

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 5 1943

To All Counties

Farm people from _____ county will be among those from other parts of the state attending Farm and Home Week at University Farm January 18-23 as well as the annual convention of the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

(Note to Agent: Insert names of local people attending, information on pooling rides, etc.)

A four-day program on neighborhood leadership will be a special feature of Farm and Home Week. Neighborhood leaders will discuss wartime community problems and will hold workshop sessions on rural recreation each afternoon. For leaders in 4-H club work a four-day program has also been arranged.

Women attending Farm and Home Week will be given information to help them meet wartime problems in many phases of homemaking. Of interest to them also will be the programs offered in horticulture, poultry and other University Farm divisions.

Special wartime problems such as increasing production, farm transportation, machinery repair, price ceilings and various phases of farm planning for 1943 will be discussed at different sessions. Demonstrations, exhibits and motion pictures will play a conspicuous part in the programs.

Highlights of the activities from Monday through Friday include meetings of various farm groups, the annual state seed show, and annual conventions of the Turkey Growers' association, State Horticultural society, Livestock Breeders, the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, and the Farm Bureau.

Assemblies will feature scientists, educators, farm leaders and public officials. Among other attractions will be the breakfast talks of W. C. Coffey, president of the University of Minnesota; the daily campus tours; musical entertainment; the School of Agriculture alumni dinner and the get-acquainted mixer. Copies of the complete program may be secured by writing J. O. Christianson, director of Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 6 1943

To all counties

Using your head to save your heels is an old slogan due for a comeback as farmers step up production in spite of manpower shortages.

Minnesota poultry raisers must work out ways of using time to better advantage if they are to meet the government request to increase egg production, number of laying hens and baby chicks, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm.

Surest labor saver for poultry raisers is having feeders enough, according to Miss Cooke, so that filling them twice a week will keep the hens supplied. Stirring the feed occasionally will give a fresh appearance and keep the birds eating.

A high protein concentrate and whole grain kept in the feeders at all times saves grinding and the necessity of being on hand to feed at any particular time.

Miss Cooke points out, however, that the time to change to a new feeding method is before the pullets start laying, not while they are laying well.

The right amount of feeder space will also increase egg production. Providing a five-foot trough for every 50 hens, feeding from both sides, not only saves labor but assures equal feeding opportunity for all.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 6 1943

To all counties

The farm woodlot and wood box are teaming up again, this time to meet wartime shortages of coal and oil.

With serious curtailment of coal and oil supplies in prospect for 1943 and 1944, wood will become increasingly important as fuel, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.

A cord of seasoned dry wood of the heavier kinds such as ironwood, oak, hickory, ash, hard maple and locust has the fuel value of a ton of soft coal or 200 gallons of fuel oil, according to Anderson. However, it takes one and a half cords of birch, elm, tamarack, Norway pine and soft maple or two cords of spruce, cottonwood, aspen, basswood and white pine to make the equivalent of a ton of soft coal.

Families considering wood for furnace fuel should use short pieces stacked fairly close together if the firepot is small. The firebox should be kept full so there will always be a bed of coals beneath.

Dead trees and windfalls will supply reasonable dry wood for immediate use. Crooked, diseased, forked and poor-quality trees are suitable for fuel, and cutting them will improve the woodlot. Good timber that can be used for construction, fence posts or pulpwood should not be used for fuel, Anderson says.

Wood should be thoroughly air dried before it is used, since green wood has only about 60 per cent of the fuel value of the same wood when well-seasoned. It is best to cut green wood for fuel at least six months or a year ahead. Wood cut in winter months and properly piled will be in good condition for use next fall and winter.

To get wood seasoned as soon as possible, Anderson suggests stacking it in a well-drained area where the air can circulate around the pile and laying some poles on the ground for a floor. A long pile is best. A cover of old canvas, tarpaper or boards will keep rain from soaking in.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A majority of Minnesota counties will be represented in the state-wide radio public speaking contest to be held for 4-H club members and older youth, according to A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H club leaders.

The best talk on the subject "What the Four Freedoms Mean to Me" will entitle the winner to represent his county at a district contest to be held during the week of February 7 and to broadcast his talk over a local station. Radio talks will be five to eight minutes in length.

Winners of district contests held early in February throughout the state will receive trips to the Twin Cities. The two top ranking rural speakers will be selected at that time to appear in a special broadcast over a state-wide radio network on Washington's birthday, February 22.

Over \$1,000 for scholarships, war bonds and stamps has been made available for awards by the Minnesota Jewish Council.

A2184-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Those smoothly ironed shirts that have long been the pride of Mrs. Homemaker are going to be something of a problem if her electric iron wears out before the war is over. And that's what may happen, if she doesn't know how to take care of it properly.

Some simple rules that may help homemakers get longer service from their electric equipment are given by home management specialists at University Farm.

1. Be sure the current is the right type for your electric iron. An iron with a thermostat can be used only on alternating current. Avoid using a light socket on a drop cord.

2. Don't overheat your iron, drop it or get it wet.

3. Always attach the plug to the iron before connecting plug to the wall outlet, and in disconnecting take the plug out of the wall outlet first. Turn off the electricity whenever you leave your ironing, but pull the plug, not the cord.

4. Keep the cord from dragging across the board by using special gadgets or an outlet a little higher than the ironing board. Touching the cord with a hot iron may injure both cord covering and insulation.

5. Keep ironing surface clean, smooth and free from rust. Starch spots on the iron may be removed with a cloth wrung from soapsuds, fine steel wool or a mild scouring powder. To prevent the iron from sticking, rub it on salt sprinkled on paper or smooth the iron with paraffin. A pinch of salt in the starch will also help.

A2183-JB

University News
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1943

Immediata Release

Farm land values in Minnesota have increased a five per cent since the outbreak of the war, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the nation as a whole the increase was seven per cent from March 1, 1941 to March 1, 1942.

An upswing in sales of farm real estate has resulted from the increased domestic and export demand for farm products, record yields at high prices and the highest gross farm income since the previous war. Net farm incomes have also increased sharply.

While the stage has been set for a land boom, several factors have tended to check, at least temporarily, the sharp rise that was underway during 1941 and the first few months of 1942, says A. A. Dowell, agricultural economist at University Farm. Shortages or prospective shortages of skilled farm labor and farm machinery have tended to discourage purchases. Increase in income taxes and war bond buying appeals have also served to act as a brake on land sales. Farmers who experienced the last post-war deflation have no doubt avoided bidding up of land prices during the present conflict.

A continuous educational program warning against the dangers of a land boom may help forestall further increases in land values, says Dowell, but it is doubtful whether this in itself will be effective if present price relationships continue and if the war lasts for a period of years.

Income taxes and war bond purchases serve to make a considerable dent in gross cash farm income, says Dowell, but current income tax rates and current purchases of war bonds by farmers will not blot up all of the excess farm purchasing power. Bond purchases by farmers as well as the rest of the civilian population will have to be increased so that a smaller proportion of the cost of the war will need to be met by bank borrowings.

Lending agencies that limit loans to the usual proportion of the normal or long run value of farm property play a part in curbing increases in land values, he said. The real danger lies not so much with the larger lending agencies as with individuals who, during the previous boom, accepted second, third, and in some cases fourth mortgages. Sale prices should reflect longtime, rather than wartime earnings that are likely to prove only temporary. In short, buyers, sellers and lending agencies should take a long run view of land values, he said.

When colts rub themselves and lose patches of hair in winter, look for lice. Lice can be killed by washing the affected parts thoroughly with a coal tar solution. If weather is too cold for washing, a mixture of equal parts flowers of sulphur and ground sabadilla seed may be rubbed into the hair coat, repeating at intervals of two weeks. Keep applications away from mouth and eyes as they can be very irritating.--

A. L. Harvey.

* * *

Keeping accurate records of birth dates of farm animals will help in selecting the best young breeding stock. The fastest growing gilt from a large litter, or the thriftiest ewe lamb from a set of twins are the ones to keep. To make these selections it is necessary to list birth dates and identify parentage. -- L. M. Winters.

* * *

The raising of more crossbred animals is one way of getting quicker growth and more economical gains for speeded up wartime meat production. Crossbreeding has been tested and proved to be a sound practice in commercial swine and sheep production. We must not forget that it takes good purebreds to make good crossbreds, and the better the purebreds the better the crossbreds. -- L. M. Winters.

* * *

With chemical nitrogen restricted largely to war uses, it will be necessary to take better care of farm manure to keep up soil fertility. Under general farm management practices in Minnesota at least half of the value of manure is lost because of improper handling. The liquid part of manure, which is the most valuable, is often lost by leeching and evaporation. Using a generous amount of bedding is one way to save manure because most straw will absorb twice its weight in liquid manure and retain it for spreading in the field. Superphosphate can also be

used successfully to prevent loss of ammonia. Sprinkled on the barn floor, it combines chemically with the ammonia and prevents loss of nitrogen. The phosphate may be used at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate to one ton of manure.--PAUL H. Burson

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Farm land values in Minnesota have increased about 5 per cent since the outbreak of the war. While the stage has been set for a land boom, several factors have tended to check, at least temporarily, the sharp rise underway during 1941 and the first part of 1942. Shortages of farm labor and machinery have discouraged land purchases, while increased income taxes and bond buying appeals have also served as a brake on land sales.--A. A. Dowell.

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Potatoes will be important as a farm garden crop next year. Poor results with potatoes are more often traceable to unsatisfactory seed than to any other cause. Potatoes are subject to more seed borne diseases than most crops. Potatoes sold by stores or peddlers for table use generally do not make good "seed," even though satisfactory for eating. The best source of seed potatoes is the cool regions of northern Minnesota, where specialized potato growers follow approved practices to prevent potatoes from "running out." State certified seed potatoes are produced only by growers who follow approved practices for eliminating virus diseases. Their fields are inspected twice by trained men from the State Department of Agriculture and only such fields as meet the requirements are passed. Pooling orders is one way of getting such seed for garden use. County agents can put growers in touch with reliable sources.-- R. C. Rose.

* * *

This is no year to get behind on wood for the kitchen range or heaters. Unseasoned wood is not only a source of annoyance, but it gives far less heat than dry wood. There is still time this winter to get a big woodpile ready to season for next year, which will probably be the most critical fuel year in American history - Parker Anderson.

* * *

As egg production speeds up toward spring, make sure that there are enough nests in the poultry house. One ~~nest~~ nest for each five hens is about right. Too few nests mean broken eggs, may lower production. - Cora Cooke.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 11, 1943

To all counties

Families who intend to cure their own meat this winter are wondering how they can get the necessary sugar, says County(Home Demonstration) Agent _____ . According to a recent decision of OPA, sugar will not be allocated for meat curing.

Suggestions for ways of meeting the shortage of sugar are given by Eva L. Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm:

1. Use a plain salt cure. The flavor will not be the same, but the meat will keep as well and be just as wholesome.
2. Reserve some of the family's table sugar for curing, and reduce the quantity used. One to one and a half pounds of sugar for 100 pounds of trimmed meat will be sufficient.
3. Substitute some other sweetening, such as honey, maple syrup, sorghum, corn syrup or corn sugar. Use two or two and a half pounds of honey or syrup for 100 pounds of trimmed meat.
4. Use a commercial sugar cure. Sugar has been granted to manufacturers of ready-mixed curing compounds and also to locker plants that do custom curing.

Processing meat locally is being encouraged since it relieves pressure on central plants.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
January 12 1943

To all counties

How much home butchering can the farmer do is one of the questions bothering _____ county farmers these days.

County Agent _____ points out that the government is urging farmers to do the normal amount of home butchering so as to lessen the strain on transportation and on commercial processing plants. According to the OPA meat restriction order, however, every person who slaughters for delivery to others (cattle, calves, sheep, lambs or hogs) is restricted to selling the same amount he delivered in the corresponding period last year. Records of all slaughter for delivery must be kept and made available to OPA inspectors. Controlled meat (pork, veal, beef, lamb) may be traded among neighboring farmers, but only in the same amount as last year, and records must be kept of the transactions. Farmers who slaughter animals only for their own use are exempt from restrictions. There are no restrictions on sales of animals on the hoof.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 12, 1943

To all counties

_____ county farmers who can get their own fence posts from the farm woodlot this year will help to release great quantities of steel for war needs, says County Agent _____.

Timber too good for fuel but not good enough for lumber may be used for posts. Branches and tops of trees cut for lumber may also be utilized. By removing for use as posts trees that are hindering the future growth of the timber crop, the farmer will improve woodlot growth.

The usual post size is seven feet long with a five-inch top, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. After cutting, posts should be open piled so air will circulate freely. The bottom of the pile should be raised off the ground with poles laid flat. Piled closely or flat on the ground, posts will invite insect damage and decaying rots.

To prevent rot and insect attack, bark should be peeled before fence posts are set. Seasoning posts will prevent checking and shrinkage.

Most durable posts, according to Anderson, are made from white cedar, black locust, white oak, red cedar and burr oak. Classed as durable are rock elm, tamarack, white pine, ash, walnut, cherry and hickory. Least durable for posts are aspen, red elm, basswood, willow, cottonwood, soft maple, boxelder, spruce, birch, jack pine, Norway pine and red oak.

Poorer species of woods can be made more durable with wood preservatives. Coal tar creosote heads off rot, resists water and is easily applied. Bulletins on methods of applying preservatives may be obtained at the county agent's office.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 13, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Laying plans early for a far-reaching Victory garden program in 1943, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has called a state-wide conference of all groups actively engaged in promoting wartime food production at home. The Minnesota State Garden Conference will be held in the Administration building at University Farm, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

In response to recent recommendations by Secretary Wickard and Paul V. McNutt, director of defense, health and welfare services, similar meetings are being planned in every state to formulate and promote suitable programs.

Invitations have gone out this week to representatives of all principal groups and agencies equipped to formulate and promote suitable programs. The 1943 program calls for an adequate long-season vegetable garden on every farm and the growing of more fruit for family consumption on every farm and suburban homestead. Town, community, and school-lunch gardens will also be encouraged/^{more} than ever before.

Highlights of the morning session which begins at 9:30 will be discussions centering on the current economic food supply and gardening situations. Groups represented will coordinate their efforts on effecting a state-wide garden program in order that all resources may be organized for an "all-out" garden and food utilization program.

Frank White, Marshall, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation president, and Benjamin Dunn, Rochester, president of the state horticultural society are among the featured speakers on the day's program. Twin City groups representing vegetable growers and consumer groups, are expected to be represented at the conference.

A2185-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 13, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm people from all sections of the state will assemble at University Farm Monday for the forty-third annual Farm and Home Week.

Keynoting the week's programs will be the serious determination of farmers and homemakers to meet wartime problems, as they study methods of increasing production and improving nutrition for the farm family. Effective ways of mobilizing the community for the war effort and new ideas for getting greater use out of farm machinery, household appliances and family clothing will dominate the conference. Demonstrations, exhibits and motion pictures will play a conspicuous part in the programs.

Special sessions have been planned in dairy, swine and poultry production. Classes and discussions on various phases of gardening, livestock and soil conservation will be of interest to others attending Farm and Home Week. Nationally known leaders will discuss farming and homemaking topics. Dr. W. I. Myers, head of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell University and former governor of the Farm Credit Administration, will be one of the speakers.

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.

A highlight of the Week's program is the State Seed Show, sponsored by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, which holds its annual meeting on Thursday. 1942 premier seed growers will be named at the banquet following the meeting.

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

Among featured attractions during the week will be the breakfast talks of W. C. Coffey, president of the University of Minnesota; the daily campus tours; musical entertainment; and the get-acquainted mixer.

A2187-JB

If Minnesota is to play a leading part in wartime food production in 1943, farmers must have a chance to put into use every known device for increasing efficiency, and each operator will have to raise the crops he can handle best with his land, his help, his livestock and equipment, declared Dr. Walter C. Coffey, president of the University of Minnesota, in an address at University Farm Tuesday keynoting Farm Mobilization Day in Minnesota. Dr. Coffey is former dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture and is a member of the executive board of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

Only by full production from every farm can we meet our tremendous obligation to feed the United Nations at war, Dr. Coffey said. He expressed the fear that production may fall off in 1943 unless shrinking manpower and reduced equipment can be offset by improved practices that eliminate wastes and increase yields. He pledged the full services of the University experiment stations and extension service in making available immediately every bit of research information that will help grow more food.

"However, the key role still falls on the farmer and his family," Dr. Coffey said. "The work will be hard and the conditions will often be discouraging, but realizing the need is great, we know that we can depend on the will to do by rural America.

"Our country should reciprocate by insuring an adequate financial incentive for the extreme effort by farm people.

"Production policies should be guided in this emergency by (1) what is needed, and (2) what can be produced most efficiently on each farm. It is of first importance now that every pound of food possible be grown on our farms. All other considerations in agriculture are secondary today."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 18, 1943

To all counties
For immediate release

Neighborhood leaders are performing an important service in Minnesota counties which have adopted a novel "Share-the-Car-to-Market" plan, says County Agent _____ . Originated by Don Bishop, chairman of the war price and rationing board, Park Rapids, in Hubbard county, the plan is being carried out successfully and has been nationally recognized.

Bishop's plan provides that a neighborhood may organize a car pool so that a farmer going to market can share his car or truck with others of the neighborhood. The neighborhood leader or other chosen representative serves as the information center in accepting phone calls about who is going to town and who may wish to go along for marketing and other necessary activities.

For emergency trips in case of sickness, accident or death, one or two cars are designated by the neighborhood. These cars will be kept in tires and gas at all costs so the community will always have the protection of emergency transportation. Owners of the cars would be paid 5 cents a mile for all special trips. All owners cooperating actively in the regular trips to town would receive priorities on tires and supplementary gasoline rations.

Bishop's "Share-the-Car-to-Market" plan has already been endorsed by farm leaders and members of Congress as the answer to farm transportation problems in many rural communities.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 20, 1943

To all counties

Millions of man hours are lost every year on the farm through accidents and injuries that might have been avoided, says County Agent _____.

Cutting down this loss will be one of the most effective ways of meeting the labor shortage in 1943.

Mr. _____ calls attention of _____ county farm people to the state-wide safety campaign which has been conducted in Minnesota during the past week. Tuesday was set aside as farm safety day when rural leaders and safety officials appealed to farm people to head off accidents this year.

A. J. Schwantes of University Farm, chief of the division of agricultural engineering, says that the manpower normally wasted through accidents must be conserved as far as possible for useful production. He points out that most of the serious farm accidents fall into four classes:

1. Injuries resulting when power machinery is adjusted or cleared without shutting off the power.
2. Injuries resulting from over-turned or otherwise mishandled tractors.
3. Injuries from kicking horses.
4. Injuries from mad bulls.

Though there are many other causes of accidents in the home and on the farm, elimination of these four would wipe out a large share of the accident loss.

Because accident loss in war industries can be measured in terms of fewer airplanes, tanks and munitions, leaders in labor and industry spent the past week arousing new interest in safety as a means of winning the war. In a like manner, accidents on the farm now mean less food produced for armed forces and a war-busy country.

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News Bureau
University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 22, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota agricultural leaders will focus attention on plans for an adequate home food supply in 1943 when they meet Tuesday, January 26, at University Farm.

In calling the state-wide conference of leaders vitally interested in wartime food production and nutritional problems, Paul E. Miller, director, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, stated that the 1943 Victory garden program calls for an adequate long-season vegetable garden on every farm. Town, community, and school lunch gardens will also be encouraged more than ever before, he said, in an effort to relieve canning and transportation facilities for more immediate war needs.

Opening the morning session at 9:30, C. H. Bailey, dean and director Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will outline the purpose of the conference. Agricultural economists, O. E. Jesness and E. T. Baughman, will highlight the food production problem and the outlook for the home food supply this coming season.

Nutrition problems arising from food shortages will be discussed by Alice Biester, chairman, state nutrition committee, and the role of civilians in wartime will be outlined by Mary Proal Lindeke, director, U. S. Citizens Service Corps.

Home gardening activities which received great impetus in 1942 are expected to reach state-wide proportions this year, E. M. Hunt, Extension horticulturist will place special emphasis on the importance of growing of leafy green vegetables, yellow vegetables, and tomatoes, as well as the need for preserving all vegetables and fruits.

Highlights of the afternoon program include group discussions and committee reports on organization, urban and rural gardens, utilization and preservation of home garden products, and the use of seeds, fertilizer, and other garden supplies. A. D. Wilson, Extension specialist in land use planting, will report on the splendid results obtained by Cass county urban and rural people in their county-wide garden project last year.

43121-4R

With farm cars rapidly wearing out and tires and gas at a premium, many a farmer is getting worried about the long distance to the doctor in case of accident or sickness - or the troubles of getting produce to market and groceries back from town. To meet this problem, Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, today commended a plan originated in Hubbard county by Don Bishop, chairman of the war price and rationing board at Park Rapids. Bishop's "Share-the-Car-to-Market" plan was set up in cooperation with extension neighborhood leaders to meet a serious need in that county where trade centers are scattered.

Already adopted by 50 per cent of the farm families in the county, Bishop's plan provides that when a farmer goes to market he share his car or truck with others of the neighborhood who have agreed to a schedule of alternate trips to town. Farmers who share their cars receive preference in the rationing of tires and supplementary gasoline. The farmhouse of a neighborhood leader or other chosen representative serves as headquarters where members can telephone to find out who is going to town on a particular day or with whom they may send their list for marketing to be done by the one who goes to town.

One or two emergency cars chosen from among the best cars in the neighborhood are kept available for use at all times in case of sickness, accident or death.

Nationally recognized, Bishop's plan is thought by many farm leaders to be a solution to the farm transportation problems in many counties. It is particularly adapted to sparsely settled communities, since it provides access to medical aid when needed and assures the farmer that he can obtain supplies and get his produce to market.

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 22, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate Release

For outstanding records of service in behalf of better Minnesota crops, two men were awarded the title of premier seed grower at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association on Thursday night. The banquet climaxed the state seed show held during Farm and Home Week.

Winners of premier seed grower honors were Sigfred J. Sather, Madison, and L. W. Samuelson, Lafayette. Seventy-four premier seed growers have been recognized since the award was first established in 1923. Annual awards are based on the volume of seed produced and the effort spent in popularizing the use of good seed among Minnesota farmers.

Officers of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association were elected for the coming year at the annual meeting preceding the banquet. They are: president, H. P. Snyberg, Fisher; first vice-president, H. H. Olsgard, Houston; second vice-president, Puel L. Olson, Cottonwood; secretary, Ralph Crim, University Farm; assistant secretary and seed registrar, Carl Borgeson, University Farm; treasurer, N. W. Taarud, University Farm; ex officio member, Andrew Boss, St. Paul. Elected to the board of directors were E. R. Hinrichs, Red Wing; J. W. Evans, Montevideo; Emil Wagner, Ada; Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye; Theodore Thompson, Fergus Falls; Conrad Nietfeld, Melrose; H. K. Hayes, University Farm, ex officio member.

A2188-J3

1943 Year
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 23, 1943

Local papers.

Immediate Release

New officers and directors of the poultry growers and livestock breed associations were announced today following annual meetings held during Farm and Home Week at University Farm.

Re-elected president of the Turkey Growers' association was Graydon McCulley, Maple Plain. Clement Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, was re-elected vice-president and Roy E. Baumgartner, Litchfield, secretary-treasurer.

Officers of the various Minnesota livestock breed associations for 1943 are: Aberdeen-Angus Breeders - president, Stanley Campbell, Utica; vice-president, Kenneth McGregor, Ada; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Chase, Pipestone.

Beef and Dual Purpose Cattle association - president, Charles McCarthy, Madelia; vice-president, Frank Sheffield, Springfield; secretary, W. H. Peters, University Farm; treasurer, C. C. Chase, Pipestone.

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

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

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

Swine Producers' association - pres., Rudolph Juhl, Laverne; vice-pres., S. N. Parks, Redwood Falls; E. F. Farrin, sec'y-treas., University Farm, St. Paul.

Shorthorn Breeders - pres., Leslie Smith, St. Cloud; vice-pres., Henry Jamieson, Blue Earth; sec'y-treas., A. B. Hagen, Slayton.

AB190-57

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 25, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 24, 1943

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

Horse Sense for Hogs

Hogs and humans are very similar in many ways--from the ears back. Instances have even been known where they compared very well from the ears up, but we'd better not go into that. I'm thinking principally about how we can raise the most meat possible this year with the animals, feed and labor available. We're not so much concerned just now with the lowest cost per pound, because there is still a fairly wide margin between feed and pork, so the most pounds with what feed we have and can get is the major interest.

Since hogs and humans have about the same digestive apparatus, our own likes and dislikes can give us a hunch about feeding pigs. We know that men who are calm, phlegmatic and easy going, who laugh a lot and eat heartily, have a tendency to get fat. That's poor form in the human, but the height of efficiency in hogs.

Temperament is transmitted by inheritance so it's too late to do anything about that now as far as our spring pigs are concerned, but we can do a lot toward keeping them happy, free from worry and nervousness. A big business has been developed out of "Milk From Contented Cows," and perhaps someone will now get out a slogan about "Pork From Happy Hogs." It's just as logical as the other.

Perhaps a dog needs a few fleas to keep him busy and active, but it would be cheaper to feed lice in a special pen (if you must have them) than to breed great colonies of them in the hog families. The poor pigs have to eat feed, digest and assimilate it, change it to blood and then give it away to the bugs. In addition, there is the energy wasted in scratching so as to keep the vermin well distributed. Lastly, there is the constant worry as to where the buggers will bite next. Just

(more)

Wednesday, February 24, 1943

imagine the mental perturbation required to keep track of 36 louse colonies, all multiplying like the government debt! How can a shote devote his best efforts to getting fat?

And then there's the matter of comfort. Those of us who try to conceal a big bay window know what a gratification it is to stretch out on the couch after a big meal, just enjoying a few minutes of solid comfort and a wink of sleep before we tackle the old job again. Maybe that's why we don't keep thin like more energetic men. Well, pigs like to stretch out and snooze too, and with the same results. In the summer time they enjoy lying in a cool mud hole, but in winter they like a nice deep bed of straw.

I have seen farmers shovel off a load of ear corn in an open yard where the wind whistles past faster than we're allowed to use our four gallons a week. Pigs are expected to eat frozen corn from a snow bank in 20° below weather, drink a sip of ice water before it freezes, huddle on the lee side of a barbed wire fence until time to eat again and be happy! Sometimes they have a wet hole in a draughty barn as an alternative, while a stack of straw is carefully fenced so that they can't get at it.

Sometimes I'm tempted to think that it might be more profitable to let the hogs enjoy the comforts of the sofa and put the owner in the hog pen. I'll bet he'd do some tall hustling to keep warm, and the result might be fat hogs and lean farmers. Surely it must take about all the carbohydrates in the frozen corn just to keep Mr. Pig from passing out of the picture, and he'll have to wait for warm weather to gain in weight. Usually, a load of straw costs less than a load of corn and there are cases where it would do almost as much good.

I even believe it pays to warm the drinking water on cold days, because wood, coal or even kerosene produces thermal units more cheaply than corn and tankage. Horses may be out of date but horse sense is still useful in providing the pork chops, which will push our guns on to Berlin and Tokyo.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 25, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 17, 1943

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

Brother Basswood

The big city was a lonesome spot for a Minnesota farmer, who knew not a soul in all the masses of humanity hurrying somewhere like ants when their nests are disturbed. Finally, his wanderings brought him to a small park where real trees were growing. It was almost like meeting Aunt Jennie and Cousin Julia in a big department store!

Here was a grand old oak, which had somehow survived through more than 100 years of change from forest mould to pavement. "Howdy, Oak," There is a row of elm trees --tall, balanced, self-satisfied, just a bit on the snooty order, because of their metropolitan associations, but under it all realizing that their wood is not especially useful except to warm the man with the axe, who tries to do the splitting.

There was even a box elder. "How did you get in here, my bug-bearing friend?" "Oh, I just grew fast and no one happened to take me out. Then along came a Canadian, who called me a 'Manitoba Maple,' and since then I've been generally accepted in the best society. Have you met all my cousins here? There are Silver, Red, Sugar, Norway and one little pet Tartarian. There may be others, too, but I don't get around the park very much. The tree surgeon says I have fallen rootlets and must not travel far or often."

"Thank you, I've met your cousins, Miss Maple," I replied, tipping my hat politely as mother taught me. "It will be a pleasure to stroll along and bring greetings from their Minnesota kin. It is a happy surprise to find so many old friends here in this great city."

After respects had been paid to all the numerous Maple family, it was pleasant to find a bench near a big old basswood clump and settle down for a real visit with a well known neighbor.

(more)

"It's a fine day with the sunshine and all," I remarked as a starter, feeling that the weather was always a safe approach, especially to one who so obviously had his roots in the soil.

"I must agree, sir, that the weather is far from disagreeable. And who, may I ask, in this day of rush and excitement, has time to talk tree language?" The basswood raised his limbs gracefully and would have put a monocle in his eye if he had had one.

"Oh, come down to earth," I answered. "Save your persnickity tricks for strangers. I know you're not so old and wise. You've shot up here in a hurry, and in your neat gray suit with bright red bud trimming you look like a city dandy, but I'll bet your heart is hollow and you're liable to blow over in the first hard storm. You're no better than you should be. I like your family, but don't split your cambrium trying to impress me."

These were hard words, but they brought the response I wanted. Brother Basswood became real chummy and told me a lot about his family tree.

"It's no use denying my heart is hollow," he said. "It runs in the family as we grow older. Just the same we have our good points, and we're proud of them. Where would you get such soft, easily worked white wood, except from the Lindens, as we city folks call ourselves? Where else can you find wood for honey boxes, which is tough, won't split easily and is odorless?"

"Many an Indian has managed to live on basswood buds when all other sources of food failed. If he needed a rope, my inner bark, twisted and braided, was strong and tough when wet. With my limber withes he used to snare small animals. What other tree produces such fine honey and sets the worker bees crazy each spring? Who furnishes so many homes for birds, squirrels, coons and owls? Who, I ask you, burns with less heat and more smoke, thus teaching Boy Scouts what materials to avoid when building cooking fires?"

"Who"--but just then a sleepy owl stuck his head out into the early evening and said "Whooo." Then they started an argument, and I tried to remember the name of the hotel where I had left my toothbrush.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 25, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 10, 1943

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

Star or Sponge?

Our Minister used as his subject, "The Morning Star." It sounded like something a long ways away until he compared it with the decorations warriors have always received for exceptional valor or merit in battle. Then he went on to tell what a star was, and when the noon whistle blew to stop him, he was beginning to get personal and to wonder how many of his congregation were stars giving off heat, light and life, and how many were cold, like the moon, only reflecting back a little of the energy received from other sources.

Somehow the analogy stuck in my mind and generated some cogitation. I'm not an astronomer and know little about stars, suns, moons, etc., but every farmer knows what the sun does in summer when it's aimed right at us, and what it doesn't do in the winter when we're slightly out of the line of fire. Outside of our solar system, our sun is only a star--one of the smaller ones, so it is easy to think of people as stars.

We have all known or read about folks who acted like stars, similar to our sun --people who just radiated energy all around them. Some were great lights like Lincoln and Washington, whose personalities shone so effectively that they effected reforms and improvements which touched nations and continents. Then some were very small stars, but stars, nevertheless, who make their immediate surroundings brighter and better than they would otherwise have been. It is these stars, big and little, which generate progress, make improvements and help a groping humanity toward the goal of perfection.

But sad to say, all people are not stars. Some are like the moon, which is beautiful at times and may have aesthetic qualities, but whose fair face covers a

(more)

cold, unresponsive and inert mind, which never grew a blade of grass or thawed a frozen lake.

Most of our universe is just space. It is cold beyond our imagination, and only high flying aviators who have suffered in spite of electrically heated suits and oxygen tanks can comprehend the immense, bleak loneliness of space. What a relief it must be to come down to earth, where the sun's warmth is felt and where people, like little stars, radiate friendly, helpful interest. People in the mass are like space. We have to get acquainted with them to appraise the warmth and light they generate.

Even a tiny candle makes a little hole in a cold black night, and each one of us can add our bit to make this a more pleasant and hospitable world if we just keep on trying. Soldiers don't receive distinguished service awards for holding grudges against their officers or for bawling out the sergeant. Probably none of us will be rewarded for carrying chips on our shoulders or trying to get even for some fancied slight or affront. There is so much space that is cold and forbidding it seems ridiculous for atom-like humans to worry, fuss and fight over the little things which make no difference one way or the other.

If we could grasp the immensity, even of our own little solar system, we would be so awed by our relative insignificance as to huddle together for warmth, light and what comfort might be had from our frightened fellows. Instead, we magnify the importance of our own gray shadows, and like to think that we are something special in the human race. Then we feel hurt, because others fail to be impressed with our ideas, and soon another feud is begun.

And so I've done some interesting thinking about the stars around me and had many humble misgivings about my own weak little candle light. The conclusion is that, generally, those who shine the brightest are so intent on giving, they are much surprised at any credit or decoration which may be awarded by appreciative associates.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 25, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, February 3, 1943

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

Fifth Column Stuff

Heil Hitler! Yeah, why don't you yell it, you pernicious potentialities, as you follow the leader down the chute the chutes? There you go, thousands of you, fat and slim, big and little, round and angular, each after his own kind of cussedness, seemingly unconscious of the fact that you're headed for destruction. Had you noticed that you were all alone in your misery? Do you realize the grain you depended on for your support has disappeared, and that your tares are headed for the fire?

They say I'm too old and fat to tote a gun in this war. Probably I can't run fast enough to catch Adolf or dive deep enough to pull Tojo out of the water, but I'm a mean hand with a fanning mill and a whole lot of weed seeds are going to say "Heil Hitler" from some place where they can do no further damage. Every weed next summer will cut the yield of grain, and it looks as though every possible pound of produce would be needed to feed the boys who will be doing the active chasing, supply the folks who have been too busy fighting to raise their own grub, and some extra for the poor, miserable souls whom the eminent Herr Schickelgruber has been trying to starve into submission.

It's going to be tough going, and I don't see how it can ever be done without our boys who know how and never get tired, but we'll manage somehow. Things that must be done usually find a man smart enough to do them. The thing I'm most afraid of is the millions of weed seeds all hidden in their "fox holes," trenches, and fortifications, waiting until we get the good seed in the ground before they pounce on all the water, fertility, air and sunshine needed for the useful crop.

Most of us kept only one jump ahead of the weeds when labor, machinery and gas were unlimited. Now we have the rationing board hung around our necks, our best

(more)

jumpers busy elsewhere, and more ground to cover than ever before. We can't tear crops out of a book like coupons, and some of the "units" the housewives will turn in won't cover many groceries unless we can somehow figure to keep the weeds out of next summer's corn and grain. Perhaps it will help if we regard every weed as one of the little yellow boys who shot up our lads in Manila and Bataan.

Great guns! Is the basket full again? Who would have thought there were that many weed seeds in the grain? It didn't look bad at threshing time. Wonder what it would have yielded if every weed had been eliminated? Wow, this sack of weed seed is heavy! Oh, you're little Schickelgrubers, eh? Look out, ceiling, a fat sack is coming your way! Tied, tagged and destined for destruction, you can stay right here in this corner until you're all together and ready to be hauled to the deepest hole on the farm. Then we'll pour on kerosene - no, we won't, we'll use some brush from the wood lot - and set you to frying in your own grease.

I know you weed seeds will stink to high heaven when you burn, but you will smell like incense when we realize that one more step has been taken on the long path toward a bumper crop next summer. Clean seed, good seed, seed of the right varieties, properly processed and treated, is the first requirement. We can get that done now and tackle the enemy in the field after the snow is gone.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26, 1943

To All Counties

With Minnesota's goal for flax production set at 1,800,000 acres for 1943, an increase of 74,000 acres over 1942, many farmers in the state who plan to grow more flax will be interested in suggestions for improving yield per acre and assuring them of profits.

A \$2.70 minimum price per bushel support on flax, announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation, will assure the grower of a stable market for the 1943 crop. According to M. L. Armour, acting extension agronomist at University Farm, however, yield is as important a factor as price and acreage in determining the grower's profits and in supplying the national need for linseed oil.

Flax yields are reduced if weeds grow higher than flax before the flax pods fill, says Armour. Since flax will produce best on clean ground, fields should be carefully studied and flax planted on land where weeds have not been allowed to seed for a period of years. If fields are not selected carefully, working the soil may bring to the surface weed seeds which have been buried in the earth for years.

Clean seed is another important factor contributing to good yield. Cleaning the seed should be done now, not at planting time, Armour advises. Unless the farm is equipped with a disc or gravity cleaner, flax can usually be commercially cleaned more profitably and more satisfactorily. An average increase in yield of one bushel per acre has been reported in 14 counties in cases where cleaned seed was used instead of seed cleaned by an ordinary fanning mill.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26, 1943

To All County Agents

As fruits become more expensive and other living costs increase, farmers will want to give special consideration this spring to providing their own year-round supply of fruit.

Fruit can be grown in every part of Minnesota, according to E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist at University Farm, though climatic conditions in certain northern and western counties require careful selection of varieties and cultural methods.

Success of home fruit planting depends largely on wise choice of varieties and planting good stock. Since hardiness is of prime importance in Minnesota, obtaining stock from a northern nurseryman is definitely recommended, says Hunt.

To avoid diseases which may be carried on nursery stock, plant only stock that has been state inspected as shown by certification labels, Hunt advises. This precaution is extremely important with raspberries. Since raspberry mosaic is present in many fruiting patches and may be unnoticed by the grower, stock from fruiting patches should not be used to establish a new planting.

The home fruit grower who plans to provide a year-round supply of fresh and preserved fruits for his family must choose varieties that are productive, of good quality and fill a definite need. Both early and late varieties, suitable for use fresh and cooked, have their place on the list. A wise selection of varieties will help to keep the planting within practical size and still produce fruit for every use.

Since the same varieties of fruit will not grow in all parts of the state, six fruit districts have been set up by the Minnesota Horticultural Society. Suggested lists of varieties adapted to the different fruit districts are given in "Fruit Varieties for Minnesota," Extension Bulletin 224, which may be obtained from your county agent or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26, 1943

To All Counties

Thumbing thru seed catalogs is more than a pastime as civilians view the possibility of bare grocery shelves next winter and begin serious planning of victory gardens. Goal set by the agriculture department for 1943 is 12,000,000 gardens on city, town and suburban plots and 6,000,000 on farms.

