Besides the better feeding practices special attention should be given to fitting the collars and hames during this period. Sore necks and shoulders may develop from improperly fitted collars as well as from starting heavy work without putting the animals through a fitting period.

Checking over the harness and other horse equipment at this time for worn out parts may save delay later on in ordering repairs ~~when~~ when spring work is at hand. While there appears to be no shortage in harness parts at present, farmers should allow themselves plenty of time to check needed repairs.

ALB51-TMn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 11, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Two short courses will be held at University Farm beginning next Monday for commercial florists and for men interested in cheese manufacture, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

L. E. Longley, chairman of the florists' short course, announced that the annual convention of the Minnesota State Florists' association would ~~be~~ also be held at University Farm in connection with the short course. Principal speakers at the short course will be Paul B. Krone, extension floriculturist, East Lansing, Michigan; William Busch, Busch Brothers wholesale florists, Minneapolis; and O. B. Jesness, chief, division of agricultural economics, University Farm.

With the increased demand for men trained to make cheese, W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, announced this week that a cheesemakers' school would be conducted February 16 to 21 for approximately 25 registrants.

Facilities at the University of Minnesota for the manufacture of cheese were recently improved by the addition of six cheese curing rooms, adding materially to curing room space and cheese equipment. Lectures and laboratory work will be presented by the regular staff members of the dairy division.

A1982-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The garden seed catalog occupies an important place on the living room table in many rural homes this winter. Raising the family food supply of vegetables at home will be popular this year among rural people as 50,000 4-H boys and girls in Minnesota get behind the movement for family gardens.

E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm, author of new Extension Pamphlet 91, "Gardening for Victory," points out that farm gardens if planned properly will assure the farm the farm family of a year-round food supply.

Every member of a well-fed farm family consumes \$25 to \$30 worth of vegetables and fruits every year, says Hunt. By raising the food supply at home considerable savings can be made. With proper attention, a one-half to three-fourths acre garden will supply the needs of a farm family of six the year round.

As a means of saving labor Hunt suggests that rows be made long and spaced far enough apart to allow the use of regular farm machinery. If land is not available for this practice, a small garden near the house to supply crops for table use during the growing season and a larger one in the field to produce bulk crops for canning, drying or storage will do the job.

Seed for the family garden should be ordered this month or early in March, says Hunt. While seed is only a small item in the total garden expense it pays to get good seed. Seed should be purchased from reliable companies and the varieties selected should be adapted to growing conditions in the locality.

Copies of Extension Pamphlet 91 may be had at the office of the county agent or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1983-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Farm teams will generate more horsepower this spring if given a special fitting period before heavy work begins. A. L. Harvey, in charge of the horse section at University Farm, says it is a good idea to start breaking in the winter-idle horses about the first of March or a month before the busy season.

Most farmers carry their work-stock through the winter season as economically as possible, giving them the run of stubble, stalk and pasture fields, but feeding little if any grain. While this is good practice during idle months, Harvey points out that work horses should be changed gradually from this ration consisting largely of coarse roughage to one that contains increasing amounts of grain and better hay.

During this fitting period horses should do a little work each day to harden the muscles gradually. The amount of feed and work should be increased fast enough so that the horses will be able to go into the fields and do a good day's work when spring work begins.

Besides the better feeding practices special attention should be given to fitting the collars and hames during this period. Sore necks and shoulders may develop from improperly fitted collars as well as from starting heavy work without putting the animals through a fitting period.

Checking over the harness and other horse equipment at this time for worn out parts may save delay later on in ordering repairs when spring work is at hand. While there appears to be no shortage in harness parts at present, farmers should allow themselves plenty of time to check needed repairs.

A1984-TIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University of Minnesota department of agriculture, is appearing this week in six mid-western cities at sectional conferences of the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

Speaking on the application of physical methods in the cereal laboratory, Dr. Bailey appeared before the central states section at St. Louis on Saturday, February 14. He will speak today before the Kansas City section after having addressed cereal chemists at Dallas and Wichita. Following his Thursday talk before the Nebraska section in Omaha he will attend a nutrition conference in Chicago on Friday, returning to University Farm Saturday.

A1985-TK

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Twelve Minnesota creamery men are attending a cheese makers short course at University Farm this week, according to J. B. Fitch, chief in the dairy division. Special courses in cheesemaking and dried milk manufacture are being offered during February to meet a growing shortage of competent cheese makers.

Taking part in the six day period devoted to an intensive study of improved cheesemaking are Niels Merrild, Montgomery; H. E. Lunow, Chaska; Irvin Braunworth, Chaska; August Dressel, Minneapolis; Francis Bauer, Robbinsdale; Martin Beneke, Faribault; John E. Hendrickson, Red Lake Falls; Paul E. Rossi, Zumbrota; Lloyd Halverson, Maple Plain; Arlyn Martig, Dodge Center; Andres Saloka, Hinckley; and David R. Johnson, Hanover.

A similar short course for those interested in learning how to manufacture dried milk and handle machinery commonly used in dried milk manufacture will be held at University Farm February 24 and 25.

A1986-TM

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 20, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Paul L. Burson, a native Minnesotan who received his training at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, is the new extension soils specialist at University Farm. He also has the rank of assistant professor in the soils division of the University of Minnesota.

Burson has been interested in soils and crop improvement work ever since his graduation from Ames in 1928. After a period spent as county agent and farm manager in Iowa, he joined the Iowa extension Staff as specialist in 1934. Since that time he has done distinguished work in soils studies, land use recommendations, farm planning with regard to soil capacity, TVA fertilizer tests, and pasture improvement.

A1987-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 20, 1942

Daily Papers
Sunday Release

New information in farm building construction will be the subject of a conference for Minnesota builders and dealers to be held March 6 at University Farm, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Chief aim of the conference will be to present to builders and dealers the latest methods and best materials that can be used to obtain structures most nearly suited to individual customer needs.

Representatives of Minnesota manufacturing and supply firms who will appear on the program are:

A. C. Ochs, Ochs Brick and Tile company, Springfield;
C. V. Tester, Cowin and Company, Minneapolis; G. B. Hanson, Rilco Manufacturing Company, Albert Lea; J. F. McGovern, The Carney Company, St. Paul; A. S. Bull, Insulite Division, Minnesota and Ontario Paper company, Minneapolis; J. B. Egan, Wood Conversion company, St. Paul; and J. S. Huskinson, Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint company, Minneapolis.

Members of the agricultural engineering staff at University Farm will discuss new influences in farm structures, concrete testing, farm building repair, and ways to avoid paint troubles.

Builders and dealers throughout the state are invited to attend the one-day session to be held in the agricultural engineering building at University Farm.

A1988-TMn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 20, 1948

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

While Minnesota rose growers are wondering how their plantings are standing a hot-and-cold winter, plans are going forward in the Office of Short Courses at University Farm for the second annual Rose Grower's Day to be held next June.

J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced today that June 23 has been set tentatively as the date for the gathering of the clans of rose fanciers this year. An additional feature will be a show of cut roses at University Farm. It is also planned to visit the gardens at Como park, St. Paul, maintained by the Minnesota rose test committee.

A1989-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 20, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Technical problems in the production of quality dry milk will be studied at University Farm February 23 24 and 25, according to J. B. Fitch, dairy division chief, who announces that a two-day short course will be offered to help train more men to handle machinery commonly used in dried milk manufacture.

Members of the dairy husbandry division will discuss the operation of dried milk plants to secure its full capacity and tests that should be applied to milk which is to be used for drying. Particular attention will be given to the production of high grade dry milks.

A course in improved cheesemaking procedure has just been completed at University Farm with creamerymen from ten Minnesota cities taking part.

A1900-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 21, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 25, 1942

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

Do You Look or See?

Can you describe each member of your family accurately enough to be of any help to police in case they were lost or kidnapped? Oh, of course, we recognize children, parents, relatives. They just fit a picture pattern in our minds and we know who they are, but just for fun when they are absent, try to write a good description! How closely can you guess weight and height? Within 25%?

How many steps to your front porch? How many buttons on your shirt (providing they're all there, and you still have a shirt)? What make of furnace do you have? How many windows on the south side of your house - quick now, without stopping to count! Can you describe the decorative pattern on the dishes you eat from every day? The silverware? Which arm do you put in your coat first? Did you ever try it the other way? What color are Junior's eyes? (For fathers only)

If you can answer all of these questions correctly, you are seeing the things you look at everyday. Most of us don't see the ordinary and common place at all unless we train ourselves to observe. A painter must photograph the picture he plans to produce, either with a camera or with his mind. Most of us are not picture minded.

It's largely a matter of training. I can glance at a flock of sheep and spot with reasonable accuracy anyone that looks sick or out of condition, but my description of the boss at our house would not distinguish her from hundreds of other women. She looks different to me, but after years and years in the same house I can't describe that difference very clearly.

Since lack of accurate observation is so common among us, it is no wonder that we fail to agree on many things. One man claims that his cattle won't eat reed

(more)

Wednesday, March 25, 1942

canary grass and the next man says it makes good pasture. Both may be right in a way, but what makes the difference? There must be a cause. John says so-and-so is a dirty skunk and Bill believes the same individual is first cousin to a saint. Why do they disagree?

Would you trust the judgment of a man who didn't even know how many buttons he had on his own shirt? I wouldn't be afraid to bet a nickel that Einstein, Henderson or Jesse Jones couldn't answer without counting up! It only goes to prove that all of us are not so very bright in spots and yet maybe useful citizens in spite of it.

We don't all see alike, but if we are willing to admit that sometimes the other fellow's observation may be better than our own, we'll develop a tolerance that will go far toward making cooperative effort effective. We're in a war to stamp out hate and intolerance. Let's begin at home with ourselves. We can't expect the other fellow to be a good neighbor unless we, as individuals, set an example.

When we eliminate hate, greed, selfishness and intolerance in the U.S.A., we'll be in a much better position to stamp it out in other countries. While we're devoting every energy to producing materials of destruction we should also learn to see and correct our own shortsightedness.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 21, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 18, 1942

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

Unknown Farm Seeds

Have you seen some of the new oats varieties, such as Erban, Legacy, New Victory and others? Beautiful, plump seed of extraordinary weight and quality is being offered. Yields of these new varieties are sure to be 90 bushels per acre or more on almost any soil. They have a long list of accomplishments. Some are hybrids - and you know what hybrid seed corn has done! All are the newest, the latest, the most unusual and the best quality. Seed at \$2.50 and up is cheap, considering what you can make from selling seed next year!

Most of these varieties are so new that Experiment Stations have not had time to try them. Why, an Experiment Station has to test for at least 3 years before they will recommend even the best of new varieties, and we can't wait for them! Some of the varieties have been tested in Canada and there the results have been simply wonderful.

Who wants to wait for a pokey old Experiment Station to try a new crop? Get in on the ground floor and show them up! Besides, they will only recommend the varieties they like and they're fighting the seed companies! This is still a free country and we don't have to let anyone tell us what to plant!

So run some of the stories we see and hear these days. Many farmers are inclined to "Take a chance" and so they put in some of the new things just to see how they come out. There is no law against it, and no one objects if they want to try growing bananas in Minnesota, but full information should be made available on all sides of the question.

In general, early oats do best in southern Minnesota. As we go further north, later varieties can be grown and the weather is often more favorable for big, plump

(more)

seed. No one can state positively that a certain variety which has done well in Canada will not make a good crop farther south, but years of trial have shown that this is not apt to be the case in most seasons. Occasionally late oats do well, but as a 10-year average, in southern Minnesota, any good early variety will yield more than late varieties of equal quality, due to weather conditions.

The "hybrid" idea in oats is a good selling point. Varieties may be crossed by hand and this is commonly done, but after the first single seed is produced, subsequent generations are self-fertilized in the normal manner for oats, wheat and barley. We can't have hybrid oats in the same sense that we have hybrid corn.

Experiment Stations are slow. That is true and they will continue to be slow until someone invents a practical way of raising 3 crops per season. If farmers are to have confidence in their recommendations, there must be evidence behind those recommendations - not just an enthusiastic description by someone who has a new idea. Every new variety of possible promise is tested, regardless of where it comes from.

Agronomists are employed by the people of the state to find the best varieties for various conditions, and they are trying to do that job. Vanguard oats was recommended for northwestern Minnesota after 3 years of testing. It is not the best variety for southern Minnesota. Legacy was a failure at the Waseca Station last year and Victory was worse, so a whole bunch of new names are offered for 1942.

Early varieties, such as Vicland, Boone, Marion and Tama (none of them originated in Minnesota) are suitable for southern conditions. They have not had 3 years' test, and the final choice between them has not been made, but they are resistant to crown rust and yield as well or nearly as well as Gopher in years of no rust. They are better than Gopher when crown rust is prevalent. Reputable seed houses closely follow the recommendations of their experiment stations. They have had experience.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 21, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 11, 1942

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

Farm Efficiency

A few years ago farmers were producing too much for our system of distribution to handle and they were asked to hold back and make less of some things. Now the war has changed the picture and the government wants more than ever of meat, eggs, milk and oil. Farmers can and will do it, unless costs get so high there isn't any margin left on which to operate.

Now as before, the man who is efficient in running his farm economically and getting more than average production has the best chance to earn a good income. Everyone knows this, but making it work is not so easy. High yields and low costs don't just happen. They take some doing.

A speaker once pointed out that 3 things are essential for good farm management. 1. A good plan, 2. Work done on time, 3. Attention to details. They cover a lot of territory, but now is the time to do the planning. That is essential for any successful farm operation, whether the object is to make money or produce war materials.

Some people just seem to put in crops as the fancy hits them when they are in the field. Others consider the crops which are likely to pay best, the crops they need for feed, crop rotation or to prepare the land for succeeding years. Then they estimate the labor requirements and the distribution of that labor, so that there will be no bottlenecks or unmanageable peak loads.

When all of these factors are applied, it is possible to allot the various fields to best advantage. Then with the acreage of each crop decided, seed needs can be arranged in plenty of time, the operations for preparing the soil can be summarized and labor needs estimated, at least in a general way. Many times, ten hours of planning has saved days of labor and increased the production out of all proportion to unplanned results.

(more)

Wednesday, March 11, 1942

Getting things done on time seems hard, but it is the easiest way in the long run. A little weed is easy to kill, but a big one is a fighter. A few days or even hours delay makes uphill work on many jobs. Alfalfa that stands too long is rough and woody. Hay that is left in the field when it is ready for the barn must often be handled several extra times before it is ready again. "A little behind disturbs the mind", and the effects grow like a ball rolled in wet snow.

Attention to details is the angle at which we hit the ball and decide whether it is to be a foul, a pop fly or a home run. Uncomfortable stock won't do their best. Chilled pigs have a setback. Dead lambs can't be revived. A poor seedbed hurts all summer. A weak tug may cause a bad accident. A worn casting on the binder may delay harvest several days.

A thousand things must be watched, studied and arranged to happen the way we want them to go, if the total results are to be pleasing. Any man can mess around in the dirt, but it takes both mental and physical effort to be worthy of the name farmer. Net results are the sum of the details.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 21, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, March 4, 1942

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

Oiling Harness

Perhaps we're old fashioned, but we still have some horses on this farm. For muddy weather and certain jobs, we find use for 6 pairs of hay burners while our 3 gas burners stand in the shed. Then when it's extremely hot or we get in a rush, the big feet can be turned out in the pasture and the big wheels started rolling - day and night if necessary.

But just having horses doesn't get the work done. We have to harness their power to some implement which will perform a useful operation. Then the whole outfit has to be assembled at the right place at the right time and kept moving in the right direction at the right speed to do the job correctly. That takes the right man. The organization and operation are his business.

Nothing is more aggravating than to get all set for a big day's work and then have to spend half the forenoon fixing something while the power and the job wait. I can't control the weather, but if I'm any good at all as a farm manager, it's my business to take advantage of every bit of good weather when the land is right. Sometimes I've been proud of an emergency patch made with baling wire and pliers, but ashamed that the patch needed to be made while the team stood still and the weeds grew.

That's why we try to get all the machinery checked over before seeding begins and oil the harness before spring work starts. Of course the harness can be sent to the shop in town to be dunked in the oil barrel. That's quick, cheap and easy, but we like to do the job ourselves.

We disconnect every buckle and strap, paint the hames and wash every piece of leather in good soap and warm soft water. We even scrub it with a brush to get out

(more)

Wednesday, March 4, 1942

more of the sweat and acids. Then when it is almost dry, we dip each piece in warm oil, putting our hands in it to be sure it doesn't get hot.

Sometimes we buy pure neats foot oil and add melted tallow and bees wax. Sometimes we buy prepared harness oil of good quality. Either does a satisfactory job if given the chance. The straps are only left in a few minutes, then drained and hung in a warm place to dry several days before using.

It may be more expensive to care for harness this way, but when we handle one strap at a time, it is easy to see the ripped stitches, the worn spots, the cracked leather which may break just when the alfalfa is ready or some other job is pushing. There is always some sewing to do or a new cockeye needed. We think our system is insurance that it will be done.

Speaking of harness and its use, a sentence printed in the little magazine "Electricity on the Farm" expressed a good idea for the "Other Fellow" (and for me). We're all apt to say we're "Doing our share", "Working as hard as the next one" or worrying about others who seem to dance while we toil. There's no place for that now. Each of us must lift all the load he can carry in order to give our children a chance to build a saner society than we built. We'd better "Examine our own harness and be sure we're as much interested in the strength of the tugs as in the size of the nosebag".

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 24, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Farmers may face another land boom during World War II, says A. A. Dowell, University Farm economist, who points to increased foreign and domestic demand for farm products as one of the factors leading to higher land values. The present low level of land values and farm mortgage interest rates and the favorable price relationships are other factors which appear to favor an upward trend.

On the other hand, says Dowell, there are several factors that suggest a land boom may be avoided or at least kept from repeating World War I experience. Many people now on farms still recall the disastrous results of the last boom when Minnesota farm land values more than doubled between 1914 and 1920. They may help to keep land prices from reaching the dizzy heights of the previous boom, Dowell says.

Other factors which may help to avoid another boom hinge on the possibility of drawing off surplus farm income through higher taxes and purchase of defense bonds. Dowell cited the possibility of withdrawing or reducing government subsidies to agriculture during the war as another factor in curbing inflation in land values.

Whether war-time prices for farm products will cause farmers and others to bid up the price of land will depend upon the length of the war and the measures taken to draw off surplus farm earnings. Dowell pointed out that the attitude of buyers and sellers of farm properties will play an important part in determining whether land values will follow the World War I pattern.

Use of surplus farm earnings to pay existing debts and to set aside reserves were urged by Dowell to serve as a cushion in the post-war period. Increased farm income might be used to improve farm living standards rather than as a means of acquiring additional debts.

A1991-TMh1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 24, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Creamery men from five states will conclude their two-day short course on dried milk manufacture at University Farm, according to J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy division. Forty-six men from Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota have devoted two days to a study of technical problems in the production of quality dry milk.

Dairy husbandry staff members demonstrated the use of machinery commonly used in dried milk manufacture and discussed methods of plant operation to secure full capacity.

A1992-TH

* * * * *

Minnesota's 4-H cherry pie baking champion, Audrey Kraus of Garden City, placed third among the nation's youthful cherry pie bakers at the contest held this week at Chicago. Miss Kraus earlier won state honors at the Minnesota state fair last year and also participated as a member of a bread demonstration team.

Audrey completes her seventh year in 4-H club work this year, having enrolled in the "Watonwan Milling Workers" 4-H club of Garden City when ten years old.

As Minnesota's representative in the national contest she was awarded an all-expense trip to Chicago during National Cherry Week and received a \$25 cash prize for placing in the national event.

A1993-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Daily school lunches were served to one out of every three school children attending public and parochial schools in Minnesota during January, 1942, according to an announcement made today by Buell Kaben, regional director of the surplus marketing administration. Daily lunches were served in 4,579 schools to 176,059 children. A total of 51.7 per cent of all Minnesota schools now operate under the community school lunch program.

The surplus marketing administration allocated more than 1,400,000 pounds, an average of eight pounds per child, of varied, nutritious farm products to the program during January. These foods were supplied to the state welfare agency from stock piles of American farm products purchased in the open market under a program designed to stabilize farm markets and to provide food for lend-lease and national nutritional purposes.

Under the nation-wide program, lunches now are being served to more than 6,000,000 children in 90,000 schools throughout the 48 states and insular possessions of the United States.

A1394-TUSA

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate release

More than fifty Rural Youth organizations in the state will meet in home communities ~~Thurs~~ Tuesday evening, March 3, to take part in a Rural Forum of the Air featuring a panel discussion of "Underlying Causes of the ~~Present~~ ^{Present} World Conflict," to be broadcast over WCCO at 8:30 p.m.

On the panel will be E. W. Aiton, assistant state 4-H leader in charge of Rural Youth; O. B. Jesness of University Farm, widely known agricultural economist; Herbert Heaton and Harold C. Deutsch, University of Minnesota authorities on international affairs.

Following the broadcast these organizations will continue the discussion in their local meetings under local leadership. Rural Youth is also inviting other farm organizations and neighborhood groups to get together on the same evening to take part in the Radio Forum.

Similar gatherings will take place on March 10 and 17. The series was planned to bring rural people into closer touch with views significant in the present war and to encourage local discussion of this matter. The Rural Forum of the Air is being arranged by Max Karl, educational program director for WCCO, and E. W. Aiton, assistant state 4-H leader.

A1985-TMPJca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1942

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Recent sharp advances in pork prices have caused its removal from the list of foods available for blue food stamps, Buell Haben, regional director of the surplus marketing administration, announced here today.

With the exception of pork, the list of foods available during March is the same as for February. Haben called attention to the fact that eggs remain on the list and offer a readily available substitute for meat during the time of year when egg production is heavy and prices are subject to seasonal decline.

The complete list of blue stamp foods available for the period March 1 through March 31 in all stamp areas follows: shell eggs, butter, fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges, and fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, 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.

AL996-TT'sma

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 27, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Dr. Walter F. Judd of Minneapolis, who has spent many years in missionary work in China, will speak at the administration building at University Farm, St. Paul, on Sunday, March 1, at 8:00 p.m. Dr. Judd will speak on "Behind the Conflict in the Pacific." The public is invited.

Dr. Judd was superintendent of the Senchow hospital in Shansi province, North China, for four years beginning in 1934. He resigned from this post in 1938 and returned to this country to speak and write for American aid to China. He entered private practice in Minneapolis in 1941.

A1997-TM

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 3, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Five Minnesota girls were honored this week for outstanding records in leadership following the announcement of winners in the community betterment contest by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

First place winner in the annual event sponsored by the school to encourage leadership among rural people was Martha DeLanghe of Chent. Miss DeLanghe has been prominent in 4-H club leadership in Lyon county and has been active in 4-H work for many years. She was runner-up in the national 4-H achievement contest in 1941.

Rosella Anderson of Hector placed second to Miss DeLanghe, and Marie Hansen of Morgan, whose record in 4-H leadership and church activities has been outstanding, placed third.

All honors in the contest this year went to young women with Vida Reineke of Morrystown and Ardys Hemmingsen of Springfield among the students selected for the community betterment awards.

A1908-TM

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 3, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

With widespread interest in farm family gardens this year several new gardening pamphlets have recently been published by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. "Grow Greens for Health" and "Garden for Victory" are aimed at helping Minnesota farm families raise a year-round food supply right on the farm.

Tips on ordering seed of recommended varieties and plans for the family garden are featured in Extension Pamphlet 91, "Garden for Victory." Pointers for preparing the seed bed and for selecting crops for table, canning and storage use are included. One of the features of the publication is a suggested garden plan for a family of six.

Extension Pamphlet 92, "Grow Greens for Health," suggests some of the early varieties of greens adapted to Minnesota growing conditions. The part that greens play in supplying the body with important vitamins, calcium and iron as well as methods of preparation are included.

Copies of Pamphlets 91 and 92 may be obtained at the county agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A1999-TIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 3, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

With increased demands being made upon farmers in this area for production of vital food supplies, the importance of planting farmstead shelterbelts may be overlooked this spring, says Clemens Kaufman, assistant extension forester at University Farm. Farmers who have made plans for tree plantings this spring and who are now faced with labor shortages are encouraged to go ahead with plans even if only incomplete plantings can be made at this time.

In some cases, Kaufman points out, farmers anxious to get started are limiting their plantings to a few rows this year. Demands on labor can be further reduced so far as tree planting goes by spacing the rows far enough apart so that tractor drawn implements can be used for cultivating.

Choosing hardy stock is essential for the success of the farm shelterbelt, says Kaufman. Varieties recommended for various growing conditions in Minnesota are set forth in Extension Bulletin 196. Copies may be obtained at the county agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2000-TTn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 6, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has made public a memorandum placing on the Extension Service the responsibility for carrying forward on every sector of the farm front the general educational work in agriculture and home economics essential to the success of our war-time effort. He states that the educational program "must without exception include all that is necessary to an understanding by rural people of each program individually and of all programs as a unified whole."

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service is a cooperative agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota and the local county board. It has a corps of trained extension subject-matter specialists and county agricultural, home demonstration and 4-H agents reaching into every county. Paul E. Miller, University Farm, directs the service in this state.

Secretary Wickard charged the Extension Service with responsibility for all group or general educational work essential to understanding of the action programs and for spreading to all farm people scientific and economic information from the U. S. department and state experiment station.

He pointed out that Extension Service representatives are members of all state and county USDA War Boards, and that Extension Service's responsibility for educational work of the boards was the same as for other programs.

Secretary Wickard pointed out that major war-time Extension Service jobs should include educational work with farmers to increase production of needed food under the handicaps of shortages of fertilizers, machinery, etc.; to promote understanding of governmental price and other war-time policies affecting agriculture. Training of volunteer local leaders, helping farm women carry their full share of the war load, and working with farm youth are also major Extension Service jobs, he added.

Other specific responsibilities he assigned to the Extension Service were to organize rural America for defense against destructive fires, organize and direct campaigns among farm people in nutrition, health, gardening, aid in organizing cooperative marketing, promote farm discussion groups and cooperate in civilian defense activities.

A2001-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 6, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

School of Agriculture seniors will present "H.M.S. Pinafore," a Gilbert and Sullivan musical comedy, at University Farm, St. Paul, on Saturday, March 14, at 8 o'clock. More than thirty students will take part in the play which portrays the trials and tribulations of a sailor in love with a naval captain's daughter.

Leading roles will be portrayed as follows: Sir Joseph Porter -- Mervyn Humphrey of Lynd; Captain Corcoran -- Keith Miller of Hartland; Josephine -- Synnova Hofstad of Lamberton; Rafe Rackstraw -- Alan Steverson of Easton; Little Buttercup -- Edna Talbert of St. Cloud; Dick Deadeye -- Clifford Adams of Mankato; Boatswain --
Richard Nehring of Sturgeon Lake; and Cousin Hebe -- Joyce ~~Kinnear~~ Molenaar of Renville.

Members of the senior class who will appear in the musical numbers are Alice Mae Barthelemy, Sauk Rapids; Gerald Boebler, Wells; Ralph Boelman, Jordan; Thelma Brugman, Windom; Walter Carlock, Paynesville; Vincent Dooley, Faribault; Maxine Holland, Storden; Marie Hansen, Morgan; Raymond Hansen, Morgan; Charles Hay, Heron Lake; Ardis Hemmingsen, Springfield; Doris Hofstad, Lamberton; Iona Jacobson, Windom; Inez Johnson, Lamberton; Elaine Markwardt, Kimball; Violet Pussmann, Welcome; Everett Nelson, Litchfield; Harold Nelson, Little Falls; Mildred Rossbach, Manska; Leola Urban, Anboy.

Gilbert and Sullivan music will be played by the Minnesota WPA Symphony orchestra directed by J. Herbert Swanson, instructor in music in the School of Agriculture at University Farm. Well known selections from the musical comedy include "I'm Called Little Buttercup" and "A Maiden Fair to See." In charge of stage production for the annual senior class play is Ross Smith, instructor in dramatics.

A2002-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 6, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The second Rural Forum of the Air sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Rural Youth groups in fifty counties will be broadcast over WCCO Tuesday evening, March 10 at 8:30. The topic to be discussed is "Our Part in This War."

Members of the panel will be Paul E. Miller, state extension director, Dr. William O'Brien, radio health commentator and University professor of medicine, and Ruby Christenson, state rural youth agent. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University of Minnesota department of agriculture, will lead the panel.

Rural youth groups all over the state and other organizations that have accepted the invitation to take part will meet in various communities and following the panel broadcast will carry on the discussion under local leadership.

The rural forum series was planned to bring rural people into closer contact with views significant to the present war and to encourage local discussion. The series is under the arrangement of Max Karl, general manager, director for WCCO, and E. W. Alton, assistant state director in charge of rural youth.

22003-71

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 10, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Vegetable gardeners who want to brush up on their peas and squash for the important victory garden activity this spring have been invited by the general extension division of the University of Minnesota to take a special course which opened this week at University Farm. While the first session was held last Monday, registration is invited up to Monday, March 16.

Those interested may register in the Extension office, Room 402, Administration building, main campus of the University, or at downtown offices, 500 Robert street, St. Paul, and 690 North Western Bank building, Minneapolis.

Eight sessions are to be held, spread over eight weeks. T. M. Currence, associated professor of horticulture, teaches the group Monday evening at 7:30 in Room 102, Horticulture building, University Farm.

Subject matter includes the principles and practices of growing the more important crops such as tomatoes, beans, root crops and melons, with a view especially to efficient use of fertilizers and equipment.

A2004-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 10, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Paul E. Miller, director, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, was appointed a member of the committee on wartime extension work. The committee composed of extension directors from the northeast, north central, south and west regions met in Washington last week. Director Miller, together with H. P. Rusk of Illinois and H. C. Ramsower of Ohio represent the north central states on this committee which will enable Extension to participate in the formulation of national agricultural plans and policies.

A2005-THUSDA

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 10, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The place of the teacher of vocational agriculture in keying farming to wartime needs will be discussed in a series of University Farm radio broadcasts this spring. These programs are being planned by members of the agricultural education club of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

Emphasis will be placed on working with farm people in producing more of the essential war foods.

Part of the series will cover the special defense training classes operated under the vocational agriculture program. These courses include shopwork, farm machinery repair and adjustment, woodworking, electrical work, engine and motor repair, metal working and welding.

The first program will be on Station WLB at 12:30 noon, Thursday, March 12.

The programs are in charge of Douglas Anderson, ag education senior from Littlefork; David Johnson, ag education senior from Waseca; and Marcel Cox, ag education junior from Pemberton.

A2006-PJTC

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 13, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers are going all-out for war production -- but with an eye to the future. The big battle to stop soil loss by erosion, started in 1937 by southeastern Minnesota farmers working with the Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Extension Service, is being pushed harder than ever right along with the war effort.

The State Soil Conservation Committee, headed by Paul E. Miller of University Farm, approved this week the creation of a new soil conservation district in south Wabasha county and appointed Arthur Olin of Millville and Walter Graner of Plainview as district supervisors. This action was taken after a majority of all landowners in the area had given their approval and a referendum among farmers showed ten to one sentiment in favor of the creation of this district. All of Wabasha county is now in soil conservation, the rest of the county being in the Lake Popin and Rollingstone districts. Wabasha is the fifth county in the state to go all out for soil conservation, being preceded by Winona, Scott, Houston and Washington counties.

Spread of interest was indicated this week when the state committee considered reports on hearings held in southern Goodhue county and western Fillmore county for two new districts to be organized in these areas. A petition signed by more than 500 farmers for a district to include all of Rice county was considered and arrangements were made to conduct hearings March 30 at Faribault and Northfield and on March 31 at Lonsdale.

South Wabasha will be the thirteenth district organized under Minnesota's Soil Conservation Districts law passed in 1937. This law enables farmers to set up districts as governmental subdivisions of the state and thus makes it possible for them to attack the soil erosion problem in a cooperative way. Being organized as a governmental subdivision these districts are in a position to accept any technical or other help that may be available from any state or federal agency. At the present time the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is giving technical assistance to 12 districts. The State Department of Conservation is cooperating on streambank control work in the Root River district and plans to extend this assistance to other districts.

How well this cooperative plan of attack by farmers through their soil conservation districts is working out is best answered by the soil conservation practices actually in effect on the farms in these areas, says Chairman Miller. A total of 567 gullies have been treated, 74 diversions built, 36 structures built of which six are for water storage and 30 for gully control, 8,781 acres have been limed for new seedings of alfalfa and sweet clover, approved crop rotations have been established on 12,645 acres and 13,615 acres have been converted to strip cropping.

A2007-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 13, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The honey bee has been drafted for the duration. In fact, the War Production Board has itself set up a high priority rating for the materials needed by the bee in the war effort.

As a war worker, the bee actually supplies both essential services and products, namely:

Pollination of fruit trees and smaller plants that need insect help to make good fruit and seed important in the national food production job.

Production of honey, a natural "sweet" which can be used to supplement sugar and in many cases serve as a substitute for it.

Production of beeswax, which has many uses in war industries.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has notified beekeepers that the industry has been granted a A-3 rating for supplies on the basis of 100 per cent of the 1940 level.

Apiarists have themselves been granted 80 per cent of last year's sugar purchases, with provision that additional amounts may be applied for if more is needed to start off bees this spring. They have also been granted tin for unlimited packaging of honey in containers of five-pound capacity or larger.

The increased demand for honey has led to heavy orders for package bees raised in the south for shipment to Minnesota and other northern states for the summer honey season. A convenient handbook for beekeepers, especially useful to beginners, is available from the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Extension Bulletin 204, "Beekeeping in Minnesota," by M. C. Tanquary, may be had from the local county agent or by writing the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2008-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 13, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

That Minnesota farm products are contributing heavily to Lend-Lease and other food programs was indicated this week in a report released by the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Purchases by the government from Minnesota firms, reported for February 26, were as follows:

George A. Normel, Austin -- refined lard, 840,000 lbs. @ 12.8¢; canned pork luncheon meat, 300,000 lbs. @ 39.8¢; 200,000 lbs. @ 35.8¢; pork tongues, 50,000 lbs. @ 36.6¢; canned pork and soya links, 150,000 lbs. @ 28.8¢.

Wilson & Company, Albert Lea, refined lard, 140,000 lbs. @ 12.75¢; canned pork, 25,000 lbs. @ 35.8¢; chopped canned ham, 25,000 lbs. @ 37.2¢; Wilson & Company, Faribault, cured Wiltshire sides, 50,000 lbs. @ 20.5¢.

Cudahy Packing Company, South St. Paul, refined lard, 500,000 lbs. @ 12.7¢.

Swift & Company, South St. Paul, refined lard, 168,000 lbs. @ 12.7¢; canned sliced bacon, 150,000 lbs. @ 35.2¢.

One purchase of \$ 5,000 cases of evaporated milk (\$3.35 per case) was made from the Carnation company at Northfield.

Three Minnesota firms figured in the purchase of dried egg products, totalling 640,000 pounds as follows: DeSoto Creamery and Produce company, Minneapolis, 60,000 lbs.; Marshall Dry Egg, Inc., Marshall, 180,000 lbs.; and Priebe & Sons, Inc., Sleepy Eye, 400,000 lbs. Prices per pound ranged from 82.5¢ to 94¢ per pound.

A2009-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Seed stock potatoes for this year may be selected from bins where late blight is present, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. This is good news to many potato growers in eastern and northern Minnesota who are finding unusual amounts of rot in their stored potatoes most of it due to last year's late blight epidemic.

often
It is ~~often~~ possible, Rose says, to pick out good sound potatoes from a bin where late blight is present. Tubers which show a small area of rot may also be used for seed provided the rotted part is removed. It is important that all rotted tissue be removed from tubers used for seed.

Treating the seed stock after cutting may be advisable as a precautionary but it is not necessary as in those cases where certain bacterial rots are present. In treating seed stock that has been cut there is danger of seed injury unless directions are followed closely.

To further prevent the development of late blight in next fall's crop rotted potatoes sorted out this spring should be destroyed or buried in a place where they will not grow. Volunteer plants from partly rotted tubers are usually the first to develop blight under moist conditions. From these infected plants late blight will spread rapidly to nearby fields.

Most of the rot is due to late blight that started on the plants late last summer and early fall, Rose explains. The majority of tubers were infected during harvest when the spores shaken from the leaves adhered to the newly dug potatoes. Under certain storage conditions late blight rot developed on many of these tubers, resulting in severe losses to the owner.

Potatoes left on the field after harvest operations last fall may also present a danger to this year's crop. Under normal conditions the fungus causing late blight is winterkilled, but if potatoes left on the field are prevented from freezing by an early blanket of snow the disease will survive with the tubers.

A2010-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

City, town and farm vegetable gardens will rate the spotlight during the first day's session of the 21st annual horticulture short course at University Farm beginning March 25, according to W. H. Alderman, chief of horticulture, University of Minnesota. In addition the three-day event will feature topics of interest to commercial fruit growers and up-to-date information for ornamental horticulturists.

Highlights of the ~~opening~~ opening sessions on Wednesday, March 25, are talks on vegetable canning and drying for home use by Mrs. Pearl Hutton of the welfare section and Bina Johnson, ~~Minnesota~~ of the school lunch project, Minnesota Works Projects Administration. Wartime problems of the commercial vegetable producer will be the subject of a talk by H. D. Brown, Ohio State University, and secretary of the vegetable growers association of America. Color illustrations on the crossing of squash plants will be shown Wednesday evening.

Sessions on Thursday and Friday will be devoted to commercial fruit growing. Featured speakers at these sessions will be H. W. Leidel, La Crescent, president of the Minnesota fruit growers association; L. G. Holmes, Lake City landscape architect; and Daisy Abbott, garden editor, St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Staff members of the horticulture division will also appear on the program to lead discussions and answer questions relating to horticultural displays during the three-day meeting.

A2011-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota livestock shippers, who were faced on March 15 with a ruling which would raise shipping costs as much as 60 per cent, have been granted a reprieve on condition that they do everything possible to conserve shipping facilities.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has set aside its order effective March 15 requiring railroads to base freight charges on the size and type of cars actually furnished rather than on the size and type ordered. The amendment just announced permits handling of cars for shipping livestock under the old plan except that it will not be possible to use overflow, trailer or follow-lot cars.

The Commission specified, in modifying the original order, that the modification is contingent on livestock shippers making an honest attempt to conserve transportation facilities by ordering and using the type of equipment that is absolutely necessary.

Shippers need to consider immediately what can be done to meet the transportation problem, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm. He suggests:

- (1) Loading all cars as heavily as conditions permit.
- (2) Ordering always the size and type of car needed and ordering as far in advance as possible.
- (3) Loading double deck cars where possible.

He ~~xxx~~ urges farmers to make special effort to conserve all kinds of shipping during this period. Shipping associations can be organized to insure full loads for both trucks and rail cars. A pickup service to bring single animals and small shipments to a central shipping point may be desirable. Shipments can be planned well in advance so that there will be no wasted transportation. Cars and trucks should always carry as full a load as is consistent with the safety of animals.

A2012-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

F. R. Immer, professor of agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota, is now vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, with headquarters at University Farm. Dr. Immer has been acting in that capacity since last spring when Dr. C. H. Bailey, former vice-director, took over the duties of dean and director of the Department of Agriculture. The Board of Regents at its meeting Saturday officially appointed Immer as vice-director.

Dr. Immer has general supervision over an ever widening program of agricultural research carried on at University Farm and the branch stations at Waseca, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Crookston, Morris, Cloquet and Excelsior.

A2013-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Thirty Minnesota firms participated in government purchases of farm products under Lend-Lease and other food programs during the first week of March, according to a report released by the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Purchases by the government from Minnesota firms, reported for March ~~6~~, were as follows:

FRESH SHELL EGGS, 3,200 cases -- Litchfield Prod. Co., 400 @ 26¢; Priebe & Sons, Sleepy Eye, 400 @ 28¢; Cudahy Packing Co., Wadena, 400 @ 28.4¢; DeSoto Cry. & Prod., Austin, 400 @ 28.29¢; Goodrich & Son, Leroy, 400 @ 26.7¢; Marshall Prod. Co., Marshall, 400 @ 28.5¢; Marshall Produce Co., Ortonville, 800 @ 28.5¢.

DRIED EGGS, 314,000 lbs. -- DeSoto Cry. & Prod., Minneapolis, 64,000 lbs., @ 93.5¢; Marshall Dry Egg, Inc., Marshall, 150,000 @ 92¢; Fairmont Cry. Co., Moorhead, 100,000 @ 92.5¢.

DRY SKIM MILK, 1,000,000 lbs. -- Land O'Lakes Cry., Inc., Mpls., 400,000 @ 12¢, Elk River, 80,000 @ 12¢; Kraft Cheese Co., Minnesota Transfer, 80,000 @ 12¢, Rush City, 40,000 @ 12¢; Twin City Milk Prod. Ass., Lake Elmo, 160,000 @ 12¢, Elk River, 160,000 @ 12¢; Anoka, 80,000 @ 12.7¢.