For someone who is raising a garden for the first time, the same old garden rules hold, says E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist, University Farm, who emphasizes the importance of careful planning ahead and getting information on how to grow things properly. If you have the space, the time and the ability, gardening is a paying proposition, he says.

Hunt suggests the following procedures for this year's garden project:

1. Look over available space to see whether it is suitable for a garden or needs fertilizer or other attention. You can't grow a garden worth the effort on a cinder pile or under shade trees.
2. Check over the crops that will help cut the budget and furnish needed vitamins. Don't end up with a ton of Swiss chard and radishes and nothing to show for your efforts next winter.
3. Watch timing for successful gardening. Ask someone who really knows, or supply yourself with literature informing you of such matters as planting dates and pest control.
4. Get your seed early. Don't get more than you need.
5. Carry thru. There is more to producing vegetables than just planting the seed and watching them grow. The amount of work isn't so great but it must be done regularly.
6. Prepare for winter. If you utilize your garden properly, the produce, canned, dried and stored, will be much more valuable than that consumed during the garden season.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 26, 1943

To All Counties

Homemakers who are concerned about meat rationing will find ways of stretching their meat supply in the suggestions given by Eva L. Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Meats will go farther if they are well cared for, says Miss Blair. Both cooked and uncooked meats need careful storage. Ground meat needs colder storage than unground and cannot be kept as long.

Less shrinkage takes place in meats if they are cooked at a moderate heat until just done and no longer. The meat will also be more tender, juicier and more tasty. Length of time for cooking can be determined by cut and amount of fat. Roast or broil a tender cut in an uncovered pan with no water added, Miss Blair advises. Less tender cuts require long, slow cooking in a covered pan with water or steam. Tough cuts may also be ground and then cooked in the same way as tender meats.

Variety is still possible even if the same cuts are used, according to Miss Blair. A little onion, tomato, green pepper, or a dash of herbs or spices give appetite appeal and variation.

Poultry, fish, and meat organs such as liver, heart, kidneys, brains and sweetbreads will not be rationed, says Miss Blair, who suggests using more of these. Cheese, milk, eggs, dried beans and peas, lentils, soybeans and peanuts provide the same vitamins, proteins and minerals as meat and can be used as substitutes.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Stressing the importance of making winter time repair time for farm machinery, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, in cooperation with farm equipment groups in the state, is sponsoring machinery conservation day meetings throughout the state. Purpose of the meetings is to urge farmersto get present machinery in repair so it will last longer and prevent trouble and time loss next season.

It is estimated that 95 per cent of Minnesota crops will have to be grown and harvested by old machines this year because of drastic limitations on new machinery.

Scheduled for February are meetings in the following counties:
Jackson, Meeker, February 1; Jackson, LeSueur, Meeker, Kandiyohi, February 2; Martin, LeSueur, Meeker, Kandiyohi, February 3; Freeborn, LeSueur, Meeker, Yellow Medicine, February 4; Freeborn, Scott, Wright, Yellow Medicine, February 5; Freeborn, Scott, Wright, Yellow Medicine, February 6; Rice, Renville, Waseca, Traverse, February 9; Rice, Redwood, Waseca, Traverse, February 10; Brown, Redwood, Waseca, Lyon, February 11; Brown, Redwood, Waseca, Lyon, February 12; Brown, Pipestone, Goodhue, Lyon, February 13; Roseau, Wabasha, February 15; Murray, Roseau, Wabasha, Wilkin, February 16; Murray, Roseau, Steele, Wilkin, February 17; Murray, Pennington, Steele, Wilkin, February 18; Nobles, W. Polk, Kanabec, Wilkin, February 19; Nobles, W. Polk, Pine, February 20.

A2192-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Participation of Minnesota 4-H club members in National 4-H Mobilization Week, February 6-14 was announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader.

Activities during the week will be centered in the drive to increase membership in the state to 60,000 club members. More than 3,000 voluntary local 4-H club leaders will cooperate with county extension agents to train members in specific ways of aiding the war effort.

Meeting in their 2,000 local neighborhood clubs, 4-H members will also select victory projects during Mobilization Week and will set individual production goals for 1943.

General statewide 4-H food production goal as announced by Kittleson is to grow and process an amount of food equivalent to the needs of all men and women from rural areas of Minnesota who are now in the armed service. To reach this goal, the 1943 state 4-H program has been streamlined for greatest usefulness to the war effort. Boys who formerly raised one pig or an eighth acre of potatoes are now encouraged to raise a litter of six to ten pigs or care for an entire field of potatoes. In all other projects also, 4-H members are challenged to do a bigger job than every before in growing food for fighters.

In announcing this ambitious wartime production goal, Kittleson pointed out that the 1942 production of Minnesota's 4-H members would go a long way toward feeding and clothing 50,000 persons.

In addition to 21 4-H projects, in which boys and girls 9 to 21 years may enroll, club members carry special victory activities. These include health and physical fitness, conservation and salvage, fire prevention and safety, first aid and home nursing and buying war bonds and stamps.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Agricultural insecticides and fungicides will be available in sufficient quantities this year for all farm and urban victory gardens.

R. C. Rose, plant pathologist at University Farm, says gardeners should have no real trouble in obtaining dust and spray materials they need, even for flowers and ornamentals. They may find some insecticides withheld, but substitutes will be available. Rose added that since the small-garden tender can contribute more personal time, labor and attention than can the commercial grower, he can thus get maximum benefit from his supplies.

U. S. Department of Agriculture has asked farm families to raise all their own food and thus release essential foods to other outlets. Goal set by the Department of Agriculture is 6,000,000 farm gardens, 220,000 of this number in Minnesota alone.

A2194-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
January 28, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A victory garden for every Minnesota city dweller who has the suitable space and soil and an adequate long-season garden for every farm family was the goal set up at the state garden conference held at University Farm, January 26. Stress was also placed on green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes, high in the Vitamins A and C which might easily become deficient in a war restricted diet.

Recommending that more attention be paid to canning, drying, freezing and storage of home-grown vegetables and fruits in order to insure adequate year-round food supplies, committees at the conference also pointed out that more education in nutrition is one of the strongest incentives to better gardens.

In discussing school participation in the victory garden program, conference leaders suggested that pupils be urged to help with family gardens rather than attempt cooperative or school gardens.

To coordinate efforts of all groups interested in victory gardens in the state, the committee on organization and policy suggested that county conferences be held in every county similar to the state conference. A clearing committee for the state-wide victory garden program was set up consisting of A. H. Alderman, chief in the division of horticulture, University Farm, representing the Agricultural Experiment Station; Mary Proal Lindeke, representing the Citizens' Service corps and civilian groups; Leo Knuti of the state department of education, representing school interests; Paul E. Miller, director of Minnesota Agricultural Extension service, representing the U.S.D.A. War board.

A2195-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 1, 1943

To all counties

Recognizing the importance of 4-H club boys and girls in the effort to increase food production, Governor Harold E. Stassen has issued a proclamation setting aside February 6 to 14 as 4-H Mobilization Week in Minnesota. County (Club) Agent _____ says that _____ county plans to complete its signup of 4-H victory pledges during Mobilization Week. The Governor's proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Minnesota looks to her boys and girls this year for extra man power to make it possible for Minnesota to meet her full obligations of food production for the war, and

WHEREAS, this year Minnesota 4-H members have set a victory goal of helping their parents and neighbors meet the production required by war in addition to carrying forward the 4-H banner of citizenship, conservation and farm and home training,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HAROLD E. STASSEN, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim February 6 to 14, 1943, as 4-H MOBILIZATION WEEK in Minnesota so that all boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 living in rural communities may participate in this truly American victory effort by contacting the county extension agents or local volunteer 4-H leaders and joining in this greatest of all 4-H efforts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the State Capitol in Saint Paul this 23rd day of January, 1943.

Harold E. Stassen

Governor

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director, Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

The important part played by 4-H clubs in raising food for war has been recognized by Governor Harold E. Stassen in a proclamation setting aside February 6 to 14 as 4-H Mobilization Week in Minnesota. The state observance will be part of a nation-wide recognition of 4-H clubs and their contribution to victory.

Efforts of Minnesota 4-H boys and girls during the week will be concentrated in enrolling new members to reach the 60,000 membership goal set for the state. During the week members will also select their victory projects and set individual production goals for 1943. The statewide 4-H food production goal is to grow and process an amount of food equivalent to the needs of all men and women from rural areas in Minnesota now in the armed service of our country.

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Harold E. Stassen
Governor

A2196-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 2, 1945

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

A short course in dried milk manufacture will be held at University Farm March 2 and 3, according to an announcement by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Included on the two-day program will be discussions on the dry milk industry under war-time conditions, problems in marketing and packing, requirements for the centralized powder plant, the control laboratory for the plant and utilization of dry milk in baking. Problems in drying and packing eggs will also be discussed.

Featured speakers for the sessions are Frank Beal, Food Distribution Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington; George E. Holm, chief in the division of dairy research, Bureau of Dairying, U.S.D.A., Washington; Paul S. Prickett, chief bacteriologist, Meade-Johnson and Company, Evansville, Indiana; F. A. Collatz, chief chemist, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; Frank Stone, Land O' Lakes, Inc., Minneapolis; George F. Stewart, marketing expert, Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa; R. J. Spears, Abbott's Dairies, Inc., Cameron, Wisconsin; John Barnes, Twin City Milk Producers' association, St. Paul; Ralph Jenkins, Bruce, Wisconsin; W. B. Combs, S. T. Coulter, E. Fred Koller, W. F. Geddes, and J. O. Christianson, University Farm.

A2197:JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 2, 1943

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Members of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association will hold their fifteenth annual meeting at the Curtis hotel in Minneapolis Thursday and Friday, February 11 and 12.

Speakers for Thursday's program will be Jack Brainerd, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Irving Anderson, U. S. Employment Service; I. N. Tate, War Production Board; L. B. Bassett, McNary Farm Management company; and John D. Jones, Jr., Farm Credit Administration. Friday speakers will be R. F. Crim, R. E. Hodgson and O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota; Charles W. Stickney, state War Board chairman; James E. Punderson and Walter Thompson, Rochester Dairy company; and Andrew Boss, Farm Credit Administration.

Special attention will be given in discussions to the farm program for 1943, the farm labor problem, farm priorities and rationing and ways of making the most of available implements and machinery. The program will also include talks on hemp, hybrid corn, improving dairy incomes and the post-war outlook for agriculture.

A2198-JB

Newspaper
City, State
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 2, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture and director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks during the midyear commencement convocation Sunday. The degree was conferred on him by President John C. West as a climax to the exercises at which Christianson gave the commencement address.

Title of his address was "Our Part in These Times."

* * * * *

Dr. Christianson is a Minnesota graduate and has been a member of the University staff for 24 years. In recent years he has been especially active in the development of agricultural short courses at University Farm including the annual Farm and Home Week. At present he is chairman of the National Association of Directors of Short Courses for Land Grant Colleges.

He is widely known as a speaker, having addressed groups in practically every Minnesota county and in 25 ~~diff~~ states.

A2199-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 2, 1943

Release as desired

Will there be a serious shortage of sheep shearers in _____ county this spring? In some communities army recruiting and defense industries have taken some of the men who have the skill and equipment to harvest the important 1943 wool crop.

The Agricultural Extension Service is ready to hold sheep shearing schools for men wishing to learn the trade, County Agent _____ announced today. There are two requirements for entry into such a school. The prospective trainee must register at the county extension office at once and agree to do some custom shearing besides shearing the home flock.

If there are enough applicants, arrangements will be made for a one-day school either in this county or nearby. Sheep shearing offers an opportunity to make some extra money in season, says County Agent _____. Equipment is still available for purchase.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 2, 1943

To all counties

With the supply of chemical nitrogen in commercial fertilizers reduced to a minimum because of its use in war materials, special attention should be given to the conservation of the barnyard manure which will supply a great amount of the needed nitrogen, says County Agent _____.

A ton of manure contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphorus and 10 pounds of potash. At least half of this food value can be retained if the manure is carefully and properly handled, according to Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist, University Farm.

About one-half of the plant food value of manure is found in the liquid part or urine, which also contains the most available forms of plant food. Much of this may be lost in the barn because of inadequate bedding, poor floors and the care of the manure after it leaves the barn. Much nitrogen is lost as ammonia by evaporation.

The place to start in the conservation of manure, says Burson, is in the barn. Enough bedding should be used to absorb all the urine produced. Oats, wheat and barley straw will absorb twice their weight of liquid manure. When fine, cut or chaffy, the straw may absorb as much as five times its own weight. Peat, available in many parts of Minnesota, will absorb about ten times its own weight and is a very satisfactory bedding.

To prevent the escape of ammonia, chemical absorbance may be used with the bedding. Probably the most practical, according to Burson, is superphosphate, which combines chemically with the ammonia and prevents loss of nitrogen. Sprinkled over the floor before the bedding is spread each day, 40 to 50 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate may be used to one ton of manure.

When manure is piled, considerable loss from decomposition can be prevented by making a rectangular pile with straight sides and by distributing the manure evenly over the pile each day. The pile should be well compacted to cut down aeration and hence the loss of ammonia and nitrogen.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 2, 1943

To all counties

With a 23 per cent increase in the number of sows to farrow this spring, Minnesota farmers had better look to their corn supply for next fall, says S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, University Farm. Even with the large reserves of corn and wheat which may be available for feed, the large increase in hog numbers anticipated for next year may more than use up these feed reserves.

In 1942 the farmers of the United States produced the biggest crop of corn in history, says Cleland, but livestock has increased in such numbers that the huge feed crop may be sufficient only to feed this year's stock. Forecasts are for a 1943 corn crop no bigger than last year's and possibly smaller, but farmers are planning a bigger crop of pigs. The fortunate man next fall will be the one who has plenty of corn for his own need and some to spare for his less fortunate neighbors.

The corn crop of 1942 was a little over three billion bushels for the whole United States. The reserve on hand October 1 was about a half billion bushels. Since, on the average, the crop has run less than two and a half billion bushels, the reserve was the difference between a good average crop and the bumper crop of 1942. If American farmers are fortunate enough to get a big crop of corn again in 1943, the reserve would be about enough to take care of the huge increase in number of hogs and other livestock anticipated throughout the country. If the corn crop should be only average or less, even the reserves of corn and wheat might be insufficient to feed the hogs to reasonable weights.

The practical thing for farmers to do wherever possible seems to be to shift as many acres of small grain to corn as can be handled and to do just as good a job of production as possible.

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To help solve the farm labor problem, a series of district meetings are being held throughout the state to discuss plans for training inexperienced farm workers, according to H. C. Schmid, state director of rural war production training under the vocational division of the state department of education. The meetings have been planned for high school teachers of vocational agriculture and school administrators, together with representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service and the Farm Security Agency.

Plans will be suggested at the meetings for training inexperienced high school youth under the regular program for vocational agriculture and for training persons out of school under rural war production training. The training programs will be operated in close cooperation with the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service. Local boards of education will sponsor training programs and instruction will be given by experienced farmers and teachers of vocational agriculture.

"The program is designed to make the inexperienced farm hand as useful as possible to the farmer," Leo L. Knuti, state supervisor of agriculture education, said today. "The training will acquaint inexperienced workers with farm duties and the farmer's problems and will help them to avoid causing damage to machinery, livestock and crops."

District meetings are being held at Montevideo, February 5; Windom, February 6; Rochester, February 13; and St. Paul, February 16. Irving Anderson, farm placement supervisor of the United States Employment Service, will speak at each of the meetings. Meetings have already been held in Crookston, Perham, Cotton and St. Cloud.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 4, 1945

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The crops judging team of the School of Agriculture at University Farm carried off the championship at the Red River Valley Winter Shows at Crookston this week, scoring a total of 5719 points out of 6500 in crops judging and identification.

Henry Blohm of Ashville, N. D., led in the contest with the high individual score for the contest. Two boys from Madison, Minn., Leonard Larson and Lester Skallerud, placed third and fourth in individual score, besides teaming with Blohm to put the School of Agriculture team in first place. Donal Foley of Eagle Lake was alternate.

Coach of the team was Otto Swenson, farm superintendent and agronomist at University Farm.

The crops judging teams not only have to judge six different crops, but they must identify 25 legume and grass seeds and plants, 20 diseases of plants, and 45 kinds of weed seeds and plants.

A2201-PCJ

News Bureau
University Park
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 4, 1945

Being Reported
Immediate Release

As Minnesota 4-H clubs meet during Mobilization Week, February 6-14, they will be pledging themselves to carry on the work of the rural men and women who are now in the armed service. In setting individual production goals, 4-H members will strive to reach the 4-H goal for the whole state - growing and processing an amount of food equal to the needs of all men and women from rural areas of Minnesota who are now in the armed forces.

In the new, streamlined 4-H victory program, club members are bending every effort to help win the war, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Dodge county is an example of the way club members are increasing individual food production projects. This year, instead of raising only one beef, nine club members in Dodge county are raising five beeves; 15 are carrying the single steer project and eight are in partnerships with parents, raising from 15 to 80 steers each.

Instead of caring for and marketing a single lamb, this year older club members enrolled in the lamb project, are either increasing the number of lambs or assisting in the management of an entire farm flock in partnership with parents. In Jackson county 47 club members fattened from 15 to 30 feeder lambs each this fall and winter. When they were marketed recently, almost 90 per cent of these lambs graded prime or first quality.

Lamb market days which are annual 4-H club events will this year have greater participation than usual. At the Austin market day to be held February 10 and 11, about 40 members from Waseca, Freeborn, Mower and Martin counties will take part. A larger number than usual will also participate in the New Ulm market day, February 15 and 16.

In all other projects, such as dairy, pork, poultry and egg production and crops, 4-H members are challenged to do a bigger job than ever before in growing food for fighters.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 6, 1943

For THE FARMER.

A special Victory garden fertilizer is to be manufactured for use in 1943. It will contain 3 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of available phosphate and 7 per cent of water soluble potash. This fertilizer is restricted to use on gardens planted primarily for non-commercial production of vegetables and small fruits. When used for this purpose it may be purchased and used without any of the formalities necessary in obtaining fertilizers for commercial crops. Since Victory garden fertilizer is intended for food production only it may not be used on lawns, shrubbery or flowers. The rate of application on gardens should be about 1200 lbs. per acre or approximately 3 lbs. for every 100 sq. ft. (10 ft. x 10 ft.). - C. O. Rost.

* * * *

Minnesota poultry raisers answered the wartime food challenge in 1942 by pushing their state into second place in the total number of eggs produced. Led now only by Iowa, Minnesota has climbed from fourth place in 1941 and from seventh in 1940. This new position places a big responsibility on the poultry industry of the state for we now produce 6 per cent of the total national output. In the form of egg powder, this volume would provide about half of the amount now being dried annually for our armed forces and for lend-lease. - Cora Cooke.

* * * *

Work horses that have been roughing it in the stalk fields and around the straw piles should be changed to a ration of higher quality about the first of March in preparation for spring work. Gradually replace the coarse roughage with good quality hay and feed a little grain, preferably oats. Horses should do a little work each day in order that muscles may become hardened 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. - A. L. Harvey.

* * * *

The thin-shelled eggs that are bringing such a flood of complaints about egg eating are in most cases due to an insufficient amount of Vitamin D. If the ration already contains the usual amount of feeding oil, the addition of even one more tablespoon of a 400D product daily per 100 hens may be enough to improve greatly shell quality. - Cora Cooke.

* * * *

Inspect, repair, and oil harnesses now and avoid waste of time when spring work begins. Each harness should be taken apart and the pieces soaked 15 minutes in lukewarm soapy water. Then each strap should be scrubbed carefully and rinsed. Add blacking where needed and while still wet oil with neat's foot oil or a good commercial harness oil. If the harness is very dry a second oiling may be necessary. - A. L. Harvey.

* * * *

All signs point toward a shortage of feed during the coming year. Yet, feed will be wasted if chicks do not have all they need for best growth. Be sure they are well supplied with feeders and that they are kept filled with a well balanced mash. - CORA Cooke.

* * * *

Brood sows properly cared for will mean more pigs this spring. Good feed, exercise and sunshine are all necessary for best results. A pregnant sow should have at least a gallon of milk per day or a half-pound of good protein concentrate. A 2 per cent grain ration, green alfalfa or clover hay, minerals, plenty of fresh water and exercise all contribute to strong pigs. - H. G. Zavoral.

* * * *

There's real value in the manure piles this year. With chemical nitrogen pretty much out, barnyard manure will have to take its place. About half the plant food value of the manure is found in the liquid parts which are too often lost. Using lots of bedding to absorb these liquids is one way of avoiding this waste. Fine-cut chaffy straw will absorb five times its own weight in manure liquids.
--Paul M. Burson.

PICK UP ART FOR ABOVE

Breeding ewes fed a good quality legume hay should have their grain feed stepped up to a pound a day the last 30 days before lambing. If they just get along on common roughage, the grain allotment should be a pound and a half to 2 pounds. Oats is the best grain for the purpose. This extra feed is needed because a third of the growth of the lamb is made the last month. Good feed means stronger lambs.--W. E. Morris.

One of the most effective ways of increasing our national meat supply is to eliminate as far as possible the loss from bruising of livestock before slaughter. During 1941 an estimated 93 millions pounds of pork, 32 million pounds of beef and 9 million pounds of lamb were lost this way. Avoid striking animals with canes or pitchforks, cut out overcrowding and haste in loading and unloading and save the meat for the war.--W. E. Morris.

Pregnant ewes can be treated for nodular worm with phenothiazine without danger of injury if handled carefully. Two doses of the drug given during the winter are desirable. If too late to give the double treatment, one dose given early in April just before pasture is best.--W. E. Morris

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 9, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farm management records often bring about ~~ixxxxx~~ improvements in livestock practices which otherwise would not be made, according to J. B. McNulty, farm management specialist at University Farm.

McNulty cites the case of a Scott county farmer who used 555 pounds of concentrates and no skim milk for each 100 pounds of hog in 1940 when the average required on 143 southeastern Minnesota farms was 454 pounds of concentrates and 202 pounds of skim milk. The following year the farmer used 557 pounds of concentrates to produce a hundred pounds of pork and again fed no skim milk or protein. In 1942 the same farmer fed a protein concentrate in the self-feeder and had his hogs ready for market two months earlier than usual. In addition he found that he had saved about one-third of his corn compared with other years.

Proof that he was using more than 20 per cent more feed to produce a hundred pounds of pork than the average producer in his area served in this case to show that farm records furnish an excellent guide to improved farm practices.

A2203-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 9, 1948

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

State 4-H corn champion for 1948 is Wilfred Griebel, New Elm, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader announced today. Wilfred had a five-acre plot of DeKalb 404A which yielded 96 bushels per acre. ~~But~~ Besides yield other factors in determining the winner were maturity of corn, uniformity, freedom from disease, weight per bushel and the record.

Selection of other 4-H corn champions was made during Farm and Home Week on the basis of exhibits at the State 4-H Corn show.

Named Grand champion of the ten-ear exhibit at the show was Dale Kelsey, Lewisville, who had the champion corn exhibit from the southern district in the Minhybrid class. David Rubis, Jackson, placed first in the southern district in other corn classes.

Calvin Abrahamson, Dassel, was declared champion in both the field-run and ten-ear exhibits for the south central district.

Vernon Anacker, Elk River, won first place in the ten-ear exhibit from the central section.

A2204-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 9, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Victory gardeners who have been concerned over a possibility of trying to raise vegetables without fertilizer this spring can take heart. A special Victory garden fertilizer is to be manufactured for use in 1943, according to C. O. Rost, chief of the soils division, University Farm.

The new commercial plant food will contain three per cent of nitrogen, eight per cent of available phosphate and seven per cent of water soluble potash. It is restricted for use on gardens planted primarily for non-commercial production of vegetables and small fruits. Since it is intended for food production only, it may not be used on lawns, shrubbery or flowers.

The Victory garden fertilizer should be applied in amounts of 1200 pounds per acre or approximately three pounds for every 100 square feet, says Rost.

A2205-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 9, 1943

To all counties

Rendering lard after home butchering will be increasingly important as fats become scarce, says County (Home Demonstration) Agent _____, who passes on some suggestions for making lard successfully.

The process of making lard should be done in a part of the kitchen where sunlight does not strike the fat, as lard which has been "light struck" has a tendency to become rancid, according to Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Miss Rowe suggests the following steps in making lard:

1. Cut fat back into inch-wide strips; then trim off all lean and cut fat away from skin. Cut into inch cubes.
2. Place in heavy kettle, add about one pint of water and heat slowly, until the "cracklings" come to the top and turn a golden tan. When crushed between thumb and finger they should crumble easily. Do not scorch them.
3. Strain through three thicknesses of cheesecloth placed in a colander, letting the hot lard flow into a clean, freshly scalded, thoroughly dry jar.
4. While the lard is cooling, stir frequently but not too vigorously. The object is to prevent separation without beating in air.
5. Cover tightly and store where cool and dry.

The cracklings may be saved to use in muffins, biscuits, scrapple and other dishes.

It is a good idea, Miss Rowe says, to render the leaf or kidney fat separately from the back fat, since the leaf fat has a lower melting point and a finer flavor. Leaf fat is highly desirable for cooking in which the flavor is of first importance.

Leaf fat may yield over 90 per cent of its weight in lard, while the back fat yields about 75 or 80 per cent, the remainder being water and connective tissue. The water evaporates during the rendering process and the connective tissue rises to the top as cracklings.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 9, 1943

To County Agents

Failure to clean and treat farm seeds before planting time is responsible for most of the bad weed infestations that cut down yields on thousands of acres of Minnesota farming land. Seed of known quality and germination is more important now than ever before, according to C. H. Schrader, extension agronomist at University Farm.

While the sale or exchange of farm seed in Minnesota is illegal unless each bag bears an official tag indicating that purity and germination tests have been made, studies show that the greatest danger is the exchange and sale of seeds from lands which were supposed to be weed-free. There is no way, says Schrader, to determine seed quality except by purity and germination tests.

All agricultural seeds, legumes, cereals, grasses should be of adapted varieties, of good germination, and where needed, properly treated for diseases. Cereals, for example, should be treated for smuts, he says.

Trying to save a few cents on so-called bargain seeds or by failing to thoroughly clean and treat farm seeds is false economy. With farmers expected to get increased production in wartime, none can afford to take a chance on crop losses that result from using foul seed or unadapted varieties.

The Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, maintains a state seed laboratory at University Farm, St. Paul, which tests samples of seed free of charge up to five samples. Those who plan to sell farm seeds are urged to avail themselves of this service as soon as possible and also to make arrangements to have the seed properly labeled before it is offered for sale. Detailed information can be obtained from the county extension office.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 10, 1943

To all counties

Although farmers may overplant their corn allotment this year without penalty, provided they have planted their quota of war crops, they still have a real planting problem, says County Agent _____. Combinations of crops planted up to this time may have to be given a definite overhauling.

War crops the farmer must plant include hemp, flax, soybeans, hay and pasture for livestock.

S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist at University Farm, says the first decision a farmer must make is how much of the remaining crop land to use for corn. His labor situation will determine pretty largely how much additional corn he can take care of. How much oats, barley or wheat he must have in order to set up a good cropping system is another question he must answer.

However, every additional acre that goes into corn represents a bigger feed supply for the farm, says Cleland. A farmer who could plan on a yield of 45 bushels of corn as easily as he could on a yield of 60 bushels of oats would have 2,520 pounds of shelled corn as against 1,920 pounds of oats to the acre. Pound for pound, shelled corn provides considerably more real feed than oats. Smaller acreages of small grains will reduce the harvest load, the peak labor period for most farms.

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Newspaper
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 16, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

State champion in a state-wide 4-H radio public speaking contest will be named Sunday, February 21, when the two top-ranking contestants broadcast their talks over a network of Minnesota stations at 10:15 a.m. The 4-H members speak on "What the Four Freedoms Mean to Me."

Winners from 15 districts will compete in the state elimination contest on Saturday afternoon, February 20, at 2 p.m. in the auditorium at University Farm. At that time the two highest scoring participants will be chosen for the Sunday morning broadcast.

District winners are Emily McHattie, Newport; Harriet Tews, Hutchinson; Charles Benrud, Goodhue; Marian Rose Byron, Waseca; Clarena Christensen, Fairmont; John Lair, Canby; Phyllis Miesek, Wilmar; Dan Broberg, Eagle Bend; Adeline Miller, Fergus Falls; Kathleen Weiss, St. Cloud; Joyce Lura, Moorhead; Myrtle McFarland, Red Lake Falls; Winnifred E. Hansen, Border; and Nancy Anderson, Duluth. District champions will previously have broadcast their speeches over local radio stations.

One thousand dollars for scholarships, war bonds and stamps has been made available for awards by the Minnesota Jewish Council, co-sponsors of the event. State champion will receive a \$200 bond or scholarship and state alternate will be awarded a \$100 bond or scholarship. District winners will be given a \$25 war bond and a trip to the Twin Cities. They will be entertained by the Jewish council at a banquet on Saturday evening at the Nicollet hotel.

Radio stations which will broadcast the two winning 4-H speakers are WCCO and KSTP, Twin Cities; KYSM, Mankato; KROC, Rochester, KDAL, Duluth; and KFAM, St. Cloud

A2206-JB

State Bureau
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 16, 1943

Daily Express

Immediate Release

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will hold its twenty-second annual old-fashioned dancing party at 8:30 p.m. on Washington's Birthday in the gymnasium at University Farm.

In charge of general arrangements are the combined student councils of the School of Agriculture: Henry Blohm, Ashville, N. Y.; William Guelker, Anoka; John Patchen, Anoka; Herbert Hoyerstad, Dennison; Leonard Holmgren, Mankato; Raymond Hansen, Morgan; Allan Armstrong, Good Thunder; Ruth Lieske, Henderson; Verona Witt, Lake City; Viola Oleson Leopold, Storden; Virginia Schiltgen, Lake Elmo; Arlene Palmer, Lake City; Vera Poppe, Caledonia; Lorraine Thomforde, Goodhue.

Serving on the reception committee will be Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Ryman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bergeson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Holmberg, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Trotatten, Miss Johanna Hognason, Miss Laura Matson, Mr. William H. Dankers, Mr. and Mrs. Truman R. Nodland, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Piper.

Patrons and patronesses for the event will be the resident godparents of the various classes since 1897.

Members of the state legislature and other state officials will be honored guests.

A2207-JB

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
100 South Third Street
February 16, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers should make their corn supply a first order of business this year, S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist at University Farm, said today. Even with the large reserves of corn and wheat which may be available for feed, the tremendous increase in hog numbers anticipated this spring may more than use up those feed reserves.

In 1942 the farmers of the United States produced the biggest crop of corn in history, says Cleland, but livestock has increased in such numbers that the feed crop may be sufficient only to feed this year's stock. Forecasts are for a 1943 corn crop no bigger than last year's and possibly smaller, but farmers are planning a bigger crop of pigs. The fortunate man next fall will be the one who has plenty of corn for his own need and some to spare for his less fortunate neighbors.

The corn crop of 1942 was a little over three billion bushels for the whole United States. The reserve on hand October 1 was about a half billion bushels. Since, on the average, the crop has run less than two and a half billion bushels, the reserve was the difference between a good average crop and the bumper crop of 1942. If American farmers are fortunate enough to get a big crop of corn again in 1943, the reserve would be about enough to take care of the huge increase in number of hogs and other livestock anticipated throughout the country. If the corn crop should be only average or less, even the reserves of corn and wheat might be insufficient to feed the hogs to reasonable weights.

The practical thing for farmers to do wherever possible seems to be to shift as many acres of small grain to corn as can be handled and to do just as good a job of production as possible.

A2208-JE

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 16, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

There may be a serious shortage of sheep shearers to harvest the Minnesota wool crop this year, says W. E. Morris, extension sheep specialist at University Farm. In some communities army recruiting and defense industries have taken some of the men who have the skill and equipment to do this specialized work.

The Agricultural Extension Service is planning to hold sheep shearing schools for men wishing to learn the trade, Morris reported. There are two requirements for entry into such a school. The prospective trainee must register at the county extension office at once and agree to do some custom shearing besides shearing the home flock. If there are enough applicants, arrangements will be made for one-day schools at convenient points.

Morris is also making a survey of shearing equipment in the state in order to draft all usable machines.

A2209-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1943

To all counties

While the purchase price of farm property cannot be charged off on the income tax report in the year purchased if the items are useful for several years, the cost is recovered by means of an annual depreciation over the estimated useful life of the items, according to G. E. Toben of the agricultural economics division at University Farm. The purchase price of all machinery equipment and buildings is recovered by this method, and depreciation is allowed on purchased draft or breeding livestock if the livestock is not reported in inventory when the accrual method is used.

Annual depreciation is determined, says Toben, by dividing the original cost of the item by the estimated useful life in years. This amount of depreciation is charged every year until the original cost has been recovered.

Toben explains the procedure for preparing the depreciation section of the farm income tax schedule (Form 1040 F) for 1942 by a specific illustration. If, for example, a tractor is purchased for \$1000 in February, 1939, and has an estimated life of eight years, the information would be reported on Form 1040 F in the order listed: 1) kind of property - tractor; 2) date acquired - 1939; 3) cost or other basis - \$1000; 7) estimated life - 8 years; 9) depreciation - \$125 (this is \$1000 divided by 8 years; ~~4) depreciation - \$125 (this is \$1000 divided by 8 years);~~ 5) depreciation allowed - \$375 (this is annual depreciation times the number of years used - \$125 X 3); 6) remaining cost - \$675 (this is the original cost less the depreciation allowed - \$1000 - \$375).

Depreciation must be allotted to past years even if returns were not filed during those years, Toben says. The amount of the depreciation charged must be the same for each year, unless either a major repair is made which will prolong the useful life or the useful life has been underestimated. In either case the remaining life may be increased but not decreased.

Procedure suggested is the same with either the cash or the accrual method of reporting.

Be sure to keep a copy of the depreciation form prepared for 1942, so that it may be used as a guide for preparing the 1943 income tax report, advises Toben.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1943

To all counties

Since variety meats are now to be included in the rationing program, learning to use meat alternates will not only take on increasing importance but will help keep family expenses down, says County (Home Demonstration) Agent _____.

Milk, eggs and cheese will furnish the meat proteins as well as valuable minerals and vitamins in greater amounts than found in meat, according to Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Three cups of milk, four eggs, four ounces of cheese or two-thirds cup cottage cheese will furnish the same amount of protein as one serving or one-fourth pound of muscle meat, she says.

Dried peas, beans, lentils, soybeans and nuts also furnish protein, but since their protein is not quite adequate for growth, some animal protein like milk should be served with them, in the form of soup, custard or as a beverage. Two cups of cooked beans or one-half cup of dry beans would take the place of one good serving of steak, though only one and a half cups of soybeans would be needed since they are very rich in protein and fat.

An adequate daily diet should provide, if meat is omitted, two servings of eggs, dried beans, peas, lentils, nuts or cheese, or two servings of dishes in which these foods are combined as in soup, chowder, souffles, casseroles or custards.

The same diet pattern of including fresh citrus fruits, yellow and green vegetables and milk should of course be followed when using meat alternates, says Miss Hobart. A well-balanced diet would also include whole-grain or enriched cereals and bread and leafy green vegetables to provide a sufficient quantity of iron and the B Vitamins.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 17, 1943

To all counties

Potatoes are coming to the front to help solve the wartime food problem, says County Agent _____. Nutritionists now applaud the good sense of using potatoes generously in the family diet. Potatoes are not only a good source of energy, but they provide Vitamins B and C and iron in good quantity. High yields of food value at low cost and ability to store well for use throughout the year make potatoes an excellent wartime crop for the farmer and the home gardener.

Healthy seed is important in growing potatoes, says R. C. Rose, plant pathologist at University Farm, since potatoes are subject to many diseases carried in the seed. Although some of these diseases cannot be recognized in the tubers, they show up readily on the plants and result in poor crops of low quality.

Certified seed comes from fields where diseases are kept under control and where plots are closely checked by trained inspectors. The difference in cost of using certified seed is usually repaid many times by the difference in the crop.

Seed treatment will help to control scab if the soil is not infected, but is of no value for the other diseases. Rose says it is doubtful whether seed treatment is advisable for home gardeners as there is danger of seed injury from the use of chemicals in the hands of inexperienced gardeners.

In preparing potatoes for planting, Rose suggests cutting the seed pieces about the size of a hen's egg and blocky in shape. Number of eyes in a piece is unimportant, but pieces should not be too small. Four seed pieces may be obtained from a six-ounce tuber by cutting first lengthwise and then crosswise. A three- or four-ounce potato is usually split lengthwise to make two pieces. In a five-ounce tuber the stem end third is cut off and then the bud end is split.

Potatoes should be planted as soon as possible after cutting to insure better germination, advises Rose. Delay in planting in warm weather may result in heated seed which often rots in the ground.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 18, 1943

Minnesota's maple trees can make an important contribution to our wartime food supply if we give them a chance, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. Because the younger generation of Minnesotans have neglected the art of tapping maples each spring to make syrup and sugar, only a few thousand gallons, a very small percentage of available maple tree products, are harvested annually here.

An average maple tree will yield at least three pounds of sugar per season. In a favorable year, a tree may produce as much as 35 to 40 gallons of sap in one season, but between 15 to 20 gallons is the average run. Though sugar content fluctuates widely, it takes about 32 gallons of sap to make a gallon of syrup or seven and a half pounds of sugar. The normal sap in average years contains about two per cent of sugar.

March and April are the best sugar months, according to Anderson. The sugar harvest comes at a time of year when it should not interfere with other outside farm work.

Warm, sunny days with clear, frosty nights start the sap flowing. A winter of heavy snowfall points to a long run of sap and a bumper crop. However, if there is little frost in the ground and days and nights are warm, the sugar season will be short. For that reason Anderson advises that preparation be made now to catch the first run of sap. While maple syrup can be produced during a period of from two to six weeks, depending on weather conditions, the first run of sap yields sugar of the best quality.

In tapping the hard maple tree, best results are obtained with an auger, using a three-eighths inch bit and boring slightly upward about an inch and a half deep. Select a spot for tapping about four feet from the ground and a distance away from the holes of other years, advises Anderson. After the hole has been bored and rimmed out, drive in a wood or metal spout, hang your bucket on the spout and you are ready to harvest the crop. Buckets should be clean and should be covered to keep out foreign matter. Since the greatest flow of sap is during early morning, it is advisable to do the tapping early and attend to the buckets regularly.

It is best to tap only one place on the average tree, but on large trees two places may be bored. The same trees may be tapped from year to year, but care should be taken not to injure the tree with a large hole. Trees under ten inches should not be tapped.

Ideal trees for tapping are healthy, have well developed crowns and are above ten inches in diameter. Over-mature, diseased and deformed trees should be cut out, and cattle should be excluded from the grove so the young growth can come up under the older stand.

A grove of 500 trees will bring in an appreciable income and the best returns for labor. A grove of about one hundred trees will produce on the average of 40 gallons of syrup or about 300 pounds of sugar.

Once a working plan is established, says Anderson, this crop will require little of the owner's time in looking after the sugar bush and will be profit making as well.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 31, 1943

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

Pharaoh Let Them Go

Once upon a time there was a great king in Egypt. He had a fine army, a big staff of scientists and fortune tellers and a Department of Agriculture second to none. They produced such crops that they could feed the world if the necessity arose, but they took the peoples' liberty in exchange for food. The king began to think he was a pretty good sized bump on the landscape and the people followed his example.

About this time, the Lord decided that Pharaoh and his people needed a little lesson in humility, so he sent a few "natural conditions" to show Pharaoh he wasn't dictating the weather and controlling the seasons. There was a wet spring when the frogs increased until they had to jump in the water bucket to practice diving. This was very disconcerting to the ladies of the court.

Then the weather was just right and the grasshoppers multiplied until they ate up everything in sight. They even nibbled on Pharaoh and his wife, ate all his spinach and caused a scarcity of hamburger sandwiches so that Pharaoh and all his people became weak. The king killed a lot of his faithful subjects as a means of relieving his temper and showing his power, but it didn't seem to affect the grasshopper population.

So it went on, with trouble after trouble, but Pharaoh was a tough hombre and wouldn't admit he didn't know it all. Finally the Lord dumped the Red Sea on Pharaoh and his armies, thus washing the slate clean, ready for another try at raising some people who would have common sense and enough intelligence to do the things He wanted done.

Well, some progress has been made since that time. People have studied to find out how the world is put together and learned to use a lot of Nature's forces. They

(More)

have read a few more pages of the textbook spread before them and found a lot of helpful things such as electricity and aerodynamics just waiting to be discovered and put to work. This cut down on the amount of hard physical labor required for existence, and so folks began to take it easy, feeling that the world owed them a living, just for the privilege of having such great people around.

The Lord was disappointed to find that every time He gave these people a little ability to help themselves, they became pompous and puffed up with their own importance. He had given them a lot of truly great men, but too many were such selfish stuffed shirts that they chose the easy way, even if it was crooked and down hill. So the Lord decided that he'd have to teach them the old lesson all over again, just as he had been doing for thousands of years. Perhaps it would help for a little while at least.

So a new Pharaoh grew up in the land who oppressed his people and took away their freedom. Then he started out to make the whole world do just as he wished, so that he could be the greatest king who ever lived. To show how powerful he was, he killed a few million poor folks who couldn't defend themselves and the rest of the nations stood around sorrowfully saying, "Tsk, tsk. It's too bad, but we don't want to mess with this man. We might get hurt."

Thus the new Pharaoh prospered and people kept on being selfish until at last he grew so strong that it looked as though he would make everybody come and work for him for nothing. Finally more and more folks decided that something must be done and at last they began to make Pharaoh uncomfortable with plagues of bombs and guns and engines of war. But millions of people were killed and the savings of years were swept away, so that people had to go back to hard work again. Then they realized that they were dependent on the Lord for good crops and other things they had enjoyed.

And the Lord sighed and wondered if they would learn their lesson this time.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, March 24, 1943

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

Oats Varieties

It takes modern plant breeders from eleven to twenty years to make a new variety of grain. First the cross must be made by hand, carefully opening the immature florets, removing the anthers and then when the flower is mature, introducing pollen from another variety. The purpose of such crossing is to combine desirable qualities. One variety of oats may have the characters necessary for high yield but weak straw. By crossing with a stiff-strawed variety, it may be possible to get something new with both high yield and stiff straw.

About the time this has been achieved, some disease may affect the oats plants to such an extent that yields will be unprofitable. Then the world is combed for a variety resistant to the disease. If it can be found, it may be possible to make another combination, which will have high yield, stiff straw and disease resistance. All of which sounds simple - on paper.

Of course the plant breeder makes a number of crosses at one time. It takes considerable planning to get two varieties of unequal maturity to have their flowers ready the same day, so he usually tries to pollinate about fifty flowers if he can. The number of seeds produced depends on luck, skill and the weatherman, but he may get from zero to ten kernels of oats.

Each kernel is planted separately and the plants harvested separately. This progeny is again planted by itself in rows where the plants are spaced for observation and careful notes taken. Some of the plants will combine the worst characters of the two parents and some may combine the best. It is no small task to find these best combinations, determine whether they will breed true, increase the seed, test the new variety for yield, stiffness of straw, disease resistance and any other agronomic characters which may be of special interest.

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In the process of making a new variety, hundreds or even thousands of strains are tested. Sometimes success is achieved and something good is found. Often the whole batch prove to be no better than those already available, and all are discarded.

Minnesota has had for years a high yielding oats variety with stiff straw, called Gopher. A large proportion of the oats grown in the state are of this variety - all descended from a single kernel. But once in a while we have had epidemics of rust which hurt it badly. Crown rust especially has hit Gopher hard in certain years. It is usually too early for stem rust to do much damage.

This isn't anything new, and all of the Experiment stations have been dumping themselves to get out some rust-resistant varieties as soon as possible. Several years ago Iowa came out with Hancock, Boone, and Marion. Under trials at Waseca, Hancock stood up best, but Boone made a higher yield. Then Wisconsin put out Vicland and Iowa produced Tama from the same cross. These are the two newest varieties and both have done exceptionally well in Minnesota tests. Vicland has yielded a little more at Waseca and has been tested longer than Tama, but both are excellent yellow varieties.

Vicland and Tama are as early as Gopher. They also stand up well and yield as well as Gopher does in a good year. In a season where rust is heavy, Gopher may be cut in yield from 10 to 90 per cent, but the new varieties are hardly hurt at all. They are also resistant to smut. This is good insurance, and it is probable that the new varieties will replace Gopher.

Of course everyone wants seed, and it isn't available in large enough quantities to supply the demand. Experiment stations are sold out, and most seed houses have about cleaned up all they could get. Everybody will watch the newcomers closely this summer and if they win general approval, the acreage next year will be very large.

Where is the Minnesota station with a new oats variety? They are a little behind the others this time, but they have some new material coming on which appears to have great promise. Will it be better than Vicland? Time and testing will tell.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 17, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

What Every Sheep Should Know

It would be handy at times, if sheep could understand our language. Perhaps they do understand more than we think, but do just as they please anyway. Certainly anyone who has worked with sheep and liked them enough to try can understand a good many of the things they say. They understand us, too, when we call them to the supper table; but when we try to tell them what to do and how to do it - they just say "Bah"!

Perhaps they're not so different from kids--but we started to talk about sheep. It would be convenient if we could ask them a few personal questions now and then and issue a few instructions for their own good. For example, we could tell them that they should walk at least a mile a day for the sake of their health. Maybe some of us should, too - but we were speaking of sheep.

Since sheep won't follow instructions, we have to insist on our orders, but this makes extra work and sometimes leads to the most exasperating situations which could easily be avoided if the old ladies would only give us a hint instead of just saying "Bah" all the time.

For instance, we may haul some feed half a mile from the barn and chase the sheep out there for their daily walk. Then we leave them to visit and munch away while we hustle home and get at the other chores. After feeding, the ewes take a little nap or chew their cuds a while if it is nice out, and perhaps they won't wander home until about time for evening eats in the barn. Then we notice that a couple of the ladies are missing, so we have to walk another mile to fetch them in.

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When we arrive at the hay racks, we find one of the girls has chosen this time and place to deliver a nice pair of lambs; and the other has an enormous single beside her. Now why in the name of all that's wild and woolly, couldn't she have let me know that she was "expecting" today; and she would have been left at home in a lambing pen? They do it just to be ornery.

Now I must pick up those big wet floppy lambs and carry them back to the barn. It's not so simple, either. They must be held low enough so the fond mama can continually smell them, or the ewe will have hysterics and run madly back to the feed rack looking for her lost babies. In a few days she'll recognize them by their voice (she'll never know them by sight), but the first day she depends on smell alone.

All of this takes extra time, so I'm late with the chores and late in to supper. That throws Mother off-schedule and she suspects that I've just been sitting out in the barn watching something because it was interesting. Sometimes she's justified, but not this time. I've been hustling right along.

Sheep won't give me any but the most general warning of impending blessed events. If I shut them up just on suspicion, they won't lamb for a week. Then just as soon as they get out, they'll go and hide somewhere and the lambs will come right away. When I'm suspicious that she's just trying to fool me, I take a big scoop shovel and a sack along. Then if there are lambs, they can be laid on the sack on the shovel and skidded back to the barn. This saves a backache and the old ewe follows much better than when the lambs are carried.

But just think how nice it would be if sheep could understand simple instructions! We know so much more than they do about such things - or do we?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 10, 1943

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

A Safety Cart

Father always warned us to stay well back of the whiffletrees when driving a team on a hay rope or anywhere else where it was necessary to hold up the eveners until the pull developed. Several times he told about the boy he knew who walked close behind the team on a hard drag. A cockeye on the outside tug gave way, the hook came off the other end of the single tree and the evener snapped back. Like a scythe the single tree struck the boy and almost cut him in two.

For a while I would stay back, but it was tough for a little shaver to pull back for all he could lift with one hand and drive with the other, so pretty soon I'd forget the warning and get up close where I could lift instead of pull and handle the lines much more easily. Strangely enough, I was never killed. It's perhaps surprising that more have not been injured in that way. It could so easily happen.

Father warned us, but he never did anything about it. When I grew up and my little boy was driving the team, Dad's warning still stuck. It was all right for me to take chances. That was my look-out and of course I was too smart to get hurt, but if anything should happen to the boy! That would be hard to take.

We took the tongue, wheels, axle and seat from a discarded mower and made a cart which has proved useful in a dozen ways. A sledge removed the unused parts of the frame, and we bolted a heavy hook on the back end of the tongue. A loop on the end of the hay rope drops over the hook and can be cast off before turning, thus avoiding twists in the rope, even if the driver insists on always turning the same way.

The cart carries the evener so that the driver can use both hands on the lines, which is a big advantage for little chaps. It also puts the driver up out of the

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way in case something lets go. Most teams will pull better when hitched with a tongue in the usual way, so we have found it a very useful implement.

There are other uses for a light two-wheeled cart with a seat. We hitched a grass seeder behind it for planting alfalfa. We have hooked a section of drag on behind it for leveling the garden. We used it to snake some logs out of the woods. It comes in handy when taking a team to and from the field a mile away, especially when the walking is bad. We use it for the snatch team when doubling up to pull sugar beets out of the field.

This summer when women, girls and small boys will be needed more than ever in field work, there are many times that they can drive a team but are not strong enough to carry eveners or walk long distances. A simple two-wheeled cart with a tongue and seat will make them just as efficient as a man for many jobs with a team.

I can remember pulling a box into the stall to climb on when not tall enough to harness the horse we drove on the single buggy. I drove a team in the field long before I was able to lift the work harness, and this summer many boys and girls of eight will help out with team or tractor. Perhaps a two-wheeled cart will make them more useful. At least it will make many jobs more safe and pleasant for the teamster, regardless of age or weight-lifting ability.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, March 3, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Head Over Heels

Chunie, the pup, after 10 years of heavy responsibility for a growing human family, is not as slim and agile as she once was. Nevertheless, she is well able to get around and supervise Pop until Bud gets back. One day last fall she was helping in the garden, when a young cottontail appeared on the other side of the woven wire fence.

Chunie still dreams about the enormous rabbits she has caught, and even yet is able to outsmart one now and then for a taste of fresh meat. Thus it didn't take long for her to decide that the rabbit should be punished for attacking her boss or trying to scare an honest dog.

With bloodthirsty war whoops, intended to paralyze the victim's wits, Chunie dashed straight at the innocent bunny, who only wanted to get home. A dumb youngster might have fled, but this particular rabbit was either a wise old patriarch or a member of the brain trust. He just sat and smiled at the pup, placing his complete confidence in the strong wire fence. Years ago, Chunie would have sailed over the five-foot construction and landed on her objective, but now caution prompted her to turn and make for the gate.

It was only a dozen yards to the open gate, so bunny didn't wait, but hopped leisurely along the fence in the opposite direction. Just ahead was the pasture, and Chunie sensed that the inconsiderate bully was about to escape, so she reversed her direction and dashed to head him off, with the fence still between them.

Apparently the frightened creature was confused by the loud noise and the great power of the golden Collie, so Mr. Rabbit turned and with much effort and little speed headed for the gate again, with Chunie in hot pursuit. Once more the dog won

(More)

the race and got ahead of the rabbit, who turned in terror and limped toward the pasture. Pup put on the brakes, wheeled in a flash and raced to head him off. She was again successful, and the pair dashed back toward the gate.

Chunie wasn't barking so loudly now. She needed all of her wind for running. Fat, good-natured dogs can't sprint and dodge indefinitely, and she seemed to realize that the rabbit must be caught soon or not at all. Probably he was as tired of this game as she was, so perhaps she could get thru the gate and catch the foolish cripple before he reached the pasture. At least it was worth a try, and so the next time they raced toward the gate, Chunie refused to be drawn away and made the extra twenty feet.

In a flash she was thru the fence, and now that dumb bunny would get his! She even had wind enough for an eager whine. But the rabbit didn't wait for her. He limped along until the Pup was definitely on his side of the fence; then he hopped thru the wire, his infirmity vanished, and fled to the brier patch, hitting on every cylinder, with no regard for speed limits. Of course the Pup came back and chased him, but she was tired, he had the head start and easily escaped.

It was tough to see a member of the family so cleverly outwitted, but the more I thought it over, the more I wondered how else the Pup could have done it. It's easy to criticize a dog for being dumb, but just how would you have worked out the problem?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 23, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Of special interest to this year's victory gardeners are two courses to be given/in March. ^{at University Farm} Designed to meet the needs of those who wish to grow garden crops and to act as leaders in the victory garden campaign is an eight-weeks' night-school course beginning Tuesday, March 9, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 102, Horticulture Building. Announcement was also made today by J. O. Christianson, director of short courses, of a horticulture short course March 24, 25 and 26 featuring victory gardens, fruit growing and preservation of garden products.

T. M. Currence, associate professor of horticulture, will conduct the evening classes in gardening. Topics covered will carry through from the time of selecting varieties and buying seed to storage for winter use. Special attention will be given to principles and practices of growing the more important crops such as tomatoes, beans, root crops and melons. Because of wartime conditions emphasis will be placed on efficient use of fertilizer, seed, tools, spray material and labor.

Fee for the eight-week course, which is open to the public, is \$5.00. Classes will meet once a week for two hours. Anyone wishing to enter the course may register at the first meeting. Registrations must be completed by March 16 at General Extension Division Office, Room 402, Administration building, Main campus or at 500 Robert street, St. Paul or 690 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis.

A2210-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 23, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Grand champion of the Minnesota 4-H safety contest is Lorraine Wright, Menahga, according to an announcement made today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. Top honors for safety activities went to Ramsey county, while the North Star 4-H club in Mower county was rated champion Minnesota club for its achievements in the safety campaign.

Lorraine wrote a series of 16 features on safety for the Detroit Lakes Tribune. She also gave talks and demonstrations in first aid and safety. She was presented with a gold watch by the St. Paul Dispatch Pioneer Press.

Club leader for the winning county in the safety contest is Mrs. Clara Oberg. Mrs. Donald H. Weseman is club leader for the top-ranking club.

Object of the safety campaign was to reduce the loss of manpower resulting from preventable accidents and the damage to property on farms and in rural communities. By conducting farm and home surveys, making demonstrations, giving talks, and practising safety, 4-H club members who participated in the drive attempted to reduce the annual toll of 18,500 deaths and 1,500,000 injured in farm fields.

A2211-JB

Newspaper
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 23, 1943

Dairy Digest

Immediate Release

Wartime demands for milk powder from Minnesota drying plants now having difficulty in reaching capacity production because of insufficient milk supplies will be one of the problems for discussion during the two-day short course for dried milk manufacturers beginning March 2 at University Farm.

Main speakers at the opening session on Tuesday are R. J. Speirs, Abbott's Dairies, Inc., Cameron, Wisconsin; G. F. Stewart, Iowa State College, Ames; Frank Stone, Land O'Lakes, Inc.; and Ralph Jenkins, Bruce, Wisconsin. Hints on efficient powder plant operation, quality control, and some of the technical problems in egg drying will highlight their discussions.

Securing dry milk equipment under government rulings will be explained on the Wednesday morning program by Frank Beale, representative Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C.

Minnesota has slightly over 100 plants equipped to produce dry milk, and according to University Farm economists, the capacity output of every plant could be used now in view of present powder demands.

Anyone interested in this course may attend. Further information may be obtained from J. O. Christianson, director, agricultural short courses, or J. B. Fitch, chief, dairy division, University Farm.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 23 1943

To County Extension Agents
GARDEN and TABLE for week
beginning March 1, 1943

Time to start planning your garden is now, when the snow is still knee deep - and do your planning on paper. A rough sketch showing accurately the crops, varieties, arrangement and spacing will save a lot of hours and energy at planting time and will help to produce an efficient garden that will make best use of the land. If you save your sketch and make notations throughout the summer as to results obtained, next spring you'll have a guide that will give you ideas for making further improvements.

* * * * *

Don't buy seed and then decide you haven't the time or the patience to have a garden. Know the condition of your soil, too, before you plant. Better be pretty sure that your garden enthusiasm doesn't melt away when the bugs and the dry hot weather come. There isn't any seed to waste this year.

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If you intend to grow your own tomato plants and other plants that must be started indoors, you'll have to get busy. Hotbeds are usually made up between March 1 and April 1, depending on the locality and the plants grown. If you want to know how to make a hotbed, get Extension Bulletin 174 on "Vegetable Gardening." You'll find it indispensable, too, in planning and growing your garden.

* * * * *

Calcium and iron are two of the minerals everybody needs for good health, iron for red blood and strong muscles, calcium to build teeth, bones and blood. You can get iron from your garden by planting green leafy vegetables, potatoes, beans and peas. Dark leafy greens like turnip greens, kale, broccoli, chard, dry beans and peas will supply a good amount of calcium. Milk and cheese are, of course, the best sources of calcium.

* * * * *

Are the potatoes and carrots you bring up from the storage cellar wilted and limp? That may be because you haven't provided the proper storage conditions. Right now, while it's still too early to dig your spade into the earth, it would be worth your while to fix up the right storage facilities for next fall. A little labor spent on the storage cellar now will pay dividends next winter in crisp, fresh-looking and fresh-tasting vegetables. You'll want some kind of assurance next fall when you bring in all those vegetables from your garden that they'll be good eating all winter and spring. Extension Bulletin 226 will help you fix up the right storage conditions.

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Homemakers who are planning to can meat after butchering may find some useful tips in "Canning Meats at Home," Extension Folder 114.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

Maple-sugar time will soon be here for Minnesota farmers who each year harvest a crop of maple syrup and for those who this year will have their first experience in tapping maple trees.

Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, urges farmers who have even a few hard maples on their land to make preparations now for harvesting a crop that will add to the family sugar ration and sources of income.

"One tree will supply about three pounds of sugar, so even a few trees are worth tapping," says Anderson. "A dozen trees will furnish a year's supply of pure maple syrup for one family."

Because the sugar season often comes with a rush, it is wise for the sugar maker to prepare in advance. The first flow of sap is greatest and is sweeter than that later in the season.

Experienced farmers usually tap trees on the south or east side to catch the earliest runs. Anderson advises tapping the side where trees are shaded the least. Brushing the bark with a stiff brush is a good idea in order to remove loose bark and dirt at the spot where the boring will be done.

If the sugar bush is small and near the house, the boiling can be done on the cook stove. If a large grove is tapped, a boiling house is desirable.

The sap must be hauled to the evaporating tank and converted to syrup as rapidly as possible because exposure to the air darkens the syrup and lowers quality. Boiling down the sap is largely a matter of maintaining an even heat, skimming off the scum that rises and taking the sap off the fire at the proper time.

A maple sugar thermometer is a fundamental part of sugaring equipment. The thermometer should be purchased for this particular area. Maple syrup brought to boiling point will produce 11 pounds to a gallon, which is the best consistency for table use and conforms to the U.S. standard for weight. Some syrup makers test their sap by pouring a few drops into a testing dipper. If the drops fall hesitatingly, the time has come for pouring off. Flannel is usually used for straining out impurities.

To make sugar, the syrup must be reboiled in an evaporator until it begins to crystallize or "sugar off." This point used to be determined by pouring a little syrup in the snow. If it became waxy, it had been boiled long enough and was ready to sugar. With a thermometer, 238 degrees F. will make cake sugar during early runs of sap, but later runs may require boiling to 242 degrees.

Sugar and syrup should be stored in a cool, dry cellar or storeroom free of odors. Excessive heat and moisture will cause the sugar to mold and the syrup to ferment.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 24 1943

To All Counties

Soybeans are increasing in popularity as a meat substitute on the American dinner table, says County (Home Demonstration) Agent _____, who urges farmers to plant them this spring for family use. Soybeans are high in nutritional value and both field and garden varieties are edible.

Soybeans contain large quantities of protein and fat, calcium, phosphorus and iron, according to Eva Blair, extension nutritionist, University Farm. Their protein is equal in quality to the protein of meat and eggs and is better than that contained in any other bean. Dry soybeans contain more protein and fat than other kinds of dry beans and are good sources of vitamins B and G. Green soybeans are rich in vitamin A.

Garden varieties adapted to Minnesota growing conditions include Giant Green, Emperor, and Imperial. For freezing, Miss Blair recommends Giant Green, Emperor, and Sousei. Among edible field varieties which may be grown in Minnesota are Mandarin, Manchu, and Minsoy.

Garden varieties cook more quickly, may have a slightly improved flavor and are more easily shelled, but the light tan colored and yellow field beans make more palatable and nutritious dishes. Garden varieties make a good fresh vegetable and may be cooked the same as fresh limas. Miss Blair advises cooking the green pods for about three minutes before shelling to make them easier to open.

Dry soybeans must be soaked over night; then they may be cooked and seasoned like other dry beans. They may be baked, escalloped, made into a loaf, cooked with meat or combined with other vegetables. They make a nutritious and low-cost human food.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
February 24 1943

To All Counties

When to plant potatoes is a question many _____ county farmers are asking as they make plans for spring work, says County Agent _____.

In northern Minnesota all varieties should be planted as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground, according to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

Southern Minnesota farmers are urged to plant short-season varieties such as Warba, early Ohio, Triumph, and Cobbler as early as possible, since tuber growth suffers in the hot dry weather of July and early August. Late varieties such as Rural, Green Mountain, Sebago, and Katahdin should be planted after May 15 in order to delay tuber development until after the hottest weather. Since the peatland soils do not absorb as much heat and remain cool even in hot weather, this recommendation applies only to the mineral soils of southern Minnesota, says Rose.

Planting distances and depth of planting may vary, however. With horse cultivation, potatoes are best planted in rows about three feet apart with plants 12 to 15 inches apart. In smaller gardens, potatoes should be planted 30 inches between rows and 12 to 15 inches between plants, says Rose. The depth of planting should be between three and four inches in heavy soils and four to five inches in sandy soils.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 25, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

More corn and alfalfa in the 1943 cropping system is seen as the major hope of meeting livestock production goals this year, according to George A. Pond, University Farm economist, who states that farmers must rise from 1942 acreages more feed than we produced last year.

There is little likelihood that any new land can be brought into cultivation for this year, says Pond. Furthermore the labor required to operate more land is not available. Stating that the acreage of feed crops grown in 1942 with normal yields would not provide the amount of feed needed this year, Pond adds that farmers "must select and combine those crops that will produce the maximum quantity and quality of livestock feed at the minimum cost with special emphasis on economy in the use of labor."

Corn, he says, requires nearly 50 per cent more labor per acre than small grain, but because of the high yield produces from 70 to 100 per cent more digestible feed per man hour of labor. Only alfalfa exceeds corn in this respect.

Reporting a study made of crop production costs on a group of 26 farms in Nicollet county last year, it was shown that the cost of producing 100 pounds of digestible feed is much less when produced as corn or alfalfa hay. Digestible feed costs were 82 per cent higher when produced as barley rather than as corn, more than twice as much as oats, and 167 per cent more as spring wheat or rye. The lowest cost per one hundred pounds was obtained with alfalfa hay.

On most of the good level to gently rolling land in southern and west central Minnesota no serious loss of soil or productivity would result within the next 2 or 3 years even if one-half the crop land was in corn, especially if 25 per cent of the remainder is in alfalfa or other legume crops and the crops raised are fed on the farm. Erosion would be serious, however, if corn plantings reached 50 per cent on rolling or hilly land.

Farmers who do not have seedings of alfalfa available for use in 1943 were urged to prepare seedings this year for 1944.

"This stressing of corn and alfalfa in our 1943 cropping system offers the principal hope of our meeting our 1943 livestock production goals," says Pond in urging that emphasis be placed on corn and alfalfa in all parts of the state where these crops are well adapted.

A2215-TH

University of Minnesota
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 25, 1943

Early papers.

Immediate Release

Six freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics of the University of Minnesota have been recommended by the College Scholarship committee for Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarships for 1942-43, according to Dean H. M. Freeman, who also announced the award of the Alpha Zeta Freshman scholarship to LeRoy W. Hanson, Hallock.

Recommended for the Sears-Roebuck freshman scholarships are Lowell A. Doebbert, Marietta; Osgood T. Magnuson, White Rock, South Dakota; John D. Melcher, Minneapolis; Lawrence E. Nelson, Mora; Robert C. Ober, Barnum; and Alan C. Stevermer, Easton. Awards are made to Minnesota farm boys of promising ability who are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

2214-JB

University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 25, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Two Minnesota 4-H winners, Lorraine Wright, Menahga, and Charles Benrud, Goodhue, have been chosen to take part in the National Farm and Home hour broadcast from Chicago on Saturday, February 27 and Saturday, March 6.

Charles, winner of the state 4-H radio public speaking contest, will be heard on the Farm and Home hour on Saturday, February 27, at 11:30 a.m. Lorraine, grand champion of the Minnesota 4-H safety contest for 1942, will appear on the program for March 6.

A2213-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February 25, 1943

To all counties

Self-feeders are booming on Minnesota farms these days. Among hog raisers the question no longer is, Can I afford a self-feeder? Rather it is, Can I afford not to have one?

County Agent _____ points out that self feeders grow better hogs and save a lot of time and energy for the busy farmer. He calls attention to plans for an improved type of hog feeder which the Minnesota Extension Service has developed to meet wartime demands. The Minnesota feeder incorporates principles used in some of the best Iowa and Illinois plans, plus suggestions from a group of Renville county farmers consulted in regard to their own experience in using hog feeders. The various ideas were tried out at University Farm and the best ones used in preparing Plan Sheet 101, now available at local lumberyards or at the county agent's office. The best points of this feeder are those suggested by farmers themselves.

First, the feeder should be large enough to save time and labor. A 66-bushel feeder holds approximately one and a half tons of feed and justifies hauling out a load of feed at a time.

Second, the feeder should be simple, strong and durable. The old sows will not push it apart. There are no trough lids to be broken. To protect the feed from rain, the feeder roof extends well out beyond the trough and yet the roof is high enough so the hogs will not rub against it. The trough edge is protected against chewing by a strip of scrap metal. The trough floor is lined with a strip of sheet metal. To prevent pigs from getting in the trough and rooting out feed, strap iron feed guards are bolted on over the feed trough approximately 12 inches apart. These are the features that must not be overlooked if the feeder is to stand under the mauling which hogs will naturally give it.

Other desirable features in the Minnesota hog feeder are the chain agitator which helps bring down the feed and an adjustable feed board which permits changing the size of feed opening for different kinds of feed.

Lumber dealers throughout the state are now helping along food production by constructing Minnesota feeders for demonstration purposes and supplying either materials or ready-made feeders.

Local dealers and the county agent have free plans.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 2, 1943

To all counties

Evidence that work horses do not require high-priced protein supplements will be welcome news to farmers who need all available protein for food-producing livestock, says County Agent _____.

If sufficient feed is provided to meet the energy requirements of working horses, it is unnecessary to follow the old practice of increasing the amount of protein in their rations as work grows heavier, according to A. L. Harvey, who is in charge of the horse section at University Farm. To prove his point, Harvey cites an experiment he conducted with two draft horses weighing almost 1700 pounds each. Each horse was fed a ration sufficient to maintain its weight when idle - three pounds of oats and 20 pounds of timothy hay. During the successive two-week periods under observation the horses did light, medium, and hard work. Specially treated corn starch and sugar were added to the maintenance ration in order to provide the necessary energy. Results showed that the oats and hay contained sufficient protein to meet requirements even during the periods of hard work.

Harvey points out, however, that such a ration does not apply to young growing horses, pregnant mares, or those nursing foals. He warns also against feeding rations low in protein for long, continuous periods of time to mature work horses.

A satisfactory ration for mature horses doing ordinary farm work, Harvey says, is one pound of good sound grain and one pound of bright, clean hay per 100 pounds live weight per day. To protect the horse against possible deficiencies in Vitamin A and certain minerals, sound yellow corn and one feeding of green leafy alfalfa hay can be substituted for as much as half the daily grain ration. During periods of hard work, horses may need to have the grain ration increased 0.1 to 0.2 pound per 100 pounds live weight to supply sufficient energy. Horses fed this way will receive enough protein without addition of expensive protein supplements.

Further savings can be made, says Harvey, by turning the horses out on green pasture at night and on days when they are not working.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
February-March 2, 1943

Immediate Release

Minnesota dried milk plants are equipped to step up production considerably, E. Fred Koller, of the University agricultural economics division, said Tuesday in addressing producers attending the Short course in dry milk manufacture at University Farm. At the same time, he added many plants are idle or are being operated far below their full capacity a good share of the time because of insufficient milk supplies. Shipments of large quantities of fluid milk to army camps in the south and the use of skim milk on farms for livestock feeding purposes have contributed to this situation. In 1942, Koller said, Minnesota produced 68,000,000 pounds of dry milk, doubling its previous output. Minnesota has slightly over 100 plants equipped to produce dry milk.

Registered for the short course are producers from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Chicago, and Detroit, Michigan. A. M. Mariinski, of the Government purchasing commission of the Soviet Union, came from Washington, D. C. to attend the short course.

Speakers for Wednesday's sessions include G. E. Holm, chief of the division of dairy research, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; P. S. Prickett, chief bacteriologist, Mead-Johnson and Company, Evansville, Indiana; V. Schwarskopf, vice-president, Lathrop-Paulson company, Chicago; F. A. Collatz, chief chemist, General Mills incorporated, Minneapolis; Frank Bele, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C.; and W. B. Combs, S. T. Coulter and W. F. Geddes, University Farm.

Among subjects to be discussed Wednesday are the utilization of dry milks in baking, problems in packing dry milk and eggs, and the conservation method of washing cans with acid cleaner.

A2217-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 2, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Removal of Thatcher wheat and Bison flax from the recommended list of Minnesota farm crops was announced this week by H. K. Hayes, chief, division of agronomy and plant genetics, following a statewide conference of agronomists, plant pathologists and biochemists at University Farm.

Previously ranked as the highest yielding spring bread wheat variety, Thatcher was removed because of its inability to stand up against leaf rust, a frequent cause of greatly reduced yields in recent years. Similarly, Bison was not recommended this year because of its high susceptibility to rust.

Most important changes in the recommended list centered on the addition of small grain varieties resistant to many of the serious plant diseases.

Regent, a Canadian spring wheat variety equal to Thatcher in strength of straw and having good milling and baking quality, is among the newcomers. Pilot and Rival are still recommended for Red River Valley and southern Minnesota growers respectively.

Newthatch, a new spring wheat variety, and two rust resistant flaxes, Crystal and Koto, were placed on the recommended list, but it was pointed out by Dr. Hayes that seed of these promising varieties would not be available for 1943 plantings.

With the removal of Bison, Buda remains the only recommended flax variety for northwestern Minnesota. Two highly rust resistant varieties, Viking and Walsh, while not on the regular list, were recommended this year to flax growers. Redwing and Biwing, both good yielders but only moderately susceptible to rust, were recommended for areas where flax rust has not been a serious factor. Plantings of Viking, Walsh and Royal are being urged to help meet 1943 flax goals.

Vieland and Tams oats supplant previously recommended varieties. Both are excellent yielders and are resistant to stem and crown rust and the smuts. Minrus, Rusota and Anthony were retained on the list for northwestern Minnesota only.

Earbless, better known as Wisconsin 38, remains the best barley variety for statewide use, while Velvet was removed from the list because of its low yielding ability.

Twelve new hybrid corn varieties were approved for release at the conference but production on a commercial scale is not feasible this year because of insufficient seed stocks. Recommended corn varieties for the various regions of Minnesota will be forthcoming at an early date, said Hayes.

Purpose of the annual agronomy conference attended by subject matter specialist in agronomy, soils, plant pathology and biochemistry at central and branch stations is to plan cooperative research for this year and to draw up the list of recommended varieties. Recommendations are based on satisfactory performance in competitive trials with standard varieties conducted at experiment stations and in cooperative trials on farms. No variety is recommended unless it has been tested for at least a three-year period, and none is placed or removed from the list except by vote of the conference.

A2216-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 2, 1943

To Home Demonstration Counties

Continuing the school hot lunch program is an important war-time job, says Inez Hobart, member of the state school lunch committee and extension nutritionist at University Farm, in urging every Minnesota community to take the responsibility of making hot noon lunches available to every school child at a price he can afford to pay. Commodities for use in school lunch programs are still available through the Food Distribution Administration, she says.

Approximately half of the Minnesota schools which formerly had WPA assistance in maintaining the hot lunch program have worked out plans by which they can continue the lunches, according to Miss Hobart. County nutrition committees and local groups are enlisting the cooperation of mothers' clubs, parent-teacher associations, farm clubs, and civic organizations. Many communities are making plans to include a garden and food preservation program to provide supplies for next year.

The success of the school lunch program in the past shows that the most effective way of improving national nutrition is by better feeding of the school child, says Miss Hobart.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 2, 1943

To all counties

Farmers who expect to grow flax for the first time and others who plan to increase flax acreages this year will be interested in pointers for 1943 flax plantings given by A. C. Arny, University Farm agronomist. Higher yields may be obtained later by heeding these suggestions now, he says.

While Buda is the recommended variety for northwestern and west central Minnesota where rust has been a serious factor, flax growers are advised to plant other highly rust resistant varieties not on the regular recommended list. If sufficient quantities of Viking, Walsh, or Royal are not obtainable, Arny suggests mixing these with Redwing or Biwing to bring up the needed amount. In the Red River Valley, 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre is advised.

Redwing and Biwing, both moderately rust resistant varieties, are recommended to growers in other regions of the state where flax rust has not been a serious factor. Seed should be purchased as soon as possible in amounts of 45 pounds per acre of small seeded varieties like Redwing or 55 pounds of the large seeded varieties.

Special cleaning precautions should be taken to eliminate weed seeds and bits of straw which may carry rust spores. Arny recommends treating flax seed before planting, by using one-half ounce New Improved Ceresan per bushel or one and one-half ounce old Ceresan.

Time for planting flax should be as early as for wheat and oats since there is little danger from temperatures as low as 25 degrees F. Early planted flax will get ahead of weed growth and usually will mature before rust makes headway and hot dry weather sets in.

Avoid planting flax on weedy fields or on last year's flax fields, Arny advises. Flax rust lives over winter on the flax stubble and on straw that has not been plowed under. Best flax yields are usually obtained on fall-plowed meadow or pasture land or on corn land that has been kept clean. Unplowed corn land used for flax this year should be disked this spring.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 3, 1943

To all counties

Half of the six million chicks that die annually in Minnesota could be saved if poultry raisers would follow a few simple precautions, says County Agent _____ . Time for taking these precautions is at the beginning of the chick season.

Of first importance, according to Cora Cooke, poultry specialist at University Farm, is getting good chicks from tested flocks. Heavy death losses from pullorum disease, ranging from 30 to 90 per cent, may be avoided by purchasing baby chicks from pullorum-tested flocks.

Chicks should also be secured from flocks with good egg production records, she says. Though these chicks will be more expensive, at present prices the increase in egg production will more than pay for the slightly increased cost of the official grade certified chicks. Another tip to remember when buying chicks, says Miss Cooke, is to get all of the same breed.

To save transportation, chicks should be bought as near home as possible. Miss Cooke stresses the importance of ordering at once and through hatcheries under supervision of the Minnesota Poultry Improvement board. A list of these hatcheries may be obtained by writing Poultry Improvement Board, State Office Building, St. Paul.

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DAIRY PAPERS
UNIVERSITY FARM
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
March 4, 1943

Dairy Papers

Immediate Release

To discuss wartime problems of the ice cream industry, ice cream manufacturers will meet for a short course March 15 and 16 at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Suggestions for conserving sugar, problems in the production and use of chocolate coatings for ice cream, use of vegetable solids in the manufacture of ersatz ice cream and use of sweet cream buttermilk in ice cream will be among subjects to be discussed. Tips will also be given on improving the body and texture of war-time ice cream.

Guest speakers will be D. I. Carlson, president of the Northwest Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers; C. D. Döhle, professor of dairy manufacturing, Pennsylvania State college; P. H. Tracy, professor of dairy manufacturing, University of Illinois; J. B. Erb, professor of dairy technology, Ohio State university; and J. B. Fitch, S. P. Coulter, E. L. Thomas, W. B. Combs, H. Macy, University Farm

12221-JB.

New Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 4, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Marcella Padrnos, Grove City, senior in the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, is equipped to do her part in solving the farm manpower shortage. As proof of her ability, Marcella has just been awarded a gold medal for completing a tractor operation project last summer which was judged the best in the agricultural engineering division at the school. Award was made by J. B. Torrance of the agricultural engineering division, University Farm.