CHEESE, 295,000 lbs. @ 21.7¢ -- Pure Milk Prod. Co., Minneapolis, 35,000 cheddars; Cheese Prod. Co., Mpls., twins and cheddars, 70,000; Union Stock Yds., South St. Paul, 140,000 large cheese; Ward Milk Prod. Div., Albert Lea, 50,000 twins and cheddars.

(more)

EVAPORATED MILK, 25,000 lbs. -- Carnation Co., Northfield,
10,000 @ \$3.33; Minnesota Evaporated Milk Co., Winona, 15,000
~~XXXXXX~~ @ \$3.35.

Minnesota firms who figured in the government purchases of
meat products during the first week of March are as follows:

WILSON & CO., Faribault, dry salt fatbacks, 30,000 lbs.
@ 10.7¢; cured Wiltshire sides, 30,000 lbs. @ 20.5¢; Albert Lea
plant, refined lard, 140,000 lbs. @ 12.7¢.

CUDAHY PACKING CO., St. Paul, refined lard, 500,000 lbs.
@ 12.7¢; hog casings (bundles) 1,825 @ \$1.55.

SWIFT & CO., South St. Paul, hog casings, 1,600 @ \$1.65,
6,800 @ \$1.55, 1,600 @ 90¢, 4,800 @ \$1.45; canned slice bacon,
100,000 lbs. @ 35.2¢; Albert Lea plant, 50,000 lbs. canned pork
luncheon meat @ 35.8¢.

GEORGE A. HORNELL, Austin, 30,000 lbs. canned slice bacon
@ 35.7¢.

A2014--THama

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

New trends in egg marketing will be one of the highlights of a two-day short course to be held at University Farm beginning March 26, according to J. O. Christianson, director of short courses. The event will be of special importance to handlers of egg produce who are interested in the government egg buying program.

U. S. standards of quality and grades will be discussed at the opening morning session by K. L. Goss, federal-state regional supervisor, Minnesota department of agriculture. M. L. Anderson, federal-state supervising grader, department of dairy and food, will lead off the afternoon discussion Thursday with the subject: "Air cell and shell characters as they affect egg grades."

Other topics to be featured during the two-day program include a discussion of egg quality by G. F. Stewart, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and the adaptation of federal grades and interpretation of certificates by K. L. Goss. Members of the poultry husbandry staff and Extension specialists will discuss the effects of feeding, breeding and management on egg quality and conduct laboratory sessions in grading and related subjects.

Cooperating with the poultry husbandry division and the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture in presenting this material to produce handlers are the agriculture marketing administration, U. S. department of agriculture, and the Minnesota state department of agriculture, department of dairy and food, egg and poultry division.

Registrations will start at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, March 26, in room 102, Veterinary building, University Farm.

A2015-THnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 1, 1942

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

A Heap of Hope

We were coming home from town late at night with a team and wagon. The roads had all gone to pieces and ever since we left the pavement, it had been a struggle to get through the mud holes and keep from sliding in the ditch. We were tired, cold and wet because the air was full of half rain and half snow, driven by a stiff wind until it took a lot of will power to face it.

The horses were about played out, so I had walked to lighten the load and give them encouragement. Somehow it seemed as though the easiest thing would be to sit down in the mud and quit. Every step was hard work.

Then we came around a turn and saw our yard light in the distance. It was just a faint glimmer in the darkness, but we knew it meant solid ground, warmth, food, shelter and companionship. Old Beas pricked up her ears and whinnied. Both horses stepped off with new energy and the mud on my feet didn't seem so heavy or the wind so strong. We knew we could make it now.

Things look black for many of us just now. Our boys are gone to fight, and the work piles up until it seems as though there isn't any use trying to do the impossible. A good many will break under the strain unless they can switch on the yard light of Hope and keep it burning until the sun comes back once more.

Why not have a symbol of Hope in our own yards? I'm going to plant a "Hope Tree" and when the going is tough I'll water the tree or dig around it a bit and think of better times. Mine will be an evergreen and I'll plan how it will look all lighted up at Christmas when the boys are back and peace has blessed us again.

(more)

Wednesday, April 1, 1942

The tree will have hard going too. It will have to push its tender roots into the hard packed clay to gather water. It will have to stand up against storms, fight insects and disease, reach for sunlight and air. But it won't complain. It will just keep on trying as long as life is in it. Perhaps I can help a little to make things easier for it. Then when it has grown big and I have grown tired, I'll rest in its shade while it returns my efforts with interest.

Even if things get worse and some of the boys don't come back, I'll have the tree to remind me of when they were here and the plans we made for big things ahead. It will show that even when the world was on fire, there was a place for new life which would grow and expand, to make the most of a new era when people learn to get along without destroying the things they cherish most.

There won't be any public ceremony when I plant my "Hope Tree", but it will mean a lot to me. Be it one tree or a grove, it shows the world that we believe in the future and are willing to work now for what our faith tells us is in store. Planting may help turn on the switch to the yard light of Hope.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 8, 1942

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

Fifth Column Crops

The long line of trucks, loaded with food and ammunition for the soldiers, followed the road down into a narrow canyon where turns were sharp and only one-way traffic was possible. Suddenly a well-armed gang of cut throats sprang from cover, shot the drivers and guards, then drove the trucks back into the hills where they were destroyed.

If such a thing happened in Minnesota, wouldn't we howl? The papers would be full of it. Farmers would reach for Old Betsy, the shot gun, and scour the hills, determined to blast every last renegade who would do such a thing to a state and nation at war. We would just boil over, and no danger could prevent us from hunting down the last criminal.

We hear a lot about "sabotage" and "fifth column" in the papers, and have a fine organization, the F.B.I., always on the alert with trained men to strike quick and hard before "accidents" can happen, but there is a fifth column on the farms which works unnoticed except by individual farmers who stubbornly resist this very active sabotage. There is no special notice given to this struggle, no shooting, no noise nor newspaper headlines, but every single farmer has a fight on his hands, no less grim because he fights alone on his own acres.

The enemy is Weeds, which cut yields, steal power and equipment, requisition labor and hinder the production of war necessities as effectively as though truck loads of supplies were dumped in a ditch. Their cost to farm owners and the nation as a whole are simply terrific, but because they are so common, so widely scattered and so quiet, they seldom are mentioned in polite society.

(more)

We have weeds in the field, the cow barn, the hog yards and some even walk around on two legs, living in houses and wearing clothes. Not all of the fighting is done with guns and soldiers. The weeds are the special concern of those who remain at home to keep the army and navy supplied with the things they need. Surely we should improve our efficiency by warring on weeds as never before.

Every farmer must be his own general, captain, corporal and private. He must plan the campaign and execute all maneuvers himself. Some specialize on elbow grease and hard work, while others are more skillful in planning the attack so as to take advantage of the enemies' weakness and make every move effective. Testing will show up the weeds in herds and flocks so they may be eliminated. Cultivation at the proper time will control weeds in the fields.

Surely the first thing a farmer can do is to plant clean seed. The land contains enough potential competitors with farm crops to make the summer interesting, without planting more. The next thing is to persuade weed seeds in the fields to sprout early so they may be killed cheaply before the grain comes up. The third thing is to plant at the right time, strong seed of adapted varieties so that the useful crop will have the best possible chance to meet the coming competition.

It takes planning, knowledge, skill and hard work.- but that's what makes a man a farmer.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 15, 1942

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

Much Spring Mud

When the rich black soil rolls from mouldboards in even strips, it is a pretty sight. Almost any farmer can get enthused over the quality, texture and the abundant life, both plant and animal, which a fertile soil contains. It just looks as though any seed would be proud to grow in such an environment.

But sometimes - not often in Minnesota, thank goodness - we have a drouth. It's exactly the same rich soil, but when moisture is lacking it becomes hard and lifeless or worse yet, becomes dust which moves with every breeze. Then it gets into eyes, chokes throats, sifts into clothes, adheres to faces, piles up along fence rows and generally becomes a nuisance.

At other times the soil has a surplus of moisture and then it is something entirely different. It clings to boots, smears everything it touches and causes feet to go in various unexpected directions, allowing persons thus deprived of their natural support to stretch supine upon the soft and gooey surface which adheres to every particle of exterior adornment even when a perpendicular position has been again achieved. That's mud.

Mud may stall an army, lose a race, stop field work, mire a load, skid a car into the ditch, drown a pig or make anyone who has to wade through it, highly conscious of the difficulty of locomotion. That applies especially to those of us who have feet above the average in size. The only animals which seem to enjoy mud are ducks, little boys and sometimes girls or pigs in hot weather.

One night Shorty didn't come in for supper and mother said she had taken the pony and gone somewhere. Would I look her up? She was only about eight then, and felt that she should exercise her horse regularly after school so as to have her

(more)

Wednesday, April 15, 1942

in good condition for Saturdays. Not even the deepest spring mud could stop her.

At the barn, Betty was gone and no sign of Shorty. Tracks led out of the back gate to an unsurfaced road, but did not return. It was almost dusk, but finally at the far end of a plowed field I saw them coming. The pony had been tied in some manner to a little teddy wagon, and was patiently dragging her mistress and about 100 pounds of mud on a devious route which only a child or a loose calf would think of.

Imagine coming across a plowed field on a wagon with 8-inch wheels when water stood in every depression! The cart tipped over every now and then and the driver sprawled, so it was hard to tell where the field left off and the girl began. Finally the pony puffed and staggered up to the barn door, and Shorty exclaimed proudly, "She was feeling pretty frisky when we started, but I guess she'll stand now." What mother said will be reserved for another story.

Soil, human bodies, jobs and a hundred other things are useful, efficient and sometimes even ornamental when properly tended and used. Too much or too little of any ingredient may change them completely from what they were intended to be.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 22, 1942

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

Write a Letter

Dear Jenny:

You will know by this letter that I have arrived safely after the long journey and have found everything much the same as we left it last fall. Our old home will need some house cleaning, but I know you will want to do that yourself. Possibly you will want to pick a new place, so I can't do much about that until you get here.

Do you remember the funny things that we found in the garden last year? They looked like giant eggs with a long neck on them. I believe someone heard they were gourds. Well anyway, the big fat man - who-doesn't-know-enough-to-go-south-for-the-winter - has made a hole in one of them and hung it up just outside the house where he sits some days and looks out of the hole-with-the-hard-air-in-it.

It wouldn't make a bad place for a nest, but you may not like it, and of course we will build just where you say. At any rate, his intentions were good, so I put on a show for his entertainment. I'm not sure that he is bright enough to appreciate it, but it was a pretty good stunt if I do say so, though not as clever as you would do, of course.

First I gave him a song - not my best one, I'm saving that for you - but a good loud one to let him know we were back and would look after things for the summer again. Then I began to haul sticks into the thing he hung up on the redwood bush. Between sticks I'd sing again, just because I felt like it and to cheer him up.

Poor lump! He was trying to make black tracks on some white squares, and I feel sorry for him. He can't fly, he can't sing, he can't move fast enough to catch flies and bugs so he has to eat roots and dead animals. He seemed to like my songs

(more)

Wednesday, April 22,
1942

and I had a lot of fun trying to get a big stick into the gourd. It would get cross-wise and wouldn't go in, but I tried for half an hour. You'll probably throw out all I put in anyway - if you do choose this new nest - so it doesn't matter, but I'm just not as good at getting in sticks as you are.

It will be nice and warm up here any day now, so please hurry and come. I'm anxious to get started at the house cleaning and I'll sing my best while you fix things just right.

Very truly yours,

Jack H. Wren.

This is what I imagine the bird outside my window might write to his ever-loving (and scolding) wife. Undoubtedly she would be glad to get the letter. Perhaps someone would be glad to get a letter from you - especially the boys in camp. I try to write a letter a month to my boy scouts who are in the service. There are about 35 of them so we just send copies to each, but they go to India, Australia, Hawaii and all over the United States. They write back and say they like to get mail, so let's all send them letters.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 29, 1942

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

Trustworthy Corn

After all the manuring, plowing, disking and dragging, your land must be just about ready for putting in the seed corn. Can you trust that seed to do what you want done? You trust yourself for the land preparation and cultivation, but the seed determines maturity and the kind of ears as well as having a lot to do with stand and yield. If it isn't good, your efforts are wasted.

When buying hybrid seed, you are paying about \$2.00 per bushel for the corn and from 4 to 6 dollars for the confidence you have in the assurance of the grower and the seller that the seed will make the kind of crop you want.

First is the germination. It's so easy to make a rag doll test and it tells so much that it pays to be sure, no matter what the label says. If it should happen that you haven't any directions for making this test, I'll be glad to tell you how we do it if you send a stamp. Big strong sprouts 4 to 6 inches long in 7 or 8 days indicate lots of pep and a good stand if it's well-planted.

Next is the variety and that's not so easy. Generally, the kind you have been raising is best for the main crop. You know what it will do on your own fields and that is information no seed grower can give you. Of course each dealer claims his corn is the best, and has figures to prove it. He may be perfectly honest, but what the individual grower wants to know is what it will do on his own land. That information he must get for himself.

There is no one variety of corn which will do best under all conditions. They have all kinds of likes, dislikes and adaptations. This makes it advisable to put in the main crop to a brand and number of known performance, and a few acres of any-

(more)

thing new which sounds good or looks promising. Make the dealer, the grower and the corn earn your confidence by performance.

Farming is a gamble at best, with many unpredictable factors beyond the control of the operator. We stake our land, labor and capital on a guess that the weather will be about average and the hope that prices will be reasonably satisfactory when we have something ready to sell. We have to take these risks, but we do not have to add to them seed of unknown origin, questionable performance or uncertain quality.

"Bargain seed," is often the most expensive we can buy, but on the other hand, price alone does not guarantee high production. A neighbor paid \$2.50 per bushel for barley from Canada and was surprised when he learned that the same variety and quality could be purchased from a local firm at 80 cents. Reasonable prices should buy seed of locally adapted varieties with high germination and quality.

One man bought "bootleg" seed corn at \$3.00 and raised 50 bushels per acre. His neighbor paid \$7.00 for seed and raised 70 bushels. The first man saved 57 cents per acre and lost \$10. Still some folks like to take risks, and the unknown seed might have been "just as good".

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 24, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers who are responding to government requests for increased soybean and flax production have an opportunity to supply the oils which the war effort demands and at the same time help balance the feed supplies which the livestock program sorely needs.

According to S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, University Farm, soybeans that run 15 bushels to the acre will average around 720 pounds of oil meal. Flax at 10 bushels will yield about 360 pounds of meal per acre. These figures may be compared with a 40-bushel yield of corn, which is 2,240 pounds, or a 50-bushel yield of oats, 1,600 pounds.

More important than the total pounds of feed produced per acre is the large volume of protein contained in the meal obtained from soybeans and flax.

The meal from 15 bushels of soybeans contains almost twice as much digestible protein as that from ~~50~~ 50 bushels of oats. A substantial replacement of oats with soybeans will consequently result in a material increase in the protein supply, he says.

Livestock men know that feed goes much farther with all livestock if adequate supplies of high protein concentrates are included in the ration. However, Cleland adds, the crop production program in the corn belt has never supplied more than a small amount of these much needed high protein feeds. Farmers have turned to clover, alfalfa, cottonseed meal and other feeds.

A2016-T11n1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 24, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Mange and lice may sabotage the important 1942 hog crop unless swine growers are alert to the dangers and take steps to head off these parasites, warns H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Successfully farrowing the largest hog crop in history is only part of the food-for-freedom job. Growing and fattening the pigs with the most efficient use of the feed on hand is the next step.

Good results in feeding are impossible if the feed must be shared with internal and external parasites that make unprofitable runs out of healthy pork-producers.

Trouble from lice and mange can be headed off by giving hogs a chance to oil themselves at oil-treated wallows or rubbing posts. Crude oils, such as crankcase oil from a tractor which has not burned leaded gasoline, are satisfactory for this preventive treatment.

When a hog is once badly infected with either lice or mange, which is caused by mites burrowing in the skin, more drastic methods than oiling are necessary.

There are several good solutions on the market for dipping animals that are being set back by lice and mange. One of the best is a lime sulphur dip recommended especially for mange in the advanced stages. This preparation can be purchased at a drug store and used according to directions. Pigs should be dipped at intervals of a week until the parasites disappear.

In cold weather or with large hogs it may be best to use the solution as a spray, making ~~sure~~ sure to cover the entire body of the ~~the~~ animal.

A2017-PJnl

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 24, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

National 4-H Mobilization Week, April 5 to 11, will find most of Minnesota's 50,000 4-H boys and girls already enrolled in livestock, homemaking and gardening projects, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. In a radio talk given Wednesday noon over one of the Twin City radio stations, Kittleson explained that there was still time for farm boys and girls to enroll in the Victory garden projects.

One of the state-wide 4-H goals for 1942, says Kittleson, is to have every 4-H family in Minnesota plant a Victory garden this spring to meet family food and nutrition needs. Every 4-H boy and girl is being encouraged this year to produce something for family living.

The mobilization drive will be conducted in this state by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service through county Extension agents and local club leaders. During mobilization week the 1,500,000 farm boys and girls in 4-H clubs throughout the United States, 150,000 voluntary local club leaders, and as many new members as possible will be asked to pledge themselves for all-out effort in a seven-point 4-H Victory program, Kittleson explained.

During mobilization week, efforts will be made to make 4-H club work available to all rural boys and girls, emphasizing Victory garden projects for enrolling new members.

A2018-TM

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 24, 1942

D a i l y P a p e r s

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Seventy young men and women were graduated from the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, at the fifty-third annual commencement exercises held Tuesday afternoon, March 24, at University Farm. Commencement address was given by Thomas P. Cooper, '02, dean and director, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Winners of the 1942 Caleb Dorr five-term scholarships were Esther A. Ann
W. Von Helms, Red Wing; Henry J. Schmidt, Freeport, and Martha/ DeLanghe,
Ghent.

Members of the 1942 graduating class were: Rosella M. Anderson, Hector; Hazel Augustson, Anoka; Harry C. Barnard, Good Thunder; Alice Mae Barthelmy, Sauk Rapids; Gerald R. Bebler, Wells; John M. Beck, Lake City; Henry J. Blohm, Ashville, New York; Thelma M. Brugman, Windom; ~~Elmer~~ Lowell R. Clark, Madison; Mary Ann Dankers, Lake City; Martha Ann DeLanghe, Ghent; Vincent P. Dooley, Faribault; Robert E. Early, Hudson, Wis.; Casper G. Egler, Rochester; John B. Elmer, Wells;

Leona E. Flohr, Newport; Wesley W. Frank, Waseca; Howard J. Gans, St. Cloud; Glen A. Gray, Lake City; Cecelia P. Hagel, Rogers; Maxine R. Halland, Storden; Ardis M. Hammingsen, Springfield; Doris L. Hofstad, Lambertton; Synnova M. Hofstad, Lambertton; Mervyn B. Humphrey, Lynd; Berniece P. Huper, Wells; Obert S. Jacobson, Madelia; Reinhard J. Janson, Pierz; Ruth A. Johnson, New Ulm; John C. Mahoun, Rushford; Milford C. Kahoun, Rushford; Anne R. Kanduth, Highland Station, Mpls.; Ethel M. ~~Kuhnly~~ Kuhnly, Route 9, St. Paul; Gertrude R. Laeske, Henderson; Ruth W. Lieske, Henderson;

Arthur R. Lindborg, Randall; Mauritz A. Linder, Dunnell; Alfred E. Lindorff, Arlington; O. Warne Linton, South St. Paul; Nelva M. Loughrey, Wykoff; Esther M. Luedtke, Hutchinson; Marvin T. Manion, Rushford; Harlow K. Meium, Jackson; Keith S. Miller, Hartland; June D. Molenaar, Renville; Arthur J. Mork, Bricelyn; Paul J. Mowman, Monticello; Clyde E. Neal, Aitkin; Richard R. Nehring, Sturgeon Lake; Everett E. Nelson, Litchfield; Warren O. Nelson, Little Falls;

Ronald E. O'Conner, Le Sueur; Evelyn B. Olson, St. James; Florian J. Otto, Lester Prairie; Hazel L. M. Parker, Clements; Lester C. Paschke, Blue Earth; Willard L. Peters, Sherburn; Robert P. Plathe, Madison; Vincent W. Poppe, Caledonia; Vida M. Reineke, Morristown; Mildred J. Rossbach, Hanska; Earl E. Sandager, Medford; Henry J. Schmidt, Freeport; Evelyn Mae Schwacke, Gibbon; Otis D. Siewert, Windom; Thomas H. Stafford, Mora; Alan C. Stevermer, Easton; Harry R. Stewart, Elmore; Edna P. Talbert, St. Cloud; Omar J. Thorkelson, Hanska; Esther A. W. Von Helms, Red Wing.

Certificates were conferred upon the members of the graduating class by Walter C. Coffey, president of the University of Minnesota.

22019-TH

A2019-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 26, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Seventeen-year-old Donald Gillaspey of Nashua was named state champion this week for his outstanding record in 4-H safety work. Completing his seventh year as a member of the Nashua 4-H club and his second year in the safety project, Donald was awarded a gold watch by the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press.

The Nashua 4-H club boy was attracted to the safety project after reading newspaper accounts of accidents occurring on the farm and in the home. In his 4-H safety story he reported having removed many hazards on the farmstead and in the dairy barn. He reports, "Instead of beating the cow every time she kicked I put chains on her and found it safer for both of us."

A2020-TH

* * * * *

In promoting safety in their community 46 members of the Brooklyn Center 4-H club won for their organization the title of most outstanding safety club in the county. Club members have again enrolled 100 per cent for this activity in 1942.

Active promotion of the safety program among Ramsey county 4-H clubs in 1942 brought top honors to Ramsey county for outstanding work. More than a thousand club members took part in safety education work, nearly 600 safety records were kept by 4-H members and over 100 movies and safety demonstrations were given at local meetings.

State champion Donald Gillaspey of Nashua and several delegates from winning clubs will be invited to attend the annual dinner of the Minnesota Safety Council, April 27, in Minneapolis.

A2021-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 26, 1942

Daily Papers

RELEASE MARCH 30

Butter and eggs continue to appear on the list of foods available to families taking part in the Food Stamp plan, Duell Haben, regional director of the agricultural marketing administration, announced today.

The nationally designated foods which will be available for blue food stamps in all areas during April are the same as those which were designated for March. The complete list for April follows:

Butter, shell eggs, fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges, fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, 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.

A2022THama

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 26, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Speedy action is recommended by A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist, to prevent recurrence of leaf damage caused last year by the cankerworm. Placing sticky bands around shade tree trunks immediately will keep the spring cankerworm moth now emerging from the ground, from getting up into the trees.

Last spring damage to shade trees was widespread, particularly in the Twin City area where foliage was stripped from many trees. Warnings were sent out last spring and fall to control the danger from the canker worms. Where banding material was not used last fall the pest may now be present in the upper branches, and only spraying with arsenical poisons will prevent damage.

In those areas where there are no moths at present it will still pay to apply the sticky bands to tree trunks. To avoid unsightly marks around the tree trunk, the banding material can be placed on wrapping paper which is tied snugly to the tree. Bands should be stirred regularly to prevent them being clogged by accumulation of moths and debris.

A2023-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 31, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

New enrollments in Minnesota 4-H clubs will be encouraged during National 4-H Mobilization Week, April 5 to 11, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Most of Minnesota's 4-H boys and girls already have their livestock and homemaking projects well underway since the regular enrollment period last fall.

During national mobilization week farm boys and girls not already enrolled in 4-H club projects will be encouraged to enter garden and canning projects for family food production, and market litter and 10-ewe projects in livestock production. There is still time, Kittleson says, for young people to enroll in these projects.

In a letter addressed to the 4-H club members of the United States, President Roosevelt expressed the hope that the National 4-H mobilization week will bring more rural young people into 4-H work. The president wrote:

"Your activities in producing, preserving and preparing food; and your other practical experiences in farming and homemaking have prepared you for many tasks important in peacetime and indispensable in wartime. No other group of rural young people anywhere else in the world has so much worth defending, or is better prepared to help defend what it has."

Minnesota's 2,041 local 4-H clubs with a total membership of nearly 50,000 boys and girls will take an active part during mobilization week to enroll more young people in projects still open.

A2024-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 31, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Good quality soybeans now on hand on Minnesota farms are too valuable for seed to be sold for crushing at this time. The Secretary of Agriculture has urged farmers to hold beans until after the planting season to make sure that there will be enough seed for the expanded war crop.

To insure producers against loss from holding seed, the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to purchase at \$2 a bushel any lots of unmixed, approved varieties of 85 per cent germination or better that remain May 31. Producers must file a written offer to sell in the county AAA office on or before April 10 in order to qualify under this agreement.

The varieties recognized as suitable for this state by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA War Board are Minnesota Manchu, Wisconsin Manchu No. 3 and Mukden for southern Minnesota; Habaro and Richland for central and southern Minnesota; and Linsoy for northern Minnesota. Producers who want to sell beans for seed should have germination tests made immediately by the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm.

A2025-PJTIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 31, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

With interest in livestock production at peak and the cost of protein concentrates comparatively high, surplus stocks of wheat are being considered by livestock men as an economical supplement to the feed supply. Quite a bit of wheat is being fed this spring. H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, says wheat is a palatable and nutritious feed, satisfactory for all classes of livestock. Experiments have shown that best results are obtained when wheat is fed in combination with one or more other grains such as corn, oats or barley.

Wheat will average about 13.5 per cent protein and 84 per cent total digestible nutrients. Corn of same moisture content will contain 9.2 per cent protein and 79 per cent total digestible nutrients. The higher protein content of wheat is its greatest advantage. On an average, bushel for bushel, ground wheat is worth 10 to 15 per cent more as feed for livestock than shelled corn.

For steers, cows and horses, wheat should be coarsely ground. It need not be ground at all for sheep or pigs when it is self-fed. Coarse grinding is better than fine. Soaking either ground or whole wheat does not increase its feeding value for pig feeding.

Many Canadian farmers have for years been producing quality pork from wheat as the principal feed. One-half cracked wheat and one-half cracked corn self-fed will make a good ration for small pigs if a protein supplement is provided. One-third of the grain ration for brood sows may consist of wheat. A fattening ration may consist of as high as two-thirds wheat when price warrants feeding it.

A2020-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 7, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The hen is stepping right along with her 1942 egg production assignment. Production to date is ahead of the 13 per cent increase over 1941 asked for by the government. January's production sheet showed a 17 per cent increase, and February's 15 per cent gain was a record high for that month.

Dangers of over-expansion are suggested by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, who points to striking increases in commercial hatchery outputs of pullets for fall egg production. Record hatches were reported for January and February totalling 142 million baby chicks. Twenty-seven per cent more eggs were set in February compared to last February, and the number of chicks booked on March 1 was 45 per cent more than a year ago.

Total egg production during the past three or four months indicates that the 1942 production goal could be met with a 1942 hatch very little greater than that of 1941, says Dankers.

Over-expansion of the 1942 hatch can easily result in serious crowding of brooding and housing facilities, heavier death losses, slower pullet growth, and lower egg production per bird. Materials greatly needed in other parts of the total war effort will also be used for extra brooder feeder and housing space.

The effect of over-expansion on egg prices would be to place them nearer the 85 per cent of parity, rather than the more favorable prices that have prevailed. In mid-January 1942, price received by farmers (U.S. Average) was 31.3 cents per dozen. The price ceiling under the Emergency Price Control Act, Dankers points out, would have been approximately 34.1 cents per dozen at that time. The 85 per cent of parity price at which the government would have been expected to maintain prices for that time would have been only 25.1 cents per dozen.

The poultry meat situation is less favorable than the egg situation, says Dankers. In February 9.4 pounds of poultry were required to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration (U.S. average), compared to 8.1 pounds in February 1941, and the 1931-40 February average of 8.5 pounds.

A2027-TIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 7, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Better returns to Minnesota cooperative creameries is the subject of a study made by E. Fred Koller, University Farm economist, and reported in Extension Bulletin 234. There are six answers to the question "How can we get better returns from our cooperative creamery?" says Koller.

The ways to better creamery returns are (1) sound financing, (2) more efficient assembly, (3) more efficient operation, (4) better marketing, (5) by-products and diversification, and (6) more sidelines.

More than 160 cooperative creameries were included in the study of total operating costs and variations in efficiency with which all phases of their manufacturing and marketing activities were measured.

In general, the 30 plants showing the highest butterfat return were plants showing well-balanced efficiency in all or nearly all phases of their operations, Koller says.

Copies of Extension Bulletin 234 may be obtained from your local county agent or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2028-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 7, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Treat the ewes to a copper and nicotine sulphate drench before turning them on pasture this spring. This is the advice of W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, who advises regular drenching of sheep and lambs to avoid losses from parasites. Drenching is especially recommended where permanent pastures are used.

Drenching materials are inexpensive and may be purchased at any drug store. Most ~~the~~ satisfactory and economical treatment for stomach worms consists of bluestone (copper sulphate), four ounces in three gallons of water for every 100 sheep to be drenched. To control tapeworm it is desirable to add one ounce of nicotine sulphate to each gallon of the one per cent copper sulphate solution.

The new drug phenothiazine is recommended for controlling the nodular worm. Although sheep badly infested with nodular worms do not suffer heavy death losses, they do fail to put on the finish necessary to bring top price.

Phenothiazine is recommended for winter treatment of the breeding stock. A second treatment is desirable three or four weeks after the first and before the breeding flock goes to pasture. This will free them as far as possible of this infestation and protect the pasture from becoming a source of trouble for the lambs.

Complete directions for preparing the drenching solutions are given in Extension Folder 42, "Controlling Stomach Worms in Sheep," obtainable at the county agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2029-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 7, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Women migrated from Minnesota farms and small towns at a much higher rate in the decade 1930-40 than they did even during the heavy city-ward migration of the 1920's, according to Lowry Nelson, University Farm rural sociologist. Figures from the 1940 census just made available reveal a considerably higher ratio of rural men to women in 1940 than existed in 1930. The figures show that the migration of women was especially heavy for the 20-24 age group, but was almost equally great in the 25-29 and 30-34 groups.

In 1930 there were 138.3 farm men per 100 farm women from 20-24 years of age, while in 1940 the ratio had risen to 146.5. In the age group from 25-~~29~~29, the ratios for 1930 and 1940 respectively, were 128.8 and 135; while for those 30-34 the ratios were 120.2 and 127.1. For the ages 55-69 there was a rather large decline in the number of men per 100 women, but for those 70 years or over, the number of men increased.

For the town and village populations (under 2500) the migration of women was also notably greater than for men. The sex ratios increased in all ages between 10 and 39. There was a considerable increase in the number of men in the ages 40 to 44 years, but in all other older age groups, except those 75 years and over, the proportion of men declined.

Changing work opportunities in rural areas of the state apparently affected the two sexes differently. While there has been an unexpectedly heavy migration of both men and women during the decade, it appears that urban centers offered more opportunities for women than for men. Wartime activities since 1940 have undoubtedly changed the situation considerably, but under conditions existing in and previous to 1940, the city-ward drift of the rural population was selecting much higher proportions of women.

A2050-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 14, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediately Release

Plum trees that fail to produce year after year may be brought in to production if pruning and spraying operations are carried out this spring. Plum pocket, a disease which causes fruit to develop into hollow, bladder-like growths without seeds, commonly occurs in the more humid parts of the state especially in the lake regions. Once the disease makes its appearance it usually persists resulting in crop failures year after year.

Owners of plum trees should prune out and burn dead twigs if at all possible, says R. C. Rose, Extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Spraying operations should be started before the buds start swelling or not later than when buds are breaking, he says.

Trees should be sprayed a second time just before the blossoms open and again when the blossoms fall. Solutions recommended by Rose for the three spraying operations are as follows:

When buds start swelling; use one gallon lime sulfur solution or three pounds of dry lime sulfur in 15 gallons of water. Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 may also be used.

Just before blossoms open: one pint of lime sulfur solution or one-half pound of dry lime sulfur in six gallons of water. On Japanese hybrids Rose suggests a wettable sulfur to prevent spray burn.

When blossoms fall: spraying with wettable sulfur on all varieties where the disease has become well established in previous years.

Native varieties are very susceptible to plum pocket disease while newer varieties developed from Japanese plums are more disease-resistant.

A2031-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 14, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Country bankers have a big opportunity and responsibility in helping farmers come through the present crisis without piling up the disastrous load of debt and farm mortgages which spelled ruin for so many farmers and bankers alike following World War I. That was the challenge laid before members of the American Bankers Association meeting for a credit clinic at Chicago today (Wednesday, April 15) by Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm. Mr. Miller's subject was "Agricultural Goals and the Food-for-Freedom Program."

Farmers everywhere are making shifts in production that necessitate additional credit, said Mr. Miller, but both farmers and bankers should beware of long-time capital investments made at current prices and from borrowed money, such as new barns, high-priced purebred breeding stock and the like.

A farm land boom is one of the greatest pitfalls to be avoided, Mr. Miller warned. As yet there is no indication of a run-away market, he said, and young men who have demonstrated their ability in farming and can make a satisfactory down payment can still purchase good farms at fair prices. But the lessons of World War I should be kept clearly in mind.

Farmers should be reminded that now is a good time to pay debts. With present higher incomes many long-standing loans can be cleaned up and the farmers short-time credit needs put on a current basis. Real estate mortgages can be reduced and farmers now in good position can build reserves against periods of lower income.

Mr. Miller urged the bankers to avoid fostering speculative increases in production without denying credit for sound and necessary production to meet the national food goals. A sound yard-stick would be whether the loan can be repaid out of farm production for the year in which the loan is made or at least during the period that the government has assured the farmers of supported prices.

A2032-HLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 14, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Tractors, like horses, need a special warm up period before spring work begins, says Norton Ives, Extension engineer at University Farm, who suggests that cleaning out the cooling system is as good as meeting trouble more than half way.

A solution of common washing soda, one pound to one gallon of water, is like a spring tonic to a tractor cooling system clogged up with lime and other incrustation. Pour it down the radiator hatch and let the engine gargle it for two or three hours before draining and flushing. Also effective for cleaning is a solution of one part muriatic acid (HCL) and seven parts water. This can be left in radiator 36 hours, says Ives. Then drain and flush.

Checking the fan for broken or bent blades is also an important step in getting the tractor in shape. A sluggish fan will cause overheating and a loose or ~~an~~ worn fan belt may give trouble at the worst possible time, says Ives.

Starting the season with temporary plugging or defects in the hose connections may also result in time losses at critical periods. Ives points out that fixing a leaky hose and pump packing are simple jobs, but fixing a leaky radiator is a job for an expert repairman.

To complete the check up, the ignition and fuel lines deserve a going over. Overheating may result from poor timing or weak spark plugs. Carburetors set too lean or too rich and gas tanks filled with too low antiknock fuel may also give rise to overheating.

A2033-TEn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 14, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Don't include soapmaking among the many special wartime activities by which the homemaker can conserve important foods and materials to help win the war. That is the advice of Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration leader, who points out that soapmaking on the farm may actually hamper rather than help the war effort. Here's the reason:

Whenever commercial soapmakers process 100 pounds of pure neutral fats to make soap they release 10 pounds of 80 per cent commercial glycerine for use in war industries. When soap is made on the farm, this valuable glycerine is lost.

So great is the demand for glycerine for many war purposes now that soap manufacturers actually look upon the soap as a by-product. Glycerine is essential for explosives, paints, lubricants, and even medicines. It is quite evident that with the big need for glycerine, there will be plenty of soap available to keep Americans clean during the war years.

There is need for the conservation of fats, however, especially if these fats find their way readily into the factories where the glycerine can be extracted. W. E. Morris, extension specialist at University Farm, says that in each 200 pound hog there are about 30 pounds of recoverable fat trimmings in addition to the frying fats left over after the cuts of meat are cooked. This represents an extremely important source of both glycerine and soap.

Civilian Defense is now working on a plan for collecting surplus fats and sending them into manufacturing channels, rather than have them wasted. The time may soon be here when every homemaker will be asked to save carefully all extra fats so that they may be collected for the manufacture of glycerine, and incidentally soap.

A2034-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 21, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

This is vaccination time for Minnesota horses and mules. Farmers are urged to guard against a recurrence of sleeping sickness which last year spread to more than 80 counties, affecting over 3,500 head. As soon as mosquitoes or flies appear, there is danger. One of the most common varieties of mosquito is known to be a carrier of the sleeping sickness virus.

Disease prevention is more important than ever and death losses will be more costly now that wartime emergencies make horses more valuable as a source of horsepower, according to W. L. Boyd, veterinary chief at University Farm.

Sleeping sickness continues to be the most important infectious disease of horses and mules in Minnesota. It is important to recognize that the disease has gained a foothold in this state. While last year's outbreak was not unusually severe in any one area, its appearance was widespread.

Veterinarians are better prepared than ever to prevent the spread of sleeping sickness when it appears in a territory. More than 90,000 horses and mules were vaccinated during 1941, according to a study made by the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary board. Of this number only five developed the disease 10 days or more after the last treatment was given.

The improved chick embryo vaccine, says Boyd, is given in two injections at an interval of seven to 10 days and provides protection for one year. It is best to vaccinate early. It takes a little while to develop immunity, and by giving treatment now the horses get the full benefit of protection during the working season.

Early symptoms of the disease are loss of appetite, sluggishness, and later, unsteady movement or wobbly gait are danger signs that call for the prompt services of a veterinarian.

A2035-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 21, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Fifth columnist bugs may destroy the victory garden unless the gardener takes pains to arm against these enemies. After the garden is once planted, pest control is necessary to insure uninterrupted and healthy growth. Control is neither difficult nor expensive, but it calls for alertness to head off bugs before they do serious damage.

Every gardener should have a list of pests which commonly attack Minnesota vegetables, and he should refer to the list constantly for tips on what bugs to expect and what spray or dust to use in killing them. Such a list is found in Extension Folder 86, "Control Vegetable Insects," which may be had from the county agent or by writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

H. I. Parten, author of the publication, says that gardeners who have plenty of land can avoid much trouble from insects by changing the garden location from year to year.

Bug control should begin promptly, he says. Tomato plants should be protected from cutworms just as soon as they are set out. This may be done by wrapping the ~~stem~~ stems in paper or by sprinkling a poison mixture near the plant.

Success and safety in using spray mixtures depends on using the right mixture in the right way at the right time. Folder 86 has complete instructions, together with diagrams to help the gardener recognize the pests which are likely to cause him the most trouble.

A2036-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 21, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Three Minnesota 4-H club members are vieing for national honors in 4-H farm, home and enterprise account projects this week, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

State winners whose records are being considered this week in Chicago are David Rubis of Jackson, Lorraine Peterson of Tamarack, and Allen Brakke of Milroy.

Rubis was named state winner in farm accounts, Brakke placed first in the state with his ~~ka~~ enterprise account which included a 40-acre cost accounting study on corn, and Miss Peterson won state honors in home accounting.

National winners in the farm and home accounting will receive \$200 scholarships to be applied toward an approved educational institution. A trip to the National Club Congress will be awarded to the sectional winner in the home accounting project.

A2037-TII

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 21, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Increasing public interest in better nutrition for growing children is reflected in the March report on community school lunches in Minnesota issued by Tom L. Lambert, district supervisor, agricultural marketing administration. More than 4900 Minnesota schools and nearly 187,700 children were served every school day in March for the highest state participation record in the Mid-west.

The above total includes only children for whom commodities were delivered by the agricultural marketing administration, Lambert stated. He estimates that an additional 30,000 children paid nominal sums for the daily lunch served to them in community ~~for~~ sponsored programs in the state.

"Huge sums are spent every year in Minnesota to provide free education for children in our public schools. A large percentage of these expenditures have been ineffective because many children, suffering from undernourishment due to lack of family income, cannot obtain the full advantages of the educational opportunities offered in our schools. Wherever Community School Lunch Programs are in operation, the health and the scholarship of the children has been greatly improved, according to every report received by our office," Lambert stated.

The A.M.A. distributed approximately 1,500,000 pounds of nutritious farm commodities through state welfare agencies to Minnesota schools in March, according to the report. ~~The~~

A2038-THama

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 22, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 27, 1942

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

Wallop the Weeds

Not all of the fighting is done in Europe, Asia, and Africa. One war is being waged relentlessly right here in Minnesota where farmers are putting in 16 hours, six and part of seven days each week killing the weeds which would cut the yields of our crops, needed to feed the world.

Long rows in the corn field, hot sun beating down, monotonous jingle of trace chains or roar of the motor, round after round, become so tedious that it is hard to keep alert. One boy even went to sleep and let the team zigzag across the corn field. When the team came to the fence, they stopped and went to sleep too, until dad came to see what was the matter. That boy hasn't gone to sleep in the field since.

Folks who feel that their job consists of just the humdrum, routine, little things, of no great importance, may dream of great battles where they are the leaders, charging upon the enemy with much excitement and winning important victories, being decorated by Congress and finally falling into the arms of the hero or heroine, as the case may be.

But the boys in the army tell us even that job is mostly routine and exceedingly monotonous. They drill and practice, drill and practice, march in the heat with heavy equipment, polish the guns, scrub the deck or figure navigation problems over and over until the job gets to be a terrific bore which can almost be done while sleeping. Only a few soldiers ever get to be heroes. Most of army life is plain drudgery.