Marcella completed 250 tractor hours during the summer in spite of an appendectomy during the busy season. Marcella enrolled in the tractor project last spring when she learned that it would be necessary to replace her only brother who had enlisted in the Marines.

A2220-JB

New Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 4, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Special programs on victory gardening, fruit growing, and preservation of garden products will highlight sessions of the horticulture short course to be held March 24, 25 and 26 at University Farm. Meetings are open to the public and no fees will be charged.

Sessions on Wednesday, March 25, will be devoted entirely to the victory garden. Thursday's program will be held in two sections, on victory gardening and fruit growing. Preservation and storage of garden products will keynote Friday's program.

Victory garden exhibits to be featured during the short course will include a display of apples suitable for winter storage, dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables, home canning and drying equipment. A small-scale model of a vegetable storage room will also be displayed.

A2219-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 4, 1943

Daily Paper

Immediate Release

Winners of the community betterment contest conducted annually by the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture were announced today by J. O. Christianson, superintendent.

For 4-H leadership and church work, Arlyn Martig, Dodge Center, was awarded a gold medal for first prize. William Guelker, Anoka, won second place and Leslie Skallerud, Madison, won third place for their work as 4-H leaders. Both received silver medals.

Purpose of the contest is to encourage community leadership in rural communities. Awards are made on the basis of individual accomplishments in the community. Contestants also write essays explaining the work they have done in community betterment.

A2218-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 6, 1943

For THE FARMER

Plan to breed your mares this year. Best estimates indicate that only about 50 to 60 percent enough colts are being raised for replacements. To be safe, breed four mares if you wish to raise two colts to maturity. - A. L. Harvey.

* * * *

If you haven't already given your sheep the first phenothiazine treatment for nodular worms, better delay just a little longer and give a single treatment just before the ewes go on grass. The important thing is to get ewes treated so as to reduce danger of lambs being infected. Nodular worm control has a double-barreled result-- better gains in the flock, plus undamaged intestines for surgical sutures, greatly needed in wartime. - W. E. Morris.

* * * *

This is no year to let the so-called cash crops crowd out alfalfa. We are going to need every bit of protein feed we can get. With plenty of good legume hay, the dairyman can do pretty well even if protein concentrates fall short. Legumes seeded this spring can take care of 1944. In the meantime it may be desirable to raise some soybean hay if this year's supply of legumes is skimpy. - H. R. Searles.

* * * *

The next few weeks are critical ones for the 1943 hog crop. "Fenders" in farrowing pens may save an extra pig per litter by preventing sows from crushing the newborn pigs. If you have electricity, commercial or homemade pig brooders will also bring many pigs ^{through} that otherwise would die through the first days. - H. G. Zavoral

Packers say that even now many pigs are coming in unfinished to market. There are two excellent reasons for feeding all hogs to heavier weights now--you make more money and you turn more feed into meat and lard sorely needed to meet wartime needs. - H. G. Zavoral.

* * * *

Lambs still in the feedlot can be sheared immediately to put them in line for the premium on shearing pelts. If sheared six weeks or two months before market, the pelts will be just right. Furthermore, the lambs will make better gains without their wool. - W. E. Morris.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 10, 1943

To all counties

Sheep shearing schools may be held in this area early in April to help meet the expected shortage of experienced shearers this spring, according to County Agent _____ . While plans are only tentative as yet, definite dates will be announced as soon as enrollments are large enough to make a two-day session worthwhile.

Training will be given free both to individuals who wish to do custom shearing and to farmers who plan to shear their own flocks. The two-day training sessions will be sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service and the State Department of Education.

Various operations to be stressed during the school include shearing demonstrations, handling of equipment, grinding of blades, and the preparation of wool.

Those interested in taking this course in sheep shearing are urged to get in touch with the local county agent or high school agriculture teacher. Enrollments may also be sent to W. E. Morris, University Farm, St. Paul.

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New Britain
University
100 North Main Street
March 10, 1948

Miss Inez Hobart
Extension Nutritionist
University of Vermont

Vitamin values and ration points should be considered together before the housewife places canned fruits and vegetables on her shopping list, says Miss Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University of Vermont.

Spinach is the best buy in food value among the canned vegetables since it is high in Vitamins A, B, C, D, and iron, according to Miss Hobart. Carrots are next highest in the amount of Vitamin A they contain. Tomatoes are richest in Vitamin C than any other canned vegetable and also contain Vitamin A. Beans contain protein, iron, Vitamins B, C, and G, and some Vitamin A. Navy beans and fresh lima are good sources of protein, iron, and Vitamins B and G; yellow corn contains some B, C, and G, and asparagus has A and C.

When buying fruit juice, watch the amount of Vitamin C different fruits contain, advises Miss Hobart, and notes the following comparison of points and of various juices as to Vitamin C content and number of ration points required for each: orange juice, 150 milligrams of Vitamin C, 3 points; grapefruit juice, 150 milligrams of Vitamin C, 3 points; tomato juice, 75 milligrams of Vitamin C, 1 1/2 points; pineapple juice, 15 milligrams, 1/2 point; grape juice, 30 milligrams, 1 point. Amount of Vitamin C required by an adult is 75 milligrams a day.

Use fresh fruits and vegetables whenever they are available. Miss Hobart suggests, since there is always some loss of vitamins and minerals in canning.

22821-JR

Yours truly,
G. C. Rose
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 10, 1943

Mr. J. P. ...
... ..

Potatoes are a good wartime crop for the victory gardener and need the space to grow them, because of their high yields of food value at low cost and their ability to store well.

The home gardener who plans to get a good potato crop must have healthy seed, says R. C. Rose, plant pathologist at University of Minnesota. Since potatoes are subject to many diseases carried in the seed, it is well to use certified seed whenever possible. Although some of these diseases cannot be recognized in the tubers, they show up readily on the plants and result in poor crops of low quality.

Good potato gardeners to cut the seed pieces about the size of a hair's eye and blocky in shape. Number of eyes in a piece is unimportant, he says, but pieces should not be too small. Four seed pieces may be obtained from a six-ounce tuber by cutting first lengthwise and then crosswise. A three- or four-ounce potato is usually split lengthwise to make two pieces. In a five-ounce tuber the stem end is cut off and then the tuber is split.

Potatoes should be planted as soon as possible after planting is begun. Delay in planting in warm weather may result in heated seed which often rots in the ground.

While treatment of seed will help to control scab, Rose says it is doubtful whether seed treatment is advisable for home gardening as there is danger of seed injury from the use of chemicals in the hands of less experienced persons.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 10, 1943

To All Counties

Spring pigs must have their iron today and every day up to weaning time if they are to escape one of the early hurdles in the hog business. According to County Agent _____, pigs fed entirely on sow's milk must have additional sources of this element until they are old enough to eat feeds that supplement the low iron of the milk.

Best additional source is clean soil fortified with iron and copper salts. Ferrous sulphate, obtainable at most drug stores and lumber yards as copperas, is recommended for this purpose. A saturated solution, or as much of the fresh crystals as will dissolve in a quart of warm water, can be used to sprinkle over the clean soil.

To prevent spring pigs getting this disease, it is important to keep clean soil before them at all times during the first three weeks. Covering the floor of the pens with several inches of soil or keeping a box filled with dirt near the pigs at all times will do much to prevent pigs from unthriftiness or death.

Signs of pig anemia may show up during the first week. Pigs lack vigor, tire easily. They may have difficulty breathing and also exhibit jerky movements. Wrinkling of the skin over the neck, shoulder and legs is also a sign that anemia or thumps is at work.

Because treatment is simple and because pork production in wartime is more important than ever before, farmers are urged to watch this condition in their young pigs and provide the additional sources of iron needed in the diets of young pigs.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 11, 1943

To all counties

Tips on growing hemp are given this week by County Agent _____

who says _____ county farmers are in good position to raise this important wartime crop.

Since hemp plants contain the narcotic marijuana, hemp producers in this county must obtain a federal license. The Commodity Credit corporation will send in the signed contracts as applications for the license, pay the fees, and aid the growers in making the report.

Hemp should be planted between barley seeding and corn planting time, says Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. Because of the cost of hemp seed, Crim recommends that to avoid waste it be seeded with a drill on a well prepared seedbed at a uniform depth of not over one inch.

Any well drained, productive corn soil capable of producing from 50 to 70 bushels of corn per acre is satisfactory for hemp. A well drained mineral corn soil is preferable to a peat or muck soil since the latter will produce a weak, low quality fiber. It is impossible to produce high yields of good quality fiber on fields badly infested with perennial weeds.

Because hemp is a new crop to many farmers, Crim explains that harvesting should be started when the lower leaves have fallen and the upper leaves have turned yellow. In southern Minnesota, cutting may often start shortly after the middle of August. The quality of the fiber is lowered if harvesting is delayed until seed has formed. Harvesting is done with a special machine which cuts and spreads the straw in a uniform layer over the stubble.

Retting follows harvesting. The hemp stalks are left on the ground exposed to rain, dew, and sunshine until they have rotted enough so that the layers of fiber can be separated readily from the woody core. Retting may be completed in a week to ten days if the weather is warm and moist. Dry weather after harvest often delays the retting process.

Hemp must be turned during retting; otherwise a poor quality of fiber will result. After a little experience, says Crim, it should be possible to turn from two to three acres in one day.

After retting has been completed and the hemp is dry, a binding machine is used to pick up and bind the hemp. The hemp is then set up in shocks of from 25 to 30 bundles close together at the top and separated at the bottom to permit free circulation of air between bundles. Purpose of shocking hemp is to complete the drying process.

Cost of producing hemp will be approximately \$43 per acre as compared to \$21 for corn, according to Crim.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 16, 1943

To all counties

With all fats added to the rationing list, extending their use takes on new significance, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____, who adds that it is a wartime duty to see that no fat goes to waste.

Ways of using fats to advantage are suggested by Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Fat saved from cooking may be used again, she says, unless it has scorched or is too strong in flavor. Fat drippings make a good seasoning for many vegetables in place of butter and some can be used in baking. They should be kept covered in a clean, cold, dark place until used.

Miss Hobart gives the following tips on making butter go farther:

1. Butter spreads farther if creamed or slightly softened, but not melted.
It can be mixed with milk, or milk in which gelatin has been dissolved, and whipped to smooth creaminess.
2. Lose no butter by poor storing. Keep it covered tightly in a cold, dark place, protected from strong odors.
3. For sandwiches, mayonnaise or peanut butter spread on one slice of bread helps to make the butter go farther.
4. Make flavor count. Use the butter where it will taste best, on bread or on vegetables, according to preference.
5. Don't take more butter than you need.
6. Cut out butter-rich dishes. They are out of step with the times.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 16, 1943

To all counties

Soil conservation is necessary if our farms are to continue producing at a high rate to meet war and postwar needs, says County Agent _____, who adds that after the war we can replace soil fertility but not soil lost by erosion.

Soybeans and corn, which will be raised in greater quantity this year, are responsible for some of the greatest soil losses by erosion, according to C. Herman Welch, Jr., soil conservation project supervisor at University Farm. For that reason, Welch advises keeping corn and soybeans, as well as other row crops, on level land. If planted on sloping land, the rows should run on the contour, or at right angles to the slope, he says. If the slope is not too long, the whole field can be planted on the contour to the same crop. However, if the slope is long and very steep, it is better to plant the cultivated crops in contour strips not over 150 feet wide with strips of small grain and hay between. Purpose of these strips is to break up the flow of water as it runs off and so catch some of the soil being washed off the field.

Experiments have shown, Welch points out, that when corn was grown continually on a slope of 16 per cent, 89 tons of soil per acre were washed off each year. The loss from soybeans is slightly greater. Soil loss decreased in proportion to the number of the sod crops used in the rotation.

Soil losses increase on the steeper slopes. Studies show that when barley was planted on gentle slopes, the soil loss was two and one-third tons per acre each year; on the medium slope it was approximately three times as great, and on the steep slope the loss was nearly eight times greater. For this reason, says Welch, it is advisable to keep steep slopes in hay or pasture.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 16, 1943

To all counties

Sheep producers this year more than ever will want to take all possible steps to help newborn lambs make rapid, growthy development for the early market, says County Agent _____, who passes on some suggestions on care of lambs.

Part of the sheep producer's troubles are over if the newborn lamb can be made to nurse regularly, since the first milk is very necessary for growth, says P. A. Anderson, in charge of the sheep section at University Farm. Weak or stubborn lambs may be induced to nurse if they and their mothers are separated for awhile from the main flock.

Once lambs are nursing well, the milk may be supplemented by feeding grain and hay in racks placed where the older sheep can be kept out.

As a palatable grain ration for young lambs Anderson suggests 50% ground oats of good quality, 15% barley, 10% corn, 15% bran, and 10% protein. Just enough feed for one day should be placed in the racks. While lambs will also eat leafy alfalfa or fresh, unsoiled clover hay, they are too small to be expected to eat coarse, stalky hay, which can be fed to the older sheep. As the lambs grow older, says Anderson, they will prefer the whole grain.

Since gains made on grass are cheapest and most profitable, lambs should be placed on pasture as soon as they are old enough. Anderson emphasizes the importance of putting lambs on good clean pastures such as winter rye or wheat, rape or rape combination, early sown grass mixtures, sudan, or second growth alfalfa. Use of old permanent pastures, Anderson warns, will result in thin, undersized lambs as well as many losses, and will mean much labor in parasite control.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Sherbet and ice production will continue to expand and the amount of ice cream manufactured will decrease, producers were told who attended the short course at University Farm this week to consider war problems of the ice cream industry. Among subjects of special interest on the program were discussions of ways of improving sherbets and ices.

Among changes taking place in the manufacture of ice cream are reduction of sweetness, replacement of part of the cane and beet sugar content with such sweetening agents as corn syrup, corn sugar, and honey, and use of vegetable solids.

Use of vegetable solids in making ersatz ice cream was discussed by P. H. Tracy of the department of dairy husbandry at the University of Illinois. "Under ordinary circumstances the use of vegetable solids in ice cream would not be considered, but with the possibility of a diminishing supply of available milk solids, the utilization of vegetable solids in ice cream becomes more justifiable," he said. Although not considered legal in most states, use of vegetable solids in ice cream for the duration may be considered not as adulterants but as substances added to stabilize the limited amount of milk solids available, according to Tracy.

Because of the difficulty in getting chocolate, the chocolate covered ice cream bar may soon have to be discontinued, manufacturers attending the short course were told, though suggestions were given of ways to stretch the chocolate coating.

More than 150 manufacturers and technical advisers from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota attended the short course.

A2228-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Alumni of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture will hold class reunions on Sunday afternoon, March 21, at 2 o'clock, as part of the School's Commencement program. Classes to be honored at special reunions are those of 1893, 1903, 1913, 1918, 1923 and 1933.

Other alumni activities include supper in the University Farm cafeteria on Sunday evening at 5:30, the annual business meeting of the association at 1:45 on Monday in University Farm auditorium, and a banquet in Corpus Christi church at 5:30 Monday.

Officers of the Alumni association are W. H. Dankers, president; T. R. Nodland, secretary-treasurer; and L. B. Bassett, Mrs. W. A. Peck, and P. L. Johnsrud, members of the executive committee.

Concluding their activities, alumni will attend Commencement exercises for the School of Agriculture Monday evening at 8:30 p.m. in the auditorium. Recognition of members who are present from the classes of 1893 and 1903 will be made by C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture.

A2226-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

George Selke, president of St. Cloud State Teachers' College, will deliver the address at Commencement exercises for the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture on Monday evening, March 22, at 8:30 in University Farm auditorium, according to an announcement by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school. President Walter C. Coffey will present the certificates to seniors.

Seniors and their parents will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Christianson and Dean and Mrs. C. H. Bailey at a reception in the Fireplace Room, Home Economics building, on Saturday evening. Commencement activities began Sunday, March 14, with Baccalaureate services.

A2227-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

A grading school and special sessions devoted to farm and home mobilization will highlight Northeast Minnesota Farmers' Week at the Northeast Experiment station in Duluth March 29 - April 1. Among the special guests at the four-day institute for Arrowhead farm people will be Lieutenant Governor Ed Thye, who will speak at the rural leadership dinner Thursday evening.

A new feature of Northeast Minnesota Farmers' Week is the introduction of the grading school, which will be conducted for potatoes, vegetables, eggs, and poultry, and will include lectures, demonstrations, and practice in grading. A session will also be given over to seed grading and discussions on feed, farm and garden seeds, fertilizers and sprays.

Sessions for the final day will be concerned with various aspects of the Victory garden, fruit growing in the Arrowhead district, and problems relating to livestock and crops. There will also be special sections for 4-H leaders.

Organizations cooperating in the 22nd annual Arrowhead Institute are the Smith-Hughes Schools, Iron Range Rehabilitation Commission, Cooperative Marketing Council, Duluth Council of Agriculture, Duluth Garden and Flower Society.

A2225-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 17, 1943

To all counties

Homemade electric brooders will prove satisfactory if chick raisers take special precautions with them, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Shortcomings of the homemade brooder as compared to commercial types now practically off the market are the lack of thermostatic control and ventilation, she says.

Miss Cooke makes the following suggestions to chick raisers who intend to use homemade electric brooders:

1. To reduce condensation and prevent damp litter, always put a sheet of insulation board on the floor under the brooder so it extends beyond the edge.
2. Do not attempt to keep more than one chick for each 10 square inches under the hover. A four-foot square brooder will be large enough for 230 chicks.
3. Give chicks closer attention than usual to make sure the litter is kept dry, that chicks are eating properly, and that they do not pile up.
4. To provide the chicks with an adequate range of temperature and yet eliminate drafts, set up a guard of boards or cardboard around the hover at a place where the temperature is about 75 degrees F.
5. Set feeders so they extend part way under the hover until chicks are running freely in and out for feed and water. Chicks may not eat enough if they have to run out into the cold.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 19, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Two new chrysanthemums have been added to the list of recommended varieties for Minnesota growers by the division of horticulture of the University of Minnesota. Stock of the two varieties, Waterlily and Pipestone, will be distributed only to nurserymen and florists for testing and propagation.

Waterlily is a better white than Boreas, according to L. E. Longley, University Farm horticulturist. It is an early to midseason variety, semidouble with four rows of rays, and suggests a water lily in full bloom.

Pipestone is a low type somewhat like Harmony, but more robust and spreading. Also early to midseason, it blooms freely and is light Brazil-red to pinkish scarlet in color.

Chrysanthemums are especially well suited to Minnesota conditions says Longley. Varieties which bloom in the perennial garden in late summer and early autumn are Chippewa, Harmony, Duluth, and Redgold. These were placed on the recommended list for Minnesota gardens in 1941 and 1942 along with Moonglow, Red Wing, Welcome, Boreas, Purple Star, and Sunred. A limited number of cuttings of these varieties are still available and will be prorated to nurseries and florists applying by April 15, the horticulture division announces.

A2231-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 19, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Pointers for amateur and veteran gardeners will highlight the twenty-second annual horticulture short course to be held March 24, 25, and 26 at University Farm, it was announced this week by W. H. Alderman, chief, horticulture division.

Making garden soils productive, growing root crops, tomatoes and vine crops, and control of garden pests will be among the subjects discussed in the sessions on Wednesday, March 24. Talks on ornamental value of fruits and vegetables will be featured in Thursday's program which will be divided into sections on victory gardening and fruit growing. Practical information on storing, drying, freezing, and other methods of preserving garden crops, as well as instructions for building a storage room will be given on Friday. Members of the University home economics department will discuss and demonstrate home canning methods.

Victory garden exhibits to be featured will include apples suitable for winter storage, dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables, home canning and drying equipment. A small-scale model of a vegetable storage room will also be displayed.

Speakers for the short course will be W. R. Leslie, superintendent of Dominion Experiment Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada, who will talk on wartime gardening in Canada; Henry W. Leidel, president of the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association; Mrs. William Whiteford, past president of the Minnesota Garden Flower society; Arnold Ulrich, Rochester; and members of the University staff.

A2230-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 19, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Feeder lambs ready to market in another 30 or 60 days will yield several dollars worth of wool and regrow a shearling pelt before market time if sheared now, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

He explained that the armed services are again calling on sheep producers to supply shearling pelts for suits worn by the men in the air forces when flying at high altitudes. Shearling pelts are obtained from sheep or lambs which have been sheared and the wool regrown up to one inch in length.

There are many lambs right now in the feedlots of the state, many of which will not be ready for market for some weeks. If sheared 30 to 60 days before market time these animals will produce satisfactory shearling pelts for which a top value of \$2.15 has been placed. Values established for shearling pelts, depending upon the length of wool, range from 40 cents to \$2.15, with No. 2 pelts ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wool length) valued at \$1.90.

Lambs sheared at this time of the year will yield from five to seven pounds of wool which is worth around 40 cents per pound, says Morris. He adds that faster gains and better use of feeds are noticeable in feeder lambs sheared prior to marketing.

Feeders will obtain greater efficiency in their feed lots by shearing their lambs, and in addition to having the wool to sell at a good return, they will be also supplying shearling pelts urgently needed by the flying forces.

A2229-TJH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1943

For THE FARMER

Inspect your grain bins every two weeks when the weather begins to warm up to detect the first signs of heating or insect damage. Sometimes shoveling over the grain or running it through the fanning mill will head off damage. Fumigation may have to be resorted to in extreme cases, but usually can be avoided by airing and cleaning.--H. H. Shepard.

* * * * *

Alfalfa should be a year-round feed for hogs now. Alfalfa hay when pasture is not available will head off possible shortages in B vitamins, and will also supply calcium and varying amounts of A and D vitamins. Nor is the protein in alfalfa to be sneezed at these days of protein shortages.--E. F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

The tremendous value of the honey bee in the production of seed crops cannot be over-emphasized. Experiments at University Farm and at Crockston have shown that where bees had access to sweet clover, the seed produced was four times as much as when bees were not allowed access to the crops.--A. G. Ruggles.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 20, 1943

To All County Agricultural Agents

Don't take a chance on untreated seed grain this year. That's the advice from County Agent _____ who reports the condition of this year's seed supply the worst in years. Wheat and corn are particularly bad, he says, with numerous reports from the State Seed Testing Laboratory indicating low germination. Average wheat germination is only 79 per cent and that of corn only about 83 per cent.

Wheat is badly infected with disease fungi, and corn hit by frost last fall is unusually subject to attack by soil fungi. Farmers who take chances without first treating wheat, oats, barley, flax and corn to control these seed and seedling diseases may experience serious crop losses later. M. B. Moore, plant pathologist at University Farm, states one of the commonest causes for nongermmination of seed is parasitic fungi that attack the seed before harvest and again just after planting.

Much good is to be gained from seed treatment, says Moore, who points out that small grains treated over a period of years have given average increased yields of five per cent. In a few cases, wheat yields have been increased as much as 16 per cent. Over a period of five years, corn treatments have netted an average increase of three bushels per acre.

While the situation is serious, farmers can control further losses by treating seed grain now. Seed treating materials can be obtained without priority and at low cost. The cost of materials is not more than 2 to 4 cents per acre. Seed grain can be treated any time between now and planting time.

New Improved Ceresan at $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per bushel is recommended for wheat, oats, barley, and flax. For corn, Moore recommends New Improved Semesan Jr. or Barbak D (or Barbak C) at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per bushel. Any method that will get the dust thoroughly mixed with the seed is satisfactory. Farmers using these mercury dusts are urged to observe the same safety precautions as when using any other fungicide. Plans for a homemade seed grain treater which can be built for \$3 may be obtained from the county agent's office. Two men, says Moore, can treat 30 to 50 bushels of seed in an hour with this homemade device.

Smut diseases are also controlled by chemical treatments, but with the introduction of newer resistant wheat varieties and with Vicland and Tama oats coming in, covered smut of barley remains about the only one to be controlled by chemical treatment. Treatment of flax seed, while it does not have any effect on flax rust, does improve the stand considerably, particularly yellow-seeded varieties which in some cases have been increased from 100 to 300 per cent after treatment.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 28, 1943

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

I Dood It

Mr. X claimed that as a small boy he always had his choice about going to Sunday School. He could go either with a licking or without. Most of us who are grown up have about the same sort of choice in the daily labor of routine tasks. Occasionally, it is a pleasure and relief to do something entirely on our own, just the way we want to do it, when we want to do it and if we want to do it.

Of course some people forget their inhibitions and give way to such impulses with uncomfortable or disastrous results, but there are projects which give the same feeling of freedom and self-expression without any danger of future regret. The planting of a tree is one such outlet for self-expression. It has the advantages of not bothering anyone else, its pleasure lasts indefinitely and, in many cases, leads to an interesting hobby.

Last year, and probably the year before, I tried to infect some of those who read these articles with a germ of enthusiasm about tree planting. The only reaction or mention ever made of those efforts was by one old friend who said she and Pa had planted trees for each of their children, all of whom are married and gone away. I like to think that they will get pleasure from watching the trees grow and perhaps their grandchildren will some day come back to climb in "Pa's Tree."

Every spring I'm impatient to see the warm rains come to start the leaves on the trees, because it's like visiting the old home town to see how my "babies" came through the winter. Bud's in the Army now, but his tree, perhaps the only Hale Paper Shell Hickory in the state, is pushing its buds which get as large as my thumb before they burst and release in a few days most of the season's growth. That

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tree was set out twenty-two years ago, and it's not much over six feet high. It doesn't like our soil and took nine years to get started.

The trees we set out when Peggy was married are White Fir. They cost a whole dollar each, but this was a special occasion and we wanted something distinctive and unusual. They grew about six inches last year and have big fat terminal buds, all prepared to do some real stretching this summer. By the time the war is over and Dick gets home again, they'll look pretty nice. White Fir seems especially appropriate for a wedding.

The little gals think their trees express sympathy with the torture inflicted by algebra and geometry, but as Shorty says, "They don't need to look Blue all of the time. They could Spruce up once in a while." When these little trees were set on the lawn, a good many folks laughed at me for putting out those little sprouts, "Do you expect to see them grow into trees? You won't live long enough." Well, they're about six feet tall now, big enough to trim for outside Christmas trees any time we can get the necessary lights, while those who did the laughing haven't a thing to show for it. Family, neighbors and friends also expressed sympathy with my affliction when I set out Black Walnut trees and planted seed. Now they're perfectly willing to help eat the nuts.

It takes so little to plant a tree and yet the possibilities of reward are enormous. We spend a dollar and two hours for a show, but when the lights are turned off, the screen is blank. Our time and the shadows are gone and forgotten. A dollar and two hours would plant several trees which would give continuous pleasure to us and to others for a hundred years. The amount and the kind of pleasure depend entirely upon our ability to understand and appreciate the things around us. If the little trees develop and train our finer senses and appreciation of Nature, the investment brings more return than a gold mine.

It's a real thrill to look at a fine tree and be able to say, "I dood it."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 21, 1943

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

Grow With Your Garden

The woman who raises eight or ten children, does her own housework, tends a garden, feeds poultry and helps with the field work occasionally is seldom neurotic, dissatisfied or complaining. She's too busy doing something constructive to run off with a traveling salesman or sit down and weep over her hard lot in life. She leaves that to her sister in a small apartment who may have servant trouble, man trouble, nervous indigestion and social frustration all at the same time.

Similarly, men who see their work as an opportunity for self-expression and accomplishment, who can get pleasure from pitting their wits and strength against a hard job and carrying it through to successful completion, are generally level headed, tolerant, and reasonably well satisfied. Hard work is the antidote for many modern ailments. Men who are loafing on the job are often suspicious of others and looking for trouble.

People in the cities, large and small, will be garden-minded this year. Elaborate plans have been made so that every family which has the ambition, can grow its own carrots and cabbage. There may be cases where Mrs. Snooty will sit in her limousine and hoe her onions vicariously through Higgins the chauffeur, but, in general, it's going to be considered good form for men, women and children to labor together over the family radishes. Society matrons as well as bookkeepers, clerks, business executives and mechanics will meet on a common level with their knees on Mother Earth, learning and striving to make growing plants flourish.

A lot of food will be raised. This will be a boon to rationed kitchens, will release more of our commercial production to feed helpless, starving people in war-

Wednesday, April 21, 1943

torn countries and give our armed forces the vitamins necessary for success. In addition, a host of people will exercise muscles they had forgotten, children will learn things about life which they never suspected, families will be drawn closer together by a common interest and a sense of unity in accomplishment.

But I am hoping for even greater things from our garden projects.

I am hoping that people will learn again the pleasure and satisfaction of hard labor well performed and skillfully executed. I am hoping that this will change our common thinking from the dangerous, "How much can I get for how little effort," - to a pride in craftsmanship, a wholesome satisfaction in an honest day's labor, a greater sense of responsibility to business, community and nation, a deeper interest in our fellow laborers and a saner view of our common welfare.

Association with growing things is an honor, a privilege and an opportunity. So many of our modern ills are rooted in ignorance of Nature's ways and misunderstanding of other's viewpoints, ideals and aspirations. Better acquaintance with and similar concern over bugs and drouth can help to eliminate these points of friction. The man at the desk and the man at the machine are so far apart, they imagine their interests conflict. A summer's work in adjacent gardens might make them close friends again.

Gardening for the production of needed food is highly commendable and necessary, but man does not live on garden truck alone, and the secondary values may in the long run prove to be of the greatest and most lasting importance.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 14, 1943

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

An Ant's Eye View of Man

Most of us are completely indifferent to ants unless they build rings in the lawn or invade the sugar box in the cupboard. Then we use boiling water, poison or deadly gas and bewail their persistence. Probably they ignore us in turn, thinking we are too densely ignorant, untrained, ill-mannered and utterly foolish to warrant the consideration of intelligent insects. Perhaps we do suffer by comparison in some respects.

Ants may give us some credit as builders. We put up our skyscrapers, great bridges, tunnels and roads, but in comparison to size, our efforts are puny beside theirs. They, like the ancient Egyptians, accomplish with hand labor what would almost stagger the most skillful builder with modern machinery and power. They must watch with disdain our efforts to fly. Long ago they found that folks stay at home and work better if transportation is not too easy, so they nip off each other's wings as soon as swarming is accomplished.

In the field of organization and management, they must think we are amateurs. Who ever saw an idle ant? Each one has useful work to do and goes about it in a businesslike way. They leave it to men to make rules limiting hours and effort for certain classes to a fraction of their greatest efficiency, even though workers are far fewer than are needed for the good of society and a war threatens the loss of their most cherished possessions.

No one has ever observed professional politicians or stuffed shirts in an ant colony. They seem to get united action without unending discussions of trivial matters. Whether by instinct or upon orders, no one knows, but each worker seems to

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have something definite to do and does it to the best of her strength and ability. It is true that ants of some kinds keep slaves - with the inevitable result that the "Masters" get so bloated and helpless that they cannot survive by their own efforts. The law of "Labor to survive" seems to apply to ants as well as men. North American ant colonies do their own work and are the better for it.

When a queen ant returns from the nuptial flight, she may be captured by workers and returned to the old colony to help with the egg laying, or she may start a new colony of her own. Then she does all the work, feeds her own young, builds her nest and keeps pretty busy. As per progeny increases, duties become more specialized and the queen devotes her full efforts to egg laying while her daughters take over the care of the young, care of the stock (aphids are kept as we keep cows), building operations, etc. Everyone works, they all seem to get along happily and the colony survives in spite of enemies such as birds, small animals, housewives and lawn owners.

Perhaps the efficiency and organization of ant life are due to the fact that it is almost wholly feminine. After the mating season, males are kicked out to starve. Perhaps if our domestic economy was run entirely by the ladies there would be less lost motion, dillydallying and evading of the obvious facts of life. Some of our women in public office have not been a conspicuous success---but neither are some men who could be mentioned. Certainly a lot of energy is expended by each sex because of the other, without materially improving the domestic economy of society as a whole.

Perhaps when we learn fully to understand the policies and principles which enable an ant colony to operate smoothly, we can better guide our own effort to live effectively and in harmony with nature.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, April 7, 1943

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

Sitting Under Apple Trees

How can you sit under the apple tree with me or with anyone else if the faithful friend dies of old age and neglect? The coming generation will think that all our songs, stories and tender reminiscences of trees are simply legends and folklore unless we, in this generation, spend a little time and effort getting some new trees started. Besides, in these days of death and destruction, there is a lot of sentimental value in growing a new plant which will be both ornamental and useful years after we have done our bit and joined our fathers. It always seemed to me that a live tree made a better marker than a marble slab.

The trees Grandpa planted are getting old, and on many farms the "Orchard" consists of a few decrepit specimens which may produce enough fruit for today, but it's about time to get a few of the newer things going. Every year planting is delayed, the fruit is that much farther from table and can.

Romance may be just as beautiful under an Oldenburg or a Minjon apple tree, but there is a vast difference in the fruit. So many new, hardy, desirable varieties have been produced by our fruit breeders that the prospect is most exciting. Early, medium, late and winter keepers - there are all sorts of selections possible. The University now has an extension specialist who will gladly answer questions and give advice about particular problems of varieties and how to plant tree and bush fruits.

Sometimes we don't wait for an old tree to die before we get replacements started. When the old-timer gets hurt by sunscald or disease, we set a youngster close beside it. The little fellow doesn't need much room for a year or two and can get a good start while the oldster is bearing what fruit it can for a couple more seasons. This isn't quite as good as a new planting, because the youngster may become diseased

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Wednesday, April 7, 1943

from the older tree, but where space is limited, a tree or two can be set out each year so that there are always new varieties coming on.

Apples, plums, pears, apricots, cherries, nuts--what a variety of good eating we can have in Minnesota, just for growing a few trees. We envy the family with a nice orchard when fall comes and the trees are loaded, but the time to do something about it is in April and May.

For sentimental reasons, one may wish to perpetuate an old apple tree. That's easily done by buying a good seedling from a nursery or raising one. Then twigs from the old tree can be grafted on the new, and presto, there is Grandpa, young and pert as you please on a new root and good for another 60 years. Some folks put several or many varieties on one tree, so they have early, medium and late apples.

No wonder young folks like to sit under apple trees--and listen to the bees and the birds.

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

Interested amateurs as well as veteran gardeners were given tips on raising victory gardens as they met for the first day's session of the twenty-second annual horticulture short course at University Farm today.

Importance of specializing in crops that have good food values and produce a large yield on small areas was stressed by speakers. Suggested for the small garden were tomatoes, carrots, beans and leafy vegetables. Succession planting of crops was urged to lengthen the season of fresh vegetable harvests and to keep the land working to capacity.

Other pointers brought out by the speakers were:

1. Do not buy more seed than necessary.
2. Don't waste time trying to grow vegetables in the shade. A good garden requires sunshine.
3. Prepare the soil thoroughly before planting by spading it deep, working it fine, and removing all quack grass roots and trash.
4. Plant vegetables at the proper time.
5. Keep the garden free of weeds, destructive insects, and diseases.
6. See that vegetables get sufficient fertility and water.

Increasing the attractiveness of the vegetable garden by planting flowers is warranted, W. R. Leslie, superintendent of Dominion Experiment station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada, told gardeners attending the short course. At the same time, Leslie said, the aim should be to make the home garden self-sufficient in supplying the family table and in producing crops that can be preserved for winter use.

Thursday's program will be divided into sections on victory garden and fruit growing. Practical information on storing, drying, freezing, and other methods of preserving garden crops will be given on Friday. Members of the University home economics department will discuss and demonstrate home canning methods. All meetings are open to the public. No fees are charged.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The population of Minnesota declined by 112,738 or 4 per cent between April, 1940, and May, 1942, according to estimates just released by the United States Census Bureau. This decline was rather general over the state, says Lowry Nelson, professor of sociology at University Farm.

A special analysis of changes by counties, made by the Division of Rural Sociology of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, revealed that only four counties showed any gain at all, and these gains were slight. War industries located in Steele, Mower, and Dakota counties were probably responsible for gains there, Nelson said. Counties with the greatest population losses were Wright, with 19.3 per cent; Lake of the Woods, 18.3; Cook, 17.0; Sherburne, 13.9; Norman, 10.8; and Yellow Medicine, 10.3.

The comparatively uniform decline in population by counties, according to Nelson, was due to the operation of the Selective Service Act which draws men into the armed forces on a proportionate basis. Responsible also for the decline in the state was emigration from the state, which was not offset by the increased birthrate and immigration, Nelson said.

During the two-year period all of the states in the west North Central area lost in civilian population. Heaviest loss was in South Dakota, which declined 8.6 per cent. Percentages lost by other states were North Dakota, 7.6; Nebraska, 5.4; Kansas, 3.9; Iowa, 3.6; and Missouri, 1.3. Wisconsin gained by 0.2 per cent. North and South Dakota had larger proportionate losses in population than any of the other states in the Union except Idaho, which declined 9.1 per cent. For the nation as a whole the decline in civilians was 0.3 per cent.

A2233-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

If Minnesota farmers are to meet the goal of 225,000 acres of soybeans this year, they will be wise to grab on to available supplies of good Minnesota grown seed now, says A. C. Arny, professor of agronomy at University Farm. Growers have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to plant this acreage to help supply the human food need of soybean oil and flour and the protein supplement, soybean meal, necessary for livestock feeding.

Some seedsmen in the state still report a fair supply on hand of Minnesota grown Manchu and Habaro seed, germinating 85 to 90 per cent. So far Iowa farmers have purchased more of this good Minnesota grown seed than have Minnesota farmers. Unless this available seed is purchased at once by Minnesota farmers who need seed they may be forced to use unadapted seed produced in states to the south, says Arny. Growers who have yet to line up their seed might well telephone or wire their seedsmen for a supply. He believes Minnesota growers can afford to buy seed produced within the state even though the germination may be lower and the prices higher than southern grown seed.

All varieties produced within the state are not suited for planting in all parts. Richland and Mukden varieties are recommended for the southern corn zone, Habaro and Manchu for the south central and Habaro for the central. The planting of an adapted variety is only one step towards securing a profitable soybean crop. Time of planting is very important. Soybeans for beans should be planted at the same time that corn is planted or immediately following.

A2234-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Two new varieties of apples of exceptional quality, named Victory and Fireside, have just been recommended for introduction by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station. Well adapted to home and market use, the varieties have already received the stamp of approval from numerous commercial growers who became familiar with them during pre-introduction tests, according to W. H. Alderman, chief in the horticulture division at University Farm.

Victory, labeled as Minnesota 396, is similar to McIntosh but it is more winter hardy, less susceptible to apple seab, hangs to the tree better, packs better, and stores longer. Victory retains the McIntosh quality and aroma but has a little greater acidity, which makes it a good cooking and baking apple and at the same time places it in top rank for eating fresh. When used in salads the flesh turns dark less quickly than most varieties. The fruit of Victory is medium to large and a medium red in color. Ripe by October 15, Victory stores well till March 15.

Fireside, or Minnesota 993, has a rich, mild, non-tart flavor similar to the Delicious, and ranks high as a dessert fruit. The apple averages three inches in diameter and is bright red in color. Hardy and vigorous in growth, the tree is a consistent annual bearer. Because Fireside matures in November, there is some doubt as to its usefulness in northern Minnesota. The Fireside apple stores well until April.

A2235-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1943

To all counties

With production of eggs on the increase during spring months, it is a wise homemaker who uses this abundant food as a substitute for rationed meat, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____.

Eggs are easily digested and constitute an almost perfect food, containing nearly every necessary food element except vitamin C. In addition they are a good source of protein. The yolks contain the iron and vitamin A. Spring or early summer eggs are higher in vitamin A because green feed or cod-liver oil in the ration steps up the A content.

It is possible to get eggs into practically every meal without making the family tired of them, according to Miss Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, who gives some suggestions as to ways of using eggs. For breakfast, she says, eggs may be served poached or cooked in bacon fat, or used in waffles, muffins, or fruited egg-nogs. For dinner, eggs may be served as an omelet, scrambled, or creamed, or they may be used in a nut loaf, a potato puff, croquettes, chocolate souffle, sponge cake, custard, or cream pie or pudding. For supper, such dishes as egg salad, deviled eggs, or eggs a la goldenrod are tempting, or eggs may be used in welsh rarebit, floating island, custard ice cream, or angel food cake.

Like meats, eggs should be cooked at a low temperature to keep them tender, says Miss Hobart. She advises using a double boiler for egg dishes cooked on top of the stove and a dish set in a pan of water for those baked in the oven.

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April 1 to 7 has been proclaimed "More Pork from Minnesota Week" by Governor Harold E. Stassen, it was announced this week by County Agent _____ . Minnesota, with over 5,000,000 hogs on hand January 1, 1943 and more than seven million hogs raised last year, ranks among the leading hog producing states in the nation. Every effort is being made, says _____, to promote those practices among hog producers that will save more of the pigs farrowed this spring. About 40 per cent of the pigs born never reach the market, he says.

More than 500,000 pamphlets on "More Pork" containing pointers on good management, sanitation and labor-saving methods have been distributed to farmers throughout the state.

Following is Governor Stassen's proclamation:

P R O C L A M A T I O N

- WHEREAS, Minnesota ranks among the leading states in production of hogs, most important source of meat and fats for war, and
- WHEREAS, this year Minnesota farmers have undertaken to increase the number of hogs substantially over the record production of last year, and
- WHEREAS, farmers of this state are now in the most critical period when pig losses frequently run as high as 40 per cent, and
- WHEREAS, every effort is being made this year to produce more pork for men at work, at war and for our allies,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HAROLD E. STASSEN, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim

APRIL 1 TO 7, 1943
as
MORE PORK FROM MINNESOTA WEEK

so that all farmers and others who work with them may join together in promoting those practices that will reduce losses and thereby add greatly to this nation's supply of fighting food.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the State Capitol in Saint Paul this 6th day of March, 1943.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 23, 1943

To All County Agricultural Agents

Minnesota farmers may be forced to plant unadapted soybean varieties unless immediate action is taken to purchase seed produced within the state. Seedmen in the state report a fair supply of Minnesota grown Manchu and Habaro seed, germinating 85 to 90 per cent, still on hand.

County Agent _____ says that Minnesota growers can afford to buy seed produced within the state even though the germination may be lower and the price higher than southern grown seed. The supply of adapted seed is not large, and seed houses vary in the amount of seed on hand. According to _____, (County Agent) orders by telephone or wire will not reach seed dealers too soon.

A. C. Army, University Farm agronomist, states that all varieties produced within the state are not suited for planting in all parts. Richland and Mukden varieties are recommended for the southern corn zone, Habaro and Manchu for the south central and Habaro for the central.

Variety alone will not insure a crop, Army warns. The planting of an adapted variety is only one step towards securing a profitable soybean crop. Soybeans intended for seed production should be planted at the same time that corn is planted or immediately following.

Army reports that Iowa farmers have purchased more of the Minnesota grown seed than have Minnesota farmers. Unless this available seed is purchased at once by Minnesota farmers who need seed, they may be forced to use unadapted seed produced in states to the south, he says.

225,000 acres of soybeans for grain is the 1943 goal set for Minnesota. Growers have been asked by Secretary Wickard to plant the above acreage this spring to help supply the human food need of soybean oil and flour and the protein supplement, soybean meal, necessary for livestock feeding.

(Note to Agents: Twin City seed companies are nearly out of seed; Farmers Seed & Nursery Company at Faribault have fairly large quantities.)

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Interested victory gardeners attending the last day's sessions of the twenty-second annual horticulture short course at University Farm today were told how to preserve garden produce for winter use. Speakers discussed storing, drying, brining, sulphuring, freezing, and canning and told how a storage room could be constructed.

"A controlled low temperature is the key to success in the storage of most garden crops," E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist, said in speaking on how to store garden crops in the cellar. Only perfect specimens store well and many of them require moist air.

Advising the ornamental gardener to devote at least half of his space to growing vegetables, speakers at Thursday's garden session urged the planting of flowers and vegetables in the same garden and suggested utilizing vegetables for their ornamental value. W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division, suggested that more fruits might be used as part of the ornamental planting and substituted for screen plantings and hedges. Most foolproof fruits for Minnesota growing, Alderman said, are grapes, raspberries, and strawberries, while currants and gooseberries can be grown successfully if they are given a simple spray treatment.

Emphasis throughout the sessions was placed on the importance of growing yellow and dark green leafy vegetables rich in vitamin A and tomatoes rich in vitamin C. Gardeners were urged to look on the victory garden as a long-time program, not as a program for only a year.

Interest in the conference was shown by the registration of over 400 men and women at the short course.

A2239-JB'

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Butter is such a valuable food that we may have to get it on a doctor's prescription before the war is over, Professor W. B. Combs of the dairy division, University Farm, said today in summing up the butter situation.

He declared that butter rationing is necessary to make certain that people in all parts of the country get their share. The shortage is due more to heavy buying in this country by people who now have money to spend for butter, than to exports of butter under lend-lease. Only about one per cent of the total butter production was shipped as lend-lease material last year.

One of our most valuable fats, butter is essential in the diet of children, Combs said. For that reason it may be necessary for adults to go butterless in order that children may have more butter.

The best way to stretch butter, according to Combs, is to use less of it. If the butter is somewhat soft it will spread thinner. Adding gelatine and milk to stretch butter reduces the amount of fat and increases the water content so that it will not keep as well.

If butter is to retain its high quality, it should be wrapped or covered in a cold place. Since butter kept in the ordinary refrigerator will deteriorate in flavor after 30 days, those who bought a supply before rationing should use it very soon, he advised.

A2238-JB.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Forty newly appointed county 4-H club agents will meet at University Farm April 1, 2 and 3 for a series of training sessions to prepare them for work with 4-H clubs during the spring and summer months. They will assist county agricultural agents in making club work a 100 per cent effort for victory and will attempt to enroll every farm boy and girl in the 4-H program.

A2237-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 25, 1943

Daily Papers

NOTE: SUNDAY release

April 1 to 7 has been proclaimed "More Pork from Minnesota Week," Minnesota, with over 5,000,000 hogs on hand January 1, 1943, and more than seven million hogs raised last year, ranks among the leading hog producing states in the nation. Every effort is being made, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, to promote those practices among hog producers that will save more of the pigs farrowed this spring. About 40 per cent of the pigs born never reach the market, he says.

More than half a million leaflets urging practices that will save more pigs have been prepared by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota for distribution to farmers in the State through feed manufacturers and dealers, livestock handlers, and bankers.

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS, Minnesota ranks among the leading states in production of hogs, most important source of meat and fats for war, and

WHEREAS, this year Minnesota farmers have undertaken to increase the number of hogs substantially over the record production of last year, and

WHEREAS, farmers of this state are now in the most critical period when pig losses frequently run as high as 40 per cent, and

WHEREAS, every effort is being made this year to produce more pork for men at work, at war and for our allies,

NOW, THEREFORE, I HAROLD E. STASSEN, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim

APRIL 1 TO 7, 1943
as

MORE PORK FROM MINNESOTA WEEK

so that all farmers and others who work with them may join together in promoting those practices that will reduce losses and thereby add greatly to this nation's supply of fighting food.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed at the State Capitol in Saint Paul this 6th day of March, 1943.

A2236-JB

Liberal use of potatoes in the diet is a good nutritional practice which will spare the food budget and the ration book, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____, who adds that because of their mild flavor potatoes are adapted to many methods of preparation and are a satisfying part of a meal.

An excellent source of energy, the potato is also one of the cheapest sources of iron and an economical source of calcium, phosphorus, and the B vitamins, according to Dr. Jane Leichsenring, associate professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota. When used generously, potatoes yield a large amount of vitamin C, a fact which will be of particular importance as transportation limits the amounts of citrus fruits shipped in and dependence upon locally produced foods increases. Sweet potatoes yield large amounts of vitamin A, though the amount of this vitamin in white potatoes is small.

Method of preparing and cooking potatoes, says Dr. Leichsenring, is important in determining whether the minerals and vitamins are wasted or retained. Since minerals and the B and C vitamins are soluble in water, some of them will be dissolved out of the potato during cooking. More vitamins and minerals are lost when potatoes are peeled than when they are boiled in the jacket, and the loss is greater if the potatoes are cut into small pieces than if they are left whole. Some of the loss of vitamins and minerals can be avoided, says Dr. Leichsenring, if the potatoes are brought to a boil quickly and not overcooked. The potato water, which contains many minerals and vitamins dissolved out of the potato, should always be used for making soups, gravy, bread, etc.

Don't throw away leftover potatoes, urges Dr. Leichsenring, for they are much too valuable to discard. She suggests using mashed potatoes as a crust for a meat pie, or adding bits of meat, fish, or grated cheese to the potatoes, forming into cakes, rolling in flour and frying in a small amount of fat. Potato salad and hashed brown potatoes are other uses for leftover potatoes.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 30, 1943

To all counties

Shortages of tankage and other high protein feeds and the use of more vegetable protein in mixed feeds call for changes in the usual plans for feeding hogs this spring, says County Agent _____.

In spite of the high price of protein compared to the price of grain, it is not economical to feed hogs less protein than they need. When mixtures low in protein are fed, the proportion of grain must be reduced in order to provide enough protein in the ration, according to E. F. Ferrin, in charge of the swine section at University Farm.

To supplement the protein in mixed feeds, Ferrin advises giving alfalfa hay or meal to hogs as a year-round feed. Alfalfa will give better returns used as hog feed than in any other way, he says, and is the best solution for the possible shortage of B vitamins, resulting from the high proportion of vegetable protein in the feeds on the market. The bright green hay is high in A and low in D, while sun-burned hay is the opposite. Alfalfa also supplies calcium and averages about 15 per cent in protein. Not enough alfalfa hay can be fed to hogs, however, to affect materially the protein percentage of the entire ration.

Though it is now too late to plan a new alfalfa pasture for hogs in 1943, a spring seeding of alfalfa and brome grass can be used for fall pasture and be in good condition for 1944. Mixtures of rape and small grains seeded early make good temporary pastures or rape and sudan grass seeded late make a good annual pasture.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 30, 1943

To all counties

Time now to start organized planning of spring housecleaning so that the usual state of upheaval is avoided - that's the word from Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at University Farm.

While many housewives wait until the smell of spring is in the air to tackle the job from top to bottom, there's one big job that can be done before that time. Now, before the family heating system is turned off, boxes, trunks, chests, and bureaus can be cleaned and the housewife can decide what is to be discarded. A satisfactory cleaning solution is warm water to which one tablespoonful of ammonia or turpentine has been added.

As a procedure for cleaning closets, Miss Miller suggests removing all clothing and other articles and then brushing walls and washing shelves and ledges, being sure that no moth larvae or eggs are left to cause later damage. Clothes should be brushed and hung in the sunshine, examined for missing buttons, tears, and holes in pockets. Before returning clothes to the closet, Miss Miller suggests that they be mended, cleaned, or pressed, if necessary.

The best time to clean walls, floors, and furnishings is usually after winter fires are out, Miss Miller says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 31, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Leading a horse without getting kicked and driving a tractor without having it tip over are among the many things hundreds of Twin City high school boys will learn as they begin a short course in actual farm experience Saturday at University Farm. Objective of the course is to introduce city boys to farm work practice so they will be ready for placement on farms where there is a labor shortage, J. O. Christianson, director of Short Courses at University Farm, announced today.

Co-operating in the Farm Help Training sessions are the State Department of Education and the University Department of Agriculture. Registration is through the local high schools.

For the first training sessions Saturday, 60 boys will go to University Farm for instruction in tractor operation under the division of agricultural engineering and 60 boys will receive training in animal husbandry. Emphasis will be placed upon safety both in connection with learning to operate a tractor and in learning how to lead and approach livestock. The boys will also be taught how to care for and feed horses, cattle, swine, and poultry. Later in the spring the boys may be given training in field work.

Instruction in tractor operation will be given each Saturday throughout April and training in Animal Husbandry on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in April. Sixty boys will be taken in each group. Sessions will last eight hours.

Accompanying each group will be an instructor from the high school who will carry through with further agricultural instruction in the high school, though the actual experience will be secured at University Farm.

After the completion of their training, the boys will be placed on farms through the co-ordinated state labor set-up. A2242-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 31, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

C. H. Schrader, newly appointed director of the weed and seed division in the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, is a veteran of many battles for better weed control and cleaner seeds to make Minnesota farms more productive. Schrader is a native of Rice county. He graduated from the University College of Agriculture soon after being mustered out of service in the first world war.

After teaching vocational agriculture for several years, Schrader accepted a position as county agricultural agent in Murray county where he served for 11 years.

While in Murray he distinguished himself especially in organizing weed control. He was one of the first agents to perfect the so-called Minnesota plan of weed control which calls for appointment of a farmer inspector on every section of land.

Because of his outstanding work in weed control organization, and special success in combating Minnesota's worst weed enemies, creeping jenny and leafy spurge, Schrader was given leave of absence to do weed work for the state department of agriculture.

Since 1939 he has been agronomist in the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm and also agronomist with the state department, dividing his time between the university assignment and the state weed and seed division.

In taking his new post he succeeds C. P. Bull, veteran director of the weed division. Mr. and Mrs. Schrader make their home at 1806 Eustis, St. Paul. They have three sons in the service.

A2242-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
March 31, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Thousands of Minnesota farmers now are in a position to utilize electric power to increase production with reduced manpower because of the progress made in rural electrification in recent years.

One in every three of Minnesota's 197,000 farms now have central station electric service. Two-thirds of the electrified farms in the state -- some 44,000 of them -- are on the lines of the 47 rural electric distribution systems financed in Minnesota within the last seven years by the Rural Electrification Administration.

Meanwhile the new liberalized U-1c order of the War Production Board may make it possible to extend electricity to hundred of additional Minnesota farms engaged in the production of meats, poultry, eggs and milk. Farms eligible to receive service under the U-1c order are those located near existing power lines which meet certain minimum war food production requirements. Farmers meeting these requirements and wishing to receive service should contact the local REA cooperative.

A2241-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
March 31, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

To help meet the shortage of experienced shearers this spring, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service and the State Department of Education are sponsoring 15 sheep shearing schools in Minnesota during April.

The two-day training sessions will stress handling of equipment, grinding of blades, shearing, and preparation of wool. Training will be given free to individuals who wish to do custom shearing and to farmers who plan to shear their own flocks. To date more than 100 persons have enrolled for the various sessions.

Places where the schools are being held are Austin, March 31-April 1, for Mower, Steele, Freeborn, and Dakota counties; Moorhead, March 31-April 1, for Clay, Norman, and West Ottertail; Bagley, April 2-3, for Beltrami, Clearwater, Red Lake, Mahnomen, and East Polk; Luverne, April 2-3, for Rock, Martin, and Lincoln; Red Lake Falls, April 5-6, for Red Lake and Pennington; Tracy, April 5-6, for Redwood, Cottonwood, Brown, Lyon, and Murray; Baudette, April 7-8, for Lake of the Woods and Roseau; Clarkfield, April 7-8, for Yellow Medicine and Swift; Little Fork, April 9-10, for Koochiching; Wheaton, April 9-10, for Traverse, Stevens, and Big Stone; Walker, April 12-13, for Cass and Hubbard; Ortonville, April 12-13, for Big Stone; Mora, April 14-15, for Aitkin, Kanabec, Isanti, Pine, Anoka; Alexandria, April 14-15, for Todd and Douglas. A training session has already been held at Plainview for Wabasha, Dodge, and Goodhue counties.

A2240-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 1, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Next summer's shade trees need attention now, says A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist, who recommends speedy action 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.

Damage to shade trees has been widespread the past two seasons, 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.

A2245-TH

The red stamps in your ration book No. 2 will mean more to your family if you take best possible care of butter, fats, and meats so that there is absolutely no waste, says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Of the newly rationed items, meat is most likely to spoil quickly under home conditions and so requires careful handling. If warmer weather is catching any family with more meat on hand than can be successfully taken care of, some immediate steps should be taken to avoid spoilage and waste.

Miss Blair suggests these points to keep in mind in caring for meats:

As soon as fresh meat, either ground or in a piece, arrives from the market, remove the paper wrapping, cover loosely, and store in a cold place. If you do not have a refrigerator or some other place just as cold, cook the meat promptly. Ground meat is very perishable. Since it spoils quickly even in a cold place, it should be cooked within 24 hours. If meat in the piece is to be kept as long as two days, store it, if possible, at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or colder. Meat keeps longer in the freezing compartment of a refrigerator. Fresh meat that shows any indication that spoilage may take place soon should be trimmed, cooked and used at once or quick frozen or canned.

The meat organs - such as liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, brains - spoil more quickly than other cuts of meat; hence they need immediate cooking. Frozen meat also requires special care. Cook as soon as possible after taking from freezing storage, since once thawed it spoils more quickly than fresh chilled meat. Do not try to freeze the meat again after it has begun to thaw.

Some homemakers are confused on how and where to keep cured ham. There are two methods of curing ham. The commercially prepared hams and picnics ordinarily have a mild cure which differs from the strongly cured ham or other strongly cured pork cuts prepared on the farm or commercially. Store ham with a mild cure in the same way as fresh meat, in the refrigerator or other cold place. Hams marked "ready to eat" are even more perishable than the mildly cured raw hams. These should be used at once. Strongly cured meat needs a cool, dry, dark place screened from insects but not necessarily storage in a refrigerator.

Because sliced bacon may become moldy and rancid on too long storage even in a refrigerator, it should be used within a few weeks.

Use of spoiled meat is a health hazard.

A2244-PCJ

To make the most of pasture keep the cows off it until grass is three to four inches high. The grass yield for the year may be reduced at least a fourth by overgrazing in early May.--H. R. Searles.

Cooling milk and cream quickly before bacterial action can set in is one sure-fire way of improving the quality. Fresh well water pumped through a cooling tank is an efficient way of doing the job. As weather warms up don't let milk and cream lose quality through lack of a cooling system.--E. A. Hanson.

You can save more chicks this year by getting the waterers and feeders up on wire or slatted platforms early. This will reduce the contamination of feed and water with coccidia and other filth-borne diseases.--H. J. Sloan.

Soybean growers should lose no time in grabbing on to the seed they need. It will pay to get Minnesota grown seed even if its germination may be somewhat poorer than that available from farther south. A large amount of good northern seed has already gone south, bought up by alert Iowa growers.--A. C. Arny.

Chicks need a warm temperature under the hover (85-95°F.), but keep the room cool (65-75°F.) to provide greatest comfort.--H. J. Sloan.

Legume hay must be the dairyman's answer to the protein shortage. The protein concentrate feeds will not catch up to livestock demands until after the war. So plan to grow your own as far as possible in the form of hay or pasture. Seed alfalfa and clover for 1944; fill in with soybean hay if you are short this year.--H. R. Searles.

Since germination of most farm seeds is below average this year, it is more desirable than ever to give seeds the advantage of treatment to ward off seed and soil borne diseases. Treatment does not make dead seeds grow but it does reduce further losses from disease causes. The recommendation for seed corn is treatment with Barbak or with Semesan Jr. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to the bushel.--H. B. Moore.

Hens will not benefit from being let out before there is much green forage available, even on nice days. Production may drop some if you rush the season.--H. J. Sloan.

Note to Clark: It has been suggested that paragraphs be divided this time by a slug

-Save More Pigs-

-Save More Chicks-

You may not like such stuff, so do as you like, of course.

Paul Johnson

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 6, 1943

To all counties

Minnesota's spring crop of maple syrup should go far to help out the family sugar ration and add many a holiday touch to the simplest meal, says Home Demonstration (County) Agent _____.

Because maple syrup contains sugar identical with granulated sugar, it can be used in many ways in cooking. Since it usually has a high water content, when it is to be used in baking it may be boiled down to eliminate some of the water to make it about equal in richness to other cooking syrups.

Ina B. Rowe, extension nutrition specialist at University Farm, suggests making a seven-minute frosting from maple syrup. Instead of the sugar, use one cup of maple syrup to two egg whites and beat over boiling water until the frosting loses its shiny appearance and is firm enough to spread well.

Maple syrup may be used also in cream fillings for pies and cakes, substituting the syrup for the sugar, measure for measure. To make up for the water content of the syrup, additional thickening may be used, or the liquid may be reduced by approximately one-third cup for each cup of maple syrup used.

Mold and crystallization, which occur frequently in maple syrup, can be avoided, says Miss Rowe. Fill pint jars with the syrup to within one-eighth inch of the top, she advises, adjust the seal, then stand the jars in a large kettle, cover with lukewarm water and bring the water to the boiling point. Remove jars, complete the seal, and cool with the least possible amount of shaking and handling. Keep partly used jars tightly covered.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 6, 1943

To all counties

With the approach of mild weather it is important to safeguard grain now in storage against insects which will be resuming their attack as the grain becomes warm, says County Agent _____.

First step to take in checking grain damage is to inspect it at least once every two weeks in weather above 60 degrees, according to H. H. Shepard, University Farm entomologist. Insects may not be visible, but a crusting or webbing of the grain will indicate their presence. A handful of grain, removed from as great a depth as one can reach, will show if the grain is warmer than it should be, if it is damp, or if it has a moldy or other abnormal odor.

Turning and cleaning grain in danger of infestation is another important step to take, Shepard says, since the removal of foreign matter like weed seeds, broken kernels, and grain dust will usually eliminate the source of heating. Pouring damp grain back and forth, especially on clear days, will dry it considerably. Although a small amount of grain can sometimes be stirred sufficiently with a shovel to avoid moving it, it is wise to arrange bins so that extra space is available to shift grain from one bin to another.

If fumigation still seems to be necessary to control insect damage, a sample of the granary pests should be sent to the county agent or the State Agricultural Experiment Station for examination. Be sure to send a letter of explanation along with the sample, Shepard advises. For mailing, insects should be placed in a small amount of grain and screenings in a cellophane envelope or tight tin or glass jar, not in an ordinary paper envelope.

In a great many cases in Minnesota, fumigation is a needless expense and a waste of vital chemicals, Shepard says. For that reason it is important to make certain whether fumigation is necessary and to get information as to approved fumigants and methods of application.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 7, 1943

To all counties

Persistent efforts of Minnesota farmers to improve their crop seeds and keep weeds under control in recent years are paying dividends now that every bit of food and feed that can be raised is needed, according to C. H. Schrader, newly appointed director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. As agricultural extension agent in Murray county for 11 years and agronomist working alternately for the extension service and the state department, Schrader has played a leading role in weed battles in this state. He was one of the first to perfect the Minnesota plan of weed control which calls for an inspector on each section of agricultural land.

"Since weeds are the greatest destroyers of farm crops, it would be a great mistake this year to relax our efforts to keep these saboteurs under control," Schrader said today. "No time is better spent than that which helps to insure clean seed for our fields and clean fields for our crops."

As a good wartime program of weed control, Schrader suggests these points:

1. Pay more attention than ever to selecting clean seed of adapted variety.
2. Work weedy fields well before seeding.
3. Keep fields that are infested with the worst perennial weeds under black fallow all season, or at least until June 15, when they may be planted to a quick, vigorous feed crop that will hold weeds back.
4. Keep weed enforcement machinery at the highest possible efficiency in the community.
5. Don't let weeds go to seed; start the battle for clean fields next year immediately after harvest.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 7, 1943

To swine counties

Farmers Like Raising Hogs on Concrete Floors

(with mat)

_____ county farmers who have put in concrete feeding floors on one or more sides of their permanent hog houses consider them an important improvement on their farms, says County Agent _____. More efficient use of feed and faster gains may be obtained by this improvement.

Concrete floors also aid in carrying out a good system of sanitation, especially for early farrowed pigs, according to E. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Floors should be fenced, cleaned, and scrubbed before farrowing time and used for sun porches and exercise lots up to weaning time. Pigs are often kept on the floors for eight to ten weeks before being taken to clean pasture.

An increasing number of farmers separate the sows and pigs at weaning time and keep the pigs on concrete floors until ready for market, Zavoral says. This method of raising hogs without pasture, however, requires that more attention be paid to balanced rations.

Concrete feeding floors are easy to build and inexpensive. Livestock men figure that they are paid for very soon by faster and cheaper gains. Plans for building concrete floors may be obtained from the county agent's office. There are no priorities on cement, and any farmer who can spare the time can do the work himself.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 9, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

County Agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H agents representing every Minnesota county will assemble at University Farm Monday for a four-day state conference on mobilizing all possible local forces for food production.

Two phases of the job are being considered primarily at this time, said Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and head of the coordinated state farm help program. The two most urgent problems are getting enough help on farms to hold up production of food for the nation and for armed forces, and providing the means for every rural family to grow and preserve its own food supply.

Minnesota agriculture's contribution to winning the war hinges pretty much on these two questions.

Extension agents will follow the plan of working through local organizations and local volunteer leaders in encouraging action. Playing the lead roles in the spring and summer food campaign will be the men and women neighborhood leaders, of which there are 25,000 in Minnesota, two for each small neighborhood, with township and county committees to coordinate their efforts.

Men leaders will check with their neighbor farmers on best use of available labor and machinery. They will get in early application for seasonal help and keep officials posted on labor needs.

Women leaders will take the lead in organizing homemakers for food preservation, with emphasis on canning, drying, freezing and raw storage to keep home cellars full.

The conference at University Farm next week will be devoted to developing methods and materials best adapted to use for the food production campaign at the community level.

A2248-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 9, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

A new list of improved varieties of farm crops, recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station for growing in Minnesota has just been released by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service. The list includes statements of the characteristics of each recommended variety, its origin and regional adaptation. A statement is also made of varieties not recommended.

To be eligible for recommendation, a variety must have been tested in experimental plots for at least three years and must have performed satisfactorily in competitive trials when compared with standard varieties. Tests are conducted at the central and branch experimental stations and on farms. Varieties introduced from outside the state are given the same careful trial as those developed in Minnesota.

For the purpose of recommending varieties best adapted to each region in the state, the corn-growing area of Minnesota has been divided into five regions of maturity. Days to maturity for corn refer to the approximate number of days of growing season that can be expected from the time seedlings are up to the stage when moisture in the ears on the standing plants is about 40 per cent. A map included in the folder shows maturity zones. For small grains, Minnesota has been divided into two areas, southern Minnesota and central and northern Minnesota. The information on improved varieties is available in Extension Folder 22, which may be obtained from the county extension office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm.

A2247-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 9, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Many fields of wheat, soybeans and corn are doomed to produce poor stands and poor yields in Minnesota this year unless care is taken to discover poorly germinating seed lots before planting, according to J. L. Larson, State Seed analyst at University Farm.

Average germination tests run on these three crops by the State Seed Testing Laboratory range between 70 and 80 per cent for wheat, 83 per cent for corn and 60 per cent for soybeans. Normally these farm crops germinate almost 100 per cent, he says.

Farmers who have not had their seed tested are urged to test it at home. Larson points out that although the State Seed laboratory tests up to five samples free of charge for any state resident, the laboratory is now so busy that there would be little chance of getting samples tested before planting time. The laboratory has tested many thousands of samples already this year.

A reliable test may be made at home, according to Larson, by sprinkling the seed on three or four layers of wet newspaper, covering with one or two additional layers of wet paper, then rolling it up and wrapping it in waxed paper. By sprinkling the seed across the paper in rows two or three inches apart, half a dozen lots of seed may be tested at a time. The tester should be kept moist in a warm room for five or six days. After that time the germination percentage can be determined by counting the number of strong sprouts from each 100 seeds tested. If the testers are stood on and during the germination period, the sprouts will be less likely to grow through the paper.

Poor germination of wheat, oats, barley and flax seed this year is largely due to the presence of disease fungi, says M. B. Moore, plant pathologist at University Farm. Seed should be treated before planting to protect it and the young seedlings from attack. Seed that germinates only 50 or 60 per cent will make a good stand if it is treated and then planted a little heavier than usual. Moore recommends using one-half ounce of new Improved Ceresan per bushel to treat all of these crops.

To protect corn from disease, Moore urges that all growers treat their seed corn with Barbak or Semesan Jr., using one and a half ounce per bushel. Seed treatment of soybeans is not recommended in Minnesota at the present time. The use of the best seed obtainable seems to be the only insurance of good stands of soy beans, Moore says.

A2246-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 13, 1943

To all counties

Providing good pastures for horses will reduce feed costs and improve the working condition and breeding efficiency of horses, says A. L. Harvey, in charge of the horse section at University Farm.

Wheat, oats, and barley, sown at the rate of one bushel of each per acre, will furnish good pasture for temporary grazing from the time it is six inches high until it begins to go to seed. The grain mixture can be sown again in late August with winter varieties for late fall and early spring pasture.

Sudan grass, seeded about the last of May, makes good temporary pasture during July and August. However, horses must be kept off when the land is so wet that they will break through the temporary turf.

To supplement the temporary pastures, grass pastures or some oat straw and hay in feed racks should be made available for horses and mules, Harvey says.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 13, 1943

To all counties

It is not too early to begin looking ahead to next year's supply of fuel wood, says County Agent _____.

With the domestic fuel situation becoming more serious, farmers are being urged wherever possible to put up their fuel wood for next year now and give it a chance to season properly. More wood will be in demand next winter because of prospective shortages of coal and oil. Cutting of fuel wood has fallen below normal production, and present supplies are being consumed instead of stored for next winter's use. Everywhere that wood is plentiful, it should be used to conserve coal and fuel oil, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, who adds that steps taken now will prevent a shortage of seasoned wood for the coming year.

Thousands of cords of wood have gone to waste through non-use, he says. Removal of dead trees, windfalls, broken, damaged, and diseased trees for fuel will improve the remaining stand. Crooked, forked, and poor-quality trees, trees seriously overtopped and stunted by others, and trees of species not in demand for lumber, poles, ties, and pulpwood are also suitable for fuel wood, and cutting them will benefit the woodlot. Good timber that can be used for construction, fence posts, or pulpwood should not be used for fuel, Anderson says.

Since green wood has only about 60 per cent of the fuel value of wood that has been well seasoned, it is important to air-dry wood thoroughly before it is used. At least six months are usually required for thorough seasoning.

Wood should be stacked in a well drained, open area, exposed to sun and wind. A long pile is preferable. Poles laid for a floor will keep the fuel wood off the ground, and a cover of old canvas, tarpaper, or boards will prevent rain from soaking in. To accelerate the seasoning process, Anderson suggests piling the sticks crisscross to provide for free circulation of air. Splitting the pieces hastens evaporation of moisture.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating; Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 13, 1943

To all counties

Wise choice of crops best suited for each field will help _____ county farmers produce maximum yields in 1943, says County Agent _____, who adds that adaptability of crops to those that have preceded them is also important.

On rich land, corn or flax can be more successfully grown than oats or barley, since the latter frequently lodge so badly because of excess nitrogen in the soil that part of the crop is lost, according to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Sudan grass could also be grown in such a field for an emergency pasture, since sudan would take care of the excess nitrogen.

Soils depleted of nitrogen, Armour says, may produce more if planted this spring to well-inoculated soybeans, which will supply their own nitrogen. Corn could also be planted on such fields and fertilized with a commercial product, provided the grower used corn fertilizer in 1942.

Rotating crops from year to year will also affect crop yields, says Armour. Results obtained at University Farm show that an increase of almost a third in yield of oats was obtained when oats were rotated with corn in place of planting oats continuously. The vegetable matter was maintained by manuring. When a three-year rotation was followed, using corn, oats, and hay, approximately the same yield of oats was secured as when manure was applied to a rotation of corn and oats or to the rotation of all three. A nine per cent increase of yield in corn was obtained when corn was rotated with oats as compared to continuous corn cropping, but when hay was added to the rotation, yields of corn stepped up 26 per cent.

Small grain and flax should not follow themselves, Armour says. If crops must be planted two years on the same field, corn and soybean yields are decreased least by such a practice.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 17, 1943

For THE FARMER

Ordinarily one is not justified in using second generation hybrid corn for seed, but if adapted first-generation hybrids are not available because of the seed emergency, a very satisfactory yield of corn may be raised from a good hybrid used a second year. The yield is likely to go down 15 to 20 per cent, but it may still be as good as standard varieties of open-pollinated corn.--R. F. Crim.

Now is the time to move the range shelter onto new ground for the summer. Use land that has not had chickens or turkeys on it for at least a year.--H. J. Sloan.

The wool crop is best harvested when the weather is fairly warm so the yolk runs free. Sheep should be thoroughly dry, so it's a good idea to watch the weather and house the sheep if necessary when the shearers are expected.--Phil Anderson.

If shoulder ailments in horses show up soon after springwork starts, look for the cause of the trouble. Are hame straps adjusted so the hame fits the curve of the collar? Does the pull on the collar come too high or too low? It will help to clean the collar every day and also curry and clean the shoulder of the work horse regularly. A daily bath of salt water will not only toughen the neck and shoulder but also benefit sores that have already appeared.--H. G. Zavoral.

Generally you will be better pleased with the results if you do not start more than 200 poults in a 12 x 14 brooder house.--H. J. Sloan.

It is very important this year to test corn for germination shortly before planting. Germination of seed is below normal because of a poor season last fall. Furthermore, there are reports that seed has been losing life rapidly during recent weeks. Get a check in time so you can increase the rate of planting to make up for poor germination.--
R. F. Grim.

Soybeans should be planted the same time as corn or immediately after. Beans planted in rows can be kept freer of weeds and mature a few days earlier than those drilled in solid. The width of the row may vary from 24 to 36 inches depending on machinery available for planting and cultivation.--A. C. Arny.

Some Homemade electric brooders are satisfactory for late spring or early summer brooding, but the chicks will have to be watched more closely if the hover does not have a heat regulating device. Too much heat is as bad as too little.--H. J. Sloan.

Keep the horses in mind when you plant Sudan grass for summer pasture. Horses like Sudan very much, and its carrying capacity is greater than that of other grasses.--A. L. Harvey.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 19, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, May 26, 1943

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

The Enemy Nearby

As the hot sun beats down on his tired back, almost any boy who has been sent to stir up a Victory garden can lean on his hoe and conjure up a vision. He sees himself mounted on a splendid charger or a clanking tank, leading his brave men forward into battle, while the enemy flees in consternation.

It's very satisfying to the boy, but it doesn't get the garden cultivated and it doesn't take into account all of the hard work, careful planning and plain drudgery any commander must endure before he is worthy and capable of leading or sending men into situations where their lives and liberty depend on his sound judgment and skill. We all want to reach the top of the mountain, but, oh, how we detest the slow, discouraging step-by-step climbing!

I have never seen anyone who enjoyed hoeing big weeds in hard ground on a hot day. It just isn't human nature, and yet we want—and this year we greatly need—the good things a garden can produce for us. Perhaps there are some things which will help to make gardening less irksome to boys who have a hard time tasting tomatoes when looking at six-inch plants, or enjoying melons when the vines haven't even started to blossom.

In the first place, long experience has shown that both weeds and garden crops cannot be successfully grown on the same ground. Boys are inclined to argue that statement or try to fool nature by ignoring it, but so far there is no record of its ever having been done and there's not much chance of any such thing occurring this year.

(more)

Second, would it be easier to shoot a Jap who had a good machine gun, plenty of ammunition and a concrete pill box or one who was running away from you? When weeds get big, they're most persistent, tough and discouraging. When they're very small and tender, they're easily destroyed. It saves a lot of hard work to catch them early.

Third, only weeds grow well when the ground is hard and baked. A loose mulch on top makes cultivation so much easier and encourages the vegetables to get big and bushy. The sooner the plants you want cover the ground, the sooner you can stop cultivating out the ones you don't want.

Can you add it up? Call weeds your enemies. Only a dumbbell would let them get set with trenches, fortifications and plenty of supplies if he could pick them off easily when they're just coming up. Cultivation in loose ground and little weeds is easy and it's better to go over it a dozen times than to let the weeds prepare themselves for defense. Who is smarter, you or the weeds?

The gardener is the whole army: general, officers and enlisted men. He's transportation, air force, heavy artillery, and infantry. He has to meet, not one army but several, and they're able and well organized. It's a contest of brains and brawn against numbers. Weeds, bugs, diseases, weather; General Gardener has to meet them all. He has to understand the psychology of his allies, the useful plants, so as to get all the help possible from them. If he wins this summer's battle, he'll be worthy to tackle a bigger job next year. Can you fight?

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 19, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, May 19, 1943

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

Family Fun

We never did decide whether there were three or four of the youngsters. They went round and round so fast, dodged in and out of the nest, disappeared behind limbs or the trunk of the big oak and then popped out from such unexpected places that counting was about as inaccurate as cutting a small boy's hair while he's playing Indian.