And so it is at home. Plowing corn is drudgery unless we can see beyond the little green leaves which mark some plants as crop and others as weeds. It may help to picture the field as battle ground, with the hero on the cultivator, a General

(More)

who has life and death power over conflicting armies. It is his exciting duty to destroy the fifth columnists who invade the ranks of his soldiers. Every single plant of foxtail, pigweed, lambs-quarters, mustard, thistle, milkweed or rosebush is waiting to smother his corn.

If the cultivator isn't adjusted correctly, his soldiers must suffer. If he gets careless and covers or roots out a hill, the casualties cut into his forces. If the plow goes too deep, transportation lines are cut. Delays give the enemy time to consolidate their gains and dig in more securely. A good General encourages his men by leaving the field clean, with a perfect stand of healthy corn plants.

Every job is mostly routine and drudgery when considered as little day-to-day tasks which must be done, but it becomes glory, romance and achievement when the end result can be visualized. No boy will gripe about plowing corn if he can picture great yellow ears on those tiny hills and see those shiny yellow kernels going into prize beef, pork, milk or eggs and these processed and shipped to feed some hungry folks across the great waters.

Corn plowing, well done, is a direct contribution to the war effort. The goal makes the game worth playing.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 22 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 6, 1942

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

Preparing the Ground

At the county fair last year there was an artist who set up his easel and mixed his paint right before the crowd. He would daub here and there with one color, then splash something else, apparently at random. Soon, with a few skilled strokes he made the picture take form. A house, a mountain, trees, fences, sun, animals, all appeared as if by magic. He had the completed picture in his mind all the time and each move was made for a definite purpose.

Farming is an art as well as a science, and fields now being worked for corn, represent the highest skill of the husbandman. Spring grain goes in quickly with only a lick and a promise to the land, but corn pays for careful preparation. The picture is a fine field of corn. Working the land is just painting the background. The richest soil is usually chosen for corn, and it is then carefully and deeply plowed, so as to turn under trash and manure which will feed the bacteria to keep them active and the soil mellow. It also keeps up the supply of humus so that the earth will retain more moisture, giving it up to growing plants as it is needed.

Then comes the job of disking or springtoothing to settle and firm the ground, keeping out air pockets where roots might dry out. Harrowing levels it all, cutting down the ridges and filling the hollows, so that the field looks as even and smooth as a well-kept garden. It has to look right, feel right and be right before a good farmer is satisfied to trust it with his precious seed.

Different crops need different seedbeds and respond best if their requirements are accurately met. Small grain wants the land firm, with only a little loose dirt on top to cover the seed. Corn wants a deep, mellow, well-worked layer in which to spread its fast-growing roots. Still the ground must not be too loose, or it will dry out quickly on top and not be able to bring up more moisture thru the furrow slice.

(More)

Every year more farmers are using cultipackers to help make the seedbed firm. The land roller assists in quick germination as can readily be seen if unrolled strips are left. It is undoubtedly good practice on small grain or grass seed, especially in dry weather, but opinion is not so unanimous when it comes to corn. The roller starts the weeds as well as the planted seed.

This year we want to try out a new stunt. We plan to work our corn ground as soon as possible and encourage weeds to start so we can kill them. Then we'll roll the field a week or ten days before we intend to plant. This may start a few billion weeds which we can kill by dragging just before planting. Probably the weather will decide whether the weeds killed will pay for the early rolling. What do you think of it?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 22 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 6, 1942

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

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, May 27, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Wallop the Weeds

Not all of the fighting is done in Europe, Asia, and Africa. One war is being waged relentlessly right here in Minnesota where farmers are putting in 16 hours, six and part of seven days each week killing the weeds which would cut the yields of our crops, needed to feed the world.

Long rows in the corn field, hot sun beating down, monotonous jingle of trace chains or roar of the motor, round after round, become so tedious that it is hard to keep alert. One boy even went to sleep and let the team zigzag across the corn field. When the team came to the fence, they stopped and went to sleep too, until dad came to see what was the matter. That boy hasn't gone to sleep in the field since.

Folks who feel that their job consists of just the humdrum, routine, little things, of no great importance, may dream of great battles where they are the leaders, charging upon the enemy with much excitement and winning important victories, being decorated by Congress and finally falling into the arms of the hero or heroine, as the case may be.

But the boys in the army tell us even that job is mostly routine and exceedingly monotonous. They drill and practice, drill and practice, march in the heat with heavy equipment, polish the guns, scrub the deck or figure navigation problems over and over until the job gets to be a terrific bore which can almost be done while sleeping. Only a few soldiers ever get to be heroes. Most of army life is plain drudgery.

And so it is at home. Flowing corn is drudgery unless we can see beyond the little green leaves which mark some plants as crop and others as weeds. It may help to picture the field as battle ground, with the hero on the cultivator, a General

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who has life and death power over conflicting armies. It is his exciting duty to destroy the fifth columnists who invade the ranks of his soldiers. Every single plant of foxtail, pigweed, lambs-quarters, mustard, thistle, milkweed or rosebush is waiting to smother his corn.

If the cultivator isn't adjusted correctly, his soldiers must suffer. If he gets careless and covers or roots out a hill, the casualties cut into his forces. If the plow goes too deep, transportation lines are cut. Delays give the enemy time to consolidate their gains and dig in more securely. A good General encourages his men by leaving the field clean, with a perfect stand of healthy corn plants.

Every job is mostly routine and drudgery when considered as little day-to-day tasks which must be done, but it becomes glory, romance and achievement when the end result can be visualized. No boy will gripe about plowing corn if he can picture great yellow ears on those tiny hills and see those shiny yellow kernels going into prize beef, pork, milk or eggs and these processed and shipped to feed some hungry folks across the great waters.

Corn plowing, well done, is a direct contribution to the war effort. The goal makes the game worth playing.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 23 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 13, 1942

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

Hopeful Hills

Mountains are about as stable as anything we have on this planet. Their enormous masses of rock have just stood solid thru the centuries, taking any kindness or abuse which capricious elements could devise.

They have seen the ice age come and go. They have seen seeds sprout, grow into enormous trees, die of old age and completely disintegrate again. They have supported generations of wild animals and wild men. They have seen white men come with their boasted civilization which makes possible mass murders on a scale primitive men never dreamed of. They have watched men struggle toward a better life, a greater freedom, an ideal condition where peace and good will take precedence over selfishness and aggression.

Still the mountains stand, unmoved by the little things which go on around them. Worry, fret, grief, haste never affect their calm assurance that God is working out His plan. No wonder that for thousands of years, men in their trouble have said, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."

But a large part of Minnesota is too flat to have any hills except those we plant in the corn fields. These hills are almost entirely within the control of men excepting for the weather and the original composition of the soil. A hill of corn is relatively unimportant and yet in the aggregate their well-being decides whether supplies of meat, milk and leather will be adequate for the people of the U.S.A. A complete failure of the corn crop would be a greater disaster than war.

A hill of corn only requires a few feet of land and 3 seeds. If each seed grows into a healthy stalk it should produce an ear weighing at least half a pound, or one and one-half pounds for the hill. That's a small thing, isn't it? But corn

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planted 3 feet 4 inches each way will have 4,198 hills per acre. If each hill does its bit, there will be 90 bushels of feed which with a protein supplement should make nearly three quarters of a ton of pork. That would look like a lot of meat to people who are starving.

Good corn growers will laugh at a half-pound ear and call it a nubbin. They will tell of ears weighing 3 times as much, but so far no one has produced an acre of hills where each stalk carried an ear weighing even one pound. Perhaps it will be done some day.

Every missing stalk, every blank hill, every barren plant cuts the yield of feed and limits the meat available next summer. The seed going in the ground now will appear as part of the Christmas turkey in 1942, as Easter ham in the spring or roast beef in the fall of 1943. Careful preparation of the land, good seed and painstaking cultivation so that every hill may do its best, will mean food for hungry people.

Perhaps some of this year's corn crop will go to Greece, France, Poland and the Balkan countries where children will starve until we can bring them food. That thought may help us to take extra care of the hills in Minnesota. They are one source of help to win our present struggle.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 23 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, May 20, 1942

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

Painful Parents

Being a parent is not entirely a matter of joy and pride, especially when youngsters reach the adolescent stage. Little folks regard papa and mama as omnipotent, knowing all and therefore able to cope with any situation, but by the time High School is reached, positions are precisely reversed. Most boys and girls who have lived all of 14 to 20 years and have skinned past their teachers with a minimum of effort, know all the answers to all important questions and the rest are certainly inconsequential.

Parents are passé pedants, products of the paleolithic age, whose only purpose is to criticize, correct, and castigate their children. They have little knowledge of life, love or laughter, have no appreciation of the finer things such as jazz, boogie-woogie or rug cutting and entertain such archaic ideas on dress, deportment, economics and the use of time that they are almost impossible to please.

Why dad even objects when the radio dials are turned from a stuffy news broadcast about the war to a hot orchestra and the very latest blues singer! It's excruciating! He can't see why it is necessary to wear a new pair of saddle shoes out in the mud! He mentions rubbers and even suggests that shoes be cleaned and polished! Imagine that! He wants a boy to keep his pants pressed, wear a clean shirt and a necktie - just like an old man!

And mother! Her ideas are so pathetic! She can't see why the kids need to stay out all hours every night and fusses so about breakfasts, hours of sleep, keeping rooms in order, sewing on buttons, mending stockings and hanging up clothes! Then when it's Saturday morning and there is a chance to catch up on a week's sleep, she reverses her demands, and insists that the girls get up and clean the house while

(More)

the boys have to take off storm windows, mow the lawn or some other simple job which mother or dad could easily do or hire done! None of the other kids have to do those things!

Mother can't comprehend modern problems! She objects to so much lipstick, wants to know all about the boys one dates, where son is going tonight and when he will be in! She is not sympathetic when a girl has absolutely nothing to wear, and suggests that the old coat might do another year, when all the kids are getting the very latest new clothes.

And dad is so funny about money! He wants each one to live on an allowance and keep books to show where it all went! As if kids slaving day after day in the class room had time to bother with such things! And just when son has a date to take the gang to a swell show in the next town, dad suddenly announces he has a meeting to attend and will need the car! Parents just don't understand the relative importance of things!

Sometimes it is hard to be patient when these minor controversies occur. We see the children mature physically and expect them to mature mentally at the same time. It is often a question whether to laugh or cry at their inconsistencies. About all we can do is use the best judgment we have, be as patient as possible and love them a lot. The adolescent age is hard on children as well as on parents. All too soon they will be grown up and gone. Then we'll want them back again, at any age.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 23 1942

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University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 23 1942

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Wednesday, May 13, 1942

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Wed., May 13, 1942

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Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 30, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers can make substantial savings in lumber costs when constructing new buildings or repairing old ones by using lumber sawed from logs grown in the farm woodlot. The importance of piling this home-sawed material for seasoning is pointed out by Clem Kaufman, assistant Extension forester, and Charles H. White, forestry division, at University Farm.

A large annual loss results from careless stacking of green lumber with no thought toward good foundations, proper sanitation about the pile, or careful arrangement of the boards so they will not twist, check, bow or crook.

In choosing a site for the pile, the authors of Extension Folder 104, "Better Lumber Through Good Piling," recommended a well-drained place that is exposed to the wind.

Ventilation which is important in preventing such defects as blue stain and rot can be provided by keeping the pile well away from buildings and dense woods and by keeping down weeds and other vegetation.

A2039-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A short course for operators of refrigerated lockers will be given May 20 and 21 at University Farm, it was announced this week by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Highlights of this year's event will be demonstrations on slaughtering, boning, cutting, wrapping and curing of meat and on the processing and preparation of fruits and vegetables. A discussion of prices and general operation of locker plants will also feature the two-day event.

Operators will have an opportunity to discuss their own individual problems on Wednesday evening when the group meets with S. T. Warrington of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Registration will begin at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning and at 10 o'clock will get under way. Opening the Thursday morning session will be a breakfast meeting at which time group problems will be discussed and some attention will be given to legislation affecting the locker plant industry.

A2039-TIn1
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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 23, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Keeping both feet on the ground and both eyes on present breeding and housing room is good advice to Minnesota turkey producers who face less favorable feed-turkey ratios and higher prices for building materials this spring. Keeping poults comfortable and healthy with present facilities is the best bet.

A five per cent increase over February 1941 in the total number of breeder hens on hand indicates a record supply of hatching eggs and in turn a turkey production in 1942 that would provide by far the largest supply of turkey meat on record.

Offsetting stronger consumer demand and the higher average prices expected to go to turkey producers in 1942 is the relatively rapid rise in feed prices. In the early months of 1942 the feed-turkey ratio (pounds of turkey required to buy 100 pounds of turkey ration) was less favorable than a year earlier and only about the same as the 1930-40 average.

On the basis of the prevailing situation it would appear desirable to limit the number of poults to the breeding and housing equipment at hand, and to avoid crowding. Because prices of building materials are high, and the materials are greatly needed elsewhere in the war effort, expenditures for extra breeding and housing facilities are not justified. Instead of expansion, says W. H. Danks, Extension marketing economist at University Farm, the emphasis might well be on better feeding and management.

A2040-1111
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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Butter and eggs continue to appear on the list of Blue Stamp Foods available to families taking part in the Food Stamp plan, Tom L. Lambert of the agricultural marketing administration announced today.

The nationally designated foods which will be available for blue food stamps in all areas during May are the same as those which were designated for April. The complete list for May follows:

Butter, shell eggs, fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges, fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, 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.

A2040-THama

Sanitation is a big factor in hog production,^{says}/H. G. Zavoral, Extension animal husbandman at University Farm, who reports that farmers in the Southwest farm management service produced hogs with less feed and considerably more profit when a system of sanitation was carried out.

Ninety of the farms that practiced sanitation fed on an average 112 pounds less grain to produce 100 pounds of pork than did 60 of the farms that did not raise their pigs on clean ground. At present grain prices, this one factor alone is worth putting the pigs on clean ground, says Zavoral.

Sanitation pays in more ways than one, he says, and right now sanitation means getting pigs out of old hog lots and on to clean ground.

A2041-THcar

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

As farm fields and gardens supply food to help win the war, farm woodlots may furnish the fuel to cook that food as well as help keep America warm this winter. Prospective shortages of fuel, due primarily to transportation difficulties, are in sight in the war days ahead, says Parker O. Anderson, Extension forester at University Farm, who urges woodlot owners to take steps this spring and summer to supply needed winter fuel. The farm woodlot will be an important ally in the nation's war effort, says Anderson.

Requirements of national defense for the next 12 months will exceed 11,500,000,000 board feet for troop housing, defense housing, defense construction, for ships and shipyards, manufacturing and assembly plants, and for boxes and crates for domestic and foreign shipping and storage alone. This amount does not include the multiple uses of forest products for aircraft, explosives, plastics, cellulose and a hundred other uses.

Thousands of cords of wood go to waste annually in our woodlots, and are allowed to rot as waste, says Anderson. This is the time to salvage and use dead and diseased trees and trees of poor commercial importance for fuel next winter.

A2041-THnl
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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 5, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The Minnesota dairy industry has wasted no time in meeting the demand for more dry milk to supply lease-lend and military needs, according to a survey recently completed by the Division of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm. When the government called last year for more cheese and dry milk to meet war needs, large numbers of dairy manufacturing plants and creameries in the state took steps at once to convert their equipment for producing these foods. Many other creameries in Minnesota which previously handled only cream for butter are now buying whole milk from farmers, separating out the cream, and selling the skim milk to other plants equipped for drying.

E. Fred Koller of the Division of Agricultural Economics, University Farm, estimates from the recent survey that 64 manufacturing plants in this state will soon have a total capacity of 92 million pounds annually. Forty plants equipped to dry skim milk for human consumption now in production in the state have a capacity of 50,400,000 pounds annually. Fifteen plants which have taken steps to convert animal feed driers to human food driers could produce at a rate of 9,382,000 pounds annually. Nine new or enlarged drying plants now contemplated could produce additional powder at the rate of 32,400,000 pounds annually.

The figures on production capacity are based on the assumption that the existing plants would operate at full capacity or on a 20 to 24 hour-a-day basis. Operating present plants at full capacity is much better procedure, Koller believes, than using vital defense material to set up a greater number of plants to be run only part time.

Present situation does not warrant large-scale further expansion of drying facilities. Dairy manufacturing plants that have not already taken steps to install new equipment or convert animal feed driers to human food driers should consider projects very carefully before making the step now, he says. Conversion should be encouraged only when the project promises to be of considerable value even after the emergency is over and dry skim milk prices return to normal levels.

A2042-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 5, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers may find it more economical to hire the use of certain farm machinery than to own them, according to University Farm agricultural engineers who point out that farmers will have to depend to a large extent on power and machinery now on farms during the present war emergency.

A. J. Schwantes, chief, agricultural engineering division, and E. C. Ives, extension agricultural engineer, suggest several methods of exchanging the use of machines in their recent publication "Costs of Tractor and Machine Use." They point out that less labor and fewer new machines make it necessary for farmers to assure themselves that equipment will be available when needed.

Custom work, exchanging machines and cooperative ownership are recommended for reaching production goals in wartime. Profitable machine management may result from these practices, inasmuch as machine use cost on many farms is higher than it should be and can be reduced by increasing the annual use of machines.

A2044-TIca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 5, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Buying hog feeds is more than a matter of just getting the most feed for your money. It is more important to get the best protein buy.

Most hog feeds on the market are satisfactory, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, but one has to watch the protein analysis that goes with the feeds and pay for them accordingly. The best feed buy, he says, is the one which furnishes a pound of protein at the least cost.

Tankage is one of the richest protein feeds, and possibly the best one for pigs, says Zavoral. A good protein mixture recommended by Zavoral for little pigs is as follows: 40 pounds soybean oil meal, 20 pounds tankage, 20 pounds fish meal, 10 pounds linseed oil meal, and 10 pounds alfalfa leaf meal.

Commercial feeds contain other things besides protein, Zavoral points out, but these can usually be bought more cheaply in farm-grown grains such as corn, wheat, barley and oats.

A2043-THnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1942

file
Daily Papers

Immediate Release



S. T. Warrington, Washington, D. C., agricultural economist with the Farm Credit Administration, will speak on "Prices and Operations of Locker Plants" at the refrigerator locker short course to be held May 20 and 21 at University Farm. D. I. Mackintosh of Kansas State College will also appear on the two-day program and will conduct a slaughtering demonstration with P. A. Anderson, meats specialist at University Farm.

Operators will have an opportunity to discuss their individual problems with Mr. Warrington at a dinner meeting on Wednesday at the Andrews Hotel, Minneapolis.

Emphasis centers on slaughtering, boning, cutting, wrapping and curing of meat and on fruit and vegetable preparation. Attention is also being given to legislation affecting the locker plant industry.

Since the first modern cold-storage locker plant in Minnesota was opened in 1935 the movement has grown until at the present time there are over 180 plants in operation.

A2047-THsr

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Dean E. M. Freeman, college of agriculture, forestry and home economics will be the principal speaker at the twenty-first annual recognition assembly to be held this evening (Wednesday) in the auditorium at University Farm. The subject of his address will be "The Future of Democracy".

Recognition of scholarship and leadership achievements will be made at the assembly by Dr. H. K. Wilson, chairman of the faculty scholarship committee.

Musical numbers will be featured by the college choir under the direction of J. Clark Rhodes.

The annual recognition assembly is given under the auspices of the ag students' council.

A2048-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Wheat farmers in the Red River valley and west central Minnesota are being urged to take early steps to avoid a serious grain storage problem next fall. With nearly two-thirds of all commercial storage space already filled and further construction held down by wartime demands for steel and other critical materials, successful solution of the storage problem depends largely on what the individual farmer can do right on the farm, says Skuli Rutford, agricultural conservationist, University Farm.

Assurance has been given that lumber and nails will be available for building farm structures, but dealers' stock may be insufficient if too many farmers wait until the crop is made before building the needed storage bins. The 7 cents per bushel storage allowance will again be available in helping farmers finance needed farm storage space.

The War Production Board has limited building of farm structures to \$1,000 except on formal authorization. Even with this limitation, Rutford points out, much farm storage can be provided. Agricultural engineers at University Farm have designed a 1,000-bushel portable granary which last year could be built for under \$100. Copies may be had at the local county agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm.

Another factor pointing to the need of more storage space is the increased production of soybeans and flaxseed which will compete for space this year. Both soybeans and flax require good storage, top prices being paid only for carefully dried beans.

A2045-TEn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Poultry raisers may draw a sigh of relief over feed prospects now that the threatening drouth has been broken temporarily, but spring rains bring another worry in the form of danger from coccidiosis and worms, according to Cora E. Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Wherever chickens have ranged within a year or so, these diseases will be waiting to attack the new crop of growing chicks. Wet weather increases this danger, Miss Cooke points out.

The danger of disease is even greater than usual this year, with larger flocks cutting down space in brooder houses and even on range. As more chicks are added to a given area, any infection is likely to be more serious.

Moving the pullets to clean range is the only safe procedure. A brooder house that cannot be moved need not stand in the way, because pullets on range will do as well in any light shelter that protects them against rain. A shelter that is easily movable is always desirable because later moves may become necessary.

A2046-TIn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 14, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership for 1941-42 was awarded to Bruno Berklund of Cumberland, Wisconsin, at the twenty-first annual recognition assembly held Wednesday at University Farm.

Berklund has been active in many college organizations, having served as president of the Forestry Club and as a member of the Student's council and the Honor Case commission. He was recently elected to Alpha Zeta and Xi Sigma Pi, honorary professional fraternities.

Caleb Dorr scholarships were presented to 30 students in the college of agriculture, forestry and home economics by Dr. H. K. Wilson, chairman of the faculty scholarship committee.

Scholarship winners were: Janet Acker, Minneapolis; Doris Angier, Litchfield; Mary Lou Bertelson, Minneapolis; Marietta Brandhorst, St. Paul; Mary Ellen Carlson, Willmar; Katherine Carter, Walnut Grove; Mary Chamberlain, Olivia; Alice Gehant, Clarkfield; Joan Gordon, Pine Island; Eleanor Grothen, Minneapolis; Alice Gunn, Pine City; Vita Harris, Minneapolis; Eleanore Johnstone, Pine River; Jeanne Killmer, St. Paul; Althea LaRaut, Roseburg, Oregon; Dorothy Nelson, Gaylord; Kathryn Schwartz, Red Wing; June Sederstrom, Litchfield; Grace Shepherd, St. Paul; Guinevere J. Smythe, Fergus Falls; Helen Truog, Swanville; Myron Brakke, Rochester; Arnold Brekke, St. James; Malcolm Bren, Hopkins; H. Mead Cavert, St. Paul; Waldo Erickson, Deer River; Harold A. Miller, St. Paul; Kenneth Ogren, Atwater; Donald Sandager, Tyler; Raymond Wanquist, Wrenshall;

Other awards announced at the recognition assembly:
Home Economics Association - Jeanne Vollbrecht, Robbinsdale; Phi Upsilon Omicron Alumnae - Alice Gunn, Pine City; Mary L. Bull scholarship - Lila Hinze, Pine City; C. L. Lewis, Jr. Scholarship in Forestry - Jalmer J. Jokela, Ely; Ruedlinger Memorial Prize - Edward Lana, Duluth; Chas. L. Pack Essay Price in Forestry - Robert Nelson, St. Paul; Punchinello award - Florence Jensen, Minneapolis.

A2049-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 14, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Scholarship awards to eight Minnesota students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics were announced at the Cap and Gown day convocation held Thursday, it was announced by Dean E. K. Freeman.

Raymond Wanquist of Wrenshall was awarded the Alpha Zeta freshman scholarship for 1942-43. Caleb Dorr college scholarships and medals were awarded as follows:

Freshman Scholarship - Eleanor Grothen, Minneapolis; Sophomore scholarship - Mary Ellen Carlson, Willmar; Herbert A. Opp, Appleton; Junior Scholarships - Grace Shepherd, St. Paul; Myron Brakke, Rochester; Senior gold medals - Marietta Brandhorst, St. Paul; Arnold Brekke, St. James.

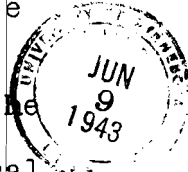
A2050-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

file



The U. S. Department of Agriculture today called upon the Nation's consumers to make full use of perishable agricultural commodities in seasonal abundance as a means of preventing waste, thereby conserving and increasing the total United States wartime food supply.

Under a program recently announced by the Department, commercial distribution and sale of seasonally heavy supplies of perishable farm products will be encouraged in order to increase their consumption and widen markets for farmers. The plan aims at increasing the commercial movement of agricultural products which because of their abundance would otherwise be left unharvested and permitted to waste. These commodities will be featured as Victory Food Specials.

For the third successive year the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has arranged to furnish consumers living in the Twin City area spot information on best buys in fresh fruits and vegetables grown in Minnesota.

Radio stations of this area and the daily newspapers feature reports which include information on quality, supply, and comparative price values.

A2051-THusdabb

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota beef producers will get together at Worthington June 10 to discuss wartime beef problems and hear livestock specialists discuss the latest from feed lot experiments. J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at University Farm, has announced that the annual University Cattle Feeders' Day will be combined with the annual summer picnic of the Minnesota Beef Cattle Producers' Association. Since many of the cattle feeders live in the southwestern part of the state, travel can be saved by combining the two events.

The program will begin at 11 a.m. in the Worthington city park with a talk on cattle feeding experiments by W. H. Peters, chief in the division of animal husbandry, University Farm. In the afternoon, Rex Beresford, Iowa State college livestock specialist, will discuss the place of beef production in wartime.

County Agent C. E. Stower and Nobles county cattle feeders will describe methods used in that area and conduct a tour to the farm of Milford Davis, cattle fattener who has one of the largest feeding operations in the state.

A2053-PTnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Registration and classification of every veterinarian in Minnesota for wartime service, were announced here today by a state Veterinary Preparedness committee working in cooperation with government preparedness agencies in Washington and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

The personnel of the State committee as announced today includes: Dr. C. E. Cotton, Chariman, Minneapolis; Dr. W. L. Boyd, St. Paul; Dr. H. A. Evenson, Sacred Heart; Dr. R. H. Forsythe, South St. Paul; Dr. W. J. Fretz, St. Paul; Dr. E. L. Gutenschrifter, Virginia; Dr. R. A. Hallquist, Brainerd; Dr. J. A. Quirk, Ada; Dr. C. F. Schlötthauer, Rochester; Dr. A. H. Schmidt, Triumph; Dr. Ralph L. West, St. Paul; Dr. R. C. Williams, New Richland.

"One of the first tasks of the state committee will be to make sure that there is adequate veterinary personnel in each section of the state to guard against outbreaks of livestock diseases and to help conserve our livestock population in the all-important food-for-defense effort," according to the announcement by Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, executive secretary of the American Veterinary Medical association.

Joint efforts of every farmer and every veterinarian are essential, Hardenbergh explained, if they are to prevent devastating outbreaks of livestock diseases such as those experienced in former wars. Cooperation of farmers in reporting outbreaks to their local veterinarians is urgently requested.

A2052-THavma

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Practical suggestions for meeting the grain storage problem on the farm come from H. B. White, University Farm engineer, who urges farmers to make present buildings shipshape to carry the extra grain.

Filling present bins fuller after checking to see whether bin floors are strong enough to carry the additional load is one practical way to increase grain storage space on the farm. Where joists are not strong enough, placing an additional joist in each space will double the strength of the floor. Nailing a 1x6 or a 1x8 across the grain bin at each stud will increase the wall strength greatly.

White points out that a bushel of wheat weighing 60 pounds exerts a load of 48 pounds for each cubic foot of bin space. A 10-foot bin when loaded must stand a weight of 480 pounds on each square foot of floor. On a floor eight feet wide the load on each joist two feet apart is nearly four tons. To support this weight a 2x12 of good quality is needed. Two 2x8's are not as strong as one 2x12, White says.

If brooder houses are used for bins, the floors need to be strengthened.

A quick way to make the outside of a bin damp proof is to cover it with roofing put on vertically and with wooden strips nailed over the laps.

Remodeling the present granary to make it tight and dry and patching up the leaks or cracks are good practical steps toward efficient use of available equipment in wartime when building materials are scarce.

A2054-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 24, 1942

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

Odd Color Combinations

When a red cow with a pink tongue eats green grass and blue flowers to make white milk and yellow butter to feed a black baby, all must admit that the farm is a colorful place. From the delicate pastel shades of early spring wild flowers to the vivid heat of autumn's Tiger Lilies, Indian Paint Brush, Brown Eyed Susans, Golden Rod and Asters, each season is a succession of colors.

Winter scenes are in stark outlines with black and white contrasts, deep shadows and sparkling brilliants like sequins to reflect a lazy sun. Then spring dips her brush in green and begins to daub the hillsides and sunny nooks. At first the color is weak and watery, but day after day the paint gets thicker, until in June the whole barrel is tipped over and the world is a mass of green.

If an artist used so much of one color, his picture would be dull and monotonous, but nature has subtle contrasts which make the whole thing interesting. The dark leathery green of Poison Ivy and Myrtle has a thousand variations before it reaches the grey of the Russian Olive, the yellow of the Syringa or the deep red of Norway Maple leaves.

Red barns, white houses, grey tree trunks and the bright colors of flowers blooming in masses, blend with the green background and make it more attractive. Then in the pastures livestock lend animation. Black and white cows on one hill, yellow Guernseys on another, occasionally a herd of Jerseys or Brown Swiss, blending from faun to black, or down in the hollow a group of shiny black Angus cows, looking almost as though they had grown there.

A string of Shorthorns follows the leader along a grassy bank, their reds, whites and roans like drops of bright paint dripped from a careless brush. A comfort-

(more)

able herd of Herefords chew contented cuds with their white faces which hardly seem a part of their sleek red bodies. On the ridge a sorrel horse makes a striking silhouette, while below him a pair of strawberry roan Belgians, enjoy the lush grass as they have a day free from the collar.

Nature paints her June landscape with green, but she dashes in spots of odd color, just as a hint of the real paint job she is preparing for the fall festival. Then is when the whole box of pigment is upset and undiluted, covers trees and meadows,

The farmer usually likes the June colors best and the cattle just gorge themselves with great mouthfuls of the tender succulence and then recline in comfort while they attend to the important and pleasant job of masticating the wads of grass. In every direction it is beautiful and only man is dissatisfied.

He's dissatisfied with the pretty yellow dandelions in the lawn and the green grass in the garden. He roots out the pretty purple thistles and mows the lacy leaves of ragweed. He rearranges plants after his own ideas and draws patterns of conventional design on the fields, until he fancies himself of considerable importance, but he can't, of his own efforts, make one single green plant cell.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 17, 1942

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

Stack Covers Protect Hay

We usually stack our first cutting of alfalfa and brome because it takes less time and labor than hauling to the barn. Just at this time too, we need men and equipment in the corn field, especially during haying weather. Then too, we can stack hay a bit greener than we dare put it in the mow. While it may not be best for others, stacking seems to work out for us.

But alfalfa doesn't shed rain like wild hay. It's easy to wet in unless other hay is used for a cover or great care taken in topping out. This again takes time, and we want the haying done in a hurry. For this reason we have tried various means of covering alfalfa stacks.

One way was to top the stacks with reed canary grass or wild hay. That is good except that the grass is usually at some distance from the alfalfa and has to be loaded, hauled and put on the stack. It makes considerable trouble and in the rush the job was sometimes put off until later. Sometimes it didn't get done.

Another thing we tried was paper covers. Lumber yards sell material made for this purpose. The paper was 7 feet wide and we lapped a foot. It was held down with poultry netting. We fastened the edges of the netting together with hog rings and tacked 1 x 4 boards to the ends of each strip. Then weights were hung on the short boards and this held the paper tight to the stack. Longer boards we figured would not make as good allowance for uneven settling.

This worked fine, but if the paper was out very long, it became so brittle it could not be used a second time. We had paper on a straw shed roof and after standing all winter, a big spring blow tore the paper out through the netting, so we figured this was rather expensive except for occasional use.

(more)

Wednesday, June 17, 1942

The next attempt was a metal cover, made of light flat sheet iron. The sheets were 3 feet wide and 6 or 8 feet long. Each sheet had 2 holes punched near one end and these fitted over bolts spot welded to a light piece of strap iron which served as a "ridge pole". When the stack was finished, the man on top put a sheet from the left and a sheet from the right over the bolts, covered them with a short strap iron and put on nuts to tighten them down.

The sheets were lapped about 2 inches and laid like scales on a fish. It didn't take long to do the job but we wondered what it would look like if a hard wind got under that tin roof! Wire was tied around some old concrete blocks weighing about 20 pounds each and one end of the heavy wire bent to form a hook. Small holes were punched near the bottom of the iron sheets and 2 weights were hooked on each end. On a stack 40 feet long this took 52 blocks weighing together over 1,000 pounds.

As the stack settled, the iron sheets shifted a bit and a few cracks opened up, but they were not large enough to let in much water. The covers stayed on better than we expected, through some pretty hard blows. When we use the stack, the tin is taken off and piled flat ready to use again. The hay has come out as green and fine as when it was stacked.

These covers look as though they would last for at least 10 years. Of course sheet metal is hard to get now, but when it is again available, it might be worth trying.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 10, 1942

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

Long Rows of Corn

Hands, feet and eyes are busy, but plowing corn is a mechanical operation which permits the mind to wander at will for at least part of the time. Today the question for debate was horses versus tractors for farm work. If gas is rationed, we may have no choice, but is it wise to raise more colts which won't be ready for work until 1947?

Of course when it comes to money outlay, horses are far cheaper. Hay, oats, straw and pasture are relatively inexpensive unless they have to be purchased, while gas companies are more and more demanding spot cash for oil deliveries. Sometimes that cash is hard to come by until something is ready to sell. A horse can do some work for quite a while just on grass if necessary, but a tractor quits cold the minute the tank runs dry.

When the rain maker gets too enthusiastic and fields are wet, it is too soft to use tractors effectively for hauling manure and other odd jobs. Horses will pull through a lot of mud. On the other hand, field work should not be done when it is too wet for the engines. Tractors leave packed tracks which make fields uneven, especially on wet ground. It's hard to get corn planted at an even depth when the ground is ridged by tractor wheels. Sometimes horse tracks don't help to keep the ground smooth either.

Machines wear out, and they don't have little machines every spring for replacements. A horse will generally last twice as long as a tractor, and mares can raise a colt in addition to doing the field work. Now with parts and repairs hard to get, it may take just as long to get new tires as to raise a colt, and the latter is much more fun. On the other hand, in normal times, a tractor comes from the factory

(more)

Wednesday, June 10, 1942

ready to use and doesn't take 3 years of care and teaching before it can go to work.

Of course a tractor can work longer hours, especially in hot weather, and pull larger machinery than the usual 4 horse hitch. But who said that more than 4 horses couldn't be used by one driver? It's just about as easy to drive 6, 8 or 10. Tractors don't tire, but drivers do. Besides, when the going gets tough, in a soft spot or up a hill, the horses can rest a minute and then put on an extra spurt to get through. A tractor just has so much power for all conditions. It has to eat extra gas all day on ordinary going just to have a little extra power when it's needed.

The greatest argument for the tractor is speed. Sometimes it's worth a lot to get things done in a hurry. A tractor mower can cut a lot of alfalfa, just when it is ready. Then it can plow the corn faster, allowing more time for other jobs, such as haying. If the grain is all seeded before a rainy spell, it may mean a big difference in yield due to the early planting. The tractor hours cost more than horse hours, but if labor must be hired, the saving in the driver's time may offset the extra cost of the tractor.

It's easy to think up arguments on both sides of the question, but it's almost noon and time to eat, when this round is finished. Perhaps it will be best to try to earn enough money with the old team to support a tractor and then raise enough oats and hay with the tractor to feed a team. I can't give up the horses entirely - yet - but I do like speed and power in the emergencies. Conditions on different farms call for different combinations of power, and each farm manager must decide what is best under his particular circumstances. I'm not sure which is supporting which, but on this farm we seem to need both the tractor and the horse.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 26 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, June 3, 1942

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

Plant for Pleasure

June rhymes with moon and spoon so it has been worked to death by the writers of "popular" airs. Then again it has been extolled as a month of picnics, ball games, vacations, fishing, golf and recreation of all sorts; but to the farmers, June means weedy corn, alfalfa to put up, fence rows to mow, cows to milk and plain hard work, even in normal years. This year, with the boys gone, it means more work than ever.

But even farmers get dull on the job if they do nothing but routine tasks. Everyone needs change occasionally and with bum tires it's harder than ever to get away for a little trip over the week end to break the monotony. Our pleasures will need to be closer, perhaps within walking distance.

Ideas differ as to what constitutes work and what is pleasure. For me, crowds, meetings, and "going to town" are work, to be avoided if possible, while planting things and watching them grow is real pleasure. I like to plant something different. It may be a tree or a vine which will never have any value, but just tickles my fancy to see it grow.

Sometimes I plant things just out of cussedness. I know that a landscape artist would be horrified to put this particular thing in a certain place, but I don't have to take orders from him, so I plant it there just for meanness. It eases my spirit to do something just because I want to, not because I should. I'll never be rich or famous or noted for anything in particular, but Mister, I'm a big guy when it comes to moving a lilac bush!

(more)

It rests me to take a walk around the yard, down by the lake or over past the gully to see how things are growing, where the brown thrasher has hidden a nest, peek at a pheasant hen or her big clutch of eggs, watch the pup chase a rabbit (no damage done), or just sit and watch things happen among the little people who inhabit such places. They work so hard at their respective jobs that it makes mine look easier.

Here's an ant struggling home with part of a cricket. Bet my wife would be surprised to see me come home lugging half an elephant! There's a bright eye perfectly still, and then a small garter snake goes on about his business, catching insects with his long, red tongue. A grumpy fat toad hops by, plunk, plunk, plunk. I'd hate to land that hard on my belly! Guess I'll take him up in the garden to eat bugs!

The bittersweet is running riot on the fence and will make some nice bouquets this fall. Here's a little oak starting up all alone in this tangle of brush. I'll open it up so some sunlight will get in. A hundred years from now that may be a big tree, while I'll be sitting on a cloud playing a harp. Wonder how long it will take me to learn? Probably be in the beginners' class for the first 1,000 years.

Time goes too fast with so much to see, and soon I hear Bud blowing mess call on the bugle. They know I won't come home until dark unless notified, so the bugle comes in handy. I'd rather wander than eat, but of course - just to please the family - I'll go. Nature has lavishly planted for my pleasure.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1942



Daily Papers
Immediate Release

file

"Butter yellow" is a dye used in the textile trade to impart a certain color to fabrics. It is not something that you can eat.

Recently some confusion has arisen in regard to "butter yellow" as a cause of cancer, says Professor W. B. Combs of the University dairy division. This textile dye has no relation whatever to the substance sometimes used to give a uniform color to butter sold to the consumer. Butter is colored only by coal tar dyes which are certified by the Food and Drug Administration or by vegetable dyes which are known to be absolutely harmless. Federal and state pure food laws carefully guard the quality of butter which is produced and sold to the consumer. No ingredient is permitted to be added which in any way impairs the wholesomeness of butter as a product.

A2055-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Plans for the annual Rural Youth camp for Minnesota boys and girls to be held June 5-7 at Mission Farms, Medicine Lake, were announced this week by E. W. Aiton, assistant state 4-H club leader.

More than 200 young people are expected to attend the annual outing with each county group sending two delegates. Particular interest is being shown this year in the educational program which has been designed to acquaint young people with wartime problems as they affect civilian life.

"Minnesota's Iron in National Defense" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Edward W. Davis, director of the mines experiment station, University of Minnesota, at the opening camp session on Friday evening.

E. C. Stakman, chief, division of plant pathology, and W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist, University Farm, will speak to the Rural Youth campers at the Saturday morning session. Talks by these men will explain the why of rubber rationing and anti-inflation measures in wartime.

Rural youth demonstrations will be conducted by Margaret Brew, assistant professor of home economics, University Farm, and Mr. Aiton. Early Sunday morning services will be conducted by Reverend W. E. Paul, Mission Farms, and a discussion on writing reports will be lead by Paul C. Johnson, extension publicity specialist, at University Farm.

While more emphasis is being placed on the educational program this year, organized recreation and contests will round out the annual three-day outing sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

A2054--THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers who have been growing sorghum as livestock feed for many years may be considering the crop for its syrup content this year when sugar is at a premium. Sorghum syrup can be produced satisfactorily in this state from recommended varieties. Ralph Crim, extension agronomist, suggests that sorghum be seeded in rows and cultivated very much like field corn. Approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds of seed per acre are needed. The crop should be seeded thick enough so that the plants in the row are 8 to 9 inches apart.

For the southern part of the state the varieties suggested include Rox Orange, Waconia Orange, and Minnesota Amber. In west central Minnesota and in the central corn maturity zone a somewhat earlier variety such as Dakota Amber should be selected.

Sorghum, like corn, requires warm soil conditions. It may be wise to delay sorghum planting a week or ten days after the regulation corn planting time.

Scattered sorghum mills have been in operation in Minnesota for many years. Before a farmer goes in extensively for syrup production, however, he would be wise to look around for a serviceable mill for crushing the crop. If a mill is available, the making of sorghum syrup does not present any great difficulty.