The picnic supper was finished, the fire built up, equipment stowed in the car and we were sitting quietly, just enjoying the out-of-doors at dusk when we noticed the squirrel's nest and saw a bright black eye intently watching our every move. Soon another eye appeared, then a scuffle, much giggling and the boldest baby, about half-grown, scrambled over his brothers and whisked up to a limb above, where he could have a better view.

Nothing happened, so another venturesome brother scampered out and around the tree, apparently intending to "draw our fire." Another period of observation, and then as if at a signal, squirrels exploded all over the tree. Probably it was their usual evening's play, but to us it appeared that these expert aerial artists were boastfully "strutting their stuff" for our entertainment.

Here one went round and round a horizontal limb like a dizzy pin wheel. Others were playing hide-and seek, up and down, in and out until it seemed they must be exhausted by such a pace. Death defying leaps, shrill cries of "Watch me," miraculous recoveries of balance, one claw hanging over twenty feet of nothing—we couldn't watch everywhere at once and kept nudging and pointing to one circus ring or another.

(more)

The play became rough and noisy as the dusk deepened toward dark, and suddenly, high overhead, Mother Squirrel coming silently in over the elevated roadway dropped in their midst. Instantly every baby froze and simply by standing still, vanished by blending with its background. A minute of this and then at a low command they leaped for the nest, piling in head first or anyway. One who was a split second behind the others got a nip which brought forth a wail of terror.

The stage was empty and other wood sounds became audible once more. After due inspection, Mother Squirrel left for her evening adventures, joining a companion which we supposed (and hoped) was her mate, who had not appeared before this time. At the nest, all was quiet, but soon a black eye could be distinguished, then another, and just as before, the most venturesome individual came out into full view. Mother was gone and play was just about to be resumed, when a deep parental bark sent all back into the nest where we could imagine the babies in a chuckling pile, going quickly to sleep after their evening romp. The show was over.

Mothers, whether human or wild, are much the same. They have to put the babies to bed, and worry about them until all is quiet and they're fast asleep. The advantage seems to lie with mothers of the wild, especially in the matter of discipline. I tried to point this out to Ma as we put out the fire and started for home in the starlit darkness, but she thought up a lot of things about fathers, etc., so I changed the subject as soon as possible. On one thing we agreed. That mother must have been pretty proud of her babies and loved to see them play, just as we did. So we began wondering when another picnic could be arranged.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 19 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, May 12, 1943

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

Release the Brakes

Farmers don't want subsidies, coddling or paternalistic meddling. They only want an even break and a chance to make good on the hardest job they have ever tackled.

For years, farmers have been kicked and cussed for producing too much. Then the picture changes so suddenly that rationing of meat and butter becomes necessary because farmers don't or won't produce enough. This violent contraction and expansion can't be made quickly, because Nature isn't organized that way.

A new shipyard or factory can be built in a few weeks under pressure, when ample money, material and labor are available. It can stand idle if there is no present need for its use, but the whole Department of Agriculture can't make a cow in much less than three years or shut her off over Sunday in order to adjust hours for the swing shift. A unanimous act of Congress can't make a sow farrow ten pigs if her inheritance, environment and inclination all indicate twins.

A farmer must plan years in advance and approach his goal gradually. There are many things which make the difference between high yields and low and the farm manager can control only some of them. For years the farm papers, extension bulletins, county agents, Ag teachers and other agencies have been preaching good farm practices. Many farmers have been highly successful in following these new ideas while others, for various reasons, have not been able to take advantage of them.

It is too much to expect that an order from some governmental agency, even with a big appropriation behind it, will change marginal soil to the best Iowa silt loam, shiftless farmers to efficiency experts or green city kids to experienced animal dietitians. Even war and a six-weeks' short course can't make a competent surgeon out of a plumber.

(more)

Wednesday, May 12, 1943

It seems obvious that more food will be needed than can be produced in 1943. It also seems obvious that on the average Minnesota farm, Pa, Ma and the kids will have to bear the brunt of the labor and contriving necessary to turn out maximum supplies. It's too late to do a great deal about more labor and machinery for this crop year. We'll have to fight with what equipment is available.

It does seem that good farmers who are trying to win this war should be allowed to devote their full energies to their daily tasks, protected from superfluous red tape, reports, questionnaires and the constant irritation of well meaning but often misguided and uninformed "Plans" for their betterment and sudden education.

Let the able farmers go ahead full speed by taking off the brakes. They know their jobs, their land and their livestock. They can use them to better advantage than any one else. For those who cannot or will not farm efficiently, perhaps the AAA could take over the land and stock for the duration and accomplish the desired result more effectively.

On farm and in factory, this nation has just begun to fight. Too many brakes set in Washington and all down the line. Oil the bearings, get up steam, open the throttle and toot the whistle, but the freight won't move smoothly as long as selfish politicians, racketeers posing as "Labor Leaders" and uninformed incompetents are permitted to keep setting their own big or little brakes against the wheels.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 19, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, May 5, 1943

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

A Soldier Says:

"We're traveling again in the Sunny South. Miles of waste land, red soil, a few more hardwoods and less pine. Just saw a big black Mammy plodding down a dusty road, toting a bundle on her 'haid.' We went past a rickety shanty with the family cow guarding the front steps and a bony mule watching the back door. Were they looking for feed or companionship?

"We went through Savannah, Georgia, and it was fun to imagine soldiers riding over the hills and through the valleys as they must have almost 80 years ago. Now we're in a beautiful stand of pine, but there are so many little 2 x 4 shacks. Must be Negro share croppers. How can they live in them? . . .

"We're eating in the diner. Real china plates, with tables, waiters and everything. No standing in line waiting to have something scooped out of a tub into a tin mess kit. Pretty snazzy for a soldier. . . .

"We're living at the Y.M.C.A. and going to school. Just like it was at the U. of M. No reveille or roll call, no drill. Lots of studying to do, but it's a swell place to live and I like it. Yippee!

"Went shopping today and found a department store. I wanted a red pencil and a pair of scissors, but all I could see were women, jewelry and fox furs. Stepped on the escalator and rose above the scene, but landed in a sea of hats, coats and gloves for Milady. It was no proper place for a soldier. Another ascent on the escalator, trying to be nonchalant, but egad, my consternation was complete! Nothing but foundation garments and silk undies! I beat a hasty retreat to the escalator and tried again, finally reaching the furniture department.

(more)

Wednesday, May 5, 1943

"At last I found an elevator and dashed madly to the farthest corner of a car going down. I was jammed against the walls by hordes of females crowding into the narrow confines, sticking boxes into my face and ribs or eying me with tilted noses as though I were a rare curio from the Paleozoic age. Reaching the ground floor-- I fled!

"Found a museum and spent all afternoon just looking. The little old lady in charge took me under her wing and chattered at a great rate. Lots of fun. Had a date last night. Took a bus out to the middle of nowhere to get a gal I met at a Y dance. We went to a swellegant roller rink and I fell down only once.

"Glad to hear you get the quadrupeds oiled up occasionally, Shorty. They'll forget how to travel if you don't ride them now and then. Wish I could help you exercise them. I'd also like to join the family around a big pan of pop corn. I got my new Corporal's stripes today. We're all technical corporals now, but I don't feel technical. I know very little about not much.

"We've been 'doing' New York. Rode along the Hudson and saw all the big liner terminals. Saw the Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and the Normandie, lying on her side. Man, are they whoppers! Saw the Giants play the Redskins at the Polo grounds. Took a subway somewhere and got off as soon as we could. I've never seen such crowds. Went to the top of the Empire State Building and saw all New York, including the Statue of Liberty. We watched the dusk fade into dark and the lights come out. I could hardly talk.

"Chuck and I were invited out for Thanksgiving dinner by the nicest family, consisting of Mama, Papa, Bob sixteen, Mary fifteen and Grier eight. The kids all had red hair and were good looking. Other members of the family were Skippy the Cocker Spaniel, several bowls of goldfish and eight guppies. I didn't realize how much I missed home until I relaxed on the davenport after paying my respects to that big turkey and all the fixins. Bob thought I was a hero or something after I told him I knew Bruce Smith.

"It was wonderful to go out in the kitchen and enter into the family banter and chatter. Boy, I had a swell time. That and hearing you all talk over the phone last night made the day just perfect.

Your wandering boy,
Opl. Bud"

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 19, 1943

To County Agents

Success of the 1943 corn crop will depend a great deal on best possible use of the limited amounts of adapted seed available this year, County Agent _____ told _____ county farmers today. The early frost last fall greatly reduced the amount of good seed available. Much corn tested this winter has germinated only 60 to 80 per cent, and there have been recent reports of seed losing life rapidly after testing.

R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm, suggests these measures to meet the seed corn situation:

- (1) Test all seed for germination a short time before planting.
- (2) Use adapted varieties even if it is necessary to accept low germination seed and increase the rate of planting to get a good stand.

Crim says it is entirely practicable to add a kernel or more per hill to the planting rate if it is known that the seed will have a low percentage of germination. There will be some unevenness resulting from such planting, but generally stands will be equalized over the field as a whole.

This is no year to take a chance on long-season varieties that cannot be expected to mature under Minnesota conditions, Crim says. Rather than accept such seed, it will be better to use open-pollinated corn or second generation hybrids. The use of a hybrid the second year is not ordinarily recommended, but a very satisfactory crop can be raised from such seed if the hybrid is of good variety and will mature in time. Second generation hybrids will probably yield 15 to 20 per cent less than the regular hybrid, but even so will do as well as most open-pollinated varieties formerly grown by farmers.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 20, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Alvin J. Steinkopf, noted Associated Press war correspondent and CBS news analyst, will be the headline speaker at the banquet of the twenty-seventh annual Editors' Short Course at the University of Minnesota, May 7 and 8.

Mr. Steinkopf's subject, "How Tough is Hitler?", will draw on his experiences as a war correspondent in Russia and western Europe in the early years of the war. A one-time resident of Litchfield, Mr. Steinkopf was for several years a Minneapolis newspaper man. Since returning from his foreign assignment for the Associated Press, he has been CBS news analyst stationed at WBBM, Chicago.

He will speak at the annual banquet Friday evening, May 7.

Other sessions of the Short Course will be devoted to discussion of wartime problems of Minnesota newspapers. The Friday morning meeting will hear talks on commercial printing, the merits of the tabloid size and editorial leadership. At the afternoon session local and national advertising in wartime will hold the spotlight. The closing meeting Saturday morning will be devoted to the manpower problem, local pictures as revenue producers and wartime production short cuts.

Paul E. Miller, director of Agricultural Extension Service at the University and state agricultural manpower administrator, will talk at the luncheon Friday noon on "Manpower--the Big Question in 1943 Farm Production."

The Short Course is jointly administered for the press of the state by the University Office of Agricultural Short Courses, of which J. O. Christianson is director, and the School of Journalism of which Ralph D. Casey is director. All regular sessions will be held in Murphy Hall on the main campus.

A2250-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 20, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Francis Thompson, Kensington, has been named state champion of the Minnesota 4-H farm record project for 1942, in which 200 members participated, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. Winner of the home accounts project is Lilly Rosenberg, Fairmont, who will receive a \$25 war bond. As an award Francis will receive a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Blue ribbon winners in the farm record project are Nathan Goodwin, Austin; LeRoy Haugh, Easton; and Neola Grinager, Westbrook.

Members who enroll in the farm record project must keep an account of all farm expenses and farm earnings. On the basis of the record, they make an analysis of the farm business, indicating what enterprises brought the largest and smallest returns and showing how practices could be improved.

Announced today also was the Minnesota farm record project for 1943, open to 4-H members 14 years old and over and to older youth up to 25 years of age. Awards include a \$50 war bond or a trip to the National Club Congress for the state winner and a \$25 war bond for the county winner in the 30 counties which send the largest number of completed farm record books with an analysis to the state 4-H club office by March 20, 1944. The Minnesota Valley Canning company, LeSueur, is providing \$600 for the county and state awards.

A2249-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 20, 1943

To County Agents

Feeding baby pigs sugar may cut down losses in early spring from "baby pig disease," sometimes called hypoglycemia, says County Agent _____.

Although cause and cure of the trouble are still uncertain and no controlled experiments have been carried through at University Farm, investigation in some states has indicated that death is due to abnormally low sugar content of the pigs' blood soon after birth. Experience with the trouble in the swine herd at University Farm indicates that sugar feeding of affected pigs will reduce losses.

E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, points out that symptoms are most likely to show up from three to ten days after pigs are farrowed, nearly always early in the season before pregnant sows have had access to pasture. The trouble may appear even if sows seem normal and healthy.

The pigs may be born smooth-coated and active, but affected ones soon show harsh, wiry hair. One of the first signs of the disease is vomiting immediately after nursing. Pigs may squeal after they have nursed once or twice and then lose interest. Frequently they will go off to one side and lie half-dead, sometimes kicking their legs and frothing at the mouth. They die in a few days if not treated.

A treatment that can save many pigs consists in feeding sugar in some form as soon as possible after the first symptoms appear. Sugar solutions, spoon fed four or five times daily, are very effective. Equal parts corn syrup and water, or ordinary household sugar boiled with water, are satisfactory for this purpose. Freshly drawn cow's milk is beneficial. Usually pigs that recover after a few days' treatment can get along without being taken off the sow.

Sugar feeding is not a cure-all for pig troubles, Ferrin says. It should be recognized for what it is, a treatment that may reduce losses from a disease which specialists still know very little about.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 21, 1943

To all counties

Sheep producers who want high quality wool to sell must watch their methods of shearing and of caring for the wool after it has been sheared, says County Agent

Wool removal is cleaner and smoother if the weather is fairly warm at shearing time, so the yolk runs free, according to P. A. Anderson, in charge of the sheep section at University Farm. Sheep should be dry when they are sheared, he says, since wool will mildew and may even burn if stored when wet. Wet fleeces should be spread out on a clean surface before they are rolled up, and since fleeces dry slowly and take up much room, a great deal of trouble can be avoided by shearing when sheep are dry.

Holding the sheep in a comfortable position while shearing is an important factor in securing a marketable fleece. A sheep that struggles breaks up the fleece so the wool varies in degree of fineness, Anderson says. "Second cuts" or the short stubs of wool that need a second going-over and are of little value can be avoided by keeping the shear head close to the skin.

Skirting the fleece after shearing will improve quality and give the producer a better price. Skirting involves removal of the stained wool from the rump, the wet soiled belly wool, and strawy neck and head wool. The soiled parts of the wool can be sold as tags.

In tying the fleece, the objection to using the box tie, Anderson says, is that the tendency is to get the fleeces too compact. The blanket roll is preferable if it is tied loosely with paper twine. The wool may then be placed in sacks and stored in a clean, dry place, free of mice, until shipping time.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 21, 1943

To all counties

Hog cholera is still the No. 1 swine killer in this country, says County Agent _____, who urges farmers to take steps at once to curb outbreaks of this highly fatal disease.

_____ says preventive treatments will protect against hog cholera, which may break out in any place at any time. Three methods of protective vaccination are available at the present time, according to the Division of Veterinary Medicine at University Farm: the Serum-Virus, Boynton tissue vaccine (B.T.V.), and Crystal-Violet vaccines.

When the serum-virus treatment is given to healthy pigs, a strong and long-lasting immunity is produced. Although it is best to use this treatment before hog cholera shows up in the herd, it can be employed even though the disease is present.

_____ points out that the serum-virus treatment is not a cure, but rather a preventive, and its use is not intended for pigs showing evidence of the disease.

The B.T.V. and Crystal-Violet vaccines are of no benefit to pigs sick with cholera. They should be used only in herds where there is no chance of the disease developing within ten days to two weeks from the time of treatment. The immunity produced by these vaccines is not as lasting as that secured by use of serum-virus.

It is most desirable to treat pigs when they are at least five or six weeks of age or older. However, if they have been exposed to cholera, they can be treated earlier.

County Agent _____ urges that the local veterinarian be consulted in matters pertaining to hog cholera.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

To spray or not to spray -- that's the question being raised by many fruit growers in southern Minnesota and Twin City fruit growing areas. According to E. G. Sharvelle, University Farm plant pathologist, it is not yet time to spray apples, cherries and plums. However, in some parts of the state it is time to apply the first spray to raspberries and currants.

Apples and cherries are unusually late this year, says Sharvelle. He adds that the buds are still fairly tight on both of these fruits. Spray materials applied now will do no good and will only result in wastage of valuable chemicals.

Next week is looked to as the time for growers to begin spraying operations. Buds are expected to open up fast following the first heavy rains.

Minnesota fruit growers, according to Sharvelle, are more alert than ever before to the value of following out a systematic spray program to prevent diseases or insects from becoming established. Growers have been furnished time table information for conducting pest control programs for the various fruit crops grown in Minnesota.

The first spray for raspberries and currants may be applied now if the leaves are out a quarter of an inch. Recommended spray for these fruits is liquid lime-sulfur (strength, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons in 100 gallons of water, or six tablespoons to the gallon).

A2254-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Success of the 1943 corn crop will depend a great deal on best possible use of the limited amounts of adapted seed available this year, R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm, said today. The early frost last fall greatly reduced the amount of good seed available. Much corn tested this winter has germinated only 60 to 80 per cent, and there have been recent reports of seed losing life rapidly after testing.

Crim suggests these measures to meet the seed corn situation:

- (1) Test all seed for germination a short time before planting.
- (2) Use adapted varieties even if it is necessary to accept low germination seed and increase the rate of planting to get a good stand.

Crim says it is entirely practicable to add a kernel or more per hill to the planting rate if it is known that the seed will have a low percentage of germination. There will be some unevenness resulting from such planting, but generally stands will be equalized over the field as a whole.

This is no year to take a chance on long-season varieties that cannot be expected to mature under Minnesota conditions, Crim says. Rather than accept such seed, it will be better to use open-pollinated corn or second generation hybrids. The use of a hybrid the second year is not ordinarily recommended, but a very satisfactory crop can be raised from such seed if the hybrid is of good variety and will mature in time. Second generation hybrids will probably yield 15 to 20 per cent less than the regular hybrid, but even so will do as well as most open-pollinated varieties formerly grown by farmers.

A2253-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

A short course for beekeepers will be given at University Farm May 13, 14 and 15, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. Purpose of the course is to help beginners avoid the usual mistakes in beekeeping and to aid experienced beekeepers in increasing efficiency in production.

Speakers for the short course are J. A. Munro, state entomologist, North Dakota State Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.; F. B. Paddock, extension apiculturist, Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa; and M. C. Tanquary, J. O. Christianson, M. H. Haydak, A. G. Ruggles and Mrs. Louise Leavitt, University Farm. Demonstrations of the standard practices in handling bees and equipment will be held in the University apiary.

A2252-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 27, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Appointment of Glenn I. Prickett, Morris, and Margaret Fobes, Moorhead, to the State 4-H Club staff at University Farm was announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state leader. Prickett, whose appointment is effective May 1, succeeds E. W. Aiton, now in the armed forces, as assistant 4-H club leader. Miss Fobes will take over the work of Mrs. Juanita Silcox Johnson on June 1.

In addition to serving as assistant to A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, in the direction of the 4-H club program, Prickett will also work with the older youth program. Since 1927 Mr. Prickett has been on the staff of the West Central School and Station of the University of Minnesota at Morris. He also served as 4-H club agent for a time in Grant county. He is a graduate of Hamline university and has taken work at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Prickett will move his family sometime in June.

Miss Fobes will complete the year as teacher of home economics in Crookston before beginning work as a state 4-H club leader. She has taught in the high school in Pine City and served as part-time 4-H club agent in West Otter Tail county for two summers. She is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where she was a member of the Gopher 4-H club. Miss Fobes was an active 4-H member in Clay county for six years and was junior leader of her club for four years.

A2251-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 28, 1943

To County Agents

Despite the good attendance at sheep shearing schools held throughout the state during April, there will be a shortage of sheep shearers during the busy months of May and June, according to County Agent _____.

Farmers in this county who will have sheep to shear are urged to get the job done early or make arrangements now for getting the shearing done later.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, reports that approximately 200 people took part in the 16 sheep shearing schools held in various parts of the state. While many of these new shearers will be able to help meet the shortage in their own communities, there will not be enough experienced help to go around when shearing hits the peak during the next six or eight weeks.

With high quality wool in great demand this year, sheep producers are doing a better job of shearing and handling the wool after it has been sheared. According to sheep specialists at University Farm, wool removal is cleaner and smoother if the weather is fairly warm at shearing time. Chief advantages are that the yolk runs free, and the losses due to mildew or burning, which may occur when wet fleeces are stored, are avoided.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperation, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 28, 1943

To all counties

If you're optimistic about the rubber situation, it's all right to throw your overshoes or galoshes into the closet until next winter without giving them a once-over. But since they will probably have to do for next winter, too, a little extra care right now may mean the difference between something good as new or no overshoes at all, says Eves Whitfield, clothing specialist at University Farm.

The best way to prevent the rubber in galoshes from becoming soft and sticky or hard and brittle is to keep it away from heat and light and to wash off spots of grease, oil, tar, or dry cleaning fluid immediately, according to Miss Whitfield. Galoshes that are soiled should be washed off with cool water, using soap if necessary. Rinse and dry. Stuff the overshoes with loosely crushed paper and store in a dark, cool place.

Before galoshes are stored, holes in the rubber fabric or soles should be repaired with cold patches used for inner tube repair, Miss Whitfield says. Cut the patch larger than the hole, rough up the rubber around the hole with a grater or a piece of sandpaper. Apply the rubber cement around the hole, allowing it to stand a few minutes. Then apply another coat, put on the rubber patch, and press firmly until the cement hardens.

Overshoes with cloth tops can be waterproofed with a solution of half an ounce of potash alum to a quart of water. Miss Whitfield advises covering the cloth with a thick suds of mild soap and water, then brushing quickly with the potash alum solution. Any of the fluid which comes on the rubber should be wiped off with a damp cloth. Stuff the overshoes with crushed paper and allow to dry thoroughly in a cool, airy place before storing.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
April 28, 1943

To all counties

Minnesota beekeepers are being urged to stamp out American foulbrood, a destructive bacterial disease which has been increasing among colonies of honeybees in the state, says County Agent _____ . Steps to control this disease are considered imperative now in view of the role played by bees in pollinating crops and thus increasing seed production.

Increase of American foulbrood is probably due to the use of old equipment by new beekeepers and to the neglected colonies left by those called to the armed forces, according to A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, University Farm. Ruggles gives the following suggestions for beekeepers to follow to control this disease:

1. Never attempt to use the "shake or brush out" method, but gas and burn the contents of infected hives promptly.
2. Control the American foulbrood in your own outfit, and join any community effort to sterilize all old, used equipment.
3. Check your own colonies regularly for the disease, eliminating all infected colonies.
4. Make a special effort to see that everyone in your community knows about the bee law and the up-to-date methods of American foulbrood control.
5. Don't depend upon the bee inspector to solve all your disease problems. Help yourself in every way possible.

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A concrete "sunporch" or feeding floor attached to the hog house is the next best thing to getting pigs out on clean ground away from the hogyard. Cleaning and disinfecting the hoghouse thoroughly and keeping the pigs on concrete off infested ground will avoid the common filthborne diseases that spoil hog profits. This is no year to feed good pork to worms and other vermin.--H. G. Zavoral.

* * * * *

Will your present pastures have the stuff to keep up the milk flow in the dairy herd this summer? Sudan planted around June 1 will carry about two cows per acre during the critical weeks, from early July to September.--H. R. Searles.

* * * * *

Foot rot or thrush in horses feet can be cured by cleaning the hoofs thoroughly and applying a strong disinfectant such as creolin, tincture of iodine or powdered sulfanilamide. Foot rot, which can be recognized by the characteristic foul odor, usually develops when horses are allowed to stand in dirty stables. It is therefore a good idea to clean and disinfect stalls.--A. L. Harvey.

* * * * *

Good alfalfa or clover range may reduce grain and mash consumption of chicks as much as 15 to 20 per cent, so it should be used whenever possible to conserve feed and save money.--H. J. Sloan.

* * * * *

A mare in foal should be worked right up to the time of foaling because such work will give her the exercise she needs. However, a mare should not be compelled to do heavy work where there is danger of straining.--A. L. Harvey.

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Chicks on good range do not need alfalfa, milk or vitamin A and D oils in the mash, and the protein content of the mash may be reduced some.--H. J. Sloan.

* * * * *

A recent survey in Minnesota counties with high tenancy shows a desire now on the part of renters to abandon the fifty-fifty share leases in favor of cash rent. While this trend is understandable under present conditions, there is danger in agreeing to pay cash rent based on present prices for a period of years. Both landlord and tenant may lose in the long run by upsetting a good balance.--J. B. McNulty.

* * * * *

Recently, a check was made to see how many sorghum presses are available in Minnesota for extracting syrup. Farmers planning to seed some sorghum for this purpose may get information on mills by inquiring at the nearest county extension office.--D. C. Dvoracek.

* * * * *

Demand for Tama and Vieland oats, new varieties recommended above all others by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, was so great this year that all supplies were snapped up before seeding time. Many farmers say that already their 1943 crop of these oats has been promised to neighbors for seed. Good idea, that! It is not too early to speak for your next year's seed of these varieties that promise yield increases of 15 to 25 per cent.--M. L. Armour.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 4, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

At least 600 high school boys are expected to attend the twentieth annual High School Congress for students of vocational agriculture to be held at University Farm May 6, 7 and 8. J.O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. The Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America will convene for its state meeting at the same time.

All programs of the three-day session will be built around the theme, "Our part in world agriculture, today and tomorrow." Featured speakers include Governor E.J. Thye and L.M. Gould, geologist-geographer and second in command of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in 1928-30, who will speak at the opening session Thursday night; Alvin J. Steinkopf, Associated Press war correspondent and war news analyst for WBBM, Chicago; and C.H. Bailey, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

Slated to speak on political, economic, social and religious phases of post-war planning on Friday afternoon are Herbert J. Wood, professor of history, Macalaster college; O.B. Jesness, University of Minnesota; George Selke, president of St. Cloud State Teachers' college and area director for the War Manpower Commission; and Richard Raines, pastor of Hennepin Avenue Methodist church, Minneapolis.

Student and teacher discussion groups, planned for each day, will center in international relationships in agriculture. The international theme will also carry over into the presentation on Friday evening of songs and dances from the Festival of Nations arranged by the International Institute of St. Paul.

Delegates of Future Farmers of America will meet at special sessions on Friday and Saturday mornings. The state FFA contests in public speaking and parliamentary procedure will be held on Friday afternoon. Howard Tyrrell, Staples, is president of the state FFA association.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 4, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Even the victory garden needs erosion control if it has been planted on sloping ground. Whether it's a 40-acre field or a 30 by 60-foot garden planted on a slope, the victory gardener may find some day that his crops have been damaged and precious soil washed away unless he puts conservation principles into practice.

Herman Welch, Jr., soil conservation project supervisor at University Farm, suggests the following steps for erosion control of gardens:

1. If water from above flows over the garden area, construct above the garden a diversion ditch large enough to carry away the water and emptying on any good sod. It may be constructed with a plow or spade. In order to carry the water slowly and avoid forming a gully, the ditch should have a one per cent grade drop. If the garden extends down the slope more than 50 feet, it may be desirable to construct across it one or more additional diversion ditches, spaced 50 feet apart, to reduce the flow of water.

2. Plant the crops across the slope or on the contour. In this way the rows will be kept fairly level and will hold considerable water. It may be desirable to curve some of the rows in order to keep them at right angles to the direction of the slope. This method of planting will reduce the washing, will retain additional water for use of the crops and will eliminate up and down hill travel with the garden cultivator, thus making the rows easier to care for.

3. In summer and fall, when a part of the garden is no longer needed for the production of vegetables, plant it to a cover crop that will grow and hold the soil in place over winter. Rye, winter barley, or wheat may be used, seeded at the rate of 1/4 to 1/2 pound per 100 square feet. The following spring this growth may be turned under for green manure.

A2256-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 4, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

New information on the value Minnesota farmers place on electric power as an aid to war-time food production is contained in reports on 726 unelectrified farms made by five Minnesota REA-financed rural electric cooperatives in response to a request from the War Production Board. WFB, after examining the reports, authorized the five cooperatives to complete 218.9 miles of partially-built rural electric lines to bring power to the 726 farms.

The supply of manpower available to operate these farms is considerably less than normal because of the war, according to the reports of the cooperatives. The reports said that the farmers on the 726 farms had promised to increase their production of meats, poultry, eggs and dairy products, if electricity was made available.

For example, the P.K.M. Electric Cooperative, of Warren, is authorized to complete 140 miles of lines to serve 162 farms averaging 302 acres each. Farmers on these lines said electric power would enable them to increase the number of laying hens from 27,360 to 43,776; turkeys and geese, 18,458 to 36,916; chickens other than broilers produced for market, 16,797 to 33,594. Other increases pledged included 415 additional milk cows, 241 beef cattle, 224 brood sows and 958 feeder pigs. The Cooperative also reported to WFB that 795 persons normally live on the 162 farms, and that 168 full-time and 343 part-time farm workers are usually available. At present, the population of the farms is down to 698, and 134 workers have been lost to the war - 95 in the draft and 39 in industry.

Seventy farmers on the 33 miles of new lines to be completed under WFB authorization by the Dairyland Cooperative Electric Association, of Grand Rapids, said they would increase their laying flocks from 3,639 to 9,097 hens. Chickens other than broilers produced for market would be increased from 2,509 to 10,036; beef cattle, from 55 to 87, and cattle in feed lost, from 84 to 126. Farms on the Cooperative's new lines average 54 acres each. Population on these farms has

declined since the outbreak of war from 295 to 252, according to the Cooperative's report to WPB. Fifteen farm workers have gone to the armed services and 22 to industry. Normal labor supply available for work on the 70 farms consists of 132 full-time and 30 part-time workers.

The Northern Electric Cooperative Association, of Virginia, has received WPB permission to complete 14 miles of lines to serve 39 farms averaging 56 acres each. Families on these farms said that electric service would make it possible for them to increase beef cattle from 40 to 95; cattle in feed lot from 42 to 57; laying hens from 1,052 to 3,271, and chickens other than broilers produced for market from 14,747 to 44,241. The war has reduced the population of the 39 farms from 126 to 98, the Cooperative's report to WPB said. Seven farm workers have been lost in the draft and 21 to industry.

Twenty-six farmers averaging 192 acres each are located along the 16.4 miles of lines authorized for completion by the Crow Wing Cooperative Power and Light Company, of Brainerd. Operators of these farms pledged, if electricity were made available, they would be able to keep 48 more milk cows; 10 beef cattle, 50 feeder pigs, and 1,141 laying hens. The Cooperative said the population on the 26 farms has dropped from 161 to 144. Twelve farm workers have gone.

WPB has authorized the Traverse Electric Cooperative, of Wheaton, to complete 15.5 miles of lines to serve 28 farms averaging 370 acres each. Farmers to be served by the new lines told the Cooperative that electric power would enable them to increase their livestock by 66 milk cows; 41 beef cattle; 1,544 laying hens, 32 cattle in feed lot, and to produce 1,006 more chickens other than broiler for market. Population on the 28 farms, according to the Cooperative's report to WPB, has declined from 117 to 108. Five farm workers have been called by Selective Service and one has gone to industry.

Many of the 726 farms on the lines to be completed by the five Minnesota cooperatives already are wired for electricity. The remainder can be wired under WPB's April 10 farmstead wiring order upon compliance with WPB farm service regulations permitting connection to nearby rural power lines of farms proposing to use electrical equipment in livestock, dairy and poultry production.

A2253

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 4, 1943

To all counties

Though Minnesota as a whole will probably have one of the lightest grasshopper infestations in 1943 in many years, _____ county farmers are urged to watch for minor infestations during the rest of the season and use poison to prevent development of grasshopper population, says County Agent _____.

Surveys conducted last fall indicate that several counties in east and west central Minnesota may be expected to have light to threatening conditions, while other counties may expect damaging populations in smaller local areas, according to A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist at University Farm. Extent of the trouble from grasshoppers will depend in part on weather conditions.

Sodium arsenite, recently frozen by the War Production Board, is no longer available for the control of grasshoppers. To replace sodium arsenite, sodium fluosilicate will be used as the toxic ingredient in grasshopper bait, announces Ruggles, who points out that this change is highly desirable since sodium fluosilicate is just as effective and will eliminate many of the extreme dangers of human and livestock poisoning resulting from use of sodium arsenite. Sodium fluosilicate is in powder form and will in most cases be packed in 100-pound multi-ply bags instead of in metal drums, which deteriorate in time.

An ample supply of sodium fluosilicate will be available during the control season to the areas requiring it, Ruggles says. A supply will probably be stored in several centralized places in the state from which quantities can be trucked or shipped as needed.

Ruggles urges careful storage of bait supplies and protection against rodents, in order that materials may last for several years.

The recommended formula for grasshopper bait prepared with sodium fluosilicate is 100 pounds (1 part by volume) bran, 3 parts by volume of sawdust, and 16 pounds of sodium fluosilicate. Best results are obtained if the ingredients are first mixed dry and then water added. Minnesota Extension Bulletin 194, "Grasshopper Control" gives further information on the use of grasshopper bait.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 4, 1943

To all counties

Weed-infested land can produce important crops instead of lying fallow all summer, says County Agent _____, who suggests plowing the land in late May or early June after weeds have made some growth. The next step is to cultivate the land every two weeks, until about July 1, then seed it to a smother crop such as sudan grass, millet, or sorghum.

Chief value of this plan, according to H. K. Wilson, University Farm agronomist, is that weed growth can be controlled without letting the land lie idle. The smother crops suggested will give the weeds a beating and at the same time produce high yields of forage in a year when forage is badly needed.

For small patches of weeds, treatment with sodium chlorate may be used any time after July 1 until the first heavy frost. Chemical treatment is not practical, however, on large infestations. In those cases the cultivation and crop method will do the clean-up job and produce a return at the same time.

"Battling Weeds on Minnesota Farms," Agricultural Extension Bulletin 363, gives information on a number of different weeds and tells how they can be controlled. The bulletin may be secured at the county agent's office or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Fruit growers in the Twin City and southern Minnesota areas were urged this week to begin spraying operations to safeguard this year's crop from loss by insects or diseases.

According to E. G. Sharvelle, University Farm plant pathologist, it is now time for commercial growers to apply the delayed dormant spray. Spraying of most apple varieties, with the exception of Wealthy, can be delayed until early next week, but recent showers may make it advisable to spray all varieties now. Because the Wealthy variety is furthest advanced, such trees should be sprayed at once.

Spraying time for most plum varieties is at hand, and cherry plum hybrids should be sprayed the first part of next week. Spray mixtures most commonly used by growers consist of three gallons liquid lime sulfur to 100 gallons of water for apples, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per 100 gallons of water for plum varieties. The use of a good commercial sticker or spreader is recommended.

Home growers with only a few trees, according to Sharvelle, can safely omit this first spray if a good sanitation program has been followed up to this time.

A2261-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1943

Daily Papers

NOTE: Release Friday, May 7, 1943.

More than 600 boys representing approximately 100 Minnesota high schools registered for the twentieth annual congress for students of vocational agriculture being held this week at University Farm to consider present and future international relationships in agriculture. High school teachers of vocational agriculture are also attending the congress.

Sessions of the Minnesota Association of Future Farmers of America will continue through Saturday, with election of officers Saturday morning. Each chapter is represented at the session by two delegates. Howard Tyrrell, Staples, is president of the state association.

Highlighting Friday morning's program, Alvin J. Steinkopf, Associated press war correspondent and war news analyst for WBBM, Chicago, talked on "Inside Germany." Of special interest also was a panel discussion of wartime agriculture and the American Negroes, Japanese-Americans, Latin-America, and the Orient presented by S. Vincent Owens, executive secretary of the St. Paul Urban League; Earl Tambara, member of the Committee for Relocation of Japanese-Americans; Dr. James A. Cuneo, University of Minnesota; and Young Shun Hsu, University of Minnesota graduate student.

Political, economic, social and religious phases of postwar planning were discussed at the afternoon session by Herbert J. Wood, Macalaster college; O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota; George Selke, president of St. Cloud State Teachers' college and area director for the War Manpower Commission and Richard Raines, pastor of Hennepin Avenue Methodist church, Minneapolis. Student and teacher discussion groups, held in the morning and afternoon sessions and to conclude Saturday morning, are centering in international relationships in agriculture.

Folk songs and dances from the Festival of Nations will be presented by the International Institute of St. Paul to-night. At the concluding session of the congress Saturday morning, Dean C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, will speak on the University Department of Agriculture.

A2259-JB

News Bureau
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

What 4-H club boys and girls are doing in the program for victory will be told in a statewide contest announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Members who enter the contest will write stories of 250 words or less, featuring some experience or activity in which they have taken part as a definite contribution to the war effort. Activities may also include whatever members do to help solve the farm-help problem, such as training city boys and girls for farm work, increasing efficiency in the performance of various farm and home tasks, or taking over work of older members to release them for more important farm work.

Awards totalling \$150 in war bonds will be made to members sending in the best stories. The contest continues during May, June, July, and August.

A2260-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 6, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

A Minnesota board of strategy for getting more fruits and vegetables grown commercially this year and moved into the hands of consumers to insure adequate winter food supplies has been set up with D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, as chairman. Other members of the committee are E. G. Booth, representing the Food Distribution Administration, Leo Knuti, representing the vocational agriculture section of the state department of education, George Christenson, representing the federal inspection service, and E. M. Hunt, extension horticulturist.

The committee has so far designated nine areas in which they are holding meetings with truck and fruit growers to consider possibilities for expansion of crop acreages and setting up systems for marketing the additional produce. Meetings have been called at White Bear, Farmington, Faribault, Winona, Oak Park, Barnum, Aitkin, Brainerd and Moorhead.

The expansion move is being carried out with the cooperation of large food distributors who want more Minnesota fruits and vegetables this year if they can get concentrations of carload lots and the grading and packaging necessary for successful shipping and retailing. Distributions are ready to move some of the extra produce out of the state into deficiency areas, but they are also considering enlarged local sales to housewives who will want to sharply increase home canning this year.

Meetings with growers stress the importance of pooling their produce to permit large scale selling, and also the need for quality that will meet the needs of the trade.

County agents and vocational agricultural teachers are offering their help locally for the organization of the new vegetable producing areas.