A2056-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The annual midsummer reunion of the school of agriculture, University of Minnesota, will be held Saturday evening, June 13, at University Farm, it was announced by Superintendent J. O. Christianson. All former students and graduates of the school are urged to be present for the evening program and dance to follow.

In charge of general arrangements are Victor Dose, St. Paul; Leona Reineccius, Cambridge; Herbert Pinke, Elkton; Ernest Sittko, Ada; Erma Markuson, St. Paul; and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Haven, St. Paul.

The program is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the administration building.

A2057-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 28, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release



Minnesota farmers can do a lot during the next few weeks to insure a bumper pheasant crop in the fall, says Dr. Gustav Swanson, University game specialist. He points out that the haying season is a critical one for the game birds because ringnecks like to nest in the grass along roadsides and in alfalfa and clover fields.

They are often in the midst of nesting when haying time comes and the farmer gets out the mowing machine to cut the crop. Each year thousands of nests are destroyed and many hen birds crippled by mowers.

The best device for avoiding this destruction, says Swanson, is a "flushing bar". It is a pole tied to the neck yoke of the mower in such a manner that it extends over the hay that is about 8 feet in front of the moving sickle bar. Chains suspended from the pole so they brush the grass-tops will flush out the nesting hens and save them. Often it is possible too for the farmer to raise the sickle and save the next.

A2059-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 28, 1942

Daily Papers

RELEASE A.M.'S MAY 29

Blue stamp foods available during June to families taking part in the food stamp program in Minnesota were announced today by Tom L. Lambert, local representative.

The foods for June are the same as those listed for May except for fresh apples and fresh pears, removed because of a seasonal short supply, and Irish potatoes, removed because an increasingly favorable price position no longer warrants additional market support. With these changes, the complete list, as issued by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for the period June 1 through June 30 is as follows: shell eggs, butter, fresh oranges and grapefruit, fresh vegetables (except Irish potatoes), corn meal, 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.

A2060-THama

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 28, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

file

Minnesota rose growers will have an opportunity to see 400 different rose varieties under official test when they gather for the second annual Rose Growers' Day to be held June 23 at University Farm. Large numbers were attracted last year when the first conducted tour was made to the rose test gardens in Como Park.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced that members of garden clubs and flower lovers would also have an opportunity to visit the Lyndale Park rose garden in Minneapolis in the afternoon.

Appearing on the annual Rose Growers' Day program will be Dr. J. H. Vogel of New Ulm, president, Minnesota Rose Society; F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada; Fred M. Truax, commissioner of parks and playgrounds, St. Paul; G. J. Lucking, acting horticulturist, Minneapolis Park board; Folmer Lauritzen, horticulturist, St. Paul Park system; Louis Boeglin, Minneapolis park board; and William Kaufman, superintendent of parks, St. Paul.

Morning sessions will be held in the administration building at University Farm. The annual event is sponsored by the division of horticulture and the state rose society.

A2058-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Fourteen hundred Minnesota 4-H boys and girls will go to University Farm next week to attend the annual 4-H club week program, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Every Minnesota county will be represented at the three-day event which features a varied educational program on farming and homemaking topics.

Activities during 4-H club week will center around the 1942 4-H goals -- Every club member serving home, community and country as well as producing something for family living and keeping physically fit. Boys will attend regular sessions on gardening, vegetable storage, livestock feeding, dairy and poultry management, safety-first practices, and concrete and painting instruction. Sessions will be conducted by University Farm staff members.

Gardening topics will also be of interest to 4-H club girls who have enrolled in the garden project. A wide variety of homemaking topics ranging from care of woolens to first aid will provide a full program.

Featured speakers at assemblies during 4-H week are: Dr. Carl L. Nordly, director of physical fitness and recreation, state office of civilian defense; Dr. William A. O'Brien, University of Minnesota; Miss Lyn Larsen, School Sewing Service, New York; Loyal Van Doren, Portland Cement association, Minneapolis; Harry Buntin, M. L. Rothschild Col; Morris Cave, Lead Industries Association, New York; and H. A. Tenneson, Northern States Power Co., St. Paul.

A2063-TUn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

file

JUN 8 1942

Legume silage can be put up without the use of preservatives such as molasses and phosphoric acid if these are too expensive or unavailable, says N. N. Allen of the dairy husbandry division, University Farm. The important thing is to ensile the alfalfa or clover hay at the right moisture stage.

The best moisture content is 65 to 70 per cent. While an accurate moisture test is desirable, it is possible to come reasonably close to this stage by permitting normally green hay to lie in the swath for two or three hours on a warm, sunny day. The leaves should be wilted but not dry. If the hay is too wet when ensiled, the quality will be poorer; if too dry, outright spoilage is likely.

It is best to stay on the safe side and have the hay too wet than too dry. A quarter-inch cut will insure a good pack in the silo.

Additions other than acid or molasses may improve the palatability and feeding value of legume silage but their value as preservatives is doubtful, says Allen. One ton of dry sorghum fodder to 10 tons of green hay is a satisfactory mixture. Ground corn and other starchy grains improve the silage but also increase the cost. Addition of salt or bacterial cultures is usually impracticable or entirely useless.

Farm economists point out that grass silage rates as one of the more expensive forages in Minnesota. Well cured hay is cheaper to put up and just as palatable. On the other hand, ensiling legumes may be a means of saving a hay crop in exceptionally wet weather. For the farmer who has the equipment necessary to doing a good job, hay silage makes a useful livestock feed.

A2061-PJn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 2, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Rebuilding large farm structures destroyed by fire, tornado or flood will call for a permit from the State USDA War Board, says Charles W. Stickney, board chairman. Shortage of materials has led to drastic restriction of building materials for farm purposes, but these restrictions can be lifted in case of emergency by application to the County USDA War Board, and through them to the state board.

The restoration of houses without this special permit is allowed under a nationwide order, but barns and other large farm buildings can only be replaced under permit. Authority to pass on applications was vested in the state board to speed up action in case of emergency.

While a way is left open for restoring burned or wrecked buildings, farm agencies are launching a statewide campaign to remove fire hazards and reduce the loss from this cause. Shortage of materials and labor make it extremely difficult to replace burned buildings even if a permit to rebuild is issued.

A2062-PJnl

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release



Minnesota's 50,000 4-H'ers are doing their bit in wartime, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, who reports this week on 4-H accomplishments thus far in 1942.

Nearly 12,000 club members are raising victory gardens, thus assuring a family food supply for nearly every 4-H home. Medals will be awarded to outstanding gardeners in each county, and a trip to the National Club Congress this fall will be awarded to the state winner.

More than 2½ million pounds of scrap iron, rubber and waste paper have been gathered by Minnesota 4-H club members in recent months. Most of the money derived from the sale of waste, totalling more than \$10,000, has been converted into war bonds and stamps. Kittleson reports that 4-H clubs and individuals now hold more than \$36,000 in war bonds and stamps.

More progress has been made in the advanced work in dairy projects than in any other livestock project this year, and many club members are well on their way toward developing dairy herds from foundation calves. Swine and poultry products are also being managed for maximum production.

Four-H girls are emphasizing fruit and vegetable preservation for family use, thrift in clothing projects, and getting their sun tans working in victory gardens.

1400 boys and girls attended the annual 4-H club week ceremonies at University Farm, June 8-11, as delegates from county 4-H clubs. Educational sessions on farming and home-making topics were conducted by University Farm staff members.

A2067-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1942

Daily Papers

Saturday Release

Former students and graduates of the school of agriculture, University of Minnesota, will gather at University Farm this evening for their annual midsummer reunion.

Superintendent J. O. Christianson will welcome alumni and Victor Dose, class of '37 will preside. Former students and graduates who will appear on the program are Mrs. Don Kaehler, Lakeville; Lorraine Sundberg, St. Paul; Mrs. Philip J. Larson, St. Paul; Philip A. Anderson, class of '09, who will give the principal address, and Ross Smith, instructor in dramatics, school of agriculture.

Dancing will follow the evening program.

A2066-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Honored guest at the second annual Rose Growers' Day at University Farm, June 23, will be F. L. Skinner, horticulturist, who operates one of the northernmost nurseries in America, 250 miles northwest of Winnipeg at Dropmore, Manitoba. Mr. Skinner will speak at the morning and evening sessions and will exhibit colored slides of roses bred and tested at the private experiment station where he has produced dozens of new varieties of roses, lilacs, lilies, and chrysanthemums.

Other highlights of the event will be conducted tours of the Minnesota rose test gardens at Como park and the rose garden established 30 years ago at Lyndale park in Minneapolis by Theodore Wirth, former superintendent of parks.

J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, announced that the morning session will be devoted to a series of short talks by leading horticulturists and rose breeders. Speakers include J. H. Vogel of New Ulm, president of the Minnesota Rose Society; R. S. Wilcox, chairman, Minnesota State Test Garden committee; as well as superintendents and horticulturists representing the Twin City park systems.

Approximately 2,000 rose plants of some 400 varieties are under test at the Como park garden. Rose growers will have an opportunity to see these different varieties under official test Tuesday, June 23. Sponsoring the event with the office of short courses is the division of horticulture and the state rose society.

A2065-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 11, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

There is no need to cut drastically the canning of fruits because of a sugar shortage. Even with quantities of extra sugar allotted for canning, the homemaker may need to use substitutes in order to preserve the abundant supplies she will want for her family next winter.

Corn sirup, honey and other sweets can be used successfully for all or part of the sweetening needed in most fruit canning, preserving and freezing. The instructions for using them are contained in Extension Pamphlet 100, just off the press at University Farm. The pamphlet may be had either at the county extension office or by writing direct to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

The publication tells just how these substitutes may be fitted into the well known canning and freezing recipes. It also contains many tips for sugar saving such as:

Taste fruit before adding sugar. Many fruits are sweet enough.

Use fresh fruits as much as possible, especially in desserts.

Sweeten fruits before serving rather than at the table.

Be sure sugar used is completely dissolved.

Serve cooked fruits hot to bring out their natural sweetness and flavor.

Make sugar sirups thin so that they go farther.

Save sirup from canned fruit to sweeten puddings and beverages.

Preserve more fruit by canning as sauce and less as jams and jellies.

A2064-FJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Changes in the list of Blue Stamp foods available during the month of July include the addition of fresh peaches, plums, apples and Irish potatoes, according to Tom L. Lambert of the agricultural marketing administration. Fresh grapefruit and dried prunes, available during June, have been removed from the July list.

These additions together with oranges, all fresh vegetables, including sweet potatoes, and the staple foods continued on the list will give participants a wide variety from which to select. Grapefruit was taken from the list because the heavy marketing season is drawing to a close, and prunes are now being acquired for use by the armed forces.

The complete list of Blue Stamp foods available during July ~~xxx~~ is as follows: fresh peaches, plums, apples and oranges, all fresh vegetables including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, butter, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self rising flour, enriched self rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

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A2068-THAMA

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 29, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Horse Thieves Bomb the Japs

It is something of an honor to be called a Horse Thief, if you live in Waseca county. At any rate, it means that your honesty and character have been vouched for by members of the oldest organization in that locality and that when you attend a meeting or a picnic of the "Horse Thieves," you're in darn good company.

Of course the "Horse Thief" part is just a short way of designating the "Waseca County Anti-Horse Thief Detectives," founded in 1864 for the very definite purpose of keeping horses where their owners could find and use them. Gangs of organized thieves just took what they wanted, when they wanted it, and isolated settlers, with no telephone, could only report the loss a day or two later. By that time horses and thieves were beyond the reach of officials not always eager to catch them.

But the pioneers didn't sit down and cry. There was no one to comfort them if they did. They didn't even complain to their congressman! They had learned to do things for themselves, so they banded together, raised some money for expenses, appointed riders and arranged means of passing the word when suspicious characters were suspected of too much interest in stables not their own. It was a rough and crude vigilante group, not too particular about the obscure phraseology of the law, but powerfully efficient in action.

At one time they assembled a suspect, a rope, and a cottonwood limb all at one place in one evening. Most of the riders wanted to finish the job and the suspect, but cooler heads prevailed, and he was committed to the county jail. He escaped, as was more or less expected, but an itching sensation in the region of the neck must have been an inducement to start traveling for his health, and he has never since been heard from.

(More)

Later, the organization was enlarged in scope to protect property of any kind, even including automobiles. It is the boast that not a member has lost a horse by theft since the Anti-Horse Thief Detectives first signed the agreement for mutual protection. Cars have been recovered, chicken thieves punished, and the present members - some the fourth generation of descent from the founders - still stand ready to make things hot for any one who molests their property.

At the last annual meeting, the "Horse Thieves" as they are often called, decided to enlarge the scope of their operations and take a jab at the Japs. The treasury seemed to be in excellent shape, and so it was voted to purchase a \$1,000 defense bond in the hope that it would defray part of the expense incidental to chasing the thieves out of the Philippines, Burma, China, and India. Furthermore, the members are all willing to get out their horses and saddles to ride again, if that will help. The Anti-Horse Thief Detectives of 1942 are ready, as were their grandfathers of 1864, to fight for the right of the common man to possess in peace the property he has justly earned, whether it be in Greece, Belgium, China, or Java.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 22, 1942

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

A Baby Shower

"Eighty-five pound baby arrived this morning. Mother and son doing well. Congratulations, Topsy." This was the telegram we sent Bud when the latest arrival in his horse family appeared a few days before it was expected. That evening the telephone rang and when I answered, a familiar voice said, "So I'm a father! How can I study for examinations when so much is going on at home? I'll be down Friday night to see him. Tell me all about it."

That was the beginning of a lot of fun. Bud told some more when he got here. Elated at the news, he went to class. "I stuck out my hand to the Babe who sits next to me in Taxonomy and told her to congratulate me. She shook hands and asked, 'Why?' I'm a father I told her, and you should have seen her eyes bulge."

So we had a little family party for "Papa" when he came home, with a big pan of popcorn for refreshments. Saturday, he and Shorty played with the new colt and then took a ride around the lake (it rained and they got soaked). When they came back, a friend from town drove up with a big package, all tied up with pink ribbon and a neat gift card addressed to "A Kind and Loving Father." Of course we all gathered around to see what was in it, because when Jake springs a joke, it's a good one.

It reminded me of the time when Bud was about 12 and he asked for a box of cigars. I couldn't figure what he would want them for, but at that time he was raising milk goats and he thought, "A father with 6 kids ought to pass the cigars among his friends."

Now he has gone through the range from guinea pigs to rabbits, to goats, to horses. He got Topsy as a weanling colt 9 years ago and she has presented him with Tango and Tally-Ho, now 5 and 3. He has done all the training, and learned more

(More)

from the horses than they learned from him. Now he's in college hoping to learn more about horses, cows, and crops; but it's tough to live in the city when there's so much of interest on the farm.

We'll have to have many a deep conference before the new baby is named, but he's certainly a smart youngster, with a tiny white spot on his forehead and a partly white foot. He's light brown just now, but will probably be about the same color as his mother and sisters--black with brown trimmings.

He's half Morgan and half Kentucky Saddler and the way he handles those pipe-stem legs is a caution. His expression is so serious as he sticks his little tail straight up in the air and lines out across the yard as though he was out to win the Derby. Then he stamps his foot, gives a big baby snort, and poses for his picture in the hall of fame. Just about that time he feels an inner urge and meekly seeks a snack from the waiting lunch counter.

Naming the new baby will be a problem for a while, but with the assistance of all and sundry, the proud "father" will probably choose a good one. He thinks a lot of his "horse family," and hasn't found any attraction in the city to compare with it.

What was in the package? Oh, I almost forgot that. Mother had to sew the buttons back on my vest and we're still weak from laughing. It was a diaper bag--waterproof.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 15, 1942

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

Certified Seed Grain

Thirty years ago it was practically impossible to assemble a carload of any variety of seed, with reasonable assurance that it would be free from mixtures. The Experiment Stations developed new varieties and sent them to the farmers, but there the trail usually ended.

John Doe secured a bushel of the new oats and planted it in one corner of his field. There were a few kernels of his own oats in the drill, but not enough to matter. His own oats were cut first and then the new variety. A few heads of oats lay on the cutter bar or were stuck under the canvas slats, but not enough to matter. In threshing, a little of Mr. Doe's oats, Mr. Jones' wheat, Mr. Swenson's barley, and some weed seeds from Mr. Kublitziski's farm up the road were in or on the threshing machine, the bundle wagons, grain sacks, wagon boxes, or grain bins.

None of this was "Enough to matter," but in 3 or 4 years, Mr. Doe didn't have the variety of oats he originally purchased. He had a composite of a lot of things, and perhaps even the original name had been changed. Who cared, anyway? It was good oats.

Years ago Prof. Andrew Boss saw this situation clearly, and in cooperation with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, a plan was drawn up, whereby the latter organization, through an inspector, verified the origin, purity, variety, and quality of seed meeting their exacting specifications.

Certified seed sells for a little more than just "seed" so it pays the grower to meet the requirements. Certified seed is less risky than seed of unknown origin or quality, so it is usually cheaper for the buyer to use. Everyone is benefited.

(More)

Growers of Certified Seed must ask for field inspection by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and pay the costs. A man who has had training in identifying varieties, calls just before harvest and goes carefully over each field, checking for mixtures, weeds, uniformity, and probable yield. Certain tolerances are allowed, but they are so small that they can hardly be seen. Sometimes growers can make a field pass inspection by hand pulling of mustard, mixtures, or some other disqualifying plants. In fact, this hand "rogueing" is almost always necessary to pass the test.

Then after the grain is threshed and cleaned, samples must be submitted to the Crop Improvement Association and these samples are tested for weeds, mixtures, germination, and variety. If these are satisfactory, a blue tag is attached to each sealed bag. This is the buyer's assurance that the seed is just as it is represented.

The Central Experiment Station and the various Branch Stations all working together, try to maintain pure stocks of the various seed varieties on the recommended list. Experiment Station fields are inspected just as carefully as those of any other grower and several times fields grown for seed have been rejected and used for feed.

It's a good system. Perhaps there is room for improvement, but at least it is possible by this means to keep varieties from being lost. Carload orders for pure Minnesota seed are now relatively easy to fill because every lot of certified seed of a given variety has passed exactly the same tests and requirements as every other lot. It works.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 8, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Lazy Grain

Why does grain lodge? An answer which would enable farmers to prevent this common loss in the future would be worth a million dollars to Minnesota, but I haven't any answer worth ten cents. Some years it all goes down; some years it all stands up; but on the average, the greatest difference is in varieties.

Of course there are many theories, but so far I haven't found any which always work out. Usually lodging is worse on ground where an abundance of nitrogen is available, but this is not always true. Heavy rainfall, favorable weather--anything which causes very rapid growth and soft stems may make lodging easier, but then sometimes it lodges when the opposite is true. Some folks tell me that grain will stand better on disked corn ground than on fall plowing, but I have never been able to prove it to my own satisfaction.

Of course rust epidemics weaken stems and help the grain to lodge, and sometimes the heads get so heavily loaded with seed that the culms get tired holding them up and the whole business lies down to rest, which doesn't add to the farmer's peace of mind or body. Fertilizer which increases the yield of grain helps to make the heads heavier, but doesn't strengthen the straw enough to compensate. On the other hand, when conditions are favorable, stems have held erect over 100 bushels of barley per acre.

Once we thought perhaps the thickness of stand or rate of planting might be a factor. We drilled two varieties of barley and two varieties of oats at the rate of 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 bu. per acre. There were 3 plots of each variety at each rate of seeding. When the grain matured, all of the plots lodged about 40% and the heads were halfway to the ground, which we call 45 degrees of lodging. Incidentally,

(More)

the yields were the same except for the lightest and the heaviest seedings which made a little less crop than the others.

The most helpful thing I have seen is the breeding of strong tough stems. We have successfully bred grain for high yield, disease resistance, color, smooth awns, thin hulls, milling quality, and several other inherited qualities; but non-lodging seems a hard nut to crack. The difficulty is to find any variety which is outstanding for this quality to use for parent material. In spite of this, some progress is being made.

For over 20 years I have gone up and down the rows of grain of all kinds, taking notes on lodging. Hundreds of selections have been observed. None of them were perfect in this respect, but some were much better than others and there seems to be a gradual improvement. Gopher oats has for years been outstanding in this respect, but some of the material now being tested is both earlier and stronger. None of these have as yet been released.

Peatland and Minsturdi barley have not yielded as well as Wisconsin 38, but they stood up much better. Some new crosses between these varieties seem to have a combination of good straw and high yield. Wheat usually stands better than oats or barley, but even with wheat, some varieties go down with almost no encouragement. Thatcher has an unusually stiff straw, but is practically out of the picture in Southern Minnesota because it is susceptible to leaf rust.

Like many other problems which have stumped us for years, this one will probably be solved when some bright individual comes along who is smart enough to add up all the data and get the right answer. The soils men are working on it from the fertilizer angle, the crops men from the breeding standpoint and farmers try to find cultural practices which will help. Perhaps when we learn to control the weather, we can control the lodging of grain.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, July 1, 1942

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

Come and See Us

In spite of the May and June rains, we have some crops growing at this Experiment Station, and folks may be interested in coming to look them over. On June first we guessed that most of the small grain would show up pretty well about July eighth and set that for our Visitors' Day. It is earlier than usual this year because we want to have it before folks get busy with their own harvest.

There is considerable interest in new oats varieties. Some farmers are trying Canadian seed, and some are testing the new Iowa productions. Our plots offer an opportunity to see Vanguard beside Tama and Vicland which we consider the best new varieties from Iowa and Wisconsin. All were planted the same for the purpose of comparison.

There are some new barley varieties, too, crosses of Wisconsin 38 with Peatland in which an attempt is made to combine the high yield of the 38 with stiff straw and disease resistance from Peatland and other smooth awn types. Last year some of the new barley strains looked very promising. Others are interested in flax and will want to see Biwing compared with its parents, Redwing and Bison. Winter wheat and a new variety of rye from Wisconsin will also be ready for inspection.

Grass plots will attract the attention of livestock growers. Parkland non-creeping brome, pasture timothy, Canadian rye grass, big bluestem and birdsfoot trefoil are being tried out to see whether they will prove useful in southern Minnesota. Alpha sweet clover, an alfalfa-like plant with fine stems growing from a crown, is being increased for more extensive trials.

Livestock men will also be interested in the rotational grazing of pastures by means of electric fences and the new series of pasture plots which have been seeded.

(More)

Wed., July 1, 1942

Our main pasture crop is alfalfa and brome grass, and the same mixture is used for hay. Please notice the hay stacks with metal removable covers.

Another field day will probably be held in September to discuss the work with corn and soybeans, but we will be glad to explain what is being attempted in that line of work. The same holds true for the livestock,- inbred and hybrid hogs produced on the same plan as hybrid corn, a sheep project where an attempt is being made to select breeding stock only on the basis of their ability to turn feed into saleable products, and the Milking Shorthorn herd which is intended to be a start in the same direction.

Occasionally someone comes to call on us who wants to see the trees we have started. At our Visitors' Day last year, almost 100 wanted to look over the nut orchard, the bird jungle, and the arboretum, none of which are very showy as yet, but where little trees have been started with the intention of restoring some of the varied forest cover native to this part of the state.

The Southeast Experiment Station is a workshop, not a showroom. We have no gold-plated handles on the manure spreader, but we do try to find the answer to questions which bother Southern Minnesota farmers. Everyone interested is welcome at the annual Visitors' Day - July 8, 1942. The field tour will begin at 1:30 P.M.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

It's patriotic to eat chicken this summer, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist, University Farm.

"Large supplies of broilers and fryers are coming from Minnesota farms this season as a by-product in the growing of pullets to meet wartime egg requirements," Dankers says.

While poultry meat is low prices^d, plentiful and at its best in quality, consumers can enjoy it often. Not only will consumers have a holiday feast on a Monday budget, but they will help conserve pork and other ~~products~~ meat supplies ~~as~~ needed for this country's military forces and lend-lease shipments abroad.

The biggest expansion in poultry production this year took place in the Middle West with 34 per cent more chicks hatched than for the same period a year ago. Additional reminder of the available and economical supply of chicken this season, Dankers points out, is national chicken week, set for July 16-25.

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A2069-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 26, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

"Hot enough to fry an egg" is an old expression for midsummer weather when crisp garden lettuce shrivels almost before it is picked. Eggs, too, feel the heat and "wilt" within their shells unless they are given prompt ~~attention~~ protection.

Now that eggs are so badly needed for the war effort, waste through carelessness is nothing short of unpatriotic, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. True, she admits, the new-laid egg is warm, but cooling it to a safe temperature is the poultryman's job.

The steps are few--out of the nest, into a wire basket--then immediately to the coolest place in the house. The basement is excellent. Cool eggs thoroughly before putting into cases that have also been cooled. Keep them cool until marketed, and market three or four times a week.

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A2070-AS

Sudan grass should be at least 18 inches high before turning in cattle or sheep. Giving the grass a good growth before pasturing insures high yield of forage and also disposes of any danger of poisoning, says Paul Burson, extension soils specialist, University Farm.

Sudan that is two or three feet tall before pasturing does all the better. The best results are obtained by having two or more fields of Sudan and pasturing alternately.

There are very few authenticated cases of poisoning of stock by Sudan grass. It has been found that there is almost no danger after the grass is 18 inches, unless there is a frost. In that case animals should be withheld from the pasture for several days after frost to give grass a chance to dry out.

A-2071-PCJNL

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Concrete silos in good condition but having rough interiors due to the action of silage juices and frost may continue to give effective service if proper treatment is applied this year, according to Dalton G. Miller, USDA engineer with the Soil Conservation Service. A properly applied cement wash or cement mortar finish will add materially to the life of the silo, unless the original concrete was of extremely poor quality, in which case protective measures are of little use.

Badly roughened surfaces that brush away easily, revealing walls softened to considerable depth, should be treated immediately. On the other hand, Miller points out, silos constructed of high quality cement will show relatively light roughening after years of service, and only small amounts of material will fall off when walls are brushed hard with a stiff barn broom.

The two treatments recommended by Miller require no specialized equipment, materials or labor and are known as the cement wash and the cement mortar plaster. Directions for applying the cement wash are as follows:

Portland cement and clean water are mixed together, the thickness of the mixture depending upon how heavy a coat is needed. A light coat about the consistency of paint is used for smoothing over rough places, and may be brushed on with a calcimine brush. Heavier coats may be applied with barn brooms, slapping them on so as to drive the mixture into the cracks and depressions. Surfaces may then be smoothed by light groweling.

(more)

The wash coat may range from one-fourth inch at the bottom of the silo to the thickness of a paint coat at the extreme top. Once this coating has hardened it should be cured by moistening with water at intervals for at least two days. Because Portland cement requires moist conditions for proper hardening the silo should be kept tightly closed during the curing. This means all doors in place and all roof or chute openings closed.

The mixture for the cement mortar plaster should be one part Portland cement to $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of sand by weight. Use clean sand, containing not more than one half per cent shale or other expansive materials, and for ease of application a well-graded concrete sand that will pass a one-fourth inch screen is recommended. Wet the wall before plastering and then cover by brushing on a thin cement wash coat, followed immediately by the plaster coat. The mortar coat will ordinarily range from three-eighths to one-half inch at the bottom of the silo to one-fourth inch toward the top. Directions for curing are the same as for the cement wash treatment.

Either of these treatments will require about 20 sacks of cement for a 14' by 40' silo and will put the interior wall in as good condition as reasonably may be expected of any surface treatment. Regardless of the type of surface treatment used, all loose or scaly material must be removed before application, Miller warns.

A2072-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Ol' Dobbin can do with a little alfalfa hay these days and will enjoy a better balanced meal if the daily ration includes limited amounts. An excellent roughage for horses, alfalfa is more palatable than timothy or prairie hay and is higher in protein and calcium. This makes it particularly valuable in balancing grain rations low in these vital elements, says A. L. Harvey, animal husbandry division, University Farm.

Many farmers do not feed alfalfa to work horses, Harvey explains, because they think it affects the kidneys, causes excessive sweating and heaves. However, no bad effects are obtained if the alfalfa hay is fed in limited amounts -- not more than one pound per 100 pounds of live-weight.

Best results in many cases are obtained when alfalfa hay replaces about one-half the usual ration of prairie or timothy. This method is to be recommended to beginners or when the second or third cutting of alfalfa is fed.

A2073-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Members of the West Central Minnesota Aggie Reunion of the school of agriculture, University of Minnesota, will meet for a picnic lunch in the park at Sacred Heart, Sunday, July 19. Graduates of the 1890's will be honored guests, with Representative Edward Hagen, of the class of 1895, speaker at the afternoon program.

Superintendent J. O. Christianson states that guests will be present from Lac qui parle, Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Chippewa, Redwood and Renville counties.

A2074-AS

30-30-30-30-30

Alumni and former students of the school of agriculture, University of Minnesota, from Sibley, Nicollet, LeSueur, Brown, Blue Earth and Watonwan counties, will hold their annual reunion Sunday, July 12, with a picnic at noon in Madelia Park.

Superintendent J. O. Christianson will greet the guests during the afternoon program.

Roy Munson of Madelia, president, is in charge of arrangements. He is assisted by Obert Jacobson, Madelia, vice-president, and Elna Radtke, Springfield, secretary-treasurer.

A2075-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 2, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Grass and legume seeds are likely to be in great demand for 1943, and the wise farmer may well harvest a quantity of such home grown seed himself, says Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. Several factors make it desirable this year to save as much as possible of good seed from alfalfa, sweet clover, medium red and alsike clover, timothy, brome and other grasses.

When hay is in demand and brings a good price, there is a tendency to reduce seed production, which trend at this time is unfortunate.

While there is a tendency to divert hay acres to war crops such as flax and soybeans, the food-for-freedom program with its emphasis on livestock points to greater need than ever for legumes and grasses.

Quantities of these seeds are being shipped to allies as part of the lend-lease plan, reducing the amount available for domestic use.

At the same time large quantities are being used for seeding down new airplane and training fields. It is estimated that about 9,000,000 pounds of seed will be used for this purpose alone.

Crim cites these as some of the reasons why grass and legume seeds may be scarce and expensive next year unless farmers give special thought to getting seed from some of their best fields.

Seed production presents some hazards in Minnesota, but normal conditions give good chance of success with alfalfa, medium red and alsike, sweet clover, timothy, and even brome. Brome grass, now being used widely in this state, can be grown readily and harvested easily for seed. Yields of from 200 to 500 pounds per acre have been reported.

A2076-PJnl

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 2, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Choose the finest and act promptly is the first rule for successful quick freezing of garden produce. Experts at University Farm, St. Paul, explain that frozen food lockers or home storage locker units do not sterilize the product and results vary more widely than in any other processing method. Select fully ripe, perfect fruit and vegetables and freeze the same day to retain flavor and quality, is their advice.

Recommendations for selecting, packing and storing garden products are given in a new extension folder, No. 111, "Freezing Fruits and Vegetables."

"Makeshift containers are particularly risky," warns J. D. Winter, author of the folder. "Use containers made especially for storing frozen fruits and vegetables. Glass jars with tight covers preserve these products well, but the jars are bulky and require far more space than the rectangular waxed paper containers."

Some fruits may be packed for quick freezing without using any sugar; others require some form of sweetening. Suggestions for special treatment of unsweetened fruit while thawing are also given in this folder. Copies are available at the local county agent's office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

M2077-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 2, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Dr. Clayton O. Rost, University of Minnesota professor, succeeds Dr. F. J. Alway as head of the division of soils at University Farm, it was announced this week. Dr. Alway and George H. Nesom, extension soils specialist, retired July 1 after serving a total of 75 years as members of the University staff.

Dr. Rost came to Minnesota from Nebraska in 1913, receiving his Doctor's degree in soils five years later. Elevated to full professorship in 1935, Dr. Rost's achievements in teaching and research have resulted in his recognition by many learned societies in soils, agronomy and general science.

Reorganization of the soils division involves the appointment of other staff members including Alfred C. Caldwell formerly of the University of ~~As~~ Saskatchewan who received his PhD at Minnesota last year; Fred Bentley, University of Alberta, now conducting research work at Minnesota; and Olaf C. Soine, former USDA junior surveyor and fieldman for the Soil Conservation Service. Paul Burson, formerly of Iowa State College at Ames, joined the staff January 1 as extension soils specialist.

A2078-THPJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Late blight of potatoes, which caused thousands of dollars worth of damage to the Minnesota crop last year, has appeared again, and growers are warned to take preventive action at once with the sprays that have been proved effective.

R. C. Rose, ^{extension} plant pathologist at University Farm, reported that he saw the first sign of the blight this week in Hennepin county. This is more than a month earlier than last year when damage was extensive, especially in eastern and northeastern Minnesota.

The blight is most likely to attack in wet seasons, causing leaves of the potato plant to take on a water-soaked appearance and then turn black or brown. The blight spreads rapidly in damp weather and may kill the field outright, or it may develop slowly and cause considerable rot in potatoes before or just after harvest.

Spraying or dusting vines with one of the copper compounds offers the best means of control. Applications should start before the disease shows up in the field and be repeated at intervals of a week or ten days. Spraying is not a cure but a preventive.

Rose pointed out that potato growers who have trouble getting copper ~~sulfate~~ ^{sulfate} because of the war can substitute either basic copper sulfate or yellow oxide of copper.

A2079-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Chicken on the table every day will be the style this month. Broilers and fryers, the cook's name for the young roosters that are a by-product of great expansion in poultry production to meet wartime egg requirements, have been designated as a "Victory Food Special" from July 16 to 25, says Ra~~am~~ph Backstrom, extension marketing ~~specialist~~ economist.

As a Victory Food Special broilers and fryers will be featured in stores throughout the state for that period when they are expected to be in abundance on consumer markets. During such periods of heavy supply, farmers, now producing on an all-out wartime basis, need broader markets for many products.

"By increasing consumption of this poultry meat when it is in greatest abundance," says Roy F. Hendrickson, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration which sponsors the Victory Specials, "we not only encourage farmers to continue the production of eggs, but we help conserve pork and other meats so urgently needed for our armed forces, for lend-lease shipment to the United Nations and for other wartime purposes. Marketings of such poultry are expected to be heavy and consequently the price should be attractive to consumers."

In Minnesota the 1942 batch of chicks is far above normal this year. Extra pullets will be kept to lay eggs needed to meet wartime food goals; the roosters~~x~~ go on the table as soon as they reach the tasty fryer stage.

A2080-PJda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Those who yearn for the "good old days" are having them -- or at least one of their highlights. This year in many homes, errands to the storage rooms revive memories of childhood experiences with barrels of fragrant apples, rows of golden pumpkins, and those other garden crops which gave such flavor to the meals that grandma used to make.

Urban dwellers as well as farmers are surveying their basements with an eye for vegetable storage this year. Since commercially canned fruits and vegetables are needed in great quantities for the armed forces and lend-lease shipments, most householders are reducing their own purchases of such products.

Some of their winter foods will come from Victory garden harvests. Other produce is being purchased and preserved whenever marketing specialists at University Farm indicate that the peak has been reached and price and quality are right.

Storing is one of the simplest methods of keeping foods for later use. When the few fundamental rules are observed, the results give economical, healthful additions to winter meals.

Suggestions for quantities needed for each member of the family, care of vegetables before and during storage, and preparation of heated, unheated and outdoor storage places are given in the new folder, "For Health This Winter Store Vegetables", prepared by experts at University Farm. Copies are available at local county extension offices or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2081-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Dry skim milk producers in Minnesota sold 4,831,150 pounds of their product to the Agricultural Marketing Administration for lend-lease delivery and domestic distribution programs from June 1 to June 15, according to an announcement made today by Tom L. Lambers, AMA state supervisor. The product was sold at \$0.12 to \$0.135 per pound.

During this period, the federal purchasing agency also acquired 640,986 pounds of American cheese, 20,000 cases of evaporated milk, 1,017,000 pounds of dried eggs, 20,000 barrels of rye flour, 3,666,000 pounds of pork meat products, 1,316,000 pounds of lard, and 250 pounds of vegetable seeds.

The purchase price of dried eggs ranged from \$0.9825 to \$1.1175 per pound for July to December delivery from Marshall, Minneapolis, Moorhead, and Sleepy Eye. Cheese was purchased at \$0.2025 per pound for shipment from Minneapolis, South St. Paul, and Cannon Falls; evaporated milk at \$3.17 to \$3.20 per case, f.o.b. Northfield and Winona; rye flour at \$5.38 per barrel, f.o.b. Minneapolis; and pork products f.o.b. Austin, Albert Lea, Faribault, St. Paul and South St. Paul.

A2082-PJama

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 15, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Rural young people's responsibility to their families and guests in this state of 10,000 lakes is being strongly emphasized in the Minnesota 4-H water safety contest this season.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, says that Minnesota 4-H'ers are cooperating with state safety groups to prevent drownings in rural communities which already this season are mounting faster than in any other year. "Safety is one of the major activities in our 4-H club program," he said. "Figures like these offer 4-H club members a real challenge to assist in the water safety program in their communities."

Encouraging participation in the program, a contest first held in 1941 is scheduled again this year. It offers to the boy and girl 4-H club winner a two-week scholarship at the Red Cross Aquatic School in June 1943. Winners of last year's contest were Richard Heald of Kanabec county and Helen Hammersten of Ramsey county. Each received a scholarship in the American Red Cross Midwestern Aquatic School which was held at Lake Minnetonka, June 10 through 20.

The 4-H club contestant is required to draw a rough block layout of his farm and adjacent water, marking every possible source of drownings. Then the club member is asked to describe water hazards he found and what was done to eliminate them. The contestant is also asked to write what he has done to improve his swimming ability, water rescue and boating skill, and what experiences he has had or observed showing the value or need for water safety training.

Particularly significant to farm youth are four items cited by Mr. Kittleson from the report of the State Conservation Department. First, nearly 50 percent of Minnesota's drowning victims lived in rural areas. Second, 95 per cent of all infants under three years who died by drowning were drowned on farms, in stock watering tanks, cisterns, tubs, etc. Third, while 70 per cent of all victims could not swim, nearly 90 per cent of farm residents who drowned were non-swimmers. And fourth, the time of greatest danger, particularly to farm infants, runs from the middle of July through August, when older members of the family give them the least supervision.

A2083-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 15, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Sugar rationing need be no great problem for homemakers taking advantage of the peak supply of red and black raspberries late this week. Since present pickings indicate a drastic reduction in the crop this season, it is particularly important that not a single quart be allowed to waste, say University Farm nutritionists.

Raspberries to be put up in frozen food lockers for later use as pie or jam may be frozen without sugar, provided final preparation for cooking is made before they are completely thawed. Berries canned for pie or fruit juice likewise require no sugar if canned in their own juice.

Even those who insist on canning with some sugar to preserve color in berries for sauce have discovered that extra-sweet corn syrup or honey may be substituted for part of the sugar. Another trick used by ingenious housewives is to can fruit a little riper than usual in order to take advantage of natural sweetening. The product can be sugared to taste when served.

Suggestions for canning and for other methods of preserving with less sugar are contained in two bulletins, Extension Pamphlet 100, "Using Less Sugar for Canning, Preserving and Freezing Fruits" and Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables." Both are available at the local county extension office or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2084-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 15, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

During the next few days or weeks will come the zero hour in the annual war on one of the worst enemies of Minnesota's apple crop, says State Entomologist A. G. Ruggles of University Farm. He asks growers to stand by for announcements as to when to spray for this pest. The critical point comes when apple maggot flies hatch and make their appearance in the orchards.

A lead arsenate solution must be applied promptly to prevent serious apple losses next fall. Persistent spraying from the time the first flies appear until about the middle of August will head off damage.

University Farm entomologists already have fly-traps installed in representative orchards in the Twin City area and are watching them daily. As soon as the maggot flies begin appearing in numbers, growers will be notified to begin spraying.

A2085-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 15, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

CCC boys helped Minnesota farmers install erosion control measures on more than 175,000 acres of land during the 9-year life of the agency, Herbert A. Flueck, state conservationist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, said today.

During the 9 years, CCC camps did conservation work in 21 Minnesota localities, but by July 1 all had been discontinued. The last Minnesota camp, at Bayport, closed May 28.

A camp generally completed its demonstration work in a locality in between 3 and 5 years, after which it was moved to another area. Flueck said the CCC boys did erosion control work on 1,200 farms in this state.

Soil-saving practices the boys helped establish on the farms, which served as demonstrations in various sections of the state, included contour cultivation, grass plantings, liming, streambank protection, strip cropping, gully dams, farm ponds, terraces, tree planting, and drainage maintenance.

Almost 4,000 acres of land were planted to trees by the enrollees, who also constructed more than 200 miles of terraces. They also aided farmers in installing contour cultivation on more than 64,000 acres, strip cropping on 34,000 acres and in liming 36,000 acres.

"The CCC," Flueck said, "has been a great help to Minnesota in launching the present era of productive soil conservation. Work done by the CCC enrollees demonstrated most effectively the value and worthwhileness of soil conservation. And, in many instances, this has led farmers to organize into soil conservation districts, to which our Service now provides technical assistance in developing complete soil conservation plans for individual farms."