The state vegetable marketing committee was proposed at a meeting of growers, representatives of large food distribution firms and agricultural agencies at a meeting in Minneapolis April 14. One of the functions of the committee will be to survey the state for possible surpluses and make arrangements for moving these surpluses into consumer channels to prevent waste.

A2258-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 11, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Seniors in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics will be guests of honor at the first of a series of spring events when the annual Recognition Assembly is held on Wednesday evening, May 12, at 7:45 in the auditorium at University Farm. On Thursday, May 13, Cap and Gown Day, seniors will have their annual tree planting ceremony at 9 a.m. at University Farm.

Frank K. Walter, librarian at the University of Minnesota, will speak at the Recognition Assembly, following the presentation of a musical program. Dean E. M. Freeman will announce scholarships and present the Dean Freeman Medal for student leadership.

Open house in the Union lounge at University Farm will follow the assembly.

A2265-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 11, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

With increased activity at the Twin City fruit and vegetable markets expected in the near future, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service today resumed its daily reporting service to homemakers.

Each week day Twin City newspapers and radio stations will report the activities at the local markets, informing housewives regarding best buys in homegrown fruits and vegetables.

Consumer interest in fresh vegetables and fruits is expected to reach unprecedented proportions this year because of rationing of canned goods. Through the continuation of the information service, housewives will be informed regarding the "best buys" in local markets and growers may benefit from more efficient marketing of home-grown produce during peak seasons.

A2264-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 11, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Showing homemakers how to preserve foods by freezing will highlight the fifth annual Frozen Foods Short Course to be held at University Farm May 19 and 20, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said today.

Thursday's sessions will be of special interest to locker patrons and others who have access to locker storage plants. Speakers will tell how to prepare poultry for freezing, what types of packaging and wrapping materials are best, and how to use a home freezer. Locker users will see a demonstration on freezing fruits and vegetables and have an opportunity to consider methods of getting the most out of the locker. A question period will also be devoted to problems on freezing.

Thursday's sessions, which begin at 9 a.m. and continue throughout the afternoon, are open to the public without charge, Mr. Christianson said.

Sessions on Wednesday, May 19, are restricted to locker operators.

Chairman of arrangements for the short course is J. D. Winter, of the Division of Horticulture, University Farm.

A2262-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 11, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Attracting the attention of Minnesota beekeepers is the Short Course for Beekeepers to be held May 13, 14, and 15 at University Farm.

With beekeeping playing an important wartime role in honey and wax production and pollination of crops, the course is designed to aid experienced beekeepers to increase efficiency in production and to give special help to beginners, Dr. M. C. Tanquary, professor of apiculture at University Farm, said today.

Speakers for the short course are J. A. Munro, state entomologist, North Dakota State Agricultural college, Fargo, N. D.; F. B. Paddock, extension apiculturist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; and M. C. Tanquary, J. O. Christianson, M. H. Haydak, A. G. Ruggles, and Mrs. Louise Leavitt, University Farm.

Demonstrations of methods of installing package bees and standard practices in handling bees and equipment will be features of the short course.

A2263-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

June L. Sederstrom, Litchfield, senior in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, was awarded the Dean E. M. Freeman medal for student leadership at the Recognition Assembly held Wednesday night at University Farm for students in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics. Scholarship winners were also announced at the assembly by Dean E. M. Freeman.

Basis for the award of the Dean Freeman Medal is the contribution made to student life on the University Farm campus. Miss Sederstrom has participated in numerous student activities, has served for three years on the Student Self-Government Honor Case Commission, and has maintained a high scholarship average.

Caleb Dorr senior gold medals for scholarship were presented to Jean Killmer, St. Paul, and Myron K. Brakke, Rochester. Caleb Dorr scholarships of \$100 went to Elizabeth T. Schmidt, Anoka, and Russell J. Stenberg, Cass Lake, juniors; LeRoy W. Hanson, Hallock, and Alice J. Gunn, Pine City, sophomores. Jean M. Legler, Minneapolis, and Vern F. Olson, South Haven, received the Caleb Dorr \$50 freshman scholarships.

Other special awards were the Home Economics Association scholarship to Millicent A. Thorson, Fergus Falls; Phi Upsilon Omicron Alumnae Scholarship in home economics to Ruth J. Mandell, Faribault; Punchinello Dramatic Club award to Iris M. Gudim, Hayward, Wisconsin. Caleb Dorr achievement awards in extempore speaking went to Clayton E. Bliss, Ogilvie; Ruth J. Mandell, Faribault; and Doris M. McCracken, Minneapolis.

Receiving Caleb Dorr prizes for scholarship are Myron K. Brakke, Rochester; Henry M. Cavert, St. Paul; Virginia R. Wildung, Luverne; Helen I. Truog, Swanville; Guinevere J. Smythe, Fergus Falls; June L. Sederstrom, Litchfield; Elizabeth T. Schmidt, Anoka; Shirley Rabideau, Washington, D. C.; Shirley R. Peternell, Tracy; Janet Owen, Springfield; Borghild Onstad, Spring Grove; Frances A. Nicklay, Barnesville; Jean Legler, Minneapolis; Althea LaRaut, Roseburg, Oregon; Ruth M. Klonoski, Virginia; Jean Killmer, St. Paul; Ailie Hurley, Cokato; Marion H. Hartwick, Minneapolis; Alice J. Gunn, Pine City; Joan Gordon, Pine Island; Mary E. Carlson, Willmar; Jean Anderson, Starbuck.

A2267-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Entirely overlooked in the current "E" awards for productive efficiency, the nation's laying flocks are gaining in the race between supply and demand. Further gains will depend largely upon full rations at the feed racks and more support from the poorer laying members of the flock.

That's the egg and poultry situation as seen by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, who says that in view of favorable price relationships and the increased wartime demands for eggs, poultrymen will tend to cull their flocks lightly and feed well.

On the supply side, this year's egg production on April 1 was 16 per cent higher than a year ago. While poultry marketings have fallen far below demand to date they are expected to exceed 1942 marketings with most of the increase coming in the latter half of the year.

Compared to last year, hatchery production of baby chicks during the first three months was up 63 million and young chickens on farms April first represented a 23 per cent increase. Hatchery bookings of baby chicks for later delivery was also up 75 per cent.

Unprecedented demand here at home for shell eggs and heavy consumption of poultry meats in the producing areas, have forced egg drying plants to operate considerably below capacity and caused demand for poultry meats to greatly exceed the supply.

Production of dried eggs in the first quarter of 1943 totalled 56.1 million pounds compared with 45.0 million pounds in the first quarter of 1942.

A2266-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1943

To all counties

Supplementary pastures are highly important in providing good quality green feed at low cost in July and August when permanent pastures give out, says County Agent _____.

Sudan grass is one of our best supplementary pasture crops, according to Ralph Crim, University Farm extension agronomist. It is especially adapted to summer pastures in the corn-growing area of the state, though second-growth grass and legume crops are recommended for northern and northeastern Minnesota. Sudan grass grows fast and makes a high yield of good quality feed. Seed is available in quantity and is reasonable in price. Because young sudan grass plants from three to five inches tall contain prussic acid, Crim recommends that farmers wait to turn out their cattle on sudan grass until it has reached a height of 18 to 20 inches, when there will be little danger.

Too many pastures are on a feast and famine basis, according to Crim. As a step toward developing a better pasture program, he recommends seeding to a legume grass mixture more acres than are needed for hay and using a field each summer for pasture, following the cutting of the first crop of hay. A mixture of alfalfa and brome grass or timothy will produce well as a second crop and provide an excellent quality of feed, Crim says. Reed canary grass or a mixture of medium red alsike clover and timothy makes a good second crop. When these crops are used, the hay must be cut early so as to permit as much early growth as possible.

Dwarf essex rape seeded now will make excellent pasture for sheep and hogs. Fall rye, seeded in the fall, may provide some fall pasture and makes excellent early spring pasture.

If part of the rotation pasture is left as a reserve, it can be cut for hay. Rotation pasture mixtures such as alfalfa, brome and timothy, or alfalfa and meadow fescue yield at least twice as much as permanent pastures, Crim says.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1943

To County Agricultural Agents

_____ county farmers who may decide against vaccinating horses and mules this year because of last year's excellent record on sleeping sickness may be taking undue risks, says County Agent _____. He reports that only 319 cases were reported in Minnesota last year according to a survey made by livestock sanitary board officials.

It is important to recognize, says W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm, that the disease has gained a foothold in this state. While last year's outbreak of sleeping sickness was very mild compared to 1941 when more than 80 counties reported outbreaks, it is believed that cool summer weather and the larger number of animals vaccinated last year were important controlling factors. Prolonged heat spells this summer and any marked decrease in the number of vaccinated animals may set up ideal conditions for an outbreak such as that experienced in 1941.

The best time to vaccinate is May and early June, according to Dr. Boyd. As soon as mosquitoes and flies appear, there is danger. Two injections of improved chick embryo vaccine administered between the skin layers by a qualified veterinarian at an interval of seven to 10 days will provide protection for one year.

Vaccinating before the disease makes its appearance in the community is advised because it takes a little while to develop immunity once the animals are vaccinated. Early symptoms of the disease are loss of appetite, sluggishness, and later, unsteady movement or wobbly gait. All are danger signs that call for the prompt services of a veterinarian.

Last year, approximately 34,000 animals were vaccinated for sleeping sickness, two thirds of them being vaccinated before any appearance of the disease. It is wise to vaccinate early, says Boyd, because in this way horses get the full benefit of protection during the working season.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1943

To County Agricultural Agents

Faster, cheaper gains and larger litters have been reported by Minnesota farmers who are using the sow testing project method of selecting gilts and boars for breeding purposes, according to County Agent _____.

This plan of marking and weighing litters and selecting breeding stock from the most productive ones has helped many farmers who formerly marketed their hogs at seven or eight months to finish and sell them in six months. Individual producers report marketing 210-pound hogs in less than six months.

The sow testing plan, says H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at University Farm, provides for marking and weighing litters at weaning time (56 days) and recording weights. Records are kept of total litter weights and individual pig weights and these serve as the basis for selecting gilts for future breeding purposes.

Results show that pigs weighing less than 30 pounds at 56 days invariably make gains slowly and take too long to reach market weights--frequently eight months or more to reach 200 pounds. On farms where pigs weighed from 35 to 40 pounds at weaning time, 200-pound weights were reached in six months or less. Only sows that produce heavy litters should be saved. Gilts that are heavy themselves and that came from heavy litters are more likely to reproduce their kind.

_____ county farmers interested in obtaining more information about sow testing for more efficient pork production should get in touch with the county extension office.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 12, 1943

To Home Demonstration Agents

_____ county farm women who will be spending more time in work clothes this year than ever before will want clothes that are not only practical and comfortable but becoming as well, says Home Demonstration Agent _____.

The field suit, jumper slack suit, mechanic's suit, coverette, culotte or divided skirt dress - these are among the types of special work clothes designed by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Some of them are available as ready-to-wear garments, others as commercial patterns. They are suitable for indoor as well as outdoor chores, from housecleaning to taking care of chickens, gardening, or driving the tractor.

These work clothes, designed for the woman's figure, combine serviceability with attractiveness, according to Eves Whitfield, clothing specialist at University Farm. Styles provide for action and emphasize special features such as shaped-in trouser legs and elimination of loose ties and pocket flaps to reduce hazards in working around machinery.

Women who plan to buy ready-made garments or to make their own should be sure that materials are pre-shrunk and fast color and that they have a close enough weave to withstand hard wear and washing, Miss Whitfield advises. Denim, gabardine, and covert are suitable materials, she says, though for hot summer a good quality seersucker or a cotton that is sturdy, yet not too closely woven, is more comfortable.

"Work Clothes for Women," Farmers' Bulletin 1905, may be obtained by writing Bulletin Room, St. Paul, or Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. For information on where to obtain patterns designed by the Bureau of Home Economics, see your home demonstration agent.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 14, 1943

For SUNDAY RELEASE

Daily Papers

Homemakers interested in freezing their own fruit, vegetables and poultry this year will learn how at a short course to be held Thursday, May 20, at University Farm. Thursday's session, planned for storage locker patrons and owners of home freezing units, will conclude the fifth annual short course in frozen foods which opens Wednesday, May 19, with a program restricted to refrigerated locker operators.

With the recent increase in the number of home freezer owners, especially in the Twin Cities, and in the development of locker storage, freezing as a method of preserving food is growing in popularity, J. D. Winter, horticulturist at University Farm and chairman of the committee arranging the short course, said. Minnesota, according to Winter, is one of the leading states in number of locker plants, having 432 now in operation. Each plant contains approximately 350 lockers. Between 150 and 200 pounds of frozen vegetables can be stored in a locker.

Wayne H. Carver, editor of The Locker Operator, one of the featured speakers at the short course, will tell locker patrons how to get the most out of the locker. Andrew Hustrulid, of the division of agricultural engineering at University Farm, will speak on how to use a home freezer, and Mrs. W. P. Larson, Minneapolis, will discuss her experiences with a home freezer. Information on preparation of poultry for freezing and on proper packaging and wrapping materials will be given by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, and J. D. Winter. Samples of various frozen foods and different types of packs will be shown in an exhibit. A question period will provide opportunity for discussion of individual problems.

Thursday's program, which begins at 9 a.m. and continues throughout the afternoon, is open to the public without charge.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 14, 1943

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

Crop yields on the Joe Rustad farm near Cannon Falls have increased an average of 41 percent under a planned system of soil conservation, a study of his yield records show.

Rostad's soil conservation plan includes strip cropping, a practice which several thousand Minnesota farmers are adopting this spring to increase wartime crop yields without needless damage to the land.

Contour strip cropping often is described as a series of "safety belts" for the soil. It combines the principles of farming each row on the level around the hill and proper rotations. Strips of meadow are alternated with bands of row crops. The sod crops filter out and hold on the slope any soil that washes from the adjacent cultivated strip.

Explaining that his corn yields have been increased substantially by contour cultivation, Rostad points out that in dry years more moisture is held on the slope, and that in wet years young plants are not washed out or damaged as when they are cultivated up and down hill.

Rostad, a supervisor of the farmer-organized Dakhue soil conservation district, has kept an accurate record of his crop yields for the last 8 years.

His average yield for 4 years of contour cultivation, 1939-42, were 41 per cent higher than his 1935-38 average when he worked straight fields. Rostad attributes a large part of the increase to contour cultivation.

Contouring and contour strip cropping help make bigger yields per acre by holding seed, moisture, lime and fertilizer, as well as topsoil, on the slopes where they are needed to grow crops.

A2268-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
May 18 1943

To All Counties

Army worms may be expected to be more numerous this year, with the possibility of serious infestations in some areas, says County Agent _____, who urges early control as the only dependable means of saving crops from these pests.

Use of poison bran as soon as worms are detected will prevent injury to crops and migrations to surrounding fields, _____ says. During the day army worms are usually found on the stems of the plants near the ground or under clods of dirt. Being night feeders, the worms can be found near the heads of the grain at night.

Rye plantings must be watched closely for army worms, according to A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist at University Farm. Winter rye grown in peat soil is an especially attractive food for army worm moths and a good place for egg laying. Any small grain that has been damaged by hail and wind should be examined carefully, Ruggles advises, as it makes an ideal place for moths to lay their eggs. The worms start migrating into adjoining fields as soon as the crops on which they were at work start drying out.

Poison bran may be used at the rate of 10-15 pounds per acre. It should be applied in the evening. The formula recommended by Ruggles is: 100 pounds standard bran; 4 pounds Paris green, white arsenic, or sodium fluosilicate; 2 gallons black strap molasses; 6 to 8 gallons water. If standard bran is not available, mill run bran may be used at the rate of one part by volume with 3 parts of sawdust.

In many cases, Ruggles says, use of poison bran bait for grasshoppers has given good success in control of army worms. The grasshopper bait may be obtained from the county agent. Molasses may be added to the grasshopper standard bait formula if desired.

If the army worms have started to migrate to other fields, a furrow should be plowed in front of the advancing worms. In clay soil the steep side of the furrow should lie toward the fields to be protected. If the soil is sandy, a log may be dragged thru it. Army worms will be unable to climb either of these types of furrows. Poison mash distributed in the furrow will kill large numbers of the worms.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Farmers who may be encouraged by last year's record to pass up vaccinating horses and mules this year for sleeping sickness may be taking undue risks, says W. L. Boyd, veterinary chief at University Farm. Only 319 cases were reported in Minnesota last year according to a survey made by livestock sanitary board officials.

It is important to recognize that sleeping sickness has gained a foothold in this state, says Boyd. While last year's outbreak of sleeping sickness was very mild compared to 1941 when more than 80 counties were involved, it is believed that cool summer weather and the larger number of animals vaccinated last year were important controlling factors. Prolonged heat spells this summer and any marked decrease in the number of vaccinated animals may set up ideal conditions for an outbreak such as that experienced in 1941.

The best time to vaccinate is May and early June, according to Dr. Boyd. As soon as mosquitoes and flies appear, there is danger. Two injections of improved chick embryo vaccine administered between the skin layers by a qualified veterinarian at an interval of seven to 10 days will provide protection for one year.

Vaccinating before the disease makes its appearance in the community is advised because it takes a little while to develop immunity once the animals are vaccinated. Early symptoms of the disease are loss of appetite, sluggishness, and later, unsteady movement or wobbly gait. All are danger signs that call for the prompt services of a veterinarian.

A2270-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1943

To All Counties

Satisfactory protection against a green feed shortage for poultry next winter can be provided by _____ farmers who have alfalfa, according to Cora Cooke, University Farm extension poultry specialist. Because feed shortages are likely to continue for some time, it will pay to set aside a specific area in the alfalfa field to be cut at the proper time and handled in such a way that the greatest feed value may be obtained, she says.

Alfalfa not only supplies a fair amount of protein and many of the vitamins found in the protein feeds in which there have been shortages, but it is also one of the important sources of vitamin A, essential to good chick growth and hatchability.

About one-half acre of a reasonably good stand will produce 400 pounds of alfalfa hay. Using 10 per cent in the laying mash and five per cent in the chick mash, this amount would supply a laying flock of 100 hens for eight months and raise 500 chicks until they can get on pasture.

Because the younger growth has the greatest feeding value for poultry, up to one-half full bloom giving a good meal, the alfalfa should be cut late in the fall, preferably on a dry, cloudy day, Miss Cooke says. The last cutting is probably the best, since cutting and curing in hot summer weather causes a rapid reduction in the vitamin A content. As soon as it is dry enough to be safe from heating or molding, the alfalfa should be taken inside. Rain on the cut alfalfa will leech out a considerable amount of the water soluble vitamins.

Poultry raisers who are using a ready mixed mash and do not want to go to the trouble of remixing may feed alfalfa in racks or bundles without grinding. With most rations containing fewer of the important nutrients to be found in alfalfa, it may be worthwhile to feed additional alfalfa this winter regardless of the type of ration used, according to Miss Cooke.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 19, 1943

To Home Demonstration Counties Only

During the spring months when storage shelves are nearly empty and gardens are not ready to produce, homemakers who can obtain fresh carrots at the markets will have many opportunities to supply healthful vitamins, says Home Demonstration Agent _____.

There are many ways of preparing carrots other than the standard methods. Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, suggests the following relish to serve with meats: Grate a whole lemon, add 1/4 cup sugar and 2 cups of grated carrot.

Cream of carrot soup is another interesting way to use carrots, Miss Hobart says. Make a thin white sauce in a double boiler, add grated raw carrots and cook three or four minutes. Garnish with chopped chives and serve.

Cooked carrots are always good served with the main course, but for variation, says Miss Hobart, boil carrots whole until tender, then cook a few minutes in the frying pan with a little fat. A sprinkle of sugar will brown the carrots and give them a sweeter flavor. Young carrots are good cooked till tender and served with a little fat and chopped parsley. For variation, try combining carrots with celery.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 30, 1943

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

Farm and Factory

Some of my friends work on farms, some in stores, some in factories and in all sorts of business enterprises. Their occupation doesn't seem to make a great deal of difference in the kind of men they are or whether they are sweet or sour on life. They have their troubles, the same as the rest of us but it hasn't made them bitter or crabby. I do not envy their advantages but admire the way they have met their difficulties.

The skill and accuracy necessary to form various metals into parts so accurately shaped that they will fit almost air tight and yet move freely on each other seems like a miracle to me. Trying to decide what to buy that will sell at a profit six months hence would give me nightmares. I respect their ability and the things they accomplish but have no wish to undertake their responsibilities.

Over a period of years, the men in town probably handle more money than we do on the farm, but, on the average, perhaps the same percentage of farm boys find some of it sticking around in the form of property when the trail reaches middle age. Few farmers ever become wealthy, but few in this locality suffer for lack of food and shelter. The city shows more extremes.

Every business has advantages peculiar to the industry, and it is equally true that certain difficulties and disadvantages are a part of the picture. There are no easy jobs worthy of a man's best efforts. If the full truth were known, there would be far less envy in the world today. Everybody pays in one way or another for what

(more)

they get out of life, and charge accounts, overdue payments, and avoidance of just debts are more dangerous in the book of life than they are at a store.

It takes all sorts of people doing all sorts of jobs to make the wheels go around. The particular kind of work or the present economic status of an individual are not essential factors to a state of happiness or contentment. That is a condition of mind which some have achieved and others have not been able to find. Its presence and absence are common to every occupation and every walk of life.

Things are pretty evenly balanced in this world and fighting the harness only results in sore shoulders, strained muscles, and painful lessons in behavior. Countless people are trying it, but progress is made by those who accept the load and learn to pull it as a matter of course. The harder the job, the better the man needed to do it, and the more reward for its accomplishment.

Sometimes men and women on the farm think they would be so much happier living in town and having all the advantages of city life. Those in factory or business dream of the day when they can get away from the troubles they know to the peace, quiet, and plenty of the farm. The other fellow's situation always seems to be better than our own because we only see the brighter side of it, while we concentrate on the unpleasant parts of our own environment.

If we could only learn to see the interesting opportunities right under our noses and enjoy them, the drudgery would seem less important and there would be little time for envying our neighbors. We all have to pull heavier loads just now, and perhaps it will all result in our learning a lot of things which will be very useful.

Wherever we are, we must pull together if we are to achieve the conditions we feel are essential. Perhaps in the process we can learn to appreciate the things we have instead of worrying about what others seem to have. It makes a grand picture to think of men and women with a thousand occupations all working together to make this a better America for all of us.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 23, 1943

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

Our Soldier's Mail

Since a number of people have expressed interest in Bud's letters from training camp, here is another chapter in the story. He has so many experiences and tells them so well, it's hard to know what to leave out.

"Thanks a lot for those pictures. I just sat and ached. That one of Tally Ho and Chunie is a honey. Now I can show the fellows my remuda. I'm pretty proud of that string of horses and just looking at them brings back the good times we had together. We went over in Central Park today and watched the nags go by on the bridle path. Some dandy animals went cantering past. If I were home I'd go out in the barn and soak up so much horse smell you wouldn't have me in the house.

"We went to New York for the week end. Our journey included Central Park, American Museum of Natural History, the Hayden Planetarium, the South Ferry, and the Statue of Liberty. We also heard Sammy Kaye at the Essex house. We ate at the automat, which was quite a deal, and saw a wonderful pipe collection plus a couple of old cigar store Indians at the Museum. The Planetarium gave us a course in elementary astronomy.

"Broadway is about the most wonderful place I've ever had the misfortune to attempt to invade. It's the State Fair on Labor Day times ten. We went to see some night clubs. It doesn't cost anything if you don't take a table, so we just stood up in the back. Saw Jack Dempsey and Guy Lombardo, Blue Barron and Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe. We went to Radio City, the Bronx Zoo, and the Roosevelt Museum." (He made several trips and wrote pages of description.)

"Back to Florida now and Army life again after a grand three months at school. Here it's all roaring airplanes, shifting sand, fall out at five forty-five and

(more)

Wednesday, June 23, 1943

stumble over roots and holes to the chow line--Oh, me, it's all too too familiar. I'm sleeping on a canvas cot now in a new barracks. When we came down through Washington, it looked mighty familiar. We went within fifty yards of our camp site at the Boy Scout Jamboree in 1937. I can remember how we saw troop trains go past then. Never thought your little boy would be on one, did you, Pop? It made me feel peculiar. Your cookies were swell, Mom. Saved my life.

"Yesterday they gave us some exercise. We marched a mile and a half and then chased over the dandiest little obstacle course you ever did see. Right out in the middle of a swamp with fallen logs and mushy footing all the way. Right in the middle was a fifty-foot horizontal rope fifteen feet above the muck. I nearly strained my gizzard on that one. All this in a nice steady drizzle that made things slippery and slimy. Then the hike back to camp--squish, drip, slog. Ugh.

"We're patiently waiting for something to happen. We've moved three times--all in the same camp, but different areas. They don't know what to do with us. A little drill in the morning, with reveille and retreat, is the extent of our activities. I have my washing all done, caught up on letters, and am soaking up large doses of ultra-violet sunshine every afternoon. My stomach is peeling from sunburn and itches like everything. Guess I went to sleep in the sun.

"I believe we eat better than you folks at home. Today it was candied sweet potatoes, thick pork chops, peas, cold slaw, apple sauce, and nectar. Yesterday it was turkey, dressing, and apple pie. They may be just fattening the calves, but it's good, anyway. The boys in Africa seem to be doing all right. Hope I get there before it's too late to help them.

"I have a new job. I've been designated to holler 'All present or accounted for' when we line up. I'm also to see that the boys sweep under their beds in the morning. We have just mopped the floor in preparation for tomorrow's threatened inspection. Now I hope they have it. I spliced together some light rope, put a honda in the end, and am practicing spinning again. The sunsets here are skrumptious. Eat an extra handful of pop corn for me at the next session--

Cpl. Bud."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 16, 1943

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

Cow Hay

"This is a treat I always look forward to," said Minerva of Misty Meadows, top cow in the herd, as the contented bovines rested in the warm sun after a big fill of lush grass. The other cows listened with respect, for Minerva was a bit autocratic at times and it was good policy to stay on her good side.

"That hay we had last winter was off-color and had lost all its aroma. I've consumed many tons of dried grass in my day, but the stuff we had last winter must have been war rations. Even I couldn't keep up production on that kind of feed. Oh, well, it makes this soft fresh pasture taste all the better by contrast." And Minerva regurgitated another wad of green feed and placidly proceeded to grind it in her powerful jaws.

"Why don't the men make better hay?" asked a timid heifer, much interested in this conversation. "If we had better hay we could make more milk. One would think that even a man could see that far ahead."

"Pardon me," said an officious young matron after a lusty belch. "It's mostly the weather. When it doesn't rain, almost anybody can make good hay, but a year ago it seemed to rain all the time and they couldn't get the hay dry. Hay that has been rained on, is bleached, and loses some of its vitamins, if you know what I mean."

"Doesn't anyone know how to make good hay in rainy weather?" said an impatient young cow who had lately dropped her first calf. With common consent, all turned to Guinevere of Misty Meadows, the oldest and wisest cow in the group. She was a keen observer and always listened to conversations among the men in the barn.

(more)

"A lot of people are trying to find a better way," answered the kind old lady after politely swallowing her cud so as not to talk with her mouth full. "They can put green hay in the barn and blow hot air through it until dry, but that is pretty expensive. It takes considerable equipment that is hard to get just now. Some put uncured hay in the silo and let it ferment but it's lots of labor to handle all the water in the wet, heavy material."

"Another way that has been tried is to crush the hay as it is cut so that it will dry faster. This is still in the experimental stage. Some farmers cut the hay into small pieces, some put it in bales, and some stack it in the fields. There are all sorts of ways, but none is very successful in wet weather."

"But all that doesn't help us any. We have to eat the junk that's put before us and make milk or go to the butcher," put in irritable malcontent who occupied stall number six. She had heard remarks about her record, made by the cow tester, which indicated that she might be sent to market at any time.

"Yes, that's true," replied old Guinevere. "It's our job to make milk. The farmer feels just as badly about the poor hay as we do, because it hurts his cream check. He does the best he can, considering the weather and the information he has. It's up to us to do the best we can considering what we have to work with. The better he can feed us and the better he can understand us, the better his pay will be."

"Hay will be dried by sunshine for many years to come," continued Guinevere. "Perhaps some day someone will discover better methods to cure it, and then we'll have to do better, too. Anyway, there's nothing wrong with this pasture. I do believe I could eat a few more bites on the way up to the barn. It's milking time. Let's go, girls."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 9, 1943

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

Keep Clean, Says Bean

"Weeds are saboteurs, and their presence among us is highly detrimental to the war effort," stated Mr. Soy Bean when interviewed recently by this reporter. "It is impossible to devote our entire energies to the chemical reactions necessary to produce oil, when we are crowded, threatened, and worried by a host of obnoxious plants who are only parasites on the moisture, space, and sunshine which should all be devoted with utmost efficiency to compounding paint for battleships, oil for the Russian Commissary, and butter substitutes for those who unfortunately live outside of Dairy Land," said Mr. Bean.

"Every member of my family," Mr. Bean averred, "is in favor of an all-out war until final victory has been realized, but we feel it our duty to point out that the material of war is produced on the home front and adequate supplies of raw oil are as essential as bullets to our armed forces. Every defeat at home delays our armies and navies," continued Mr. Bean, "and if we cannot conquer the weeds which we see among us every day, how can we ever win from an elusive and cunning enemy thousands of miles away?"

"Weeds are a plague to our race," Bean insisted. "For generations we have done our best to produce in spite of their efforts, but we are not able to fight for life and still make a worthwhile contribution to the Allied oil supplies. We must have assistance. We are ready and willing to pay handsomely for help, but it must be timely and appropriate. There is no chance to save us after the weeds have grown big and strong. They must be killed in tender infancy before they can accomplish their nefarious purposes."

(more)

"We are not mollycoddles. We can take a lot of rough treatment when conditions are right," boasted the head of the Bean family. "After we are well rooted and our true leaves are out, a drag does us almost no damage, but on a hot dry day it does tear up the tiny weeds most effectively. If the weeds get larger, a cultivator will be a better implement to use, but of course that takes more labor and expense.

"I remember one year we paid \$30 an acre, just for a little cultivation," Mr. Bean reminisced. "The field where my grandfather grew was well cared for and made a yield of thirty bushels per acre. His brothers were not so fortunate. Because of wet weather and carelessness, the weeds crowded them terribly and they were only able to make ten bushels of threshed beans. At \$1.50 per bushel, Mr. Owner figured he lost \$720 because he saved about \$50 worth of labor. Oh, well, it was his loss. He knew better. We did the best we could.

"Last year many farmers were disappointed in growing us," Mr. Bean admitted, "but that was due to the weather. According to our family history, that was the worst year our tribe has had since they left China. We're hoping it won't ever happen again, especially this year when we want to win the war in a hurry. Surely we do. Give us elbow room and sunshine, fertile soil with moisture, and we'll show you a crop to be proud of. You know a V for victory is just the shape of a cultivator shovel!"

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, June 2, 1943

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

Roses To The Graduates

Another crop of graduates is being harvested just now, from eighth grade, high school, and college. They're facing a different world than any other such group ever experienced. We "antiquated fossils" who graduated years ago can't help wondering what the new crop is going to do. We all wish them the best of good luck and then begin to wonder what kind of stuff they are made of, what they have learned, and how they will act in the big mess which we call our modern civilization.

They have all been through the educational mill, but what have they had which will fit them to meet the problem of living? All can read, write, and figure--more or less. Some are looking for a good time, a rich handsome husband, an easy job, or a chance to get away from parents who cramp their style. How many have learned to think things through? How many are looking for a good hard job that demands their best? How many are looking for a good hard job that demands their best? How many can see something which needs doing and dig into it without being afraid of low pay, long hours, difficulties, discouragement, or slow progress?

Out of this crop of graduates must come our statesmen, our professional men, our teachers, thinkers, and leaders. It's all hidden now behind the new dress, the slicked down hair, the adolescent awkwardness, and the graduation flowers. No one knows what possibilities they hold for good or evil or the fires that burn behind those familiar faces. It behooves us who have had our chance to treat with the greatest respect those who are about to take our places.

We have attempted to pass on to these graduates what little we know about Nature, its basic laws, and the way it functions. We have tried to explain man's struggle as he has blindly groped from the status of a cave man to that of modern

(more)

life. Have we pointed out clearly enough his colossal mistakes and instilled such ideals of social behavior and conduct that the common catastrophes can be avoided? Have we shown these graduates the road they must follow for true happiness and satisfaction?

Have we painted the goal of service, justice, and honor in such colors as to fire their imaginations, or obscured them with the petty gods of clay which clutter our daily lives and offer only bitterness for their service? What equipment have we given these boys and girls for their long and perilous journey?

I am always awed by the potential power in a youngster. Something I do or say may touch a spark and inspire him to great deeds or it may quench the fire which now burns feebly and doom him to a vegetative existence. All of us need at least one hundred years of training and experience for parenthood or the teaching profession. Such responsibility can hardly be overestimated.

Greetings to the new graduates. They are what we made them, and in spite of mistakes, poor example, muddled teaching, and amateur parents, they are, on the whole, a fine group of young men and women. We're proud of them anyway, and still hope that somehow, somewhere, they will have felt the power which drives this Universe and helps ordinary men and women to make this a better world to live in.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 22, 1943

TO THE FARMER

Work horses can always use good pasture. If they work every day, turn them out at night when weather is good. This keeps digestive system toned up, cuts down on hay needed, and saves bedding and cleaning.--A. L. Harvey. (ART WORK WITH THIS ITEM)

* * * * *

Keep chicks on clean ground by moving range feeders and waterers frequently. Also move shelters or brooder houses once or twice during the summer.--H. J. SLOAN

* * * * *

It's more important this year than ever to keep bad fleeces or off-wool from being mixed in bagging with good wool. Now that the government is buying the wool, grade will go a long way in determining the income. A little black, dead, burry or dirty wool can lower the grade on much good wool if mixed carelessly. -- W. E. Morris.

* * * * *

It is a very short-sighted policy to market sows as soon as pigs are weaned. Such sows are docked 10 to 40 pounds because of trimming required on bellycuts. Instead of this dockage, it is easy to put 50 pounds of weight on the sow by a few weeks of dry lot fattening.--E. P. Ferrin.

* * * * *

Cut alfalfa first crop when one-fourth in bloom, sweet clover when first blossoms appear, red and alsike clover when half to three-quarter in bloom, timothy after heading but before blooming. If haying drags for lack of help, better start earlier than this in order to finish up while crop still makes good hay.--M. L. Armour.

If you are keeping more hens than usual, remember it's extremely important to have more equipment. Be sure to have 10 feet of hopper for each 50 birds, one nest for every five hens, and 8 to 9 inches of roost per hen. When one farmer recently complained that his hens wouldn't lay, it was found he had only 8 feet of hopper for 200 hens. No wonder! - H. J. Sloan

* * *

One of the best repellent paints to protect young trees from rabbits and mice may be prepared by dissolving a pound of resin in a pint of denatured alcohol. If the resin is finely powdered it will dissolve with vigorous shaking. Coarse resin should be heated barely to the melting point and stirred into warm alcohol. Warm the alcohol by placing the uncorked bottle in warm water. Avoid direct heat or open flame. Brush the paint on the trunk and lower branches when they are dry. - E. M. Hunt.

* * *

When butchering hogs, try skinning instead of scalding and scraping if you want to save time and fuss. Hogs can be skinned hanging up or laid on a rack. The procedure is exactly like skinning a beef. Skinned carcasses soil easily, so give a little extra attention to cleanliness. Chill carcasses thoroughly before cutting, but in very cold weather chill where the outside of the carcass will not freeze rapidly as this prevents escape of heat from the interior. Philip A. Anderson.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 25, 1943

To all counties
Release if suitable

No fruits and vegetables raised in _____ county this year should be allowed to go to waste while there is need for them either locally or in other parts of the country, says County Agent _____. With these surpluses in mind, a statewide clearing committee has been named under the leadership of D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist.

Any considerable surplus should be reported 10 days to two weeks in advance of harvest to either the county agent or one of the agricultural instructors in the county. The reports will be forwarded to the state committee which will notify buyers from the large food distribution companies.

This will not apply to small victory garden surpluses which can best be disposed of to neighbors or local retailers. Outside sale can be arranged for good quality tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, rutabagas and other vegetables that may be grown in considerable quantity.

(Note to agent: Fruits, especially wild blueberries, may be included if these are important in your county.)

Surplus products may come from market gardeners who have expanded their acreage this year, or other farmers who have gone into vegetable raising for the first time. The county extension office should be advised well in advance because it may be necessary to arrange for central assembly points for the produce, as well as arrange among growers for proper packing and grading.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Commercial and home orchardists in the fruit growing areas of the state were urged today by E. G. Sharvelle, University Farm plant pathologist, to be ready to apply the calyx spray to apple trees this weekend.

In most districts, according to Sharvelle, this important spraying operation will come within the period May 27-June 2. Applying this spray at the right time by both commercial and home orchardists will effectively promote the pest control program for Minnesota fruits. The right time for applying the spray is when three-fourths of the petals have fallen, says Sharvelle.

Spraying when trees are in full bloom will be injurious and materially reduce the set of fruit. Recommended spray mixture for commercial growers consists of $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons liquid lime-sulfur to 100 gallons of water, plus 2 pounds of arsenate of lead. Growers with only a few apple trees can make a satisfactory spray using six table-spoonsful of liquid lime-sulfur and one tablespoonful of arsenate of lead to one gallon of water.

A2272-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Southern Minnesota farmers who are planning to grow sorghum this year should find out first whether there are sorghum mills located nearby, advises D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm. Information regarding the location of mills may be obtained at county extension offices.

A recent survey in southern Minnesota showed that Blue Earth, Brown, Isanti, Nicollet, Nobles, Scott and Wright counties have sorghum mills. Total mill capacity for this year is reported at 30,980 gallons, or an average of 2,816 gallons per mill, if the season is favorable and the raw material is available.

Most popular of the varieties of sorghum grown in southern Minnesota is Early Dark Amber, the survey shows. Other popular varieties are Orange Cone, Light Amber, Amber, Orange Amber, Black Amber, Ames Improved Amber, Redtop, Red Amber and Waconia Orange.

A2271-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1943

To Home Demonstration Counties Only

The arrival of moist, warm weather is a warning signal to homemakers to watch clothing for mildew, says Home Demonstration Agent _____, who passes on some suggestions for treatment of mildew stains.

Treat the stains as soon as they are discovered, Eves Whitfield, clothing specialist at University Farm, advises. If the material is washable, wash with soap and water, drying on the grass to help bleach the spots. Treat with lemon juice and salt and bleach in the sun. Before using a bleach, try the effect on a hidden part of the garment. Old stains on white cotton, linen, or rayon may be bleached by dipping in Javelle water for one minute, then treating the stain with a solution of sodium thiosulphate solution, and rinsing thoroughly in water. The treatment with Javelle water and the thiosulphate solution should be repeated until the stain is completely removed.

Thiosulphate solution is made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sodium thiosulphate in 1 pint of water and adding 1 to 2 teaspoons of vinegar. Vinegar may be used in place of this solution, though it is less satisfactory, Miss Whitfield says.

To extend the life of canvas or duck covers, Miss Whitfield suggests that folding or storing be avoided when the covers are damp or frozen. Since folding may crack stiffened canvas, it is a good idea to store canvas by throwing over a beam or a horizontal pole.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Stretch your sugar, University Farm nutritionists are advising homemakers who wonder how far their sugar allotment will go toward putting up all the fruit they want to can this year.

Fruit may be canned satisfactorily without sugar or with sugar substitutes such as honey and extra-sweet corn syrup, tests at University Farm indicate. The usual recipes may be followed, but for every two cups of sugar omitted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of honey or $1\frac{2}{3}$ cups of extra-sweet corn syrup should be used. Ordinary corn syrup may be used, but it should replace not more than one-fourth the normal amount of sugar.

Though the shape, color and flavor of fruits are better when some sugar is used, sugar is not necessary to prevent spoilage. When sugar is omitted, juicy fruits such as berries, cherries, currants and plums should be canned in their own juices.

A2273-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
May 26, 1943

To all counties

How _____ county farm homemakers can get extra ration stamps for hired help and threshing crews was explained today by Mary May Miller, home management specialist at University Farm.

According to OPA regulations, says Miss Miller, farm people who hire help temporarily for a period of less than 30 days may apply for special allotments of rationed foods at the local ration board. This would apply in the case of haying and threshing crews or other seasonal labor.

If, however, a farm employee makes his home on the farm where he is employed, or on premises in connection with the farm, he should turn his war ration books over to his employer for use in buying food supplies. A man or woman employee attains this status if he or she stays seven consecutive days or more and takes eight or more meals weekly on the farm.

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Information on regulations affecting home canning was given to _____ county homemakers today by Mary May Miller, home management specialist at University Farm.

Stamps 15 and 16 in Ration Book 1 are valid now and thru October 31 for five pounds of canning sugar each. Consumers will obtain this sugar by taking their ration books to their local grocery instead of applying to local boards for sugar coupons as was announced earlier. The sugar is to be used on the same basis as last year, one pound of sugar to each four quarts of the preserved product. If more sugar is needed for canning, homemakers may apply to the local board for an additional allotment up to 15 pounds per person. Amount of sugar used and number of quarts preserved must be reported at the time of application. If desired, five pounds of sugar per person may be requested for making jams and jellies, but this amount must be included within the 25-pound maximum allowed to each person.

Homemakers who have done their canning on oil cooking stoves in the past may obtain oil for this purpose this year, Miss Miller says, since restrictions on the use of fuel oil for domestic cooking have been lifted.

Available in time for fall canning, according to a WPB announcement, will be 125,000 additional pressure cookers, in seven- and fourteen-quart sizes. This number is in addition to the 150,000 on which production began two months ago. Rural people may apply for the ration purchase certificate to the County Farm Rationing Committee; urban residents may apply to the County USDA War Board. Certificates will be issued on the basis of probable output of canned food from the cooker, preference being given to persons belonging to groups that will do large-volume canning.

The familiar enameled water bath canners will not be manufactured this year, though some canners may still be available at local stores. However, water bath canning may be done in any vessel deep enough to hold a quart or pint jar on a rack and to permit water to cover the jar two inches, Miss Miller says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 3 1943

To All Counties

_____ county sheepmen who want to maintain health and thrift in their flocks must give attention now to fighting parasites, says County Agent _____, who passes on some suggestions for parasite control.

One of the first steps in checking parasites is good pasture management, which includes clean pasture rotation and plowing at least every second year, _____ says. Sheep should be kept off permanent pastures if at all possible, since these pastures become infected thru continued use and thru failure to treat the flock for parasites. If permanent pasture must be used, divide it into two parts, he advises, alternating each one every two or three weeks.

Permanent pastures should be supplemented with some temporary pasture, in order to develop lambs rapidly for early market. Early sown rape or rape and soybeans sown at the time of the last cultivation of corn will make excellent late summer pasture, according to P. A. Anderson, sheep specialist at University Farm. Sudan makes good hot, dry weather pasture. It may be used alone or with rape and soybeans.

Although parasites are held in check by good pasture management, some medical treatment is necessary. Anderson suggests using phenothiazine twice a year, followed by regular dosing with copper sulphate during the summer to lower the cost of treatment. The prescribed dosage should always be followed, and rough handling of the sheep should be avoided in administering the treatment. Anderson cautions against turning out sheep on old infected areas after treatment.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 7, 1943

For THE FARMER

Hay may be cut in the morning when the dew is on and by evening be as dry as if it had been allowed to stand until the dew was off and then cut. Busy farmers who want to make use of every hour will find that this practice can be followed very profitably this year.--M. L. Armour.

* * * * *

Cool, wet weather has delayed the appearance of flies and mosquitoes, but it has also delayed the danger of sleeping sickness. Because of the slow spring, it is still not too late to vaccinate the horses and mules for sleeping sickness. Don't let last year's excellent record encourage you to take a chance this year by not vaccinating. Vaccinate now and know that you are giving valuable horsepower all the protection possible.--W. L. Boyd.

* * * * *

When a hen stops laying in early summer she's giving notice that she's going to loaf all summer. Furthermore, that's a sign she's a poor layer any time of year. No use feeding loafer hens. Combs that are dried up and pale and beaks that are turning yellow are tell-tale signs of the loafer hens. At least one-fourth of the feed needed to produce the increased eggs asked for this year can be saved by good culling.--Cora E. Cooke.

* * * * *

July is one of the best times to make additional plantings of alfalfa on fairly level land without a companion crop. Satisfactory stands may be obtained from August seedings, but in general the risk is too great. Seven to eight pounds per acre, alone or in grass mixtures, is sufficient if the seed germinates 85 to 90 per cent including the hard seeds. It is best to broadcast the seed on a firm seedbed. One-half

inch or less is the best depth. New stands should not be used for hay or pasturing off. However, vigorous stands may be pastured lightly in late October, but considerable growth should be left to catch the snow for winter protection.--A. C. Army.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Unless producers make every effort to produce and market high grade poultry, there is danger of lowering standards in grade buying and of failure to reject unfit birds when poultry starts moving into midwestern packing and dressing plants.

W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist at University Farm, reports that of the small amount of fowl received at dressing plants during the first three months of the year, a large part should not have been bought. Many of the birds were thin in flesh and dark-skinned. Others were rejected because of injuries, sores and growths on the skin, or because of bronchitis, roup, and colds.

Remedy for this situation rests not only with the dressing plants but with the poultry producer, who must improve conditions in his own flock, according to Dankers. Poor sanitation in poultry yards and houses probably causes a large number of the rejects among chickens, he says, while failure to cull hens and keeping some for several years may account for the high percentage of tuberculosis in some flocks.

A2275-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Minnesota's farm population today is the lowest on record. By January 1, 1943, the farm population of the state had declined to 850,700, according to estimates just released by the division of rural sociology of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1920, when the farm population in the state was first enumerated separately, it was 897,181. Reaching an all-time high in 1934 of 934,000, it has declined steadily to the present.

Counties which lost farm population most heavily last year were St. Louis, Becker and Todd. Faribault, Winona and Kandiyohi suffered the least decline.

Estimates of the changes in farm population are based upon a survey of over 2,000 rural neighborhood leaders, who reported on all farms adjoining their own. The survey covered 15 counties located in the various type-of-farming areas of the state.

Though depletion of the farm population in 1942 was the largest for any year on record and many of the most effective workers went into the armed forces or industry, Minnesota still produced the largest crop in history last year. Because farm labor is now deferred by Selective Service, significant declines are not anticipated for 1943, according to Lowry Nelson, University Farm rural sociologist.

Shifts in rural population for the years on record are shown by the following figures: 1920, 897,181; 1930, 839,000; 1931, 891,000; 1932, 911,000; 1933, 930,000; 1934, 934,000; 1935, 928,000; 1936, 923,000; 1937, 910,000; 1938, 891,000; 1939, 899,000; 1940, 908,000; 1941, 902,000; 1942, 883,000; 1943, 850,700.

A2274-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1943

To all counties

Don't let work horses get overheated this summer. That's the advice of County Agent _____, who points out that horses once affected by heat never fully recover.

Symptoms of overheating are slowing up of the natural gait, a tendency to wobble when walking, rapid breathing, little or no sweating, excessive dilation and redness of nostrils, watery bloodshot eyes, and high temperature.

As soon as symptoms of overheating are noticed, take the horse to a shady place, if possible, advises A. L. Harvey, animal husbandman in charge of the horse section at University Farm. While it is a good idea to call a veterinarian, the owner can cool off the horse immediately by sponging, applying cold packs to the head, and showering the legs with cold water. Mouth and nostrils should also be washed. A horse in this condition may be permitted a few swallows of water at a time to bring his temperature down, but should not be allowed to drink all he wants.

Overheating can be avoided by working horses in the evening, early morning, and late afternoon, by allowing them to rest as often as necessary, and by giving them a pailful or two of water in the middle of the morning and afternoon, according to Harvey.

When horses come in from the field sweating profusely, it is a good plan to give them a little cold water, permitting them to have all they want after they have rested and cooled off.

Turning them out on pasture at night reduces the amount of hay required and reduces labor by eliminating the necessity of bedding and of cleaning the stall each day.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1943

To all counties

Every non-laying hen in the farm flock is wasting scarce feed supplies, according to County Agent _____, who advises a prompt, thorough job of culling the loafer hens. Good culling will save at least 25 per cent of the feed required to meet the increase in egg production asked for this year.

Tips on checking a flock for non-laying hens are given by Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. If production of eggs drops below 50 per cent, non-layers are present, she says. When a hen stops laying in early summer, she gives notice not only that she is going to loaf all summer but that she is a poor layer at any time of year.

Laying hens have red, soft, full combs and white beaks, according to Miss Cooke. A non-layer can be distinguished from a laying hen by her pale, dried-up comb and her yellow beak. As hens stop laying, the comb starts to shrink and fade and the white beak turns yellow at the base. As soon as non-layers are discovered, they should be culled immediately, Miss Cooke says, since feeding them is a big source of waste in wartime.

"Now You Can Spot the Loafer Hen," Extension Pamphlet 123, gives further information on what and when to cull. It may be obtained at the county extension office or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 8, 1943

To Home Demonstration Counties only

Careful storing of wool clothing and blankets is more important than ever this summer, according to Home Demonstration Agent _____ who passes on some suggestions on proper care of wool.

Before storing blankets, wash them in warm suds and rinse well in water of the same temperature, advises Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at University Farm. Hot and cold water will harden and shrink the wool. To dry, hang the blankets over two lines several feet apart. When the blankets are entirely dry, sprinkle naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene crystals or other moth repellents between the layers, and store in a bag which can be sealed tightly. The ordinary cedar bag will hold two pairs of blankets. It is important that no openings be left in the bag after sealing.

Store wool in a dark, dry, cool place. Most attics are too hot to be satisfactory for storing, and basements are usually too damp. A room that can be aired and kept dry is best, Miss Miller says.

Any wool garments that are not cleaned should be well aired in the early morning or late afternoon sun before storing away.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 9 1943

To All Counties

Farmers who sell butter, lard, meat, or home-canned fruits or vegetables must collect ration stamps for them and sell at no higher than the ceiling price. Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at University Farm, said this week in explaining how various rationing regulations affect farm families. Stamps collected, together with a report on sales, must be turned in to the local war price and ration board.

Report forms may be secured from the board. The reports, with the stamps collected, must be turned in once a month.

For butter that is traded for merchandise or sold, red ration stamps must be collected at the rate of eight points per pound.

Anyone may give away up to 50 quarts of home-canned fruits or vegetables without taking ration points. However, for every quart of home-canned fruits or vegetables that is sold, eight points of blue ration stamps must be collected. No ceiling prices have been set on home-canned fruits and vegetables.

Those who plan to sell home-canned fruits or vegetables are required to register as sellers with the ration board and will be entitled to additional sugar.

Because of variations in point values and ceiling prices of the different kinds and cuts of meat, it is important for farmers who sell meat to get the latest information on points and prices. Point values and ceiling prices may be obtained from the price panel of the local ration board or the USDA war board.

A farmer who slaughters livestock for the sale of meat must obtain a permit from the USDA war board in his county. The board will assign him a quota and a permit number. Each cut of meat he sells must bear the permit number and a grade stamp; these may be stamped on large cuts and tagged on smaller cuts.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 9 1943

To County Agricultural Agents
(USE...if suitable for your
area)

Rather than put late corn on acres that have been drowned out or delayed by bad soil conditions, farmers in this county are being urged to plant soybeans for hay. County Agent _____ points out that soybean hay has much greater feeding value than fodder corn and will be much more valuable this year when protein feeds are scarce.

According to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, soybeans may be planted for hay as late as June 15 in central Minnesota and as late as June 20 in the southern part of the state. Soybeans beat all other emergency hay crops for Minnesota dairy cows.

While recommended varieties are preferred, any viable soybean seed can be used, says Armour. Satisfactory hay crops can be obtained by solid drilling two bushels per acre if germination is 90 per cent or better. Best yields are obtained when soybeans are planted an inch apart in the row regardless of distance between rows. Drilling should be preceded by thorough cultivation of the field.

To further supplement the limited supply of high protein hays, particularly for younger cattle, German or Golden millet seeded at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre will yield a good hay crop. Best time to cut millet is at the milk stage. Sudan grass on well-drained soils, planted 30 to 35 pounds per acre and harvested in the early heading stage, will produce a good tonnage of palatable hay if well cured. Binding and shocking in large shocks is a common method of curing Sudan grass.

Hay prospects for 1944-45 do not appear any brighter than for this coming season in view of the limited legume seedings this spring. Armour advises special care be given to this spring's seedings. Most seedings were planted with a companion crop, and weather to date has favored heavy companion growth. In the event lodging occurs, Armour suggests cutting the companion crop for hay when it reaches the milk stage.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

An early warning against late blight was issued today to potato growers by Carl J. Eide, plant pathologist at University Farm. Weather conditions have been ideal for the spread of blight, he warns, and similar periods of cool, wet weather later in the season may start an epidemic.

Growers in all sections of the state are urged to take the following steps at once:

1. Spray or dust early potatoes immediately, and spray frequently if cool, wet weather continues. In sections where potatoes are late, spray or dust when plants are six to eight inches tall, or sooner if blight warnings are sent out.

2. Arrange now to purchase copper fungicides, since transportation difficulties may delay rush orders. Copper sulphate and lime for Bordeaux mixture, copper lime dust, or the new copper sprays now available are recommended.

3. Destroy dumps of refuse potatoes at once.

In a recent investigation carried on by the division of plant pathology at University Farm, blight was found to spread from dumps of refuse potatoes. Blight is also known to spread from apparently healthy seed from diseased lots. Spray or dust will control infection carried into the field on seed tubers.

A2277-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

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A2276-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 15, 1943

To all counties

If your corn failed to grow, better blame the weather and not the dark brown beetles which you may find feeding on the half-rotted corn kernels. Dr. A. A. Granovski, University Farm entomologist, says that the beetles, which are very common this year in some sections, do not normally attack sound seed kernels. They may feed on partly decayed seed in case bad weather prevents normal germination of the corn.

If the corn failed, the only course is to replant or switch to some other late feed crop other than corn. County Agent _____ points out that a better quality feed may be grown on drowned out corn land if soybeans are seeded for hay. Soybeans make an excellent feed at this time when proteins are short, and can be substituted for alfalfa or clover hay. German or golden millet or Sudan grass can also be grown successfully from late plantings. Sudan is best for pasture if the land can be fenced for livestock.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 15, 1943

To All County Agricultural Agents

Use of sulfa drugs in combatting hog losses due to necro or swine enteritis offers promise of helping _____ county farmers in their efforts to bring a larger percentage of this year's hog crop to market, says County Agent _____.

Studies made by H. C. H. Kernkamp and M. H. Roepke, University Farm veterinarians, indicate that sulfaguanidine when given morning and evening as a suspension in small amounts of mash or thick swill will clear up the disease in many cases and in comparatively short time, usually five to seven days.

Swine included in the study had all contracted and developed the disease under natural field conditions. In controlled studies at University Farm, 69 per cent of the treated hogs were released as normal within three to nine days after treatment began. In the untreated group, only 16 per cent recovered spontaneously. Dosages ranged from one half to one and one-fourth grams per 10 pounds live weight per day.

Sulfa treatments were also tried on a number of farms with gratifying results. Favorable response was noted in animals treated in dosages of 0.5 grams, but those receiving increased amounts up to 1.2 grams appeared to improve more rapidly.

Kernkamp and Roepke point out that treatment does not produce immunity from disease. Failure to provide clean quarters and clean ground will invite recurrence of the disease. Diseased pigs should not be moved to clean ground until three or four days after treatment begins. Moving them before this time will serve only to infect the new ground and increase the chance of another outbreak.

(NOTE TO AGENTS: For your information, ample supplies of sulfaguanidine have been assured for this treatment. Local veterinarians are familiar with the drug and can be of assistance to farmers who wish to arrange for treating diseased animals. University Farm veterinarians state that it is absolutely necessary to obtain an accurate diagnosis before using this drug. Also for your information, studies of several sulfonamides are being continued, particularly from the standpoint of securing lower dosages.)

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The fruit and vegetable crates and baskets which have accumulated in the basement are too valuable to be used for kindling, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist who is chairman of the newly organized state vegetable marketing committee. Dvoracek points out that used containers have taken their place along with fats and scrap as something to be salvaged for the war effort.

Shortage of materials and labor with which to build baskets and crates has greatly curtailed the supply this year. Homemakers are urged to save crates and see that they are returned to fruit and vegetable marketing channels.

The simplest method is to return the containers to your dealer so that he can send them on to be reused in packing fresh foods. Most communities also have junk dealers who will gather containers and return them.

Consumers who buy direct from growers at roadside or public markets can make it a habit of bringing burlap bags, baskets and crates to the market to trade in whenever fresh supplies are purchased.

The important thing, Dvoracek says, is that the containers be returned for reuse instead of being destroyed.

A2279-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The average Minnesota farm family served by the state's 47 REA-financed rural electric systems used 100 kilowatt-hours of electricity per month during the first four months of 1943.

This is an increase of 16 kilowatt-hours over the monthly average of 84 kilowatt-hours used by Minnesota families on REA-served farms in the first four months of 1942 and reflects a greater use of electrical equipment to save labor and produce food. Sixteen kilowatt-hours is enough electricity to milk 8 cows for a month.

Farmers on REA lines in Minnesota use many electrical devices helpful in saving labor and food production, such as water pumps for livestock, pig and chick brooders, milking machines and feed grinders. Much electrical labor-saving equipment also is used in the farm homes, including water systems, washing machines, hand irons and refrigerators.

The 47 Minnesota REA-financed rural electric systems furnish electricity to 46,000 farms - about two-thirds of the electrified farms in the state.

A2278-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 16, 1943

To all counties

Hog parasites sabotage millions of pounds of pork each year, a loss which can be prevented to a great extent, says County Agent _____ . With both protein concentrates and grains high in price, no one can afford to feed a combination crop of both parasites and hogs, he adds.

Mange is spread by contact with infested animals, pens, or wallows. For that reason, the hog barns and sheds must be regularly disinfected to kill the mites in the cracks of walls and floors, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

A lime sulphur dip is the most effective treatment for mange, especially when it is in the advanced stages, according to Zavoral. The lime sulphur should be used at the rate of one gallon of liquid lime sulphur to $13\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water. Water warmed to about body temperature makes the solution much more effective. Little pigs may be dipped by hand in a barrel. When dipping is not possible, the pigs may be thoroughly sprayed. Because lime sulphur irritates the skin, it is wise for the handler to grease his arms up to the elbows. The mange treatment must be repeated at weekly intervals until mange disappears, though two good treatments will usually clear it up if the premises are also cleaned.

After the lime sulphur dip, both mange and lice may be controlled by using a good mange oil, crude oil, or waste oil from tractors where leaded gasoline has not been used. A good method of applying it is to pen all hogs in close quarters and sprinkle the hogs with a sprinkling can. In milling around, the hogs grease themselves. Zavoral cautions that freshly oiled hogs must be protected from the hot sun for several hours.

In combatting round worms, clean ground or concrete is the best preventive, Zavoral says. The same pasture should not be used for hogs oftener than once in three years.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

ews Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 19, 1943

For THE FARMER

Fly sprays are helpful in protecting livestock, but there is no substitute for cleanliness around the barn and farmyard. Haul out the accumulated manure, drain barnyard potholes, keep the barn itself cleaned and disinfected, and flies will be given their worst setback.--W. H. Peters.

* * * * *

THIS ITEM WITH ART

There's no excuse at all for roosters at this time of year. Give 'em the axe! Nor is there any excuse for wasting feed on early quitting hens. Cull them out quickly and easily with the help of Extension Pamphlet 123, which shows the difference between the workers and loafers. Minnesota county agents and dealers in feeds and poultry supplies can supply you with a free copy. -- Cora Cooke.

* * * * *

The feed shortage this coming winter is more than just talk. It's real, and it will be a good idea for each farmer to check his own supplies against his livestock needs. A lot of things can be done between now and fall to increase feed--replant drowned out acres for fall forage or pasture, take better care of the straw, plan emergency silo room, make better use of fall aftermath. Every little bit will help.--S. B. Cleland.

* * * * *

Next year will be busy too! Neglecting to cut noxious weeds to save time this year is storing up trouble for 1944. No time is better spent than that used in preventing weeds from going to seed.--H. K. Wilson.

* * * * *

Summer hauled manure will give good returns on bluegrass pasture. By using the manure spreader you can also induce alternate grazing without going to the trouble of partitioning the pasture with fence. Cover a part of the pasture first to drive the livestock onto the remainder. After some weeks manure the remaining part and force the stock back onto the first piece which will have had a rest and a fertilizer feeding.--
S. B. Cleland.

* * * * *

There is no need to stand by and let late blight destroy your potato crop. Spraying or dusting vines with one of the copper compounds offers reliable protection. If your potato plants take on a watersoaked appearance and begin turning black or brown, or if you hear of blight in the community, get in touch with your county agent at once so he can recommend proper treatment. Minnesota Extension Folder 116 gives full instructions.--R. C. Rose.

* * * * *

The simplest remedy for ants that dig up the lawn or victory garden is a teaspoon of Paris green mixed with a cupful of white or brown sugar. Spread a small amount of the mixture around the ant holes when the ground is dry.--H. H. Shepard.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 22, 1943

To all counties

This year's State Swine Show will be held in connection with the Freeborn County Fair in Albert Lea August 23-27, according to an announcement by E. F. Ferrin, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Swine Growers' association. There will be no livestock exhibits at the State Fair this year.

Liberal premiums will be offered on all breeds shown at the Minnesota State Fair in recent years. Premium announcements will be sent to all swine growers. Those who wish additional information may write to Alfred Berglund, president of the Freeborn County Fair Board, Albert Lea, or to Herman D. Jensen, secretary.

Adequate accommodations have been promised all those who exhibit at the swine show.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 22, 1943

To all counties

Good rotation pasture mixtures are proving their worth as good yielders through the summer months, says County Agent _____, who passes on to _____ county farmers some interesting information from Ralph Crim, University Farm agronomist.

While there is a relatively large number of different legumes and grasses suitable for pasture mixtures, some are more suited than others or are better adapted to one section of the state, according to Crim. The important thing to bear in mind, he says, is that a mixture of legumes and grasses provides more nutrients than either would alone.

Brome grass and alfalfa make an excellent combination, Crim says. Alfalfa, brome grass, and timothy in combination yield well and will live for three to five years when not grazed too closely. A mixture of medium red or alsike clover with brome grass and timothy would not be a good rotation mixture since either of the clovers would die at the end of one year of pasturing and only the brome grass and timothy would be left. Alfalfa is a longer lived legume which goes well with the longer lived grasses but must not be pastured closer than five or six inches and not after the middle of September. For a one-year rotation pasture, medium red alsike clover and timothy make a good combination.

The alfalfa, brome grass, timothy combination is widely adapted to most sections of the state where alfalfa is grown. As a whole, brome grass and timothy have fairly wide adaptation and grow well with legumes. Meadow fescue, popular in the Red River Valley, makes a good combination with alfalfa, either for pasture or hay, but the fescue seed should come from northern grown stocks. The mixture of alfalfa and meadow fescue is sometimes preferred to alfalfa and brome because the fescue does not spread like brome grass.

Sweet clover is an important pasture crop, especially in the sections of the state where there is an abundance of lime. Though sweet clover resists drought and stands grazing well, it is not as well suited to a variety of combinations as alfalfa and some of the other clovers are. In western Minnesota, where there is an abundance of lime, a combination of sweet clover and brome grass works out very well. If sweet clover is not pastured too closely and is allowed to produce a volunteer seed crop, a volunteer crop may be expected to come year after year. Sweet clover makes excellent pasture, is less expensive to seed than alfalfa, and may be converted into a long rotation pasture.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 22, 1943

To all counties

While some of the damage attributed to flies and mosquitoes may be due to hot weather and to lack of sufficient grazing or feed, farm animals should be protected as much as possible from these pests, says County Agent _____.

Wherever these biting insects are present in large numbers, farmers may risk reduced gains in growing or fattening animals and decreased milk production in cows.

W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, makes the following suggestions for controlling flies and mosquitoes:

1. Keep the barnyard clean during the hot weather period, haul accumulated manure a distance away from the barns, and drain all mud holes near the barns. These measures will remove the favorite breeding places and greatly reduce the number of flies and mosquitoes.

2. Darken the windows and doors of the barns by tacking burlap sacks over them. The sacks will allow air to circulate but will darken the room sufficiently so the flies will not be very active.

3. Use open string fly nets on horses at work.

4. Spray barn floors with a strong fly repellent solution to kill as many flies as possible.

5. Spray a mild fly repellent on cows shortly before milking to keep the flies away during milking time.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 22, 1943

To all counties

_____ county farmers should watch out for any appearance of late blight in their own or neighboring potato fields and should take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of last year's outbreak, County Agent _____ warned this week.

Most of the blight infection comes from infected tubers planted in the field or from potatoes hauled to dumps after freezing weather ends. A field planted with disease-free seed may become infected in wet weather by the spores blown from plantings several miles away.

Cool, wet weather is ideal for the spread of blight, while long hot, dry periods will check it completely. However, the cool, moist conditions under a heavy vine growth may often keep the disease alive through a hot, dry period and an epidemic may start later in the season when cool, wet weather sets in.

Growers are urged to take the following steps:

1. Bury refuse potatoes deep enough to prevent growth or use chemical sprays to prevent sprouting.

2. Spray with Bordeaux mixture in July or earlier, repeating every 10 to 14 days until the potatoes are ripe or frost is expected, or if the weather is favorable for blight, spray once a week. Good coverage is very important. Bordeaux mixture not only controls late blight but will reduce injury from flea beetles and leafhoppers.

Dusting with copper lime dust or a low-soluble copper dust is easier than spraying in a hilly or soggy area, where water must be hauled long distances, or where acreage is large. Dusts, used at the same intervals as recommended for sprays, should be applied when the wind is not blowing. Copper lime dust should always be applied to moist plants. Operators of dusters should wear a mask to avoid inhaling the dust.

For further information get a copy of Extension Folder 116, "Late Blight of Potatoes," from the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating, Paul E. Miller, Director. Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 23, 1943

Daily Papers

NOTE: For SUNDAY release.

Professor A. G. Ruggles, veteran state entomologist and member of the University staff for more than 40 years, will retire from active University duty July 1 after playing an important part in the development of the division of entomology and economic zoology. He will, however, continue with the state entomologist's office in an advisory capacity.

In addition to teaching and supervising research in the University, Professor Ruggles as state entomologist has been active in developing and conducting state regulatory services in insect control under the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. He built the organization for the enforcement of the state nursery inspection law and has developed this work to the point where all persons buying nursery stock in Minnesota have the protection from plant diseases and failures provided by law. Buyers come to this state from all over the country because of the clean nursery stock here.

In 1930 Ruggles further developed the state bee inspection work. This service has been an important factor in saving the Minnesota honey industry from extinction by the dread American foul brood which had caused great losses among beekeepers of the state.

Ruggles also had a leading part in planning Minnesota's first grasshopper campaign that was carried through under T. L. Aamodt, then assistant state entomologist. The grasshopper losses reached their peak in 1932, but yielded steadily to a state-wide control organization set up in Minnesota by the state entomologist's office in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. By supplying poison bait for fighting grasshoppers and perfecting local organization for distributing and applying bait, entomologists were able to save thousands of acres of crops from destruction over a period of years following 1930.

A more recent program initiated by Mr. Ruggles and his associates is the orchard cleanup campaign to improve the quality of fruit grown in commercial areas of this state. The campaign, supported by growers as well as the state office, calls for destruction of diseased trees, elimination of host plants that breed parasites,

encouragement of spray programs and general sanitation around orchards.

All through the years the control work carried out under the state department has been linked closely to the research findings of the University Agricultural Experiment Station. In his dual capacity as professor of entomology and state entomologist, Mr. Ruggles has been in a position to correlate the improvement programs with research findings.

Ruggles was born at Annapolis, Royal, Nova Scotia, May 30, 1875. He received his early education in Nova Scotia and taught in the elementary schools there before coming to the United States to continue his schooling at Cornell University in New York. He came to the University of Minnesota in 1902 as assistant to F. L. Washburn. He received various promotions until he became professor of entomology and also state entomologist in 1919. While continuing his teaching, he turned much of his attention to setting up improvement and control programs for the state department.

Among the publications Mr. Ruggles has authored and edited are three published reports to Minnesota governors in 1918, 1920, and 1922, embodying not only state entomologist's reports, but also papers on important developments in research. Scientific journals have published his articles on controlling orchard, tree and field insects.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles make their home at 1465 Raymond Avenue in St. Paul. They have three children, Mrs. Lester Hartwig of Chicago; Arthur Gordon, Jr., who is in the navy; and Dyer, who is with the USDA Soil Conservation Service in Alabama.

A2281-PCF

• News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 23, 1943

Daily Papers

NOTE: For SUNDAY release.

Dean Edward M. Freeman, who has been associated with the University of Minnesota as student, teacher and administrator for nearly half a century, will retire from active duty July 1 after one of the most versatile careers in the history of the University. Dean Freeman has since his graduation from the university arts course in 1898 pioneered in research to establish control measures for wheat rust, founded and directed the country's first plant pathology division, written one of the first standard textbooks on plant diseases, served as reorganizer and acting dean of the University Department of Agriculture, and given council and guidance to thousands of Minnesota men and women during his 26 years of service as dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

He is the originator of the "Little Red Oil Can" award which is made annually to a student, teacher, or organization at University Farm for outstanding service to the College. Last December students turned tables on the Dean and awarded him the oil can trophy which has come to represent one of the highest honors that can come to a person at University Farm. Also bearing his name is the Dean Freeman medal, established by a student organization and awarded to the senior making the greatest contribution to student life.

Dean Freeman is a native of St. Paul, born February 12, 1875. He has three degrees from the University of Minnesota, having completed his work for the doctorate in 1905. He spent a year studying at Cambridge in England and two years in Washington working with W. M. Hays, Minnesota professor who became assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, in developing control measures for the destructive wheat rust.

Dean Freeman's work in plant diseases resulted in his being called back to Minnesota in 1907 to become head of a new department of vegetable pathology, forerunner of the present plant pathology division. He continued as head until three years ago when Dr. E. C. Stakman took over. Under Freeman the division continued its leadership in wheat rust researches and carried out many a campaign against many other destructive plant disease which have threatened crops in America's breadbasket. While the Dean has published scores of articles in magazines and scientific journals, his first

important scientific writing, "Minnesota Plant Diseases," published in 1905, still stands out as one of the pioneer publications in his field.

Dr. Freeman made another contribution in the field of plant improvement in helping to frame Minnesota's first law requiring proper labeling of seeds for sale. He also helped originate the potato seed certification rules that have made possible the state potato certification work.

The Dean's genius for organization and leadership resulted in his being called to one important post after another. He served as assistant to Dean A. F. Woods of the Department of Agriculture from 1913 to 1917 and was acting dean during several months that elapsed between the administrations of Dr. Woods and Dean R. W. Thatcher. During these years Freeman contributed substantially to setting up the present organization of the University Department of Agriculture.

In 1917 Freeman became dean of the newly formed College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, which is now a unit in the University Department of Agriculture along with the Experiment Station, the Extension Service, the Schools of Agriculture and the Short Courses.

While continuing his interest in plant pathology, the Dean expanded his leadership in the general phases of agricultural education, helping to guide the changing curricula, stimulating the students to greater efforts, and advising graduates in the field and in advanced study. One of his greatest interests has been development of student citizenship through a student council, honor system and other student self-government activities. The college has grown rapidly in size and influence, until its graduates now carry the lion's share of responsibility in Minnesota for agricultural and home economics education, extension agent work, and development. Many graduates are also farming or engaged in allied occupations.

Dean and Mrs. Freeman make their home at 2196 Carter Avenue. Their one son, Monroe E., is in active military service.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

How long shall I process snap beans in canning?
How can I fix my basement so vegetables will keep better?
What can I substitute for sugar in canning fruit?

These and many other questions that confront the homemaker in her wartime food conservation program will have an A-1 priority rating at University Farm beginning Monday and continuing through the canning season. The Agricultural Extension Service is establishing a special telephone and mail service to take care of the requests that flood the switchboard at University Farm. The "Answer Lady" is Miss Hedda Kafka, instructor in the University division of home economics.

The question and answer service, along with the "Best Buys" supplied to consumers by the Extension Service through newspapers and radio programs, is intended to encourage most efficient use of food supplies in wartime. A great many people not accustomed to canning and other methods of food preservation are making an effort to save the produce of victory and market gardens so as to ease the food budget next winter. The Answer Lady will give whatever information will help reduce failures and waste in food use and preservation. Miss Kafka will also stand ready to help solve problems in other phases of homemaking. She will have at her command the best information compiled by the University Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To obtain the services of the Answer Lady, send a post card or letter to Hedda Kafka, University Farm, St. Paul, or telephone her at NEstor 4616. If possible ask for information several days before it is needed so that the answer may be transmitted by letter or by means of a free bulletin. Where an answer is required immediately, advice will be given by phone, but mailed instructions are likely to be more accurate and useful.

Miss Kafka's services will also be available through the Homemakers Quarterhour, broadcast daily except Saturday and Sunday at 10:45 over WLB, the University radio station.

A2283-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 25, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Victory gardeners who are concerned about the large black ants undermining their gardens and lawns were given advice today by H. H. Shepard, University Farm entomologist, on how to control these pests.

Simplest remedy is to spread a mixture of Paris green and sugar - preferably brown - around the ant holes so the ants will carry it inside. The mixture (one teaspoonful Paris green per cup of sugar) should be spread at intervals and only when the ground is dry and likely to remain so for a day or two.

Plants and grass near ant holes suffer not because ants attack them, Shepard says, but because the supporting earth around the roots is disturbed.

Shepard cautioned anyone using Paris green to remember that it is poisonous to human beings as well as ants.

A2282-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 29 1943

To All Counties

Keeping lambs and older sheep on good green pastures thru the warm months will enable them to make economical gains and will help to save death losses from heat and parasites, says County Agent _____, in discussing summer management of sheep.

Temporary early seeded pastures will come in handy now to alternate with or replace permanent pastures. However, hungry sheep should never be turned out on new feeding areas or ^{on wet} pastures, according to Philip A. Anderson, animal husbandman in charge of the sheep section at University Farm, for cases of bloat may result which may cause death. Turn the sheep out after they have been fed, Anderson says, and when the dew is off the pasture. Watch the sheep for an hour, and if they seem to be filling up too fast, take them off. Repeat the same performance next day; then leave them on pasture permanently. Though this is extra work, it will save sheep.

If there are no trees in the pasture, temporary shades should be provided that may be moved around within the pasture or from pasture to pasture.

During wet weather, take care of lame sheep at once, advises Anderson, since some types of lameness are infectious and lame sheep lose weight rapidly. The diseased part of the foot should be pared away and a mild dip solution or a tar bandage applied loosely.

Wriggling, twisting lambs should be caught and examined for maggots at once. In treating, Anderson suggests shearing away the wet wool and applying a mild dip.

Salt should be made available to sheep at all times. A new parasite preventive made by mixing nine parts of salt to one part of phenothiazine is now being used. Though not an absolute cure, it is holding parasite infestation in partial check. Even if this preventive is used, ordinary means of treatment for parasite infestation should not be discarded, Anderson says.

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First appearance of late blight in several Minnesota counties served as warning to potato growers and Victory gardeners to start spraying or dusting operations at once to prevent reduced yields. Continued cool weather, according to R. C. Rose, University Farm pathologist, will favor the spread of blight.

Immediate steps should be taken to spray or dust the plants at regular intervals with Bordeaux or any of the copper fungicides sold by local dealers. Tribasic copper sulfate or cuprocide for preparing wet sprays and specially prepared copper dusts are recommended by Rose.

In cool, humid weather, weekly applications should be made. Treatments may be spaced 10 days apart during hot, dry weather. Growers should not wait until the disease breaks out in the fields. Once started, it is more difficult to control, and copper sprays and dusts serve only to control the spread of late blight.

Gardeners are urged to avoid sprinkling or overhead watering of plants during blight seasons. Water removes the protective fungicide and favors the infection of plants. To effectively control blight, spraying operations must continue as long as the plants stay green.

Information on the control of late blight of potatoes may be obtained from the county extension office or by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2284-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 29, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

If you