A2086-PJscs

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Apple maggot flies, one of the worst enemies of Minnesota's apple crop, are making their appearance in the orchards, warns A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, who urges growers to begin spraying operations at once.

Spraying with lead arsenate solution as soon as the maggot flies appear in numbers will prevent serious apple losses next fall. To head off damage, spraying operations must be continued until about the middle of August.

First reports of the maggot fly's appearance came from Excelsior where University Farm entomologists installed fly-traps to catch the earliest emergence of this pest.

A2087-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Regardless of what type of storage is to be provided on the farm, plan now for its construction. If it is put off until threshing, there may be neither materials nor labor to get it built in time.

Old storage units often can be repaired for less than it costs to build new, or old bins may be moved to newly built foundations.

Building plans for movable grain bins which will meet AAA requirements and also provide space for other use when not needed for storage are available in Extension Pamphlet 80, "Storing the 1942 Wheat Crop," just off the press at University Farm.

Bills of material for 2,500-bushel stationary and 1,000-bushel movable bins prepared by agricultural engineers are included. These take into consideration the \$1,000 limitation, without special permit, for all new farm construction on any farm during one 12-month period. Copies of Pamphlet 80 may be obtained at the local county extension office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2088-THn1

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 28, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Prompt and persistent spraying appears to be the only way potato growers can avert disastrous losses from late potato blight throughout the eastern half of the state, says R. C. Rose, extension plant disease specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

The destructive late blight fungus, first noted in Hennepin county about two weeks ago, has now been reported from several sections in southern Minnesota, as far north as Aitkin and west to Kandiyohi county. In Wisconsin where the disease struck earlier many fields are already reported completely destroyed.

Rose emphasizes that late blight cannot be cured but can be prevented if spraying or dusting is started before the disease strikes. Frequent applications must be made, ordinarily at intervals of about 10 days, but in case of frequent rains, treatment may need to be repeated as often as once a week. The treatment recommended is spraying with Bordeaux mixture or dusting with a copper compound. Growers having difficulty obtaining copper sulfate are advised to thin down their spray from the customary 4-4-50 formula to 2-2-50 which means two pounds each of copper sulfate and hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water. Tri-basic copper sulfate or yellow copper oxide may be satisfactorily used when the copper is not available in the ordinary form.

Tomato plants, says Rose, are suffering from a similar disease known as Septoria blight which causes grayish spots on leaves which later turn yellow and dry up until there is only a tuft of green foliage left at the very top of the plant. Control measures are the same as for potato blight with copper dust preferred because it is less likely than the liquid spray to burn the foliage. The recommended application is 20 pounds of dust per acre.

A2089-HLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 28, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Blue Stamp foods listed for August and announced today by T. L. Lambert, St. Paul, supervisor of the State Agricultural Marketing Administration, include enough fresh fruits and vegetables to give anyone a healthful and varied hot weather diet. Fresh pears have been added to the list of Stamp Program foods for August.

"By placing fresh pears on the list at this time," Mr. Lambert pointed out, "producers will have a broader outlet and greater assurance of a fair return while pears are in heaviest abundance on the nation's markets. Also, the pears will be an appetizing addition to the variety of seasonal and staple foods made available to public-aid families through the Stamp Program."

With the addition of pears, the complete list of Blue Stamp foods issued by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for August 1 through August 31 in all Stamp Program areas is as follows: fresh pears, peaches, plums, apples and oranges, all fresh vegetables including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, butter, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self rising flour, enriched self rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

A2090-ASama

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 28, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Indications that Minnesota homemakers are stepping up their home canning this year are borne out by government estimates of a 50 per cent increase throughout the country. According to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, a canning questionnaire sent to representative families in all parts of the United States showed that one and one-half times as much home canning is in progress this season as during the peace-time years of 1935 and 1936.

Members of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service, who conducted nutrition programs in each county this spring, have already reported a greater interest in methods of food preserving from both rural and urban families.

If home canners across the nation carry through their plans, they will put up a total of 3,887,000,000 jars of fruit, vegetables and meat in 1942. Ninety-eight per cent of all farm families will can enough to average 243 jars per family. Ninety-three per cent of the rural families not farming will put up enough to average 184 jars per family. City families will can enough to average 41 jars per family.

In addition to increased canning this year, many homemakers are preserving foods by storing, drying, waxing, brining and freezing. Directions for each of these methods are provided free in pamphlets available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2091-ASda

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 6, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Nat N. Allen, member of the University Farm Dairy staff since 1929, has resigned to become associate professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Vermont, Burlington. A native of Missouri and a graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture, Allen obtained his PhD degree at the University of Minnesota in 1935. In addition to his teaching and research work, Dr. Allen coached dairy judging teams of the school and college and managed the University Farm dairy herd. He will have similar responsibilities in his new position at Vermont where he will be associated with Dr. E. O. Herrierd another former University of Minnesota dairy staff member who now heads up dairy manufacturing work at the University of Vermont.

A2092-HLF

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 6, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Tomatoes are expected to reach their peak in the Twin City area late this month or early in September. Easy to can and rich in vitamin C, as well as an inexpensive source of vitamin B, tomatoes are the top-ranking vegetable for home canning, and are the only common vegetable which can be safely processed without a pressure cooker.

Nutritionists of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service recommend firm, ripe tomatoes, medium in size and free from decay for canning whole, as soup, or juice.

Don't delay canning for prices as low as last year's, market men say. Military needs and a less satisfactory growing season will cause somewhat higher prices through the 1942 season. Watch local markets for reasonable price, fine quality and generous supply; then preserve tomatoes for all their varied winter uses.

Instructions for preserving tomatoes and other vegetables at home are available at local county extension offices or by addressing a request to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2093-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 6, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Hatchery and poultrymen who have been notified of the annual short course for flock selecting agents to be held at University Farm August 11-14 are reminded of a recent ruling of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board requiring attendance at two successive meetings.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, stated that the ruling was made to conform more closely with the requirements in other states. Poultrymen who attended the 1941 session will have to attend the session beginning Tuesday in order to qualify as flock selecting and/or pullorum testing agents in 1942-43.

The four-day short course will feature poultry breed improvement and disease control as factors in increased egg and meat production. Topics of general interest to those taking the training, and to hatcherymen and their employees operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan will be discussed. An especially large attendance is anticipated for the opening day program.

Loss of employees for army service has already handicapped some hatcheries in the state. Considering this, J. O. Christianson suggests that where possible, additional men from participating hatcheries be sent to attend this year's course. Then qualified agents will continue to be available if those now operating are called into service.

Additional information concerning enrollment, tuition, and lodging for the short course may be obtained from the local county extension office or by addressing J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2094-THAS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

One hundred Minnesota hatchery and poultrymen are attending the four-day short course which opened Tuesday at University Farm. Principal speakers at Thursday sessions were F. E. Moore, Washington, D. C., coordinator, national poultry improvement board; W. K. Dyer, secretary, Minnesota poultry improvement board; and W. W. Cravens, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced this week that four dairy short courses have been scheduled for the fall and winter terms opening with a three-day session, September 22-24, for advanced creamery operators.

Other dairy courses have been scheduled for cheese makers, dry milk manufacturers, and ice cream manufacturers. Full information on these short courses may be had by writing J. O. Christianson, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2095-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Thirteen women graduates of the University of Minnesota, College of agriculture, forestry and home economics, have received appointments as dietetic internes in metropolitan hospitals, it was announced this week by Miss Wylle B. McNeal, home economics head.

Women completing the curriculum in dietetics and their appointments are as follows:

Elvina Backstrom, Remer; Alice Becker, Faribault; Denyse Higlee, Duluth; Mrs. Eleanor Korstad, Mobridge, South Dakota; Marjorie Murphy, Bingham Lake, to University hospital, Minneapolis.

Out of state appointments include Myra Azbe, Webster Grove, Missouri, to Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago; Margaret Gorman, St. Paul, to Harper Hospital, Detroit; Colette Hilger, Weaver, to Edward Meyer Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.; Marjorie Johnson, Crookston, to Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio; Althea LaRaut, Roseburg, Oregon, to Seattle Cooperative Course, Seattle; Marjorie Levie, St. Paul, to Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, California; Adelyn Swart, Minneapolis, to Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio; and Dorothy Thorsen, Minneapolis, to Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

A2096-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 12, 1942

Daily Papers

RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1942

Much late blight is prevalent throughout the state and growers should be advised to spray or dust promptly and keep at it even when conditions for applying dust may not be ideal.

According to C. J. Eide, University Farm plant pathologist, copper compounds used to control potato blight are still available in quantities large enough to last the season. While the monohydrated copper sulfate used in making copper lime dust is scarce, fairly good supplies of several newer compounds which are just as effective are available.

Any of these newer materials, tri-basic copper sulfate, basic copper sulfate and copper oxide, may be used as either dust or spray. As the material for dusting contains about 85 per cent talc, it is necessary to order the pure form for making sprays, says Eide.

The newer type dusts can be applied when the leaves are dry, as no chemical reaction with water is necessary, but having the leaves wet makes the dust stick better.

Farmers or local dealers having trouble getting supplies should ask the county agent about distributors who have materials on hand.

A2097-THHLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 18, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Army requirements for dairy products will be one of the leading discussions at the two-day short course for creamery operators at University Farm, September 23 and 24. Colonel Rohland A. Isker, Quartermaster Corps, substance research laboratory, Chicago, will present the subject.

Other features of the program announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, include a talk on the dairy situation by Dr. O. B. Jesness, chief in the division of agricultural economics at University Farm. Dr. Jesness will point out wartime problems confronting the industry and discuss possible methods for avoiding inflation in agriculture.

Food values of milk fat and the measurement of cream quality will be considered in group discussion led by specialists in the nutrition and dairy fields.

Programs and other information concerning the Advanced Creamery Operators Short Course are available from J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2098-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 18, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

With so many rural young people needed at home on farms this fall, J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school of agriculture at University Farm, announced today that the fall opening term would be delayed until Monday, October 12, approximately three weeks later than usual.

Many new courses in welding, machine work, diesel engines and business courses designed to be of assistance to boys who may later go into the armed services have been added to the curriculum. A new course of training for farm girls interested in practical home nursing has also been added.

Enrollment in the school of agriculture is open to any farm boy or girl 17 years of age or over, says Christianson. The regular course is three years, six months each year, and prospective enrollees with some high school training may complete the entire course in shorter time.

By delaying the opening several weeks it is expected that young people who are helping to solve the labor problem at home may find it possible to attend when the fall work is done.

Young people interested in obtaining more information regarding the new courses and enrollment qualifications are asked to write to Superintendent J. O. Christianson, School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2099-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 18, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The little red hen deserves an "E" for wartime egg production now that reports are in covering her activities for the first six months of this year. Her six-month average of 85.6 eggs is three per cent over the high number for the first half of 1941 and the total egg production, 26 per cent above the 10-year average, is the highest on record.

Favorable feeding ratios plus government requests for more eggs have spurred production, but the egg-feed ratio (pounds of feed that can be purchased with one dozen eggs) has become less favorable than it was a year ago, according to W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

Prospects are for plenty of layers to meet increasing demands for eggs, Dankers says, but the task ahead is to see that the laying flock gets a break on good meals and lodging. Adequate feeding and clean, comfortable houses will mean more eggs, greater efficiency in egg production and better income.

Dankers cites eight steps for greater efficiency in egg production: (1) cull old hens carefully that are to be held over for next year; (2) force early moulting of the old flock, to get the birds back into production earlier in the fall and winter; (3) confine the old flock early, if it has been on range, for earlier egg production while prices are seasonably high; (4) cull pullets carefully and rigorously to remove those that are less vigorous and that will be less efficient; (5) mature pullets as early as possible and house early; (6) confine pullets completely after they have been moved to the laying house; (7) avoid crowding the housing quarters; (8) feed carefully for early and efficient production.

A2100-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1942

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

How Would You Hunt?

Farming does not consist entirely of sitting on the porch in an easy chair, watching the crops grow. A farmer must be a jack-of-all-trades, and usually do a lot of technical jobs without specialized tools or equipment. Most any farmer can patch a hayrack, fix a motor, or mend a harness with only a pair of pliers, some baling wire and a few rusty nails.

We wanted to connect the drain from a new building to an old tile line. The land had been recently purchased, and we had almost no knowledge of the drainage system, but a neighbor gave us a map prepared by the original surveyor. I measured the map carefully and located the spot we wanted from three fixed points. Then we measured in the field and set a stake where the end of the tile should be.

That part was easy, but we dug trenches in both directions and saw no signs of an old ditch. How could it be anywhere else? We measured the map and the field again, and came out within six inches but still no tile line. That took the first day.

The second day we dug "by the lay of the land," running cross trenches at likely spots where a tile might logically be located. The neighbor who had seen the tile laid came over and tried to help locate the one we wanted, but in twenty-seven years, fences had changed, trees had been grubbed out, potholes filled, and memories faded. More digging, but still no tile.

The third day we added more help and went at it with seven good spades and shovels. This time we began at the outlet and worked back, digging down to the tile every fifty feet or so, until at last we found the branch, seven feet under ground.

(more)

Our alfalfa field looked like a lawn where moles, ants, cut worms, and night crawlers had been holding a convention.

Now following the branch, we finally traced it back to the dead end, about 150 feet from where our measurements indicated it should be. Then we began the job of filling in our gopher holes, which was almost as hard as making them.

Did the surveyor just draw a pretty map from memory without due measurements, or had the road and railroad moved? Was his scale wrong, or didn't we figure correctly? No one will ever know who was at fault, but someone's error made a lot of tired backs and used time which might have been more profitably employed.

It makes me wonder how well I am doing my job. Will someone have to spend hours and days of useless labor because I was careless? Will someone have to do my work over again because it was not done correctly? When someone else steps into my place and tries to go on building, will the foundation be true and strong, or will it need extensive repairs before constructive work can proceed? I wonder!

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1942

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

Soybeans Can Be Combined

A lot of new soybean growers are beginning to wonder just how they are going to handle the crop after growing it. The man who has ripe beans and no weeds in his field is sitting pretty without much of a problem, but where and who is he? He doesn't live on any farm I've seen this summer. Most of us can't imagine how so many weeds got started. They seem to be growing two layers deep!

Soybeans are a crop which can't compete with weeds, so that good fields will be bad and bad fields worse in years like this when every foul seed ever left on the farm grows like a green bay tree. Then the beans must be left in the field until they are dead ripe and the leaves have fallen, which means that the weeds have all ^{seed and} matured their /distributed it in their own efficient manner, to plague crops for years to come.

But even here the weeds win another round. Not all of the seed has fallen off, so that when the beans are combined there is a lot of trash, some of it pretty green, in with the beans. Of course screens can be arranged in the combine to get rid of most of this, but who wants to add to the weed supplies already in the soil? We have usually put in a fine screen or a blank and saved the weed seed too.

Of course beans cannot be stored with this foul stuff in them or heating will begin pronto. To avoid this, we run them over a fanning mill right away and then put them in the bin. We think this additional handling helps to dry the beans a bit so they will keep better. At any rate, we haven't had much trouble with ripe beans in the bin.

Sometimes, for one reason or another, we have had to harvest beans which we felt were not dry enough to keep well. One way to handle this is to cut with a

(more)

binder and set the bundles up in A shocks so they can dry out before threshing.

Another way is to put the combined beans in sacks and pile them so that air can circulate freely. We lay a 1 x 10 board on the floor and lay sacks on it lengthwise with a little space between. On top of these we put a row crosswise, then another board, and so on as high as we care to lift them.

Of course those who have an elevator of some sort can move the beans from one bin to another if they get warm, or they can be shoveled, but that's lots of work. Immature beans do very well if they can be dried, but just a little heating will spoil them for seed and it doesn't take much to spoil them for oil or feed.

We think it safer to stick to early varieties which are pretty sure to get ripe, even in years of early frost. We also recommend that they be kept free from weeds, because of better yields and because they handle better at harvest!

When it rains every day or so, who can control weeds or make hay? We have tried, but this year I have nightmares where weeds as big as trees get thicker and thicker until I can't fight my way through. They should send a regiment of farmers to war. After fighting weeds for years, Japs would seem easy!

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1942

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

Earning School Money

Public schools have already called their millions of reluctant boys and girls back from the sunshine and freedom of the great outdoors to the old grind of books, lessons, and football. Some have idled away their free time with games and recreation without doing a great deal that was useful or constructive. Others have spent the summer months in factories, on farms, or wherever they could find gainful employment, saving their dollars for things needed during the coming school year.

Soon the college mills will also begin to grind, with a new crop of bewildered freshmen and blase seniors, who beneath their self-satisfied exterior are beginning to wonder whether they have indeed learned everything worth knowing during their brief association with teachers and classrooms. Many of the men will be missing, ^{harder} learning/lessons on the drill field, in the air, or under the surface of the sea.

College is a strange place. There are those who go on with their schooling because parents expect it or because it postpones the fateful day when they will have to stand on their own feet and make their own decisions. These people usually have ample financial backing and their only problem is to earn enough credits to keep the administration pacified.

But in most colleges and especially in the great universities, there are young men and women who spur themselves to the most extreme effort for the chance to associate with great books and great scholars who can give them information they are earnestly seeking. It is surprising how many are partially or entirely self-supporting. This is a hard way to get an education but it is fine training for those who can take it.

(more)

One young man I knew raised bees. His father permitted him to keep the hives in the orchard. Of course he started long before college years and built up his apiary. He worked hard during the summer and got a few week ends in spring and fall to care for his "livestock," but he paid his way through eleven years of school and had a business and a bank account when he finished.

Sheep and poultry have paid for many college educations, but perhaps one of the most unusual I knew was a girl who grew ginseng. Her father gave her half an acre when she was ten and from this small start she enlarged her plantings and shelters to about five acres. As a senior, her garden had paid all of her college expenses and she claimed to have \$3,000 in the bank in addition to her ginseng beds which brought an annual income equal to that of a college professor.

This world still pays for ingenuity, hard work, and careful planning. There are usually ways for those who want a college education enough to get out and hustle for it. Success stories could easily be found to fill many books, but it takes more than stories to get things done. Many young people would undertake the task if they had just a little encouragement and perhaps a small lift the first year. What better investment can be found for future satisfaction?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1942

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

Melon Time

Posts may rave over the balmy breezes of June, but early fall is the time when the garden is a gold mine. The only limit to its wealth is the capacity of the prospector. Ripe grapes hanging in juicy blue-black clusters, just asking to be tasted; apples, plums, and pears displaying their charms and colors, inviting teeth to bite them or conjuring visions of pies, plum butter, jam, or sauce tempt one to over-indulgence.

Then on the other side of the fence, bright red love apples peep from their green nests, promising to tickle the palate whether they are called tomatoes or tomat^oes. One can poke the firm cabbage heads and imagine cold slaw, salad and sauerkraut, or munch raw carrots, sure that they will improve both health and vision. Turnips, onions, celery, cucumbers in great abundance, all offer their contribution to a loaded table. It's an expansive season, and belts can be loosened a notch or two for greater comfort.

But we can't linger too long with these ordinary items of gastronomic delectation. Here's the melon patch with the pride of the garden just waiting to be sampled. Cantaloupe, muskmelon, and watermelon, what shall it be? The cantaloupe is smallest, so let's start on that. The rich greenish flesh just melts and runs down the throat, but what a taste! Now for the muskmelon. It's one of those big, yellow, football-shaped fellows with delicious orange filling that gives a thrill only experienced when dead ripe melons are taken fresh from the vine at just the right time.

And last but not least, this big green beauty that has been accumulating sweetness, dew, and sunshine all summer, just for this moment. How are you holding out?

(more)

Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1942

Here goes! As the long knife reaches its heart, the shell cracks with a sound that tells the experienced melon eater that this particular specimen has reached exactly the correct maturity for best results. Oh you red beauty, with your black seeds hanging hopefully in orderly rows! M-m-m-m. Let out your belt a bit more and have another slice. That's where I got my bay window!

July and August with their heat, their hoeing, their spraying, and care are all forgotten in this big moment of satisfaction. Work is pleasure when the rewards are sufficient, and memories of this afternoon will last through next year's planting and cultivation. Farming offers many pleasures, and this is one of them.

If one has as his goal, the accumulation of great wealth, ordinary farms make unlikely hunting grounds. Factories, businesses, cities, and crowds offer cash considerations far above those of the farm. Those who make their income from growing things will find hard work plentiful and their hands and clothes will not always keep clean. The sun is hot. Drouth and rain often seem perversely inopportune and the labor of months seems wasted.

But disappointments are common in city and country alike. Farming is a way of living as well as a business and an occupation. The balance sheet doesn't tell the complete story and there are compensations which cannot be measured by figures on an adding machine. Taxes can drain the profits of business, but they cannot take away the pleasure of associating with nature or the satisfaction of melon time.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 20, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1942

:		:
:	BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS	:
:		:
:	By R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent	:
:	Southeast Experiment Station	:
:	Waseca, Minnesota	:
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Canned Corn for Cows

Some silos are full and the rest will soon be filled with succulent winter feed for cattle. I wonder if the cows appreciate all the labor required to prepare their meals for the cold months? Women think they have a job putting up a few quarts of pickles and tomato juice. How would they like to can 200 tons of food? Thank goodness there are no dishes to wash, and when the silo is full, it does not need to have a hot pack.

All sorts of feeds are being used for silage. The AAA restrictions have led to a lot of experimenting on crops other than corn for this purpose. Some like legume silage, usually made from alfalfa--but as a rule molasses is used as a fermenting agent--and molasses has disappeared along with tires, silk stockings, and girdles. Ground corn can be used to replace the molasses, but that doesn't relieve the corn shortage on individual farms. They might as well use corn in the first place.

Some people do not like their results with legume silage while others are enthusiastic. Personally, I think silos are expensive forms of storage for crops that can be used dry and I hate to think of all the work involved in handling that green hay. Of course there are--or were--machines to handle it, but they cost more than most of us have ever seen at one time. I'm a strong advocate of water in pipes and hay in racks--but of course there are two sides to the question.

Silos are expensive, and I wouldn't feel justified in borrowing money to build one. I'd rather have a good water system, or drinking cups in the barn. Still, those of us who have silos will be glad to use them. It's nice to have the winter feed under the same roof with the cows, and there's no question that the critters like it and do well on almost any material properly pickled.

(more)

We tried putting sudan grass in the silo once, and it looked, smelled, and tasted pretty good to us, but the cows didn't think so. We did feed out a lot of it, by adding molasses as an appetizer and using only about 15 pounds per cow per day. A lot more, we spread on the field. It would have been cheaper to leave it there in the first place. We haven't tried alfalfa, not wanting to lose the hay. So far we have stuck to corn.

Even with the old, standard, time-tested silage crop, there are many opinions as to how the best silage is made. Some grow a big late corn for the greatest tonnage. Some cut early and some cut late.

We use our regular variety and cut when the ears are pretty well dented. Sometimes we figure the corn would have made 70 or 80 bushels per acre if husked. That makes good feed. We use one man in the silo to keep the distributor moving and try to tramp the top layer as thoroughly as possible. It works for us, but others may have their own ideas which are better under their conditions. Plenty of good feed for good cows is the goal for all of us.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 22, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Reduction of early death losses in livestock will be the chief consideration of veterinarians attending the three-day agricultural short course at University Farm, October 7, 8 and 9. The subject announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, is "Fertility, Infertility and Artificial Insemination of Cattle, Sheep and Swine."

Dr. W. L. Boyd, veterinary chief at University Farm and arrangements chairman, named Frank Walsh, chief of the division of veterinary obstetrics at Iowa State College, as one of the headliners on the program. His subject is "The General Problem of Sterility."

Sound films will be used for the first time to supplement lectures on two evenings during the course. Doctors J. E. Campbell, Fairmont; A. C. Spanous, Waconia; and Carl Hansen, Paribault, will participate in round-table discussions.

Nutrition authority Dr. L. S. Palmer, professor in agricultural bio-chemistry at University Farm will point out the relationship of nutrition to infertility.

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

A2101-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 22, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

If cash farm leases are to be used, the short term rather than the long is the most satisfactory arrangement for both landlord and tenant during a period of fluctuating prices, according to J. B. McNulty, extension economist in farm management at University Farm. He is receiving numerous questions on the subject.

McNulty points out that in the present wartime situation, rapid shifts may take place in the tenant's operating costs as well as in the prices of farm products from which cash rent is paid. Short-term leases can be more readily adjusted to these changes. Cash leases will adjust cash rent to fluctuations in prices if the landlord accepts specified quantities of farm commodities or the cash equivalent of these quantities in place of cash rent, says McNulty. Paying and collecting of the rent would be further simplified by a provision which permitted the tenant to pay the cash equivalent of these products on specified dates.

As an illustration, Mr. McNulty describes a 180-acre farm on which the cash rent from 1935-39 was \$900 or \$5 per acre. The three leading products --- butterfat, hogs and corn --- contributed in about equal shares, or one-third each, to the farm receipts. At prices prevailing during this 5-year period, the cash rent on this farm might have been paid with 1,100 pounds of butterfat; 3,600 pounds of hogs and 490 bushels of corn.

In times like these, cash leases based on given amounts of farm produce rather than on a fixed total in dollars will provide price-change protection for both landlord and tenant, says McNulty.

A2102-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 22, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota-grown tomatoes are at their peak and should be canned at once. Although prices are higher than in some previous seasons, wet cool weather has shortened the crop so that low prices are unlikely, marketing specialists at University Farm stated today.

Tomatoes are the only common vegetable which can be safely processed without a pressure cooker. Medium-sized, ripe tomatoes are recommended for canning whole, but for juice, soup, and pulp to be used as sauce in winter meals, less perfect tomatoes may be used, providing the homemaker is careful to remove hard ~~xx~~ green spots and other blemishes.

Rich in vitamin C and providing an inexpensive source of vitamin B, tomatoes can be served at any meal of the day. They add color, flavor and nourishment to such bland dishes as cooked cucumbers, macaroni, and vegetable juice cocktails.

When properly canned, a large part of the vitamin content ~~in~~ tomatoes is retained. Suggestions for preparing and canning tomatoes and other fall crops have been written by nutrition specialists. Free copies are available by request to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2102-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 26, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Outstanding Future Farmer members who have won trips to the Minnesota State Fair were announced this week by Leo L. Knuti, State F.F.A. Adviser. The 29 boys selected from all parts of the state on the basis of farming and scholastic achievements will stay at the Farm Boys' Camp on the fair grounds.

Future Farmers selected by Mr. Knuti, include the following:

Thomas E. Hayes, Akeley; Kermit J. Stenerson, Georgeville; Wayland Larson, Delbert Lindseth, Bemidji; Edwin Grewe, Verndale; Edwin Watkins, Hewitt; Melvin Groska, Bertha; Jorma Kangas, Roy Petrell, Embarrass; Vernon Maack, Foxholm; Viljo Ware, Cloquet; Orlo Fluhrer, Buffalo Lake; Raymond Piehl, Hector; Sheldon Sandager, Hills; Marvin Dorschner, Alpha; Robert J. Stinar, Joseph Bakalyer, Lakefield; Theodore Ruotsinoja, Kimball; Calvin Abrahamson, Dassel; Gordon Kanten, Milan; Henry Nelson, Ortonville; Marvin Steilow, Clinton; Quentin Reisdorph, Warner Johnson, Ortonville; Russell Cunningham, Sleepy Eye; Ruben Holstein, Tracy; Milton Steichen, Ulen; James Fellows, Fulda; and Jurn Lindahl, Appleton.

The boys will finance the cost of their trip by ushering for the daily grandstand performances.

A2104-TLLK

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 26, 1942

Daily Papers

RELEASE SATURDAY A.M., AUGUST 29, 1942

Butter, peaches, plums and oranges, available to Blue Stamp users during August, are not included on the list of Blue Stamp foods for September. However, many foods for which more outlets are needed as well as those needed to improve the diets of public-aid families have been listed, according to Tom L. Lambert, state supervisor, Agricultural Marketing Administration.

"With butter fat prices relatively satisfactory to producers during August, it appears that the price support supplied by the Stamp Program will not be necessary in September," Lambert explained. In the case of peaches, plums and oranges, the peak of the marketing season has passed and supplies of these fruits are less plentiful now, he said.

The September list in all Stamp Program areas is as follows: fresh pears, and apples, and all fresh vegetables including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, corn meal hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self rising flour, enriched self rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

A2105-THAMA

News Service
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 26, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota's 4-H victory program will reach a climax during the coming week when more than 2,000 of the state's 45,000 4-H boys and girls carry their victory theme to the Minnesota State Fair in booths, demonstrations, livestock, home economics and other project exhibits. A.J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, said today that the delegations of winners from the 87 counties are as large as in any other year and that the victory theme has added fresh enthusiasm to the state fair program.

No less than 70 county club booths will tell the story of what 4-H has done to build better citizenship and assure victory for America. While carrying out a common theme, the booths will compete for blue ribbon honors.

Wartime conditions and the victory effort will be reflected also in the demonstrations which will begin on Monday morning and continue throughout the week on the six demonstration platforms on the exhibit floor of the impressive 4-H building. The boys and girls will vie with each other in demonstrating how to preserve home-grown foods, how to conserve clothing, how to keep up morale, what to do in case of accident, and dozens of other topics related directly to the task of winning the war.

The 4-H contribution to food-for-freedom and the family food supply will be the theme of large displays of livestock and garden products. Efficient production of poultry, swine and dairy products, the three key war foods, will be reflected in the displays of prize pigs, cattle and poultry. The increased need for high grade wool will stimulate interest in a good sized 4-H sheep show which this year features for the first time competition in fleeces as well as animals. The best from 15,000 4-H victory gardens will go into special garden produce exhibits, supported by displays of how this produce may be canned, preserved or stored for winter use.

The 4-H building will open for visitors at 9 a. m. Saturday. The first general assembly of 4-H members will be a vesper service on Sunday evening at 7:30 for those who arrive that day. Highlight events during the week include the 4-H club parade before the grandstand Tuesday evening, the banquet given at the Radisson hotel by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and the 4-H health contest Wednesday, and the 4-H style revue Friday.

During their stay at the fair boys and girls will be housed in the large dormitory quarters in the third floor of the 4-H building. They will also take their meals in the club building cafeteria.

A-2106-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 26, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The 125,000⁰⁰ bushels of wheat designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for use as livestock feed are a good buy at prices being quoted to farmers in this state, according to University Farm livestock specialists. They point out that wheat is worth about 12 per cent more than corn, bushel for bushel, to the average Minnesota livestock man. In sections where corn sells for 80 cents a bushel, wheat is likely to be worth about 90 cents.

The price in Minnesota at the start of feed wheat sales varied from 74 to 80 cents a bushel. Local sales are being arranged by county AAA committees, and already much feed has been moved into livestock feeding channels in this state. The sale of wheat, authorized by congress, is intended to dip into large wheat reserves as a means of conserving rapidly diminishing corn reserves.

The heavy demand for livestock products during the present war has put a premium on feed supplies as over against cereals used directly for human food.

Any producer may have wheat delivered to him at his customary shipping point upon proper certification that he will use it for feeding livestock and poultry. If a producer desires to purchase his feed wheat at some delivery point outside his immediate community he may do so by securing proper approval and identification from his county AAA committee. Producers trucking livestock or produce to a more distant market may find it advantageous to bring back feed wheat on the return trip.

A2107-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 28, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The purchase of dry powdered skim milk in huge quantities for military and lease-lend use may keep this new product off the grocer's shelf for the time being, but eventually the milk powder will be on every housewife's pantry shelf as an important cooking ingredient, say University Farm specialists.

To meet the demand for information on how milk in convenient, easy-keeping powder form can be used in recipes, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has just published, "Dry Skim Milk, Its Value and Use," Extension Bulletin 237, available free from University Farm or at any county extension office.

The authors are Virginia Anderson and Mrs. Blanche Agrell of the University home economics staff, who conducted researches in the use of dry milk under the direction of Dr. Isabel Noble. The publication discusses not only the food value of dry milk but also lists tested recipes for the use of the ingredient in beverages, quick breads, yeast breads, cereals, cakes, cookies, desserts, soups and sauces.

Minnesota milk plants are rapidly expanding their dry milk capacity as the result of wartime demand, and it is expected that after the war dry milk production will be one of the most important dairy manufacture activities.

A2108-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
~~Stx~~ August 28, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A new series of home and health broadcasts featuring Dr. Ramona L. Todd, University of Minnesota physician and instructor in preventive medicine and public health, will be heard each Friday beginning September 4 at 10:45 a.m. over station WLB.

Guests to appear soon on the new series include Minnesota's 1942 4-H health champions, September 4, and Sister Elizabeth Kenny, originator of a revolutionary treatment for infantile paralysis the following week, September 11.

Dr. Todd will interview 4-H club health champions attending the Minnesota State Fair next Friday and will discuss the importance of health examinations for school children.

The new feature heard on the Homemakers' Quarter Hour has been arranged through the cooperation of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Dr. Ruth Boynton, director of Students' ~~Wax~~ Health Service, University of Minnesota.

A2109-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 28, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Sugar for canning cucumbers, watermelon rind and similar vegetable pickles must not come out of canning allotments, according to a ruling issued this week by the Minnesota State Office of Price Administration.

The announcement pointed out that cucumbers can be conserved by brining and watermelon rind does not contribute enough to the conservation effort to justify the sugar required. Sugar for this purpose must come out of the regular sugar ration.

The ruling states, however, that the purpose of allotting 1 pound of sugar for 4 quarts of fruit is to encourage conservation of the fruit crop. If homemakers prefer to conserve fruits in a vinegar and sugar sirup instead of water and sugar sirup, using the same amount of sugar per quart, this is permissible.

Suggestions for canning and preserving fresh fruits and vegetables are available from local county extension offices or by mailing a request to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, S t. Paul.

A2110-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 28, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The vanguard of Minnesota county 4-H club champions arrived today at the 4-H club building on the State Fair grounds where they busied themselves preparing booths and exhibits depicting the wartime efforts of farm boys and girls.

The 4-H club building will be open today (Saturday) to Fair visitors.

Highlights of the 4-H club events during the week follow:

August 29 -- 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H club building open to visitors
August 30 -- 7:30 p.m. -- vesper services, Erickson Hall
August 31 -- 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H demonstrations thruout day, 4-H club building
 2:00 p.m. -- 4-H dress revue, auditorium, 4-H club bldg.
Sept. 1 -- 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H demonstrations thruout day, 4-H club building
 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H crops judging contest - 4-H club bldg.
 p.m. -- 4-H club parade before grandstand
Sept. 2 -- 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H demonstrations thruout day
 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H poultry judging contest, Poultry barn
 4-H health contest, Minnesota Public Health Ass'n., 11 West Summit Avenue, St. Paul.
 6:00 p.m. -- Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Ass'n Banquet for all 4-H boys and girls participating in State Fair program, Raddison Hotel, Minneapolis
Sept. 4 -- 8:00 a.m. -- 4-H dairy judging contest, livestock pavilion
 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H demonstrations thruout day
 10:00 a.m. 4-H Percheron horse judging contest - livestock pavilion
 2:00 p.m. -- 4-H dress revue, auditorium, 4-H bldg.
Sept. 5 -- 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H demonstrations thruout day
 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H general livestock judging contest, livestock pavilion
 2:00 p.m. -- state pie baking contest - 4-H Bldg.
Sept. 6 -- 7:30 p.m. -- vesper services, Erickson Hall, 4-H Bldg.
Sept. 7 -- 10:00 a.m. -- Red Polled judging contest for 4-H club members, livestock pavilion
 1:30 p.m. -- 4-H showmanship contest - livestock pavilion
 9:00 a.m. -- 4-H demonstrations thruout day.

A2111-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 1, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Topping a field of 68 county 4-H booths at the Minnesota State Fair, sweepstakes honors have been awarded the booth from South St. Louis county featuring "Wool for Victory." Other top awards, announced by State Club Leader A. J. Kittleson, included Calvin Abrahamson of Dassel, Meeker county, as champion 4-H corn exhibitor; and Patricia Holmer, Hennepin county, as grand champion garden exhibitor.

Outstanding in the South St. Louis booth was the carding and spinning demonstration staged by Ila Gunnerson and Lorraine Gunderson of the Hermantown 4-H club, Proctor, whose smiles and spinning songs lured mobs of State Fair visitors to their booth as they plied cards and spindle. Ila, 12 years old, operated a 60-year old spinning wheel formerly used by her grandmother in Norway.

Other county 4-H booths placing in the blue ribbon group included Anoka, Becker, Dakota, Hennepin, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Mahnomon, Meeker, Redwood, Renville and Yellow Medicine.

Blue ribbon corn exhibit winners for the various zones are as follows: northern, Edwin Kassenborg, Glyndon; Leslie Flage, Red Lake Falls; central, Alvin Henkelman, Carrell; Norman Bork, Paynesville; Archie Wyatt, Jr., Bethel; John Howley, Cambridge; Harlan Schuman, Mound; southern, Lester Maas, Sleepy Eye; Wayne Henslin, Dodge Center; Harold Sykes, Pine Island; Ray Toster, Fairmont; and Dale Kelsey, Jr., Lewisville.

One of the most unusual demonstrations this year was given by Roger Hauck, 12-year-old club member from Riverview Station, Dakota county. Roger brought eight of his best hens from his flock of 100, lined them up on the demonstration table like trained seals, and proceeded to tell his audience why culling the farm flock pays in heavier egg production and more efficient use of feed.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 1, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Sixteen growers and handlers in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota have been named as 1942-43 members of the North Central Potato Committee to administer the Federal marketing agreement program for potatoes grown in the four states, the Department of Agriculture announced today.

The committee, selected by the Secretary of Agriculture, is comprised of twelve growers and four handlers, with alternates for each. All members and alternates of the original committee named last March, with the exception of two who became ineligible, were chosen for the new committee.

The Federal marketing order was inaugurated last January by the Agricultural Marketing Administration after more than 5,000 growers, representing more than 80 percent of those voting, approved the program. The agreement provides for regulation of the handling in interstate commerce of Irish potatoes grown in the four states.

Minnesota members and alternates of the 1942-43 committee are: Herman F. Skyberg, Fisher, member, and Charles N. Bouton, Glydon, alternate; Lawrence L. Louters, Hollandale, member, and P. K. Knutson, Albert Lea, alternate; Winfield Holmes, Wrenshall, member and Martin Nesseth, Grand Rapids, alternate; all representing producers; O. J. Odegard, Princeton, member, and Roy L. Douglass, East Grand Forks, alternate, representing handlers.

The new member and alternate who were not on the original committee are Lawrence L. Louters and P. K. Knutson, alternate, representing Minnesota producers. They replace the former member and alternate who are no longer potato producers.

A2113

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 10, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Tomatoes are still available for canning, although the supplies are declining and prices comparatively high. Nutritionists recommend the hot water bath method as safest for canning, and report that homemakers using other methods are finding ~~xxxxxxx~~ spoilage in some jars. Homemakers are urged to adopt the surest and safest food preserving methods.

Directions for canning whole tomatoes by hot water bath are given by Inez Hobart, University Farm nutritionist.

Select firm ripe tomatoes of medium size and uniform shape, free from spots and decay, she says. Put them in boiling water for about a minute, according to ripeness, to loosen the skins. Plunge quickly into cold water, drain, peel and core promptly. Pack into containers as closely as possible, either whole or quartered. Fill with hot tomato juice, adding 1 teaspoonful of salt per quart. Process 45 minutes in a boiling water bath if fruit is packed raw; process only 20 minutes if tomatoes are quartered, heated to boiling and then packed.

Tomatoes canned by the open-kettle method frequently turn sour due to jars not being packed hot enough or not sealed perfectly. Other reasons may be that jars are not sterilized thoroughly nor filled promptly. Some jars may not have cooled rapidly after packing or some may have been put away before they were cooled.

A2114-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 10, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The Agricultural Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture is purchasing apples to obtain adequate supplies for use in the nationwide School Lunch Program, Tom L. Lambert, State Supervisor of the AMA announced today.

Purchases are made principally from growers, associations of growers and their agents, at prices subject to change in accordance with market conditions. As in previous buying programs, state and local grower committees allocate among growers the quantity to be purchased in their state or district. In meeting these school lunch needs, purchases are confined mainly to those areas which encounter exceptionally adverse marketing conditions due to loss of export markets, restricted transportation facilities, and other wartime factors, Lambert stated.

Large quantities of fresh apples were eaten last year by more than 6 million children in 93,000 schools who participated in the school ~~lunch~~ ^{lunch} programs. With a limited supply of container materials for processed foods, fresh apples are due to play an even more important part this year. By eating more fruits and vegetables in the fresh form, children -- like all other consumers -- can release more of the processed foods that are needed by American soldiers and allies.

School luncheons will require mature apples of varieties suitable for eating out of hand. Purchases will be concentrated largely on U. S. No. 1 grade dessert varieties of commercial importance, 2" to 2½" size, at an opening price of \$1.25 per packed bushel, F.O.B. cars or trucks, Lambert said.

A2115-THama

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 17, 1942

Daily Papers

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The 20th annual swine feeders' meeting is to be held this year at Mankato on Wednesday, October 14, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

Highlights of this year's program which aims at the present job of maximum pork production were outlined this week by E. F. Ferrin, in charge of swine work at University Farm.

Feeding wheat, scabby barley and hybrid corn will be among the timely subjects discussed by livestock feeders and specialists. How to make the limited supplies of high protein feeds go the farthest will also be explained.

Because hog marketing during December and January may overtax transportation and processing facilities, the best methods of avoiding trouble of this kind will be presented. The highlight of the program will be a talk by one of Iowa's most successful hog producers, Lyle Sutton of Delhi, Iowa, who will tell how he gets maximum returns from his hog feeding operations.

Soft corn, which may be a serious problem this fall, will be discussed with a view to making best use of feed during this critical period.

A2117-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
Sept. 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers and seedsmen will see first hand the results of University experiments with hybrid corn at three field days announced by Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture. The branch station at Crookston will have its field day September 19, Morris on September 30, and Waseca on October 7.

The Crookston trials include a comparison of early hybrids produced by the University of Wisconsin and North Dakota stations. Extensive trials are under way also of commercial hybrids that have been offered for sale in the northern zone.

The Morris trials give an opportunity to compare Minhybrids recommended for the central zone with commercial hybrids offered for sale in the central and north central zones.

The Waseca trials will feature experiment station hybrids that are adapted to the southern and south central zones. A group of new double crosses adapted to southern Minnesota are under trial for the first time.

In the trials at Waseca and Morris recommended Minhybrids and their single cross parents have been grown in demonstration plots. Summaries will be distributed comparing yields of Minhybrids with standard recommended open-pollinated varieties for each of the five maturity zones in Minnesota.

Branch station staffs will be assisted in the demonstrations by H. K. Hayes, E. H. Rinke and H. H. Kramer, University Farm agronomists.

A2118-HKH-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 17, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

With wool and mutton at a premium in the demand for war food and fiber, Minnesota sheep raisers are pooling their resources in a series of swap and sale days arranged by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in 46 counties. The purpose of the plan is to put a good purebred sire at the head of every farm flock and to help owners of good sires to get them into the hands of sheep men who need them with a minimum of travel and time.

The swap and sale day is held at a central place designated by the county agent. Sheep men trade rams or select animals most suitable for the home flock from a reserve supply brought in by purebred breeders.

The schedule is as follows:

September 21	Waseca
22	Olmsted
23	Fillmore
24	Houston
25	Winona
26	Wabasha
28	Goodhue
29	Kanabec
29,30	South St. Paul
30	Lake of the Woods, Aitkin
October 1	Wright, Benton-Stearns, Kittson, Becker
2	Todd, Pope, Roseau, Crow Wing
3	Wilkin, Stevens, Red Lake, Cass
5	Traverse, Grant, Pennington, Itasca
6	Big Stone, Yellow Medicine, Marshall
7	Pipestone, Lincoln, West Polk
8	Rock, Lyon, East Polk
9	Nobles, Murray, Clearwater
10	Jackson, Cottonwood, Beltrami
12	Martin, Redwood
13	Faribault, Brown

A2119-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 17, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota grown apples get a special break in the Victory Food Special named by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for a ten-day period which began today (September 17). W.H.Alderman, chief in the horticulture division at University Farm, said today that about half the Minnesota crop is yet to be marketed. Good local supplies provide plenty for eating, cooking and canning during the coming week, and also some excellent late apples for storage.

Fresh apples are being featured by retailers throughout the country in a merchandising drive designed to focus consumer attention on the abundance of apples in season.

Supplies of apples during the fall harvest months are usually more plentiful than at any other time of the year. While most food prices are up because of war-time conditions, homemakers can expect the price of apples to be reasonable in relation to the price of other foods. Object of the Victory Food Special designation is to encourage consumers to make full use of particular foods in most plentiful supply in order to conserve other foods needed for the war and to assure the harvest and marketing of all foods produced. Even with the heavy demand for apples processed in various forms for military, lend-lease shipment, and other wartime requirements, abundant supplies of fresh apples will be available for home consumption.

Total commercial production of apples for 1942 was estimated on August 1 at 122,215,000 bushels. This represents a slight increase over 1941 production.

A2120-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 18, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm Bureau women from all parts of Minnesota will come to University Farm, St. Paul, Wednesday to attend the third annual short course for Farm Bureau women.

J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced that the program will open with the Farm Bureau women's speaking contest. Wednesday evening, Clarence W. Sorensen, former CBS foreign correspondent, will describe and illustrate with moving pictures present-day conditions in rural Mexico.

A panel discussion on the preservation of local history is scheduled Thursday morning. The three-day program also includes a round-table on how to meet wartime problems in rural communities.

Margaret Culkin Banning, well-known novelist and writer on present-day events, will be the guest speaker at the Thursday evening banquet.

On the closing day of the short course, Dr. Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at the University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Rural Church". The closing address will be given by University of Minnesota President W. C. Coffey. His subject is "The Church and the Rural Community."

A2121-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 18, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

For the first time, potato and onion sales on the Chicago wholesale market will be broadcast daily to Minnesota farmers beginning Thursday, September 17, over the NCBS network. The new service will be included with the regular livestock reports given between 1:15 and 1:25 p.m. Monday through Friday, and will be relayed to 12 radio stations including those covering the Red River Valley. Through the arrangements of Don Clayton, program director of NCBS, the vegetable reports will be made simultaneously on all cooperating stations.

Vegetable market reports were made possible through the efforts of Daniel C. Dvoracek and Ralph V. Backstrom, marketing specialists in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Information on total sales, prices received and shipments from each state will be sent by telegraph from Chicago to George Christenson, local representative of the United States Department of Agriculture located in Minneapolis, and A. N. Nelson, collaborator, Minnesota Department of Agriculture. These men will select and forward to the NCBS network data of particular importance to Minnesota vegetable growers.

Radio stations providing the new vegetable reporting service are: KDLR, Devils Lake, N. Dak.; KLPM, Minot, N. Dak.; KGCU, Bismarck, N. Dak.; KABR, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; KILO, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; KGDE, Fergus Falls; KWLM, Willmar; WLOL, Minneapolis; KVOX, Moorhead; KSTR, Jamestown, N. Dak.; KATE, Albert Lea; and KWNO, Winona.

A2122-HLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 18, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Lester Gilmore, formerly extension dairy specialist at Kansas State College, has been appointed assistant professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, St. Paul, to succeed N. N. Allen who left in August to take a position at the University of Vermont. Dr. Gilmore will have charge of the University dairy herd and will do teaching and research.

Dr. Gilmore is a native Minnesotan, reared in Freeborn county. He received his B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1932 and went to Kansas State the following year for his M. S. Returning to Minnesota for further study and research, he earned his Ph. D. in 1939 and immediately accepted a position in the Kansas Extension Service.

A2123-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 22, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 28, 1942

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

Halloween

"Men are only boys, grown tall. Hearts don't change much, after all." A good many men, even some with gray hair, remember Halloween pranks of years ago and chuckle over the situations which sometimes developed unexpectedly. Almost any old-timer can tell some good ones.

A barber got a gang of boys and men to go with him to a farm where a huge new cistern had just been dug. There they hunted up spades and shovels and filled in the great hole, leveling it off and smoothing the ground as though it had never been disturbed. They thought they were playing a mean "joke" on the farmer and didn't learn until years later, that the farmer had paid the barber to get the job done.

Thirty years ago, the standard entertainment for the occasion was tipping over certain small outbuildings. Where or why the custom arose is shrouded in mystery, but no one questioned the propriety or necessity of tipping, especially if the owner was apt to be irritated and on guard to defend his property. Many a boy and gun were rusted from salt used on such occasions.

One Halloween a group of college students went to a small town to put on a play. After the performance, the girls were escorted to their rooms, but the boys decided to walk around a bit and see whether the lads of this town had any of the old spirit. The moon was full and so was the police department, both of which were promising.

As the strangers ambled peacefully down the street in all their innocence, they saw skulking figures dodge in the deep shadows and knew that the boys of the village were having some fun. Next they met the police department, who needed most of the sidewalk to contain his wrath and his liquid reinforcements. He asked us if we had seen any such-and-so kids thereabouts. We gave him explicit directions as to where

(More)

and how many, sure that the boys would have moved elsewhere. He staggered off, muttering imprecations and maledictions on all and sundry.

Nearing the other end of the street, another figure appeared. He proved to be a middle-aged, substantial citizen also wearing a star. He recognized us as the college boys who had come to put on the entertainment, and readily talked of the evening, the weather and local events. He seemed to be a good egg, and soon asked if we had seen the cop and how he was doing. We described our meeting and he seemed much amused.

It seems that Bill, the police department, generally imbibed too freely in preparation for a hard night on Halloween. In retribution, the boys made it a regular practice to tip over certain of Bill's property, and hadn't missed for 15 years. Tonight he had employed a special deputy to help him control the situation, but had prepared himself in the usual way. The bright moonlight made the job more difficult than usual, but he felt sure the boys would not fail. Surely such a record should not be broken! He even took us over to view the building in question.

Just then we heard the cop yelling from the far end of town. The boys were badgering him and he was calling for help. Our new friend was reluctant to leave, and apparently he distrusted the ability of the local boys, so at his suggestion, we lent a hand and the deed was properly done--by experts. Then he ran to help the cop chase the naughty boys and we dispersed for a few hours of sleep before train time, conscious of a good deed well done.

I'll bet those boys were surprised when they found someone had been there before them and stolen their thunder! Anyway local tradition was preserved.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A statewide 4-H project which has made a notable contribution to the food production program during the past summer will come to a climax during the early days of October, with four market days, one of them at South St. Paul. At these market days, older 4-H boys who raised pigs for market will have a chance to see their stock sold and graded.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announces that 534 of the older 4-H club members in Minnesota are raising four thousand top grade hogs this year as a part of their market litter work.

Four-H market days are as follows:

October 3 -- Albert Lea, Freeborn fairgrounds.
October 5 -- So. St. Paul, Stockyards.
October 7 -- Winona, Swift and Co. plant.
October 9 -- Sioux Falls, Stockyards.

The following plan will be followed. Club members will bring in their hogs to the market center in the late afternoon the day before or early in the morning of market day. They will see their hogs graded and will also participate in a grading contest to be presided over by a professional grader. They will then watch the sales operations as their hogs are sold to packing companies, and as far as possible will follow the hogs through the slaughter stages. Meat cutting and grading demonstrations are being planned to impress on the 4-H members the importance of a high-quality finished product, as well as the advantages of bringing a well-fattened hog to the market.

Club members rating high in production, feeding and completion of their products will be given special certificates of excellence, based on a scorecard used in the judging of the market litter work.

A2124-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Nearly 10,000 Minnesota farm women who are serving as neighborhood leaders in their home communities will take an active part during the next few weeks in a statewide Agricultural Extension Service fall program for wartime selection and care of clothes.

The theme is based on the consumers' wartime pledge: "I will buy carefully; I will take care of the things I have; and I will waste nothing." From training sessions conducted by home demonstration agents and University Farm specialists, neighborhood leaders will carry back to their local groups information for discussion and study.

How to streamline old dress styles and use victory reinforcements for garments which need repairs will be studied. Methods of cleaning to give new garments longer wear and to save those already on hand also will be discussed.

By providing information on wartime textiles through neighborhood leaders, the Agricultural Extension Service believes it will be possible to reach every Minnesota family seeking ways to share in wartime clothing conservation.

A2125-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The time to crack down on some of the pests which destroy the foliage of shade trees is during the fall months, says Dr. A. G. Ruggles, University Farm entomologist. Two common Minnesota insects that are especially fond of elm and basswood leaves can be curbed by action now. They are the Tussock Moth and the canker worm.

The Tussock moth has been building up in numbers in recent years until there is danger of serious damage during the 1943 season, says Ruggles. Presence of this insect is now indicated by white egg masses on the bark and branches of trees. These very conspicuous bunches can be scraped off and burned, thus eliminating the cause of the trouble for next year.

Canker worms which did a good deal of damage to the foliage of elms this year can be headed off during the next few weeks. After the first hard freeze the moths move up tree trunks and can be destroyed by a sticky substance commonly known as tree tanglefoot smeared in a ring around the lower trunk. The insects become stuck in trying to climb the tree. The sticky substance must be stirred up daily so that the insects do not form a bridge and succeed in climbing over it.

A2126-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Mrs. Nora Brown, Farm Homemaker from Buhl, North St. Louis county, was named state champion in the annual Farm Bureau women's speaking contest held at University Farm Wednesday in connection with the short course for Farm Bureau women. Her subject was "The Kind of World We Want After the War."

Second place went to Mrs. Martin M. Olson of Clothro, Ottertail county. Third place winner was Mrs. Erwin Sumption of Longville, Cass county.

The state speaking contest started off a three day short course for farm women leaders. The Thursday morning program will be devoted to the preservation of local history, and the afternoon program will take up wartime problems in rural communities. The annual banquet will be held Thursday evening in Coffman Memorial Union with Margaret Culkin Banning as speaker. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, will be toastmaster.

The program will conclude Friday afternoon with discussions of the rural church by Dr. Lowry Nelson and President W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota.

A2127-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 23, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

There'll be no meat shortage in America if Minnesota's 4-H boys and girls can help it.

They are bringing 300 beeves, pigs and fat lambs to the Junior Livestock Show in October, besides 125 pens of fattened cockerels, ducks, geese and turkeys. October 19, 20, 21 and 22 was announced today as the dates for the annual 4-H show at South St. Paul by J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association. The stress this year is on meat production for the war.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, says that 4-H members are raising more than 13,000 market animals in their project work this year. The cream of these will be exhibited at the Junior Livestock Show and sold at public auction on Thursday, October 22, last day of the show.

Arrangements are being made by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and the Agricultural Extension Service as sponsors of the show, which is staged with the cooperation of South St. Paul livestock handling firms and scores of farm and city organizations.

As the result of a new ruling this year a boy in the armed service might be the winner. Because so many 4-H boys have left for the army during the year, officials ruled that any prize animal belonging to such a boy can be showed by members of the 4-H delegation from the soldier's home county.

A2128-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Mary's little lamb has a new war job, besides furnishing wool for uniforms, warm sheepskins for aviators' suits and meat for soldiers' rations.

The new job is to supply sutures for sewing up wounds, but to do the job right the little lamb will have to go into training.

Sutures are made from the intestines of sheep. The nodular worm, a parasite that lives in the lining of the intestine renders it unfit for this use. Heavy infestation of these parasites have cut down the yield of sutures until a serious shortage is threatened at a time when war has multiplied the need.

A call has come out from the Department of Agriculture to correct this evil, and University Farm livestock specialists held a board of strategy meeting the other day to plan a campaign of eradication. Nodular worms can be eliminated, says Specialist W. E. Morris, by dosing sheep with a drug called phenothiazine. He says just before winter is a good time to administer the treatment to sheep.

All Minnesota sheep growers are being urged to take this step this fall and thereby insure a better yield of sutures from the sheep that go to market next year.

County extension agents are working with sheep men to make the campaign as effective as possible.

A2129-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers who lost barns and other valuable farm buildings in the destructive windstorm two weeks ago are going in for a streamlined rebuilding program which will give them stronger and more useful barns in the future. University Farm engineers have studied wrecked buildings in the storm area and are recommending new construction which will correct the old defects.

At University Farm, S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist in charge of a special storm reconstruction committee, announced that the Extension Service has prepared recommendations for streamlining barns so they will have greater usefulness in the big war-time livestock program and in years to follow.

County agents from _____ counties will meet Saturday of this week at University Farm to outline this building improvement program. A similar meeting will be held at Willmar Tuesday afternoon as a prelude to farmers' meetings all over the storm area at which Norton Ives and C. K. Otis, agriculture engineers, will present University and Extension Service recommendations.

According to Mr. Cleland, the recommendations will take into account the present shortages in labor and materials and suggest close cooperation with Red Cross officials and other agencies helping repair storm damage.

Livestock housing in the storm area has become acute in the last few days as a result of frequent rains followed by a cold wave. Meetings sponsored by the Extension Service will also stress temporary straw shelters for all types of livestock which will serve the purpose until barns can be rebuilt.

XXIX A2130-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 25, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

When Thursday night's frost struck Minnesota's record breaking soybean crop it left thousands of farmers puzzling about whether to utilize the beans for seed as originally planned or salvage them for hay. Ralph F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm, today offered the following advice:

In each case the decision must rest partly on the farmer's own judgment and circumstances, but the main guide is the stage of maturity the beans were in when the frost struck. If the beans had reached the stage where the leaves were pretty well yellowed and perhaps beginning to drop, they were very likely mature enough to make a good seed crop. In that case, let them stand and dry to the normal condition for binding or combining as the case may be.

On the other hand, if the frost caught a field of beans while the leaves were still quite green, it would probably be best to cut the beans for hay and the quicker the better because the frosted beans will dry fast, causing loss of leaves through shattering.

Mr. Crim prefers soybean hay cut with the grain binder, making medium-sized bundles, tied rather loose to avoid molding around the bands. When bundles are well wilted, set them in small shocks only two bundles wide to facilitate good drying and curing. After curing, the shocked beans can be stored in the mow or in small stacks. Mr. Crim sees two objections to cutting beans with the mower and making loose hay.--- First, the hay may get dirty and, second, a lot of leaves may shatter and blow away, greatly reducing the value of the hay.

A2131-HLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 30, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The blue stamp foods scheduled for October are the same as those listed for September, with the exception of fresh pears, says Tom L. Lambert, regional stamp program representative announced. All blue stamp foods are obtainable nationally by participants in the food stamp program wherever it is operating.

This month's list, issued by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for October 1 through October 31, is as follows: fresh apples and all fresh vegetables, including Irish and sweet potatoes; shell eggs, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self rising flour, enriched self rising flour, and whole wheat (graham) flour.

A2132-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 30, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The man of the house may as well include raking of leaves among the weekly fall chores. Unless leaves are scattered lightly and evenly, they will injure the lawn, warns L. E. Longley, University Farm horticulturist. When leaves are damp, their weight causes particular injury to grass.

Leaves may be a useful winter cover for perennial flower beds, but they should be spread lightly. After leaves are burned, the ashes have some value as fertilizer. This is especially true of oak leaves which yield considerable potash.

As compost, leaves may be a substitute for barnyard manure if this is hard to get. Home gardeners can prepare such compost by piling the leaves with alternating layers of soil, and keeping the pile wet to hasten decomposition. A more satisfactory method is to dig a hole and fill with alternating layers of leaves and dirt. Less dirt will be needed in this method, and the surrounding soil usually provides adequate moisture for decomposition. After a year, such compost is ready for the garden.

A2134-AS

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 8, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Artificial breeding associations, which have been receiving increased support from dairymen of the state in recent years, have been given an additional boost in the organization of the Minnesota Federation of Artificial Breeding Association Managers. Wallace Miller of New Prague is chairman and Ralph Smith of 3000 White Bear Avenue, St. Paul, is vice-chairman.

Five groups are participating in the federation activities. They are the Minnesota Artificial Breeding association, the Minnesota Valley Breeders association, the Barnum Artificial Breeding association, the Villard Breeding association and the Southeast Minnesota Breeding association.

The statewide organization was formed to further the artificial breeding program in the state by closer cooperation between associations and with the University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Since the artificial breeding groups were organized in this state the movement to improve cattle herds by this method has gained momentum rapidly. The plan generally followed is for a group of farmers to form an association, buy a number of bulls of excellent breeding and proved worth, and to extend the use of these sires to a large number of herds by the recently developed process of artificial insemination. The plan permits multiplication of the number of offspring of a proved sire, and also saves the expense and trouble of each farmer keeping a bull.

A2133-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 8, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The elimination of millions of rust-susceptible barberry bushes from the grain-growing areas of the United States during the past 24 years and the growing of resistant varieties of small grains paid dividends in 1942 in the form of reduced losses from stem rust, says L. W. Melander of University Farm, Associate Pathologist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who directs barberry eradication in Minnesota.

Loss estimates based on observations throughout the season indicate that damage to wheat, oats, barley, and rye from stem rust was lower this season than during any of the past 22 years.

The weather and crop conditions were ideal for the development of the rust fungus, as indicated by the general prevalence and severity of the leaf rusts of cereals and flax, as well as other plant diseases that thrive under similar weather conditions. The scarcity of stem rust on small grains this year, according to Mr. Melander, is attributed to two accomplishments: (1) More than 300,000,000 barberry bushes that served as host plants for the fungus causing the stem rust disease have been removed from the more important grain-producing areas in this country since the program of eradication was started back in 1918, and (2) improved varieties of grain, developed by plant breeders for high resistance to many forms of the disease, are widely grown in place of varieties more susceptible to attack by stem rust.

While excellent progress has been made in controlling stem rust, losses like those experienced in the past can be avoided only by the continued efforts to keep grain areas free from barberry bushes and further advance of the plant breeding work for rust-resistance.

A2135-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 8, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm boys and girls from 47 Minnesota counties are expected to enroll, beginning Monday, October 12, in the school of agriculture at University Farm. That the opening term would be delayed until Monday, October 12, was announced today by J. O. Christianson, superintendent.

New courses in welding, machine work, diesel engines and business courses are being offered to train young people for the wartime services. A new course of training for farm girls interested in practical home nursing has also been added.

Enrollment in the school of agriculture is open to any farm boy or girl 17 years of age or over, says Christianson. The regular course is three years, six months each year, and prospective enrollees with some high school training may complete the entire course in shorter time.

The opening date this year is one week later than usual, Christianson announced, due to the many demands made upon farm help in the fall. By delaying the opening several weeks it is expected that young people who are helping to solve the labor problem at home may find it possible to attend when the fall work is done.

A2136-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 8, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

From harvest queen to doctor's aide is just one of the wartime changes Minnesota girls are taking in their stride as they enroll in the School of Agriculture's home management and practical home nursing course, offered for the second time this year at University Farm. With this preparation, graduates intend to help fill gaps left in their home communities as local doctors and nurses are taken into the military ranks.

"For many years," says J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school of Agriculture, "there has been an outstanding need for better nursing service in rural communities. Even in peacetime, farm people did not have trained, graduate nurses available and found it difficult to employ them when they were available. The new course helps to fill the need for such service by supplying practical nurses who also are trained in home management.

Curriculum for the home management and practical home nursing includes classes in personal health, rural sanitation, family nursing care, bacteriology, physiology and psychology, as well as 80 to 100 hours of actual practice in care of the sick. By combining business courses with the nursing schedule, graduates may qualify for employment as office attendants for doctors. The graduates of this new course may also be eligible as assistants in public institutions such as hospitals, orphanages and nursery schools.

The main objectives of the home management and practical home nursing course are to teach girls how to care for persons with minor illnesses and injuries, not serious enough to require the services of a graduate nurse, to provide an understanding of the relationship of the home nurse to the doctor, the supervising nurse, the patient and the family and to provide the management of the home as well.

Enrollment in the school of agriculture is the week of Monday, October 12. Those interested in obtaining further information should write to the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

A2137-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 13, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Short courses for feed manufacturers and seed dealers were announced this week by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

Beginning Monday, October 26, feed manufacturers and dealers will hold a two-day session on animal nutrition in Green Hall on the agricultural college campus. This event will be followed on Wednesday, October 28, by a better seed conference for Minnesota seed dealers.

Highlights of the animal nutrition course include discussions on wartime feeding, protein supplements, and reports of research being conducted at University Farm. Guest speakers at these sessions will be R. M. Bethke, Ohio agricultural experiment station, Wooster, Ohio; J. W. Hayward, director of nutritional research, Archer-Daniels Midland company, Minneapolis; and P. H. Phillips, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

At the better seed conference scheduled for October 28, various requirements in the state seed laws will be discussed by O. A. Ulvin, chief, seed inspector, state department of agriculture. D. W. Frear, state weed inspector, will explain the federal seed act at the afternoon session.

A2138-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 13, 1942

Daily Papers
Sunday Release

The cream of Minnesota 4-H livestock is rolling in to South St. Paul today and hundreds of 4-H boys and girls will be on hand during the next four days to watch their prize animals strike a figure for the judges and a bargain with the buyers.

Announcing the opening of the 25th annual Junior Livestock Show on Monday, J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, said the event this year would stress meat production for the war.

In addition to the 800 baby beeves, pigs and fat lambs, more than 100 pens of fattened cockerels, ducks, geese and turkeys will also be entered. A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, says that 19,000 4-H livestock members, the highest in the history of club work, have contributed to wartime needs for dairy, pork and poultry products. Those exhibiting at the Junior show represent the cream of more than 13,000 market animals raised in project work this year.

An interesting development in this year's show is the possibility that grandchampionship awards may go to farm boys who are already serving in the armed services. Recognizing that many 4-H boys have left for the army during the year, officials have ruled that any prize animal belonging to such a boy can be exhibited by members of the 4-H delegation from the soldier's home county.

Registration and preparation of the 4-H livestock exhibits will keep the farm boys and girls busy on Monday. Feature spot on the Monday program will be a recognition assembly in the Livestock Pavilion at which time former winners of grandchampionships at the Junior show will be honored.

On Tuesday, judging of market poultry and baby beeves will get underway, and on Wednesday sheep and hog judging will precede the

announcement of grand champion winners.

Four-H club members will be the guests of the St. Paul association of commerce and the St. Paul junior association of commerce at a banquet Wednesday evening to be held in the St. Paul auditorium. Following the banquet, 4-H'ers will take in the Ice Capades show.

On Thursday morning, 4-H poultry will be sold at auction, and in the afternoon a score of these youthful livestock exhibitors will see their prize animals go to the auction block.

Arrangements for the silver anniversary of the junior show have been made by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and the Agricultural Extension Service as sponsors of the show in cooperation with the South St. Paul livestock handling firms and scores of farm and city organizations.

A2139-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm fire prevention scholarships have been awarded to a 4-H club boy and girl for outstanding work in farm safety, it was announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Scholarship winners are Barbara Seckinger, junior leader of the Spang 4-H club, Grand Rapids, and Junior Gollnick, 4-H club member, Madison. Alternates to the state winners are Elaine Schwenke, New Richland, and Roger Klucas, Buffalo Lake. State winners are eligible to receive \$250 national scholarships offered by a farm underwriters association.

To be eligible for these awards, club members must also be among those ranking highest in 4-H club work, in scholarship, and in community and leadership activities. National winners receive a trip to the National Club Congress to be held in Chicago during the month of November.

A2141-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 16, 1942

Daily Papers
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Immediate Release

Two Minnesota 4-H boys who earned trips early this fall to the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul, October 19-22, but who are now serving in the army and navy will have their prize animals exhibited just the same. Under a new ruling, club members who have joined the services may still arrange to have their animals shown, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

The two boys are Dwight Oglesby of Benson, in Swift county, and Delbert Christoffers of Brewster, in Jackson county. Delbert's champion Chester White barrow will be shown by his sister, while Dwight will rely on his brother to show the Swift county champion pig. Both boys have been in club work 10 years prior to joining the service.

Registration and preparation of the 4-H livestock exhibits will keep the farm boys and girls busy on Monday. Feature spot on the Tuesday program will be a recognition assembly in the Livestock Pavilion at which time former winners of grandchampionships at the Junior show will be honored.

A2140-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 20, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota veterinarians who have volunteered their services for military and civilian needs were urged this week to stay on the job and take care of their present work until needed elsewhere.

Dr. Charles E. Cotton, chairman of the state veterinary preparedness committee, stated that veterinarians have a two-fold task in the war.

"One is to protect the livestock on our farms against the inroads of serious disease outbreaks. The other is to provide veterinary service and food inspection for the army and other essential services." Cotton explained.

According to Washington officials, more than 95 per cent of the veterinarians in the United States have already filed enrollment forms and questionnaires with the procurement and assignment office of the war manpower commission.

"This is nearer to 100 per cent response than the record made by any other profession," he said. "The veterinarians of our own state are registered almost 100 per cent to serve when and where the government may need them."

A2142-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

With agricultural economists predicting an actual feed shortage in another year if farmers continue to step up their feeding of farm animals for meat, milk and egg production, Minnesota's feed dealers are putting their organization behind a campaign to get the best possible returns from the feeds that are now at hand.

They will meet at University Farm Monday and Tuesday for an animal nutrition short course sponsored as a part of the agricultural short course program of the University. At that time they will confer with specialists and hear talks on substitutes for feeds made scarce by the war, on the best feed combinations for full wartime production, the relation of animal health to feeding, and many other topics. A highlight of the conference will be the banquet Monday evening in Coffman Memorial Union sponsored by the Northwest Retail Feed association. W. D. Flemming, secretary of the association, will be toastmaster.

Feed dealers are also meeting this month all over the state in a series of county conferences sponsored by county agricultural agents for dealers, and University Farm livestock specialists. Feed men are distributing as a result two new wartime feeding publications recently published by the extension service. One is "Protein Peps Up Production," which urges increased use of the soybean and linseed oil meal which is an important byproduct of the increased flax and soybean acreages. A second publication is "More Eggs, a War Need," which gives information on getting more eggs from hens under Minnesota Feeding conditions.

A2143-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 21, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Farmers who want to save time and labor in harvesting rutabagas and other root crops may take a tip from Mark J. Thompson, superintendent of the Northeast Experiment Station at Duluth. Thompson says that the harvest of rutabagas has been carried out successfully this year with an ordinary potato digger at a considerable saving in time and labor. The machine does a cleaner job than hand pulling and injures very few roots.

While root lifters to harvest such crops as rutabagas have been designed, a farmer may be able to save time and machinery by making the potato digger do both jobs, says Thompson.

* * * *

FUEL WOOD

While most people are worrying about fuel supplies for the coming winter, the owner of a woodlot or forest acreage might well start thinking now about fuel for 1943 and 1944, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. Green wood has only about 60 per cent of the fuel value of the same wood when well-seasoned. It is possible to cut dead trees and windfalls to supply reasonably dry wood for immediate use, but it is better to look ahead at least six months or a year in cutting green wood for fuel.

Wartime conditions are likely to call for an even greater use of wood for fuel a year from now, says Anderson, who points out that not only is transportation of oil and coal at a premium, but manpower to mine and process these fuels will get shorter.

A good supply of fuel wood for home use or sale can be removed from the average woodlot without any harm to the woodlot itself, says Anderson. If the woodcutter will clear out windfalls, dead and diseased trees, crooked trees, or those that are holding back younger growth, he will have a more profitable woodlot when he is through cutting than before he started. Mr. Anderson believes that trees of commercial value should be saved for uses other than fuel. A2144-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota cabbage growers who raised bumper crops this year, especially in the Wrenshaw, Hollandale, Wabasha, Winona and Moorhead areas, will have a market for their cabbage as sauerkraut as the result of a government program which has just been announced to Minnesota kraut packers.

At the consumer end, Minnesota housewives will be asked to take their sauerkraut the old-fashioned way, out of a barrel at the butchers or grocer's.

The cabbage growers' problem came as the result of a government order that no tin be used for canning kraut except for military use. Packers were asked to make their kraut in large wooden barrels and have retailers distribute it in bulk to consumers.

To back up the packers in carrying out the conversion, the Department of Agriculture has announced that it will pay kraut packers \$1.00 for each 45 gallon lot they sell in regular commercial channels, provided that the packer pays the cabbage producer at least \$7.50 per ton for domestic type cabbage of proper grade delivered at the plant.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration has also announced that it will purchase any supplies of bulk kraut still in the packer's hands after March 1, 1943. This offer is made to eliminate any risk that the packer may assume in putting up large quantities of kraut in bulk form. Since cabbage is a nutritious though perishable food, the guarantee will encourage kraut making and save the cabbage crop from going to waste.

Extension nutritionists say that there is no reason why the housewife need curtail her serving of kraut because she can not get it in cans. Buying fresh kraut from the barrel in bulk as it is needed is an excellent way of stretching the food dollar. During the winter months especially, kraut is a favorite staple in many homes.

A2145-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 27, 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 25, 1942

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

Thanksgiving, 1942

When frost has dulled the summer's green to brown
The short-lived leaves reluctantly drift down
 From twigs matured and limbs built tough to last
 Against the freezing, whipping winter's blast.
The pretty leaves are stripped and whirled away,
The tree that bore them, waits a better day.

So with our lives. The dreams and fancies fair
Which once adorned our days, we could not spare
 'Till war's grim frost stripped bare essential needs
 While plans and pleasures fell like frozen weeds.
The liberties our fathers fought to earn
Require services their sons must learn.

Perhaps we thought too much of pleasure, ease,
Of money, power, little things that please,
 Forgetting God, unselfishness. The care
 That in our blessings, others have a share.
Perhaps the leaves must go in fire and smoke
To show us what is trash and what is oak.

I'm thankful to discard the word appease
And follow the example of the trees.
 To show we have the heart and strength to take
 The hardest gales; to bend, but never break.
And tested I'll be thankful if I can
Meet what may come, and prove myself a man.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 18, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Things I Don't Know

Usually when one attempts to write something, it consists of information that he knows or thinks he knows, put on paper for the enlightenment of others. It should be much easier to write about that vastly greater field of things the author does not know. Of course some people, especially those of mental adolescence, hate to admit that there are any points which their personal knowledge does not cover, but anyone who seriously studies Nature for a number of years is constantly reminded of his own inadequacy and limitation of understanding.

Many volumes have been published on subjects of which I know nothing, but there are also countless common happenings around me which I have tried to understand and searched for information, only to fail completely on both counts. One of these is bloat in cattle and sheep. Why do some animals bloat and others escape? Why will a herd or flock get along well for a certain time and then suddenly run into lots of trouble with no apparent change of diet? Is it due to a peculiar arrangement or condition of the digestive apparatus and if so, is it inherited? I don't know.

When a herd is tested for Bang's or T.B. and only one or two animals react, why is it so often the best or one of the best cows that is taken? Is there an association between high production and disease susceptibility? Is it due to physical condition? When the dogs get into the sheep and kill a lamb or two, why do they get the pick of the best animals in the flock? When the stock gets out and one is killed by a train or automobile, why do they select the best?

Why does grain lodge? I've tried different methods of tillage, different rates of planting and rolling down the immature plants, but in some years it lodges and in others, escapes. Why? Such questions bother me a lot because if I were only

(More)

intelligent enough to understand, I believe the answer is before my eyes and has been for all these years.

Then there are a lot of things of almost daily occurrence that baffle me. Why can a pig find a hole in the fence only a foot across, when it wants to get out, but can't see a 16-foot gate when I'm trying to drive him back in? Why does a horse break down a fence reaching for weeds on the other side when he has plenty of pasture where he belongs? Why does a cow kick me into the gutter when I try to sing while milking? (Several suggestions have been made along this line, but they certainly can't be the real reason!)

The first 100 years of life are spent in trying to answer questions and find out the why of things. Then when all the information is collected, it is too late to use it effectively. Age and experience are said to be good teachers, but I wonder how old I must be before all this knowledge will arrive? Up to the present, there has always been an endless supply of mistakes for me to make and new as well as old questions demanding answers.

Perhaps life would be too dull and uninteresting if one always knew just what to do and how to do it. Certainly there's never a dull moment now, and enough fascinating things to find out to keep me humping for the rest of the first 100 years. I'll decide what to do the second century when the first is completed.

How about that 48-hour day and the ten-day week? Have you written your congressman asking him to support such a law? We'll need it if we're to get all our work done on this farm.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 11, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Little People Sleep

When November chill chases the glory of October's Indian summer off toward the Southland, quiet settles over woods and fields as most of the creepers, crawlers, jumpers and flyers are gone. Many of those with durable wings have followed the warm weather, promising to return to nests and hunting grounds when the sun smiles again. Moths, crickets, grasshoppers, and gnats envy the Monarch Butterflies who go with the birds to California or South America. The lesser insects just perish of cold or hunger, leaving eggs or larva to bring forth a new generation in due time.

But a large proportion of Nature's children in the North country just curl up and go to sleep when the going gets tough. The frogs have hunted moist places and burrowed deep in the mud where they will remain buried until the spring rains come. Some of them traveled considerable distances to reach favorite winter quarters and thousands never got across the paved highways where roaring dragons with great yellow eyes crushed life and limb of the unwary. Will frogs ever learn to avoid cars?

Gophers have cuddled up in their nests of grass under protecting blankets of earth and snow to take a long rest before undertaking the heavy duty of raising another family. Bees have clustered in well-filled hives, making a snug ball around their precious queen, and exercising just enough to keep the temperature above freezing, while they slowly revolve about the hive as winter stores are consumed. Long ago the drones were escorted to the entrance and told never to come inside again. Their whimpers and complaints were pitiful to hear, but their usefulness was ended and the workers who stored the honey and pollen showed no mercy on those noisy dandies, who were only tolerated when fresh nectar was plentiful.

The busy ants have carried their seed stock of aphids into dark, well-stored tunnels for stall feeding until the green leaves furnish new pastures. I wonder how

(More)

they select their "cows." Do they keep production records? Do they worry about type and conformation?

Tucked away in crevices or firmly attached to twigs or weeds are thousands of silk-lined pupa cases, spun by fat worms who will wait in peace and comfort until snow and cold are gone, when they will emerge in the new liberty and splendor of wings and slender, beautifully constructed bodies for their brief span of mating, reproduction and excitement before they pass out of the picture.

It is only the "higher animals" that are foolish enough to stay awake and endure cold, snow, and the bitter winds of winter. Even the squirrels stay hidden for days at a time, while other four-footed animals, warmly clad in fur, brave the storms in search of food and fun. Only we humans, without fur or feathers, expose ourselves to all the toughest weather the elements can send against us, while we try to "work" as usual. As if this was not enough, we even stir up wars which take men far from home and set them to killing and maiming other men, no matter what the weather.

We worry, work, fuss and fight all through the winter months, while our friends the little people escape all this unpleasantness by forgetting their troubles in the deep sleep of hibernation. It makes us wonder whether we or they are the "higher order." Haven't they solved their problems better than we? Who wouldn't like to turn off the radio, plug the telephone and forget everything in sleep for the next six months while we wait for spring and perhaps a better understanding between men of different races and beliefs? In what way are we, with all our education, doing better than our little brothers? Men aren't so very bright, are they?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, November 4, 1942

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

Double Trouble

It doesn't pay for me to leave home. Something always happens when I'm away, and usually it's bad luck of some sort. Probably it would have happened anyway, but an accumulation of three or four days makes it sound worse when the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" all hit at once.

This time I spent a couple of days at the Ames Experiment Station, and before I could get my overalls on again, the tale of woe began to unfold. Usually, it's a horse that dies, but this time a dog got after the sheep, chewed an ear from one, and tore our best ram lamb so badly about the throat that we had to put him out of his misery.

The next misfortune was that some seed corn put in a wire crib to wait for room in the dryer, had begun to heat and a considerable quantity was spoiled even beyond use as feed. I had examined the crib before leaving and thought that it was doing fine. On top of that, some of the seed in the dryer had moulded. I don't know why-- it never had before.

That was the first bad news. When I got out to the barn, there was more. A two-hundred pound pig was found dead in the field--with no apparent reason except my absence. He was weighed the day before and seemed perfectly normal. Next George told about how he was climbing up the silo chute to see how full it was. John was up there taking off a section of distributing pipe and leveling off. John dropped a pitch fork down the chute, not knowing George was there.

It came handle first, knocked off his glasses, hit his cheek bone and gave him a mild shiner. Half an inch over might have driven the glass into his eye. Whew! Later in the day he was filling the tractor and as he took the metal funnel out of the tank, the gas burst into flame. George doesn't smoke, so it must have been a

(More)

Wed., Nov. 4, 1942

spark from metal on metal. No great damage done, but what it could have been! Just luck that the gas tank was full!

Well, that was enough, but next day our cow man gave notice he was quitting to seek fairer cows in greener pastures. That left us with less than half a crew. The beets had to be in before the dump closed. Corn plots, over 1,000 of them, had to be picked, notes taken and moisture samples shelled. Soybean plots had to be harvested and 40 acres combined. Seed corn in the crib had to be sorted and dried, water pipes must be repaired before winter, 1,000 loads of fertilizer to haul from last year's steer lots, two-hundred acres yet to plow, some quack spots needed stirring and the corn was ready to crib as soon as we could get to it.

We don't have more than our share of bad luck. Everybody has it, but wouldn't it look good to see our old crew coming over the hill--Pat, Eldon, Rusty, Johnnie, Reno, Wilfred, Maurice, and Bud? How things would go with that gang showing! But Uncle Sam needs that kind of men, too, so we'll do the best we can without--just as others are doing.

Guess I'll write my congressman and ask him to pass a law giving us 48-hour days and ten-day weeks. Then perhaps we could almost keep up with the work. Even a couple of hours more daylight would help, in case some senator wanted a compromise.

Oh well, maybe it will be a lot worse before it gets better. We'll just have to charge all of our troubles to the guys who stirred up this mess. We have plenty to eat and plenty of work to keep us busy. What more can any man want?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
October 27, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota potato growers who have just completed the second year of a hard fight on late blight may have to go into the 1943 season with a shortage of the copper compounds that are used against this destructive disease, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. The war production board has eliminated the use of steel drums for shipping some 200 chemicals, among them the monohydrated copper sulfate which potato and truck crop growers have used to make up their dust mixtures to combat insect and fungus pests.

Manufacturers of chemicals have announced they will increase as far as possible the production of the fixed coppers to replace the dust mixtures formerly made with the monohydrated copper sulfate. The fixed coppers can be transported in paper containers safely and conveniently. Whether or not enough of these fixed coppers can be delivered to take care of Minnesota needs next year is a question, says Mr. Rose.

Growers are urged to look ahead as far as possible in lining up their chemical supplies. One potato variety, the Sebago, has shown considerable resistance to late blight, and potato growers in the state are expected to increase their plantings of this variety next year.

A2146-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Signing of pledges by thousands of Minnesota 4-H club boys and girls during the week of November 7-14 will mark the beginning of the most ambitious program ever undertaken by 4-H club members and leaders, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

During National 4-H achievement and mobilization week, Minnesota's 4-H'ers will join with other states in dedicating 4-H wartime programs and introduce the Minnesota program to all young people who have not yet taken part in 4-H club work. Achievement days and local radio programs will spotlight the week's activities.

In explaining the 1943 victory program for Minnesota 4-H club members, Kittleson ~~xxx~~ pointed out that more flexible "goals" will replace former requirements. The 4-H ~~xxxx~~ project will remain the basic work unit, but goals will be raised far above the previous levels.

Club members who formerly raised one dairy calf or canned 25 quarts of fruit to meet specific requirements will be urged to expand these and similar projects by taking over an entire farm or home enterprise. Older club members are being encouraged to make partnership arrangements on the home farms to help save labor and grow more food for wartime needs.

Four-H victory pledge cards will be used to enlist every available young person in rural communities, Kittleson stated. County 4-H leaders will shoulder the main task of helping farm boys and girls to key their 4-H club work to the important job of assisting with the wartime food production.

Incentives for good work and prizes for achievement will be continued next year, says Kittleson, but the pattern may be somewhat different.

A-2147-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 27, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

"Strengthening the home base" for the great responsibilities of wartime will be the theme of the annual Farm and Home Week to be held at University Farm, January 18-22, announces J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota. The wartime short course for farmers and homemakers will deal directly with the problems of keeping rural morale high and assuring adequate food production from Minnesota farms in spite of the increasingly serious shortages of manpower and material.

"We are sure that farm people who can arrange their work so that they can get away for the week will be repaid manyfold for time spent in new ideas in farming and neighborhood cooperation that will be presented. One of the features will be a special training course in community leadership with special emphasis on what neighborhood leaders can do by way of special service in wartime," says Mr. Christianson.

As in past years, the Farm and Home Week program will bring nationally known men and women to speak to Minnesota farm people. And there will be classes in food and clothing conservation, farm production, care of machinery and equipment, labor saving devices for farm and home, and many other topics that bear directly on the big responsibility of the rural community in the war.

A2148-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Federal expenditures for operation of the food stamp program in the seven midwestern states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota declined \$328,608 in September this year compared with September 1941, says J. S. Russell, administrator of the midwest region of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

The 23.6 per cent drop in expenditures for the area was attributed primarily to a decrease from 499,087 to 319,545 in the number of participants in the program caused by a continuing shift of employables from public aid rolls to employment in war industry and agriculture.

In Minnesota the decrease in blue stamp issuance totalled \$113,398.50, a decline of 26.8 per cent, while the number of families purchasing stamps dropped 33.9 per cent from 151,474 to 100,055.

Recipients of old age assistance, dependent children assistance, and aid to the blind, constituting 51.6 per cent of the present participating load, are the chief beneficiaries of the program throughout the region. Families receiving general assistance and war veterans' aid account for 26.3 per cent of the total number of participants. WPA stamp purchasers now comprise only 17.9 per cent of all stamp purchasers and the number is being reduced as rapidly as the transition to private employment occurs.

Originally established to increase consumption of agricultural commodities by low income families in order to reduce and avoid accumulation of farm surpluses and to improve nutrition standards among low income families, the stamp plan is being continued in order to guarantee that rising food prices will not cause an inequitable distribution of food stuffs between the low income public aid groups and other agents of the consuming public.

A2149-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Eighteen freshman students at University Farm have been awarded scholarships during the past week to further their education, announces E. F. Freeman, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Dorothy M. Nelson, sophomore in Home Economics, has been appointed to the Caleb Dorr freshman college scholarship of \$50 for the year 1942-43. Miss Nelson is from Gaylord.

Seventeen freshman boys have received the Sears-Roebuck scholarships of \$85 awarded to farm boys of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting in school and who plan to continue in agriculture.

Awards were made to: Reuben M. Boxrud, Louisburg; Raymond P. Carlson, Northome; John R. Grenier, Red Lake Falls; R. Gordon Hanson, Walker; Bruce B. Harding, Montevideo; Ralph W. Hendricks, Watertown; John C. McMartin, Stockton; Robert E. Nelsen, Myrtle; Vern F. Olson, South Haven; Dean L. Plank, Eyota; Lenard H. Schroeder, Hinckley; Wayne H. Smith, Atwater; Lawrence I. Sorum, Rushford, RFD #3; Russell V. Stansfield, Ortonville; William S. Vasilakes, Lengby; and Andrew A. Wuotila, Floodwood.

A2150-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The dream of Minnesota foresters that this state may once again be self-supporting in its production of lumber for building came closer this week with the publication by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service of a bulletin on how to use home-grown hardwood timber for farm buildings. The author is Charles H. White, formerly with the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Lake States Forest Experiment Station at University Farm.

The bulletin is based largely on experimentation conducted in Winona county where native hardwoods, such as grow on practically every eastern Minnesota farm, were cut, sawed, cured, and dressed to build homes, barns, and all kinds of other farm buildings.

"New developments in farm-building design have made possible the use of native hardwood timber to a greater extent than in the past," says Mr. White.

"Today 26 acres out of the 130 acres of land in the average southeastern Minnesota farm are covered with woods. There are more than one million acres of woods in the district. Years of cutting, burning, and grazing have left many of these woodlands badly run-down, but others contain some excellent second-growth timber. Most of them have some trees suitable for sawlogs. All of them, with protection from fire and grazing and sensible selection of trees for cutting, can be greatly improved in a few years."

Copies of the r bulletin, entitled "Home Grown Timber for Farm Buildings," are being distributed by county agents or are available direct from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ews Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 30, 1942

For the Farmer.

Farm neighbors must stand together as never before if food production is to be kept rolling faster and faster in the critical days that lie just ahead.

On that conviction is built the newest plan for unified effort of farm people to step up output of war foods, at the same time contributing fighting men, fighting dollars and alert citizenship to win the war. The Neighborhood Leader Plan launched this summer under the sponsorship of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service now reaches into nearly every rural neighborhood of 10 to 20 families.

While the plan is nationwide in scope, each state has its own adaptation. In Minnesota the plan revolves about Neighborhood Leaders who are farmers and homemakers enlisted in each country community to carry out the wartime responsibility of being helpful neighbors. These leaders are backed first by township committees that selected them and asked them to serve; then by the county Farm Bureau and extension committee; finally by county extension agents, the University Farm staff and the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Like 4-H leaders and other volunteer workers who have set the pace for years in applying extension methods for community betterment, neighborhood leaders serve without pay and without political prestige. They are as busy as the next person, but their willingness to do this extra service is testimony that they believe in the American way of doing what is necessary by voluntary individual and community action.

Counting township and county committee members along with neighborhood leaders, there are 26,000 men and women like that on the job in Minnesota today. They are going to have a lot to do with this state's contribution to the war.

Paul E. Miller, Minnesota Extension director, sizes the situation up this way:

"Legislative acts, manpower decisions and administration decrees on rationing, ceilings, priorities, and the like, undoubtedly have an important effect on farm production, but it's the work on the farm that counts most.

"Even if nationwide plans are made and put into effect, abundance or shortage in food production depends on the adjustments and special efforts made by farm people themselves. We don't always appreciate the problems that must be met at the neighborhood level, and the efforts that are put forth by neighbors when illness of breadwinners and breakdown of machinery perils the food crops. Exchanging machinery or labor, sharing, lengthening hours of work, volunteering for emergency tasks by women and children are not new to farm people. They have always met emergencies that way. That is why we have so much confidence in neighborhood leaders in this crisis."

Minnesota leaders have already pitched in to help in many ways. In October they began checking on production trends and labor shortage on neighboring farms. They are passing on the facts to local authorities and helping to set up an accurate statewide picture of how much and where food production is threatened. In many communities they are asking families together in "shock threshing run" fashion to talk over machinery and labor problems. Since shortages already exist, there is urgent need for an understanding among neighbors to keep valuable acres and machinery busy next year.

Women neighborhood leaders are in the midst of a statewide extension clothing conservation campaign, learning how to judge new wartime fabrics and how to make them last. This information they will pass on to neighbor homemakers. Both men and women leaders have volunteered to

help

spread the benefits of 4-H club work into every community. They are also the spearhead of a statewide campaign to reduce losses from farm fires. As transportation becomes tighter and farm families become stranded without use of their cars, neighborhood leaders will help set up plans to share trips to town, church and school, and stand by in case of illness and misfortune.

One of the important aims of the neighborhood leader plan is to save time and travel. As busy farm people find it increasingly hard to attend meetings and county extension workers, too, must restrict their travel, the new information needed to carry on efficiently under the handicaps of wartime must come from a convenient source. Neighborhood leaders are in constant touch with the county agent office and University Farm. They keep up on wartime changes that affect farming and homemaking, and they know about the latest bulletins and aids which help speed up production and save labor.

It is their job to reach their neighbors with this information through farm bureau units and other farm clubs, and by contacts at church, school, creamery or store. In many instances the neighborhood is built around the country schoolhouse and school children serve as messengers to their homes; 4-H clubs also play an important part in getting neighbors together.

Extension leaders have great hopes that the neighborhood plan will result in a rebirth of good old-fashioned neighborliness and bring many lasting benefits. One cherished hope is revival of community recreation to take the place of amusements which call for much driving and expense. Changework may also revive rapidly. As the need increases the farmer who is good at overhauling tractors and machinery may put his skill and his tools into this important work in exchange for getting his fodder hauled for the winter. Women may save time for farm duties by going together in groups for canning, thereby sharing

pressure cookers and other equipment and doing up seasonal jobs in a hurry. These are only some of the many cooperative devices which will release manpower and womenpower for the all important jobs of food production.

Certainly an important result of the neighborhood leader work during wartime will be the training of 26,000 men and women to do agricultural extension work at the neighborhood level where it bears its best fruit.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 10, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

What makes India the biggest question mark in the present world situation? What great forces are at work in that country to make decisions so difficult?

A better understanding of India's problem is the purpose of a series of three lectures sponsored by the International Relations Club of the University School of Agriculture at University Farm, announces Arthur Laufenburger of Stockton, president of the club. The series features three students at the University, natives of India, who represent the three important national groups in that country.

Ferroz Husain, a Mohammedan from Burhanpur, will speak Friday evening at 7:30 in the University Farm auditorium. In addition to his lecture there will be three short films, on city life in India, rural life in India, and the call of Mohammed.

On Friday evening, November 27, Nat Mazumdar, Hindoo from Bombay, will present India from the point of view of the Hindoos. He will appear in native costume.

The series was opened October 30 by Karam Singh Maughan, a Sikh from Punjab.

After the series on India the club plans to offer a similar study of South America, says Laufenburger. The series will lead off with Dr. James Cuneo, now instructor in Romance languages at the University, an authority on economic cooperation between North and South America.

A2152-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 10, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm people who have home butchered meat have been asked by Secretary of Agriculture Claud R. Wickard to share with city consumers the responsibility of holding down home consumption so that more meat can be released for army use and lend-lease shipment.

All families in the nation are being asked to contribute alike to the "share-the-meat" program by keeping weekly meat consumption to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person over 12 years of age. Farmers are urged to count home-slaughtered meat as a part of the sharing allowance as well as the meat they buy at local retail shops. This applies to the meat from home-slaughtered cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep, since the "share-the-meat" program affects all beef, pork, veal, lamb and mutton. All meat, whether slaughtered on the farm or commercially, makes up the total supply to be available to consumers.

It is recognized however that to avoid waste when large supplies of home-slaughtered meat are temporarily available, as at butchering times, it may be desirable to consume a larger volume. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person weekly is an average for the year.

A2153-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 10, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who have established a longtime record for winning national titles are on the spot again this week.

Judges are working in Chicago to select the national winners of scholarships and many other special 4-H prizes. Their decisions are based on a study of records submitted by state 4-H offices of the achievements of outstanding state members.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, has announced the following state winners whose records have been chosen for national competition:

Leadership: Hazel Ankeny, Winnebago, Faribault county;
Erwin Maas, Walnut Grove, Redwood.

Achievement: Avis Pikop, Elbow Lake, Grant;
Clarence Sargent, Crockston, Polk.

Girls' record: Lorraine E. Manz, Paynesville, Stearns.

Food preparation: Ada Carter, Tintah, Traverse.

Canning: Edith Sallstrom, Winthrop, Sibley.

Clothing: Virginia Jolson, Blooming Prairie, Freeborn.

Dress Revue: Shirley Nelson, Mankato, Blue Earth.

Rural electrification: Harriet Tews, Hutchinson, McLeod.

Meat animal: Harris Sorenson, Tyler, Lincoln.

Home beautification: Lyle Hohenstein, Vernon Center, Blue Earth.

Victory garden-for national competition: Donna Busack, Echo, Yellow Medicine; other state winners; Ursula Bellig, Wabasso, Redwood; Norman Kirschbaum, Ceylon, Martin; Georgianna Dostal, Hutchinson, McLeod.

Victory achievement-state winners of \$25 war bond, not in national competition:

Marian Byron, Waseca, Waseca;
Lorraine Peterson, Tamarack, Aitkin;
Susann Tibesar, Kellogg, Wabasha;
Orval Paschke, Blue Earth, Faribault;
Eugene Nielson, Hayfield, Dodge
Doug Vandegrift, Albert Lea, Freeborn.

A2154:PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 18, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A one-day short course for cheese makers will be offered by the dairy division of the University of Minnesota on December 16, announces J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm. Purpose of the course is to help manufacturers make a product of high quality at a time when cheese will probably become one of the nation's most important sources of animal protein.

Special attention will be given on the one-day program to subjects directly related to cheese quality. Grading of cheese will be discussed by B. J. Ommodt of the Agricultural Marketing Service. A grading practice period will follow, during which Harry Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will examine cheese made from pasteurized milk in Minnesota factories and will offer suggestions for improvement.

Other features on the day's program will include a demonstration of the most modern methods of cleaning milking machines and cheese factory equipment and a report by the members of the dairy division staff on the work being done in cheese at the experiment station.

Anyone interested in cheese making may attend the short course. Inquiries for information should be addressed to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2155-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 13, 1942

Daily Release
Immediate Release

Congratulations to the farmers of America on their magnificent achievement in food production during 1942 are expressed by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of Cornell University and newly elected president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. President W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota is a member of the executive committee of the association.

Speaking for the land-grant colleges, Dr. Day voiced his concern over the difficult problems confronting agriculture for 1943 and pledged the full cooperation of the colleges in meeting these problems.

He pointed out that the production of food crops and livestock products in 1942 was the largest in the history of American farming and that agriculture had met its obligations to the war effort fully and completely.

"For this wonderful success," Dr. Day says, "much credit must be given not only to men and boys who often worked the equivalent of a 70 or 80 hour week but also to the farm wives who labored long hours in the fields and barns in addition to caring for the homes and the families."

Calling attention to the difficulties in maintaining farm production in 1943 with a greatly increased shortage of labor and farm equipment, he said:

"The world's food supply, particularly the supply of food for this nation and its allies, is rapidly becoming one of the most important problems of the war.

"The nation's success in dealing with this problem will largely depend upon skill and realism in applying to its solution the experience of practical farmers and the accumulated results of agricultural research.

"Only through team work between the practical farmer and the agricultural scientist shall we be able to make the adjustments which are necessary for maximum production of food and fiber in the face of ever-mounting shortage of manpower, an insufficient supply of farm machinery, diminishing transportation, and the unavailability of many plant foods and spray materials on which the agriculture of the country has depended in the past.

"It becomes the mission of land-grant colleges in their research and through their extension services to work more closely with practical farmers than ever before. It is their job to foresee so far as possible the adjustments which are ahead. It is their job to interpret fearlessly to the public and to those bureaus of the government which have to do with food supply, the true conditions under which food and fiber production is going forward.

"Only by such authentic representation are we likely to secure the adoption of those national policies which will protect our food supply."

A2156-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 14, 1942

For the Farmer

Warm, dry quarters are needed to guard growing pigs against pneumonia. Good ventilation must be provided to carry off moisture without direct drafts. Nothing beats a straw shed for pig shelter. Four feet is high enough and a door 3 feet wide on the south may be left open in most weather. Hog sheds with high roofs can be greatly improved for warmth and ventilation by putting in a straw loft. -
E. F. Ferrin.

* * *

Unripe soybeans can be ground and used satisfactorily as a protein for dairy cows. Feed the same as linseed oilmeal. To avoid mold, however, the ground meal from immature beans must be stored in small amounts. A mixture of 100 pounds of ground soybeans to 700 to 800 pounds of corn, oats or barley is a good combination for cows getting alfalfa hay. - J. B. Fitch.

* * *

December is a good time to have horses treated to get rid of bots which go through the winter attached to the inside of the horse's stomach robbing the horse of nourishment and often being so numerous that they interfere seriously with the digestive processes in the stomach. If you are going to treat for bots, do it early. By February or March the bots pass out naturally. - W. A. Billings.

* * *

Overcrowding the hens is a risk few farms would need to take when straw sheds are so satisfactory and simple to build. Don't worry too much about light. A few windows on the south side - enough to provide one square foot of glass for each 25 or 30 square feet of floor space - will do very well. - H. J. Sloan

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 18, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Insect control experts and entomologists from the principal grain states and Canada are meeting at University Farm today (Thursday) and tomorrow to discuss modern methods of combating insects which affect stored grain and cereal products.

The conference was sponsored by the University division of entomology at the request of entomologists and distributors of fumigants and insecticides to meet an increasing problem of loss in storage of grains and cereals. Representatives are here from several Canadian provinces, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois.

The conference opens at 9 a.m. Thursday with a welcome by Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture. Dr. H. H. Shepard, member of the University entomology division and widely known authority on grain insects, will lead off with a discussion of great need now to prevent damage to grain reserves. Dr. A. C. Ruggles, state entomologist, will preside.

The Thursday morning session will be devoted to discussion of insecticides, their effectiveness and the supplies available during wartime. In the afternoon the group will observe a grain fumigation demonstration at a midway elevator.

The Friday morning session will take up the different grain insects and discuss their characteristics and control, while the afternoon conference will deal with control problems as related to weather and environment.

A2157-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota grown pork may soon be on its way to Army butchers in North Africa and the Solomons in a new concentrated form. First steps have been taken to save shipping space by dehydrating pork into a very successful food product which looks like brown sugar. The Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has awarded its first contract for dehydrated pork to a mid-west meat packer for approximately 110,000 pounds -- to be processed and delivered within the next few weeks.

Dehydrated pork has about one-third the volume of the original boneless meat and weighs about one-fourth as much. Large-scale drying and dehydration of other farm products for lend-lease shipment--such as dairy products, vegetables, fruits and eggs--already has saved thousands of tons of shipping space in getting urgently needed food products to the allied nations.

Although in the experimental stage when the war began, meat dehydration has made rapid strides under the impetus of wartime needs for concentrated foods. Large scale production has been encouraged by Government orders and it is expected that by early next year at least 10 processors, mainly in the mid-west, will be producing the concentrated pork.

Modern processes of dehydration scientifically remove water from fresh meat at low cooking and drying temperatures that retain a maximum of essential food elements, such as minerals and vitamins. As far as is known, the body-building proteins are no more affected than they would be in normal cooking procedures. Mineral elements are retained in the product because they are stable and are not discarded in juices or broths.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

With the goal of making club work a 100 per cent program for victory, Minnesota's 4-H club boys and girls are increasing their activity in salvage and in food production.

As their contribution to increasing activity on the food production front, more than 19,000 livestock members, the highest number in the history of 4-H club work in Minnesota, contributed to the wartime needs for dairy, pork and poultry products. Older boys enrolled in the 4-H market litter project added some 5,000 hogs to the nation's supply of pork. The value of the 4-H livestock projects, went over the million mark. Thirteen thousand 4-H victory gardens were planted on Minnesota farms, an increase of 6,000 over 1941.

In food production projects other than canning, nearly 12,000 4-H club members were enrolled, and in clothing conservation slightly over 11,000. Thirty-five hundred 4-H girls were enrolled in canning during 1942, 500 more than in 1941.

As a result of the salvage activity of 4-H members during 1942, 5,500,000 pounds of metal, rubber and paper were added to the nation's scrap pile. Every 4-H group took part in the salvage campaign. In most cases, the money received from sales of scrap was turned into war bonds and stamps.

During fire prevention week, October 4-10, 4-H club boys and girls checked farm buildings for fire hazards and turned in check sheets to the state 4-H club office showing what they found and what they did about it.

In meeting the manpower deficiency on Minnesota farms, approximately 40,000, or all but the very youngest club members, have taken an active part.

"Flying Squadrons" of 4-H members give timely information on food production and conservation, wool conservation and wartime clothing, physical fitness and first aid, nutrition and good health. An average of 35 demonstrations have been given in Minnesota counties, and over 600 demonstrations on important wartime activities on the home front were given during State Fair. Four thousand club members have served as junior leaders the past year, as assistants to the 3,000 adult leaders.

A2160-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Typical 4-H club in Minnesota is the Riverside Club of Perley in Norman county, according to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, who announced the award today.

Riverside club has the added distinction of producing a state health champion in 15-year-old Nancy Kingzett, who was crowned Minnesota's 4-H Health Queen at the State Fair.

Adult leaders for the group of 40 members are Misses Bernice Helland and Clara Lee. George C. Landsverk is county agent.

The award means a free trip to the National 4-H Club congress which is held in Chicago November 29 to December 3. Miss Helland is to make the trip.

A2158-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 24, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers hope to increase output of livestock food products in spite of the many handicaps that make the job for 1943 a lot more difficult than it was in 1942. That's the conclusion which may be drawn from a statewide survey being conducted by farm men and women themselves in cooperation with county extension agents and the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Paul E. Miller, state extension director, said today that he was amazed and gratified to learn of the large number of farmers who plan to increase the number of cows, hens and sows kept for production during 1943.

The figures on 1943 production plans being compiled at University Farm are supplied by Neighborhood Leaders, men and women who represent the extension service in each rural neighborhood of 10 to 20 families. During the past few weeks these leaders have been interviewing their neighbors and talking over in neighborhood groups how best to meet the serious problems of labor and machinery shortage which face them. So far 1300 of the states 21,000 Neighborhood Leaders have reported on more than 20,000 farms in all parts of the state.

That dairy production is at a critical point is indicated by the fact that most farmers plan to continue dairy production at about the present level, but a little over one-sixth are going to reduce herds because of labor shortage.

Poultry raisers are more optimistic. Nearly half of the producers hope to increase egg production while very few expect to have to fall back during the coming year. Reports also show that Minnesota farmers are increasing the number of sows for farrow and hope to step up again the output of pork which reached a new high in 1942.

Neighborhood leaders do express serious concern over the labor situation. Director Miller says that the neighborhood survey bears out to a large extent the fears that have already been expressed by state farm leaders. Minnesota farm families will undoubtedly have a difficult time of it meeting wartime production needs and reaching the high goals which they have set for themselves.

In connection with their checkup on production trends for 1943 neighborhood

leaders have looked into the matter of auction sales and idle farms. Their reports indicate that probably five thousand auctions in the state this fall and winter are influenced by labor shortage. However, this does not mean that many farms would be idle during 1943. Evidently migrations of farm people from smaller farms to larger and the handling of more land by neighbors will result in practically all of the good land being farmed in spite of labor shortages.

"The neighborhood checkup tells us at least two very important things about the farm situation in Minnesota," says Director Miller. "It is certain that every farm family that can possibly do so is intending to step up to even higher levels the production of the critical war foods. Farm people are not only determined to do their part in winning the war but they have shown an amazing ability within the family and within the neighborhood to meet the labor and machinery situation as it becomes more critical. So far longer hours in the barn and in the fields, extra outdoor work by farm women and children and greater efficiency in farm production have kept the food assembly lines going.

"There is no doubt that farm people are already working out plans for carrying this intensified program even farther next year. We know that many neighborhood meetings are being held to work out effective plans for changework and cooperative use of machinery. Minnesota's great army of 4-H boys and girls has put the job of helping their parents keep up production of war foods as their first duty for 1943.

"In spite of this determination on the part of farm people, I have grave doubts that production can be kept at needed levels unless effective action is taken to prevent further drain of skilled farm workers into defense industries and armed services. If we keep on as we have been doing there is bound to come a time when milk cows must be sold for slaughter and good acres allowed to go idle. The neighborhood survey has emphasized the dangers which have already been called to the attention of government by farm leaders."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 24, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

State winner in the 1942 national 4-H clothing achievement contest is Virginia Jolson, 18, of Blooming Prairie, Freeborn county, it is announced by State Club Leader A. J. Kittleson. As a reward she receives an all-expense trip to the 21st National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 29-December 2.

Delegates to the Congress will discuss further 4-H contributions to the war effort.

Virginia made 181 garments and 115 household articles, as well as sewed and knitted for the Red Cross. She won many placings on clothing exhibits, including three county championships, has twice been an attendant, and three times queen in county style revues. She served four years as junior leader of a local club which has produced several state champions.

This year's contest stressed mending and making over old garments, to conserve clothing materials for war needs.

A2162-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 24, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

National honors came to one Minnesota farm girl this week as 4-H club members from every state prepare to attend the National Club Congress which opens next Monday in Chicago.

Barbara Seckinger, 18, of Grand Rapids, recent state winner in farm fire prevention, was awarded a \$250 national scholarship Tuesday on the basis of community and leadership activities in her home community.

According to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, farm fire prevention scholarships are offered each year to one boy and one girl enrolled in Minnesota 4-H clubs.

The Itasca county girl is an outstanding member and junior leader of the Spang 4-H club. Among her many activities she also keeps extensive records on the farm dairy herd, maintains a 40-customer egg route, and during her years of club work has completed the ten ewe project and exhibited many fine sheep. At the present time she is a board member of the Itasca County poultry association.

Barbara will be on hand to receive the scholarship during the national club congress.

A2163-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1942

Daily Papers

Release Sunday, Nov. 29, 1942

For prominence attained in 4-H club work through project activities Avis Pikop, 20, of Elbow Lake, has been awarded second highest honors in the national 4-H achievement contest, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. She will receive a \$100 scholarship as her award.

In her eight years of 4-H club work, Avis has completed 53 projects. A frequent prize-winner at the Grant county fair, she received sufficient premium money from her exhibits this year to buy a defense bond.

Active in 4-H clothing projects, Avis has done all the family sewing for the past four years. This past year she has saved approximately \$50 for war bonds from her work in sewing and remodeling garments.

Avis has been a junior leader for four years and has held nearly all the offices in the Mustinka 4-H club.

A2164-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1942

Daily Papers

NOTICE; Release December 1, 1942

His 4-H work in landscaping brought national honors to Lyle Hohenstein, 19, of Vernon Center, who was named today as one of eight winners in the national 4-H club home grounds beautification contest. As an award Lyle will be given a trip to the 21st National 4-H Club Congress, which is now in session in Chicago.

Seven years in home beautification work is Lyle's record. He began his project by caring for the yard and planting flowers around his home. In the third year he began landscaping the entire yard, built a fish pool, planted evergreens and shrubs, and studied flower arrangements. At local flower shows he exhibited eight varieties of flowers and won five prizes out of the eight.

Active in other aspects of 4-H work also, Lyle has taken part in the health project for seven years, in gardening six years and in poultry four years. He was superintendent of horticulture at the county fair for several years. In 1941 he won a trip to the State Horticultural Society meeting as a county award.

A2165-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 27, 1942

Daily Papers

NOTICE: Release date December 1, 1942

Preparation of 1,512 meals is the record of Ada Bliss Carter, 20, of Tintah, who is Minnesota winner in the national 4-H Food Preparation contest, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. As an award Ada receives a \$200 scholarship as well as a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress, now in session in Chicago.

During her eleven years in 4-H club work, Ada has participated in health activities each year and for five years has been a junior leader. In six years of participation in the poultry project she raised 195 chickens and 100 turkeys; in three years of work on canning projects she made 116 glasses of jelly and canned 500 quarts of fruit and vegetables. She also can claim credit for sewing 56 articles of clothing and of baking 317 cakes, 282 dozen cookies, 20 dozen muffins and 100 loaves of bread since she entered 4-H club projects.

* * *

A \$200 scholarship and a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress, now in session in Chicago, are the awards won by Lorraine E. Manz, Paynesville. A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announces that Lorraine was chosen state winner in the national 4-H girls' record contest.

Participants in the contest were required to submit original project record books.

During seven years of club work, Lorraine completed 48 projects. Her goal has been to do her best in every project in which she participated.

Giving demonstrations has been Lorraine's chief 4-H activity recently. With her demonstration on milk she won a trip to the national dairy show. She has also demonstrated at county and state contests.

She has been a junior leader for six years.

A21 66-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 30, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

What A Year!

So 1942 passes from current events to ancient history. In the future, it will be only another tiresome date to be painfully memorized by bored students. They may have trouble telling what it was that happened in 1942 which made it important enough to get in the books. "Was that when Columbus discovered America, or did Washington or Caesar or some other very famous general cross an important river or something on that date?" The only date a schoolboy can readily remember is the date for tonight with the damsel of his choice.

But those of us who have reached voting age and more will have no difficulty in remembering 1942. That's when the government requisitioned all our tires, rationed gas and took so many mechanics that we couldn't get a car fixed for weeks at a time. That's when the army took the trained and experienced farm help to tote a gun and then expected the farms to produce more than bumper crops.

It was 1942 when it rained so profusely, when weeds grew more luxuriantly than ever, and the early freeze caused a lot of soft corn. It was the year when soybeans did not mature, new machinery was rationed and repairs were unusually hard to get. It was the year we had to trade an old metal tube along with our money to buy tooth-paste or shaving cream.

It was the year the United States changed from gadgets to guns, built ships in four days, collected scrap iron on Sunday and went "all out" on everything from war to buying savings stamps. News broadcasters occupied most of the available wave lengths, repeating over and over the number of Jap planes destroyed and telling of wonderful U.S. victories on sea and land--in spite of which we almost lost the war.

(More)

We won't forget 1942, when we had to go easy on the sugar and buy cake and pies from the bakery, because Ma couldn't bake without sweetening. It was 1942 when holes were punched in sealed coffee tins because somebody had that idea, and aluminum was collected because of another brain storm. It was the year apprentice plumbers received more pay than highly trained and skilled professional men.

It was the year when labor racketeers called strikes in defense plants and hospitals, often against the wishes of their working members. It was 1942 when women were induced to leave home and children to do heavy labor while able-bodied men were not permitted to work more than 40 hours a week. It was an open season on questionnaires, and the brain trusters sat on the Washington Merry-go-round, thinking up obscure language in which to phrase fool questions which almost cost the sanity of harassed businessmen.

It was the year of Jubilee for economists and publicity propagandists, who spent man hours without stint, trying to explain things everyone knew and arouse war enthusiasm in everyone except those directing the national effort. It was in 1942 that so many rules with the effect of laws were made by so many bureaus that even the men in charge couldn't keep up to date or make authoritative rulings--except that everyone else was wrong.

It was in 1942 that our boys and men marched away to learn the hard trade of war, and in spite of bungling, indecision, petty politics, scattered responsibility and small men in big jobs, they made a good start on the huge task of policing the world so as to make it safe once more for the common man. Democracy has again proved its strength in spite of its weakness, and perhaps a new step has been taken in the slow evolution of the human race.

We won't forget 1942--at least not as long as we are paying for the party. We're not sorry to see it go, but it's no use to worry over what is past. Let's try to do better in 1943.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 23, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Christmas

"Peace on earth, good will toward man!" Almost funny, isn't it, in 1942? Peace and good will are about as scarce as teeth in old biddy's beak, but still we all claim to be striving toward that ideal. In pursuance of that ideal, our government, as well as almost every other government, is making bombs, cannons, guns, planes and ammunition--for peace. Men are organized into armies to shoot and be shot in all corners of the world--in the interests of good will. It doesn't seem to make sense, does it?

But still we come back to peace and good will as something deeper and more fundamental than all our armies, our wars and the other evidences of savagery yet incidental to the evolution of the human race. Before nations can achieve the goal of peace and good will, each individual must himself attain that ideal. Am I at peace with all the people I know and do I bear them good will?

I don't believe I hate any individual in this world. Mother didn't bring me up that way. That's easy here in a peaceful, quiet country like Minnesota, but could I say that if I had been thru what some of the European people have had to endure? Would I hate if my son had been killed in action or my family murdered before my eyes? That's too hard for me to answer. I do know that I hate war and all that goes with it. We are in a war not because we want it, but because we were attacked, and I will do anything I possibly can to carry that war to a successful conclusion as quickly as possible.

But I do not hate the enemy as individuals. If I were in the army and the enemy appeared, I would shoot and shoot to kill, not because I hated the man before me, but because of what he represented. Perhaps he was there against his will.

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Perhaps because he thought he was right. Perhaps he had been trained to think we were foreign devils or an inferior race. Killing representative enemies right now is about the only way we can hit at the great forces which bring about wars. If individuals get hurt, it's just their hard luck or mine.

But deep underneath and behind it all is the age-old struggle between right and wrong, between "might is right" and "right is might." While wading in blood and corruption we can see the stars and hear the old refrains, "Peace on Earth," "Malice toward none," "All men are entitled to equal opportunity," "Love thy brother," "Blessed are the merciful," and with all our strength and endurance we can be active representatives of this philosophy, acting as individuals to lift the level of human ambition from selfishness to service, from savagery to gentleness, from hate to love.

And so, while bombs demolish cities and little children, while we march to feed the red fires of war, we can prepare ourselves individually for peace, determining that so far as lies in our power, only men of good will, whose aspirations are justice and service, will be allowed to lead all the countries of the world. We must choke the mad dog with our bare hands if necessary, before he does further damage, but we must prevent the occurrence of other mad dogs in the future by the inoculation of education and the vaccine of love, strong enough to eliminate the virus of hate.

Peace and good will are still our goal, our hymn and our wish for all the tortured peoples of the world. May we come thru this trial with cleaner hearts and clearer heads so that "This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom." With this in mind, I wish you a Merry Christmas.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
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OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 16, 1942

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

Tommy's Tale

Tommy was a belligerent white cat acquired in his extreme youth, largely because he was a grandson of old Vic--named Victory, but changed to Victoria when her first batch of kittens made our mistake evident. Of uncertain ancestry in the male line of descent, Tommy arrived in this world of strife in November, 1929, surrounded by brothers and sisters too numerous to mention.

Our children were small when Tommy was a kitten and he soon assumed a position of importance in their training. For Peg he served as a pupil in her school or a patient to be "first aided." For Bud he served as a member of the circus menagerie or learned to be a trained lion. For Dodie he was a baby to cuddle or pet, and Shorty used him for anything and everything from a doll to dress and undress (usually she forgot the latter) /^{to} a playmate, bed-fellow or an assistant in various mysterious and intricate games.

As Tom grew older, he followed his nocturnal instincts of hunting and usually waited on the back porch in the morning to have his catch approved before it was devoured. Only once he brought in a bird, for which he was severely punished, but he seemed to appreciate a little praise for the gophers, mice, rats, and an occasional rabbit. He also met adventures during his prowling and earned an enviable reputation, if not a diamond-studded belt, by his ability in the ring--or alley fence.

Other cats respected his authority, enforced by teeth, claws and thirteen pounds of wiry ferocity, but it was not unusual for some newcomer or young upstart to revolt, and then Tom would appear in the morning badly damaged but undaunted, proud of his scars and certain of his ability. Sometimes he would stay away for a day or so on some long trip and once he was gone for ten days. Some amateur doctor must have

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used him for an experiment, and he was never the same again, but strangely, it didn't hamper his love for fighting.

Tom used up his nine lives several times. Once he got some poison which should have killed him. He survived pneumonia, distemper and a dozen accidents which could easily have been fatal. He lost all but two teeth but still he hunted and fought in addition to watching over his family. Always when he was hurt, sick, tired or blue he would go to Mother for nursing, comfort, consolation or food, and he was never refused. They seemed to understand each other perfectly, although each spoke a different language.

It looked odd to see the big battle-worn veteran climb up in Mother's lap, then lay his head on her shoulder, pat her cheek with his paw and sing his best love song --for her alone. The rest of his family were tolerated and used as occasion indicated, but Mother was the sole object of his deep affection, especially as he grew old, he seemed to crave her attention.

We thought several times that the old boy had about reached the end of his life span, but he kept going until this fall, when age finally won the long battle. He lay in his basket and drank lots of water, but food seemed to disagree with him, and he refused to eat. He seemed to know that the end was near and appreciated any attention he received. When Mother would pick him up or stop to talk to him, he would twitch his tail and purr a little in his deep bass voice.

Of course he grew weaker and weaker, and finally one night he could no longer stand. He seemed to get great comfort from Mother's hand and would try to purr, though his voice cracked. She stayed with him thru the evening and until one o'clock in the morning when he gave a big sigh and it was all over. When Mother came to bed, her face was wet. "He helped raise all of my children, and I'll miss him."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

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Wednesday, December 9, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Christmas Presents

Some men dodge the trouble of selecting Christmas presents by giving a list to the girl in the office and writing checks when the bills come in. Many more leave the whole business to the secretary, cook, housekeeper, laundress and glamour girl they married to save paying her wages. Then they kick when the bills come in. There are a few who do the job for themselves. In any event, most men are relieved when Christmas is over and they can get back to regular routine again.

Those of us who have long lists and lots of relatives do have a big job thinking up something which will appear adequate and still leave us on speaking terms with the bank officials. When we do get a bright idea it is usually vetoed by the little woman because "Uncle Henry's wife gave Cousin Olga one just like that in 1923 and she put it away in the attic." Why shouldn't she put it away in the attic or the cellar, if she wanted to? Anyway, that suggestion is out. Try again.

Even the children fuss and fret because their wishes, the merchant's prices and existing funds can't seem to balance. Their problems are very real and require serious consultations with Mom and Dad. Then there are church doings which demand some time from all, special parties, programs or plans in every organization one belongs to, so that the tempo increases each day and we jump from this to that and the other, try to get in three meetings per evening, running faster and faster to meet the deadline. Even the clock seems to run faster, the days flash by like hours and there's hardly time to listen to the war news.

Christmas gifts should represent the individual thought, effort and good wishes of the giver. Personally, I like little simple things that "fit" and serve as reminders of some pleasant association with the one who sent it. Always I make up my

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mind that next year, I'm going to start making things and planning, at least by July 1st--and then really get at it about December 20th. I like handmade things and like to make things for others, but the clock goes round and round while I just wish!

I greatly cherish three pairs of hand-knit sox, one made by my mother, one by a very old friend, and one by my own daughter. They're too nice to wear out and are saved for special occasions. I have planned to make new moose-hide moccasins for the girls and belts of tooled leather. I'd like to braid a bridle for Bud's horse and make mother a new kitchen cupboard. I'll probably end up with a handkerchief, a bottle of perfume and a new dishpan. I'd like to write personal notes to a hundred people who mean a lot to me, but all they'll get will be a pretty card saying, "Merry Christmas." I need someone to organize my time and tell me how to get things done.

But just the same, Christmas is a grand occasion and even if it doesn't always show in deeds, I do remember my friends and appreciate their companionship and good will which over the years mean so much more to me than any possible present. No amount of money, property or power could ever be worth as much as the love and fellowship of my family, the confidence of boys who ask me to help with their problems, or the pleasure of walking down the street where everyone from little kids to gray grandfathers all sing out, "Hi, Bob. How ya doin'?"

Christmas means a terrific rush, but the season and all it means in friendship, good will, kindly feelings and cooperation, make it a grand event and about the nicest season of the year. Presents are incidentals, but as usual, we are apt to devote most of our attention to the little incidentals and forget the big things which make it all worth while.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 23 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 2, 1942

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Training Colts and Kids

With Bud away, the exercise and education of the Morgans devolve on Shorty.

All over the country, women are taking over the duties of men called to the service, so it is only natural that Shorty should put on a broad hat and her jodhpurs and try to fill Bud's shoes, but three mares and a colt are sometimes a big responsibility.

The exercising isn't so bad. With the help of her pals, the mares are saddled and ridden at fairly frequent intervals, all the girls learning to neck rein because the horses were taught that way. They have even hitched Tango to the old buggy. She had only been driven single two or three times, and it made my hair stand on end to see her go out of the gate on her hind legs, but the gals didn't seem bothered and the three mares and four girls came back from the picnic, all in good order.

Teaching the baby to lead is tougher. He is six months old and all stallion, always wanting to stand on his hind legs and box, nipping exposed corners here and there, quick, strong and impatient of any restraint. He's perfectly kind and good-natured, but a handful for a man. Leading him away from the barn is a workout for horse and girl.

One nice evening Shorty hurried home from school and rounded up the horses with lots of vocal assistance from Chunie, who is a great pal, but has learned more about playing with kids than about handling stock. Tally-ho, the three-year-old, was selected for a short canter; but just about dusk, Shorty appeared at the back steps leading Tempo, the turbulent baby, that is, Tempo wore the halter and Shorty held the rope. It was still a question of who was leading which.

(More)

Mother and I came to the door to admire the colt, and I took him over to give Shorty a bit of rest. He led up all right - Bud had taught him that - but he tossed his head, reared, struck, kicked, and jumped in the most playful mood imaginable. There wasn't a dull moment and no question that he was animated and eager to go places.

After making a round or two, Pop was puffing but having lots of fun. Then I noticed that Shorty was sitting by a tree, - crying. That was different, and I thought she had perhaps had too much, so I started to take Tempo back to the barn.

"Don't take him back, Dad!"

"Why, if you're tired, I can just as well put him away."

"Not much. He can't lick me that easy," and Shorty took over, tears forgotten.

Most any father is pleased to see that kind of spirit in his children. We all feel like learning up against a tree and crying or cussing now and then, and that's an outlet for too much trouble all at once. The important thing is whether we keep on crying or dig in a little harder, determined that the job won't lick us.

Pets cause tears at times and on some occasions they're a nuisance; but I'd hate to bring up a family without dogs, cats and especially horses. They are teachers of the first order.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Don't let your poultry feed supplies run low this winter.

Shortage of some feed may force you to use a different mixture, and if you have some of the old supply on hand, you can add the new gradually without disrupting production. -- Cora Cooke

* * *

Meat scrap and milk are on the "short" list this year--supplies available need to be conserved for breeding flocks and chicks. Where soybean meal is available use it to "stretch" the animal protein supply. With skim milk to feed, of course, it will save on all the others.--Cora Cooke.

* * *

Fruit trees need a light pruning every year, preferably in late winter, but anytime after the leaves fall and before bud growth begins in the spring will do. Newest, accepted ideas reduce pruning of an apple tree of bearing age to two very simple operations: 1) remove all lower branches which droop noticeably; 2) working from inside the tree, remove all small branches and shoots which arise from the trunk or from the main branches close to the trunk. Dead, broken or diseased branches, of course, should be removed.--E. M. Hunt.

* * *

Being 100 per cent metal, your cream separator cannot be replaced readily, but a good separator may last more than 20 years with proper care. The machine should be kept properly oiled, kept level in its running position, and washed properly each time after using. Separate the disks when washing to make sure all parts of the machine coming in contact with milk are washed and sterilized. Have these parts dry when set aside. Droplets of water may cause rust. If the separator is to be left standing, avoid assembling it while the parts are wet. When assembling the bowl, be certain that each disk is in proper position.--W. B. Combs.

Infiltration of the European corn borer into eastern Minnesota counties in 1943 need be no surprise. This year it made its first appearance in Iowa, hitting 19 counties and it is known to be not more than 50 miles from the Minnesota border in Wisconsin. A thorough survey this fall of our eastern border counties from Stillwater on south showed no trace of the pest, but it has been pushing steadily westward, ordinarily about 25 miles or so each year, ever since it showed up in Massachusetts in 1911 and about the same time in Ontario. Minnesota farmers are sure to have to deal with this pest in the near future.--A. G. Ruggles.

* * *

Fall and early winter seems to be "Flu time" for hogs. Treatment of pigs with flu must include good nursing. Corral the pigs in a dry place and free from drafts. Bed 'em down in a lot of clean dry straw. Have plenty of drinking water handy. No treatment will avail without good nursing. Flu can largely be prevented by seeing that the herd has reasonable protection from rough, cold, snowy weather. They are tough but there's a limit to their resistance. Let your veterinarian handle the medicine part and you provide the good nursing. If you don't, the flu will develop into pneumonia and many pigs may be lost.--W. A. Billings.

* * *

If your tractor will be standing idle during the winter, spend a few minutes now putting it in good storage condition. Change the cylinder oil and run the tractor a few minutes with the new oil. Drain all the gasoline from the fuel tank, as well as the sediment bulb and carburetor. Then remove spark plugs and squirt a little oil into the combustion chamber of each cylinder. Drain and flush the radiator. If you have rubber on your tractor, be sure to put it on blocks and wash any grease off the rubber. Clean off the outside of the tractor and paint any shiny or rusty spots.--Norton Ives.

Make sure your farm machines will be in shape for service next year. Here are three things to do now: 1) Carefully go over the machine and tighten all loose nuts and replace lost bolts; 2) Check for parts that need to be replaced or repaired and take immediate steps to obtain new parts or get the old ones repaired; 3) Protect all bearings with oil or grease and cover with grease or paint exposed metal surfaces that may otherwise rust.--A. J. Schwantes.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 4, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Climaxing the most successful year in state club history, Minnesota 4-H club members are returning to their homes from the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago with scholarship awards totalling \$1550.

Outstanding among honors received by Minnesota 4-H boys and girls in Chicago were blue ribbon awards for health to Nancy Lu Kingzett, Perley, and Norman Ramey, Redwood Falls, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Nancy and Norman both 16, who had previously been named 1942 state 4-H health champions, were two of the group of six judged the healthiest boys and girls in the nation.

Two 4-H members won national awards with their canning exhibits, Lila Waschek, Osseo, receiving \$75 and Marjorie Mallum, Cook, \$25. Loretta and Rosella Skalicky, Bejou, placed in the blue ribbon group in dairy foods demonstration.

Awarded scholarships were Virginia Jolson, Blooming Prairie, \$200 for clothing achievement; Ada Bliss Carter, Tintah, \$200, food preparation; Lorraine Manz, Paynesville, \$200, girls' record; Avis Pikop, Elbow Lake, \$100, achievement; David Rubis, Jackson, \$200; farm accounts; Dean and James Plank, Eyota, \$100 each, dairy production demonstration; Barbara Seckinger, Grand Rapids, \$250, farm fire prevention; John Gollnick, Madison, \$100, farm fire prevention. An additional \$100 scholarship for farm fire prevention is yet to be awarded.

Winners who attended the 4-H congress in Chicago were Nancy Kingzett, Norman Ramey, Virginia Jolson, Ada Carter, Lorraine Manz, Barbara Seckinger, David Rubis, Dean and James Plank, Loretta and Rosella Skalicky. Lyle Hohenstein, Vernon Center, national winner in the home grounds beautification contest, and Shirley Nelson, Blue Earth, one of a national blue award group in the dress revue, were also at the congress.

A2167-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 4, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Program highlights for the Cheesemakers' Short course, to be held at University Farm December 16, were announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Speakers at the morning's program are J. B. Fitch, chief of dairy husbandry; E. Fred Koller, associate professor of agricultural economics; C. O. Running, supervising representative of the DeLaval Separator Company, Chicago; and W. B. Combs and S. T. Coulter, members of the dairy husbandry staff, who will report on experimental work at the University.

At a noon luncheon in the University Cafeteria dining room J. O. Christianson will address cheesemakers on the subject, "Our Part in these Times," and W. L. Boyd, chief of the veterinary division, will discuss problems of interest to cheesemakers.

Featured on the afternoon's program will be a period devoted to a discussion of federal grading of cheese as well as practice work with cheese grading, under the supervision of B. J. Ormodt, ^{U. S.} federal grader with the Agricultural Marketing Service. Harry Wilson, Bureau of Dairying, Washington, D. C., will examine cheese made in Minnesota factories cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and will offer suggestions for improvement. Of further interest to cheesemakers on the afternoon's programs are a report on field work with Minnesota cheese factories by Homer Walter, assistant dairy manufacturing specialist, and a demonstration of the cleaning of cheese equipment by dairy husbandry staff members.

Anyone interested in cheese making may attend the short course. Inquiries should be addressed to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A2168-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 8, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Don't let your Christmas tree be a fire hazard this year.

Every precaution should be taken to protect lives and property whether the tree is in a public gathering place or at home. Fires often result from short circuits in faulty or makeshift wiring. Placing the tree too close to the fireplace or stove and putting cotton around the tree base are additional fire hazards.

Keeping the tree from drying out will serve the double purpose of reducing fire risk and preventing needles from falling, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. The moisture which evaporates from a cut tree can be replaced by allowing the tree to stand in water. Before setting the tree in water, however, make a fresh cut by sawing the stem off at a slant or in a V-shape so the liquid will have access to fresh wood.

A2169-JB

Shriveled carrots and potatoes need never find their way into the kitchen if the storage cellar is given the once-over now.

For those who hurriedly stored their fruits and vegetables this fall, now is the time, says W. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm, to sort out imperfect specimens and to check storage containers. Potatoes in particular should be sorted because of the late blight. Temperature, humidity and ventilation, the big three of successful storage, need constant checking also.

If improper containers have been used for vegetables or fruits, others of the proper type should be substituted immediately. Potatoes and apples may be stored in a dark place in crates or bins small enough to permit air circulation through the pile. Onions should be stored in shallow trays or boxes on shelves at temperatures of 32 to 36 degrees. Cabbages are best stored in shallow layers on upper shelves, in slatted bins off the floor or hung from the ceiling. The root cellar or vegetable storage room is too cool and damp for pumpkins and squash, which are better stored in the attic or furnace room if the temperature does not go below freezing.

To insure the keeping quality of vegetables, Hunt suggests placing a thermometer in the storage room and watching temperatures carefully, since vegetables stored at 35 degrees will keep twice as long as those stored at 45 degrees. The temperature should not be allowed to go below freezing.

Sufficient moisture in the air to prevent shriveling may be provided by sprinkling the floor occasionally, keeping the door closed and avoiding excessive ventilation. If the storage place is too wet or musty, provide floor drainage or ventilation.

Adequate ventilation may be secured by opening windows or ventilators in the evening and closing them in morning, except during cold weather when freezing temperatures might result. Provide such ventilation as is necessary to keep temperatures between 32 and 40 degrees during winter.

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 8, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

With the production of new feather or down-filled articles at a standstill for the duration, homemakers are urged to take good care of all pillows, cushions and down-filled articles.

To add longer life to feather bedding, Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at University Farm, suggests that it be aired frequently in warm sunshine. Pillows may also be washed, the most satisfactory method being to transfer feathers to a large muslin bag and wash separately from the tick.

Feathers and down in demand for army and navy use are from domestic geese, ducks and wild waterfowl. Reason for the shortage is that the United States formerly imported two-thirds of its supply. There is, however, no shortage of chicken or turkey feathers, which may be used freely by civilians.

Waterfowl feathers are preferred for the armed forces because they are soft and light and have a natural curl which gives them elasticity, whereas chicken or turkey feathers tend to lie flat. Soft feathers are used for pillows for wounded in military hospitals; coarser feathers for sound-proofing equipment and camouflage operations; and down is ideal for linings of sleeping bags, aviators' suits and overcoats.

At present there is no demand for used feather pillows, feather beds or down comforts. Government specifications call for only new, unused feathers.

A2172-JB

Grandmother would have known how to handle the meat rationing problem. The head cheese, pig's feet and blood pudding served on her table were only a few of the varied types of meat dishes which proved her versatility in saving everything possible at butchering time.

Present-day nutritionists recommend following Grandmother's example in using glandular meats freely, because of their value as sources of minerals and vitamins.

Liver is an especially valuable food for children, says Eva Blair, extension nutrition specialist at University Farm, because it contains large quantities of iron, some copper and a rich supply of vitamins A and B. She advises scalding lamb and hog liver before cooking. Beef and calf liver, however, do not require scalding. Liver is best cooked at a moderate temperature and only long enough to change the color.

Kidneys rank next to liver in iron content and are a good source of vitamins A, B and G. To prepare kidneys, wash them and remove the outer membrane, Miss Blair recommends. Then split the kidneys through the center, remove fat and heavy veins and parboil beef kidneys at simmering temperature, changing the water several times. Veal, pork and lamb kidneys do not require precooking, however.

The following recipe for preparing kidneys is recommended by Miss Blair:

Kidney Creole Style

1 kidney or more (about 1 lb.)	1 medium sized onion
4 T. flour	1 pt. canned tomatoes
1 thick slice bacon	1 t. salt
2 T. chopped suet	1/8 t. curry powder (if desired)
1 sweet pepper (may be omitted)	6 slices toast.

Cut kidneys in three-quarter inch slices and dredge with flour. Fry chopped ~~bacon~~ and suet in a deep saucepan, add the kidneys, chopped onion and pepper. Turn until meat is thoroughly browned. Add tomatoes and seasonings, cover closely and simmer 45 minutes. May be served on toast or noodles. Heart may be substituted for kidneys.

There are two reasons for being liberal with alfalfa meal or hay for hogs this winter. - Much hay cured poorly this year and high-protein feeds are hard to get. Five to 10 per cent of the ration for growing and fattening pigs should be alfalfa, 20 per cent for brood sows. Choose the finer stemmed, leafier hay for hogs. Clover hay may be used instead of alfalfa. - E. F. Ferrin.

* * *

Tests have proved that when ice water is warmed only slightly, say up to 40 or 45 degrees, laying hens will drink a lot more of it. Eggs are two-thirds water so the facts add up to a good reason for supplying the hens with comfortable drinking water. These facts may also explain why cold spells so often upset laying. - H. J. Sloan

* * *

Winter is a convenient time to give orchards and raspberry patches some barnyard manure which not only supplies fertilizer, but remedies soil defects such as baking, cracking, and excessive loss of moisture. Light annual dressings are better than infrequent heavy applications which may result in soft, immature growth. Do not put manure in contact with trees or plants. For trees, apply in a circular band starting three feet from the trunk and extending slightly beyond the spread of the branches. Manure for raspberries should be spread between the rows and worked into the soil by cultivation next spring. - E. M. Hunt

* * *

Old milk or cream cans can still be retinned. Rusty cans that are not fit for holding milk or cream may be retinned and made usable for many months to come. Your local creamery will arrange for this service. - W. B. Combs.

* * *

It's not too early to begin thinking about where you are going to get your chicks. The best chicks will pay the biggest dividends. Early orders will be more certain of being filled, especially if transportation shortages become more serious. Ordering as close to home as possible is a safeguard that will be worth more this year than ever.

- Cora Cooke

* * *

Since a colt should make half its mature weight the first year, it's a mistake to rough colts through their first winter. Give the weanling what he wants of half and half well-cured alfalfa or good clean clover hay with some cheaper roughage such as timothy or prairie hay or corn fodder. Feed enough grain, preferably oats, to keep the colt growing well. Bran, linseed meal or cottonseed meal may be added, especially if you have no legume hay. - A. L. Harvey.

* * *

While Red Wing and the new Bi-Wing are the flax varieties to be recommended for general use in Minnesota in 1943, growers in the Valley and other northern sections where rust hit hard last summer, will be safer to use Buda or the golden-seeded Viking. Red Wing and Bi-Wing are only moderately resistant to rust and Bison is highly susceptible. The Northwest Station at Crookston has a list of growers with Buda and Viking seed for sale, or the list may be had from county agents. - A. C. Arny.

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Bacterial wilt of alfalfa has not become very serious in Minnesota but since it is here trouble may be expected sooner or later. Therefore, it is good insurance to use Ladak in place of the olden Grimm variety, the former being much more wilt resistant and just as good in yield and hardiness. - A. C. Arny

Because the present beef market favors poundage rather than quality doesn't mean that it will no longer pay to breed good animals. On the contrary this is an excellent time to cull old or inferior animals and replace them with younger, more efficient ones. The price of good breeding animals has advanced less in proportion than the market value of heavy common animals. The return for cull animals will go farther than usual to buy better ones. When the war is over the price of inferior beef will quickly drop back to normal and the breeder or farmer who then has well formed, high quality, efficient animals will be properly rewarded. - W. H. Peters.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 15, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota grown vegetables are good buys these days, says Ralph Backstrom of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Urging homemakers to use more fresh fruits and vegetables to release canned goods for overseas shipments, Mr. Backstrom offers suggestions for buying of local and shipped-in produce.

The best and juiciest grapefruit is firm, smoothly textured, well-rounded and heavy for its size. Flatness at the top and bottom show that the fruit is tree-ripened. Russet spots do not mean decay. Coarseness, puffiness and rough skins indicate lack of juice and flavor. Firm, heavy oranges are best, those with fine-grained skins usually more juicy than others.

Beets, carrots, onions, rutabagas, parsnips and turnips when sold loose by the pound and with tops removed are cheaper than bunched vegetables and just as good. Beet tops that are fresh and crisp can be used for greens; roots, when topped, should be medium-sized and firm. Carrots should be firm and highly colored. Bright, clean, hard, well-shaped onions with dry skins are usually of good quality. Rutabagas and turnips should be firm, smooth and have few fibrous roots.

Sunburned potatoes, showing greenish flesh, have a bitter taste. Soft, badly misshapen potatoes are poor buys. Dry, fairly clean potatoes, free from cuts and decayed spots and with few, shallow eyes are best. Sweet potatoes should be smooth, firm and with no bruises or cuts.

Other good quality buys listed by Mr. Backstrom are solid cabbages, crisp celery with stalks closely grown together, and dark green leafy spinach.

A2173-JB*TH*PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 15, 1942

Daily Papers
Priority Release

How to make holiday sweets without emptying the sugar bin?

Ina B. Rowe, extension nutrition specialist at University Farm, says Minnesota honey is the answer to the question perplexing homemakers as they go about their holiday baking. Breads, cakes, cookies, puddings, pies and candy can all be made with honey, but it is a good idea, Miss Rowe suggests, to use tested recipes when substituting honey for sugar.

Baked foods containing honey have the advantage of keeping exceptionally moist and fresh and are usually better after standing. The honey flavor develops best if the product is stored tightly covered.

In answer to popular demand for information on how to use honey instead of sugar, Extension Bulletin 239, "Honey for Everyday Use," has been prepared by Ina B. Rowe and M. C. Tanquary, professor of apiculture at University Farm. It may be obtained by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

Honey for cooking should be bought in extracted or syrup form. It is best kept tightly covered, not in a refrigerator, since cold often causes it to granulate. Heating slowly over warm water will liquefy granulated honey.

A2174-JB

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 15, 1942

Dairy Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota cheesemakers attending the annual one-day short course at University Farm today (Wednesday) focused their attention on recent experimental work conducted at the University of Minnesota dairy division.

During the afternoon session, cheese men had an opportunity to examine cheese made in Minnesota factories cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Suggestions for improvement were given by B. J. Ormodt, U. S. federal grader. Practice sessions in cheese grading highlighted the program.

Homer Walter, assistant dairy manufacturing specialist reported on field work with Minnesota cheese factories, and members of the dairy husbandry division concluded the program with a demonstration on cleaning cheese equipment.

Guest speakers at the short course were C. O. Running, supervising representative of the DeLaval Separator Company, Chicago; Harry Wilson, Bureau of Dairying, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. Ormodt.

A2175-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 18, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Like their city cousins, Minnesota farmers will be scratching their heads over the 1942 federal income tax return which must be filed before March 15. The new law requires everyone to file a return whenever the gross income from all sources equals or exceeds the personal exemption of \$1200 for a married person or \$500 for a single person. For the first time, most Minnesota farmers will be affected by the tax law.

A farmer who has kept a complete record in an account book is fortunate when preparing his income tax return, says G. E. Toben of the agricultural economics division at University Farm. A farmer who keeps an account book such as that used by the Minnesota farm management service saves time in preparing his report because he can copy the totals from his record directly to the tax statement.

A good farm record not only saves time in preparing the report, but also may reduce the amount of the tax payment. Most farmers have a small number of relatively large items of income which can be remembered, but usually have a large number of small expenses which ordinarily would be forgotten. These individual items of expense, which may be small themselves but important in the aggregate, aid in reducing the tax payment.

A well-kept record will be extremely valuable in the future if the Bureau of Internal Revenue checks on the accuracy of the income tax return. If a record is not kept, the bureau uses other means of checking the accuracy of a return. They have legal authority to examine records of creameries, livestock commission firms or anyone with whom business is carried out. They may also determine the relative accuracy of the report by estimating the income and expense that a farmer is likely to have from the size of farm and amount of livestock.

A2176-PJ

Extension Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 18, 1948

University of Minnesota Papers
Production Release

With gas rationing cutting down trips to town by farm people, many rural communities are reviving home talent dramatics as a source of recreation, according to Mary Anne Mather, in charge of rural recreation for the University of Minnesota extension service at University Farm.

To help interested rural groups, Miss Mather and Ruby Christenson, state rural youth agent, have prepared "Lights on Play Production," a bulletin discussing the selection of a play, duties of the members of the production staff and the director, responsibilities of the actors and problems of staging and makeup. Suggestions are also given for increasing effectiveness of lighting and for producing sound effects.

The home talent play, according to Miss Mather is proving to be an inexpensive recreation not only for the participants, but for members of the whole rural community. "Through the development of artistic appreciation," say the authors, "rural people are realizing that they can build and enjoy a rich and distinctive culture of their own."

Copies of "Lights on Play Production," Extension Bulletin 230, may be obtained from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul or at the local county agent's office.

A2177-JB

The 43rd Farm and Home Week at University Farm, January 18-23, will give full attention to the most difficult problems that face farm people in wartime, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Sessions will be held on various phases of farm planning for 1943, and special wartime problems such as soil conservation, farm transportation and price ceilings.

Outstanding demonstrations include shoeing horses, servicing farm tractors and repairing machinery. G. H. Hopson of New York, nationally known expert, will demonstrate the use, cleaning and care of the milking machine.

A special program on wartime community problems and neighborhood leadership has been planned from Tuesday through Friday. Workshop sessions on rural recreation will be held each afternoon. A four-day program is also being planned for leaders in 4-H.

Highlighting assembly programs will be scientists, educators, farm leaders and public officials. Featured on Tuesday, January 19, will be Madame Chu, wife of Major General Chu Shih-ming, Chinese military attache, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. C. Coffey, president of the University of Minnesota; Ed Thye, Minnesota's lieutenant-governor-elect. Speakers for Wednesday, January 20, are Dr. W. I. Myers, chief in agricultural economics, Cornell university, and former governor of Farm Credit Administration; Gideon Seymour, editorial editor of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune; and Dr. E. C. Stakman, chief in plant pathology, University of Minnesota. Dr. Frank L. Eversull, president of the North Dakota Agricultural college, will speak on Thursday, January 21. Other outstanding speakers will be Ruth Buxton Sayre, chairman of the women's committee, Iowa Farm Bureau; E. M. Dirksen, congressman for Illinois; W. E. Peik, dean of the college of education, University of Minnesota; Francis A. Flood, information representative, British Supply Council, Washington, D. C.; and C. H. Bailey, dean and director, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

Meetings of various farm groups will be another feature of Farm and Home Week. The Minnesota Farm Bureau will hold public sessions of its annual convention week on the University Farm campus Tuesday. The Grange meets Monday ~~evening~~ evenings. The Turkey Growers association, the State Horticultural Society, the Livestock Breeders association and the Crop Improvement Association will all hold their annual meetings during the week.

Bad seed planted in the spring of 1943 will sabotage the production effort quicker than almost anything else! Get the jump on a busy spring season by putting seed in shape now. Clean the seed first, then send a sample (pint for large seed, cupful for small grass seed) to the State Seed Laboratory at University Farm to get a germination and purity test. In Minnesota, if seed is to be sold, even to neighbors, it must be properly tested and labeled.--C. H. Schrader.

PICK UP ART FOR THIS ITEM

* * *

One way to meet the labor shortage is to bear down hard on devices that will save time and effort on the farm. Self feeders for hogs and free choice feeding hoppers for hens can go a long way in replacing a hired man. Watering facilities for all kinds of livestock are also great laborsavers.--E. Baughman.

PICK UP ART FOR THIS ITEM.

* * *

Keeping the young colt's feet properly trimmed helps avoid crooked legs and other defects. Every 60 days trim the hoofs level. Usually only the outer rim will need trimming, but sometimes it is necessary also to cut down the heel or frog, or to shorten the toe.--A. L. Harvey

* * *

It is a good idea to force pregnant ewes to take exercise by having them walk some distance from the sheep shelter to get their morning feed. Fodder or poor quality hay fed from a rack or stack will do the trick. It is not a good idea to give the sheep direct access to a stack because of the chaff picked up by the fleece.--P. A. Anderson.

* * *

Late fall pigs will need shelter to protect them from pneumonia. If the house is large and drafty, make it more cosy by putting in a false ceiling of poles and straw. There should be just enough ventilation to get rid of excessive moisture.--E. F. Ferrin.

* * *

Pigs born during the winter should have a box of clean earth in the pen to protect them against pig anemia or "thumps." They will eat enough of the earth to get the iron they need to carry them over to the age when they can make use of feed.--W. A. Billings.

* * *

In 1943 it's all-out production of every food crop needed for the war. The big job is not to find a market but to overcome the handicaps to production. The extension service outlook publication for 1943, Pamphlet 114, just off the press, sizes up briefly the problems of feed supply, farm labor, transportation, and processing capacity. A copy may be had from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, or at the office of any Minnesota county agent.

* * *

Change oil on your tractor as often as the instruction manual advised you. Usually the change is after 60 to 120 hours of tractor use. It is true that oil does not actually "wear out" and that it can be kept free from small particles of dirt and carbon if the oil filter is serviced properly, but oil left in the crankcase too long has a tendency to form a coat of varnish or gum on the pistons and other lubricated parts of the motor. These are very undesirable. Always drain the crankcase after the tractor has been working a few hours so oil will be hot and well stirred up.--Norton C. Ives.

* * *

With protein at a premium it is wise to save the best legume hay

for the cows that are milking and feed the poorer quality hay to the dry cows and heifers. Early cut alfalfa or clover with most of its original color is likely to be high in protein; coarse poorly cured hay will have much less.--J. B. Fitch.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's farm population declined by more than 21,000 during the year immediately preceding America's entry into the war, according to estimates made cooperatively by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Division of Rural Sociology of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Lowry Nelson, professor of Rural Sociology at University Farm, says that the shrink in farm population from 902,100 in early 1941 to 880,900 in early 1942 was probably accelerated during the remainder of 1942. The last figure represents the lowest farm population since the industrial boom of the first world war reduced the number of farm people to slightly under 900,000.

Neighborhood leaders, selected in each county of the state under a program inaugurated by the Agricultural Extension service, will work with Dr. Nelson in assembling the population estimates at the beginning of 1943.

Dr. Nelson points out that the migration from farm to city during a big industrial boom such as the present war production seems to be a natural population shift. When industrial booms run down there follows the opposite tendency for people to return to farming.

The present problem of getting enough farm labor to bring about the increased wartime food production grows out of this rush to the cities. Present wartime demands for heavy production of both war equipment and food leaves the farms at a definite disadvantage in manpower.

The following farm population figures for Minnesota indicate the trends over a period of years:

1920	897,181	(Federal census)
1930	895,349	(Federal census)
1935	928,487	(Federal census)
1940	907,700	(Estimated)
1941	902,100	(Estimated)
1942	880,900	(Estimated)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 30, 1942

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers will have a bigger job than ever in 1943, in the nation's effort to put food production on an all-time high basis. A key food state, Minnesota ranks first in production of butter, second in milk and third in eggs.

National goal set for milk in 1943 is 122,000,000,000 pounds or 57,000,000,000 quarts, Minnesota's goal for 1943 is 9,200,000,000 pounds. Eight pounds of fluid milk are required to make one pound of powdered milk, the form used in large quantities for shipment to the armed forces and allies.

Minnesota's estimated 1942 egg production is 230,757,000 dozen eggs. The state goal for 1943 is 267,634,000 dozen eggs compared with the national goal of 4,780,000,000 dozen, or enough to provide a solid ten-foot band of henfruit around the entire Equator. Number of chickens raised on farms in the state by the end of 1942 is estimated at 44,695,000, according to Cora Cooke, poultry specialist at University Farm. Minnesota's job will be to increase production of chickens to 48,271,000.

Minnesota's share in the nation's livestock production aim of 30,400,000 calves and cattle and 25,100,000 sheep and lambs is 1,977,000 and 1,177,000 respectively. Production goals for Minnesota have also been set for turkeys and hogs as well as for such crops as flax, corn, hemp and potatoes.

A2180-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 30, 1942

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Interest of many Minnesota seed growers will be centered in the annual state seed show to be sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association during Farm and Home Week, January 18-23, at University Farm. A liberal premium list is expected to attract producers from all parts of the state, according to Ralph Crim, secretary of the association.

Climax of the week's seed show will be naming of the premier seed growers at Thursday night's banquet of the association. The title of premier seed grower is awarded annually to Minnesota producers who have outstanding records of service in behalf of better Minnesota crops. Thursday, designated as "Crop Improvement Day," will also feature the annual meeting of the Crop Improvement association.

Classes in the seed show have been established for all types of farm field crops. Entries in the registered seed class include small grains, hybrid shelled seed corn, ten-ear exhibits of hybrid seed corn, soybeans and forage seeds. Other classes in which premiums are being offered are the professional class for corn, the amateur open class for small grains, legume seeds and field corn, the junior 4-H club class of ten-ear exhibits and the 4-H five-acre corn yield contest. Judging in the corn classes will be on the basis of the five maturity zones established for the state.

A2181-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 31 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 27, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Rookie Writes

Letters from the army camp where our particular interests are centered seldom mention drill, guns, organization or officers, but they do present observations, some of which especially please Mother, and some tickle the Old Man. Some might be even of interest to others having boys in camp.

"Induction Camp. Private (in name only) Burger reporting: I've been sitting on this bunk for half an hour and nothing has happened, so I'll try to write an epistle. There are more guys around this place! They come flooding in one end and staggering out the other under the ponderous avoirdupois of barracks' bags and equipment. If they continue at this rate, they'll have more soldiers than guns. They feed me more than I can eat! Can you imagine?

"Our uniforms came in a hurry. Six suits of clothes in less than a minute. If Shorty could see my size 22 pancakes in these heavy army shoes, she would faint! They're good leather, though, and very comfortable. Can you picture Burger at 5:30 A.M. scrubbing barracks' floors and the latrine? I feel like a full day and it's only 4:30 P.M.

"Clickety Clack, etc., Burger's rollin' along with 6 carloads of will-be soldiers to Florida's sunny shores. Right now we are roaring thru Missouri. A great deal of the corn has been cut and neatly shocked and I've seen many big fields of soybeans. The trees are predominately oak, willow, basswood, and poplar. Weeds seem to grow in good style here also." (Wonder what he means, also!)

"When we stopped a while ago, I stuck my neck out. It's a perfect Sunday and I ached to crawl out into the sunshine and landscape. Then I had a vision. Here came Tally-Ho all dolled up with saddle and bridle. She stopped at the train door so I

(More)

could hop on--and then the train started! This reminds me of the trip to Washington in 1937, only now it's all soldiers instead of Boy Scouts in short pants."

"We're spending the winter in Florida, apparently. I wonder if Rutledge, the butler, will have the cottage all tidied up when we roll in. I wired and told him to lay covers for 150. Tch Tch!"

"Today marks my one week's anniversary as one of Uncle Sam's little men. I'm sitting straddle of my cot in an open-sided "hutment" on the soft white sands of Tampa, Florida. It's going to be fun when that fine white sand gets into everything. There are more guys in uniform running around here than leaves on the trees. We saw some grapefruit trees full of fruit. It was not entirely ripe, but we ate some anyway. There are many kinds of palms here. They all have thick leaves and many are covered with Spanish Moss. The sergeant has a marching chant like the auctioneer who always sells to American. The corporals are from Brooklyn--gad, what an accent! --Sweatingly yours."

"This place reminds me more and more of a big scout camp. Some of the fellows went to town this morning, but I'm going to stay home and do the family washing. Mom, how in the world do you get that tattle tale grey out of my sox? I haven't found the combination yet."

"The soil down here doesn't look right. It's red and not very heavy. Farms seem to be 20-30 acres with a bony old mule and occasionally a horse. I've only seen one tractor in the field. It reminds me of the description of Tara in "Gone With the Wind." We have seen turpentine plants, sawmills and cotton gins going full blast. They have a poor excuse for corn here. The cattle--if that's what they were--looked like descendents of the original Texas Longhorns. I didn't see an udder on any of them, yet they are on so-called "dairy farms." Pigs--even those in Main street of a small town are regular razor backs.

"The sunsets are beautiful here as they are at home. On the train coming down I watched from the vestibule. The train roared along so darn fast with the rush and rattle of the wheels and wind, with every half minute, a long wailing cry from the engine to warn some lonely crossroad of its approach. When the moon shines across Tampa Bay, it is certainly beautiful.

"I'm broke and no telling when this army gets around to pay day. Please ask Pop to draw \$20 from my savings account at the bank and forward the same to the reckless rookie. Hope everything is well with the livestock at Burgerville. Give the horses a pat for me. Rob."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 31 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 20, 1943

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

O. P. Business

"I hear Jim is going out of business. Guess he figures there's too much competition."

"That's a shame. He had everything his own way there for a while and seemed to do so well. Then he got to doing a lot of other things, neglected his work and now he's up against it. If he'd only tended to his business, he'd still have it. I should think there would be a mighty nice income in that line if it was run right. Now if I was doing it--"

"How is your business getting along now, John? Has the war put you on easy street?"

"On easy street! I should say not. Every time I turn around some more bad luck is looking at me. I just can't make head or tail of things. I'm rushed to death all of the time, but the faster I go, the less I make. Everybody else seems to get along fine, but my line seems to be in a slump. It's certainly tough going."

It was funny to hear this common demonstration of human nature. John was perfectly able to tell why Jim failed in business, but of course his own affairs were entirely different. John has earned a reputation for putting his finger on just what is wrong with everyone else, but he can't figure out why John doesn't get ahead. In fact, he's so busy correcting the world's mistakes, that his old customers drop off and new ones fail to stick. There I go, following the same line.

Who am I to know what's the matter with the other fellow? All I can see is the outside of his work. Even weeds look green from a distance, but in my own pasture I'm right close up and can see how little grass there is. All of my troubles are seen thru a magnifying glass and my advantages, opportunities and blessings are securely hidden.

(More)

We all see what we look for. When Bud was a little chap we took him to the city and showed him trolley cars, big buildings, and crowds of people. He didn't seem impressed until all of a sudden his face lit up and he pointed a stubby finger at something which tickled him, "There's a horse, dad." That was something he thought worth mentioning. It was what he had been looking for. His eyes were focused for horses and the other things were only background.

Most of us go thru life with our eyes focused on certain things and that is all we see. Fortunately, we are all different, so that almost everything is interesting to someone, but it's too bad when folks devote their entire attention to things at a distance so that they cannot avoid the pitfalls in their own paths. Others follow the opposite course, and see only their own narrow trail, with never a glance for the interesting things around them.

The doctor advised me to rest my eyes occasionally when reading. The "rest" was to look at something as far away as I could see. Perhaps mental rest could be achieved in the same manner. The man who specializes on O. P. Business (Other People's Affairs) needs to do a little close work occasionally for the good of his family. The man who tends to travel in a rut needs hobbies or other interests to broaden his view and so become acquainted with the world around him.

I don't know which is worse, to look too far or look too near. Both are necessary for a well balanced life, and there are even a lot of fascinating things to see in between. The human mechanism is wonderfully adaptable, and it is largely a matter of self-training to achieve a well balanced view of our surroundings. If such a happy state can be attained, troubles look smaller and pleasures appear in their proper proportions. The world is full of both, and we see what we have trained ourselves to look for.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 31 1942

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 13, 1943

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

What's the Score?

It's time to begin casting up accounts for 1942. Even if you as an individual are not interested in what you made, the government demands that the whole story be spread out on paper for their examination and approval. Sometimes the approval does not follow the examination. It's a headache, at least for those of us who would rather pitch hay than punish figures. My columns never add up twice the same.

On this kind of a job it's easy for my mind to wander, and I begin to wonder how my personal accounts stack up if dollars and cents are disregarded. We're so accustomed to putting a \$ sign ahead of everything that it seems natural, and yet after all, money is only a medium of exchange, and has no value except as it satisfies our wishes.

The first step is to make an inventory. Do we know any more now than we did in January, 1942? How much experience have we gained? Have we more friends than we had last year, and has their confidence in us increased or decreased? What have we done to pay our own way on this journey? Have we kept our corn field clean or will someone else have to help do the things we should have done?

The items on the debit side of the ledger are always staring us in the face. We are charged with food, clothing, air and space, which might have been better used by someone else. Each year we should charge off some of the "overhead" which accumulated until we were able to earn our own living. In addition we are charged with a share of the overhead incurred for those who cannot or do not pay their own way. Another item against us is the mistakes we have made. In some cases we knew better, in some cases we should^{have} known better, and in others it was carelessness, but it is all charged on the debit side.

(More)

Down the column is an entry, "Things I should have done and didn't!" In my statement, that's a whopping big item, and the painful part is that with just a little more energy, a little less selfishness and self-indulgence, most of it could just as well have been a credit instead of a debit. Usually my conscience told me what should be done, but I kept kidding it along or was "too busy" at something less important to tackle the job that could have been accomplished. The total on the debit side is bigger than I had expected (that's not unusual), and I'll have to think up some big credits if this statement is to keep free from red ink.

Let's see what I can credit. I've gone to church regularly--but probably that's a credit to my mother and not to me. I'll have to admit that sometimes my mind wandered, sometimes my eyes had to be rested and friend wife would give me a poke to keep me from snoring. Certainly I didn't get all the good possible from the carefully prepared and well delivered sermons. That's a pretty small credit. Then I've taught a Sunday School class, but know that I didn't work at it hard enough to make it as interesting and alive as it should have been. Probably that's more of a credit to the boys who endured it--or their mothers who made them--than to me.

It seems to be difficult to think of any credits which I can claim. Most of the good things when examined closely were prompted by someone else, and don't add very much to my record. This right-hand column is mighty thin and spindly compared with the left, and it looks as though there wouldn't be any income tax to pay on my personal record of service. Here's hoping the Master Accountant in the head business office will give me a big allowance for good intentions. There's a new year ahead and certainly opportunities for service were never more numerous or close at hand.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
December 31 1942

REMAINING ISSUES
WILL FOLLOW!

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 6, 1943

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

A New Year's Hike

"Aw, look at Murphy! He brought some coal with him! Oh, for dumb, Oh, for ignorant, Oh, for sissie--and he even had shavings and kindling! Did you have kerosene to saturate your kindling, Mr. Murphy? Did you bring your valet, your chef, and your liveried footman to carry your viands on a silver platter to an upholstered chair where you reclined at ease? Oh, for nuts!"

But Murph was not bothered in the least. "I was prepared, that's all. Suppose this hike had ended out in the desert somewhere, with nothing around to start fires with, then you'd all come crawling, 'Please, Mr. Murphy, could we cook on your fire?' or 'Be a good pal, Dick, and let me dry my mittens here.' I believe in being prepared." With these sage remarks, Dick proceeded with the enjoyment of his New Year's dinner, cooked out in the woods in true scout style.

For about 19 years our troop of Boy Scouts has taken a hike every New Year's Day, no matter what the weatherman sends to discourage us. On one occasion it was 18° below zero when we started, and we almost had to thaw out the fire to get dinner cooked. Sometimes the snow has been too deep to make walking easy and on at least one year we had rain, which gave the boys a real test of their ability to start fires from materials found in the woods.

If possible, after dinner, a patch of ice is cleaned for a shinny game, using tree limbs for clubs, a tin can for a puck and keeping our feet under us if possible without the use of skates. If you don't think it is exciting, just try it with from 15 to 20 boys on each side! Bumps and bruises are common, but no one has been killed --yet.

(More)

On this particular hike, there were about 18 inches of snow and at 8:30 A.M. when we started, it was coming down fairly thick--half rain and half snow. Some of the boys were scared out, and in other cases parents objected to letting their sons get too far from home, but a few hardy souls crowded into two or three cars and drove ten miles from home, to some rough country. Then the hike began, up hill and down/^{dale,} reading tracks, getting acquainted with trees minus their summer clothes, observing pheasant feeding spots and sleeping quarters, chasing cottontails--especially by the dogs which always go along.

Well before noon we arranged to find a thick patch of woods where the wind could not find us, snow was cleared away and fires were started for cooking. It was then that the boys discovered the coal and kindling in Murphy's pack. He had lugged the extra load thru miles of deep snow, so he was well entitled to use it--if he wanted to--and the razzing was part of the fun.

Old timers recalled the hike when we persuaded a big green tenderfoot to collect branches as he went along until he had a great armful to tote into the thickest part of the woods! Then there was the time Burke took an alcohol stove along to cook his dinner. No self-respecting scout would use such an artificial means, so we drowned the fuel in the creek, got Burke up a tree and snowballed him from all sides--just as he expected.

We've had lots of fun hiking in stormy weather, lots of experience gained from tough going, wet fuel, cold feet and good or bad clothing and equipment. Boys learn by doing and a winter hike is a great teacher. A great many of the scouts who went on our New Year's hikes a few years ago are now in the Army, Navy, Air Corps or Marines. They have written lots of letters telling how their scout training in self-reliance, woodcraft, camp cookery, tent pitching, mapping, and the use of a compass has aided them to better adjustment and rapid advancement in their present duties. That's good pay.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca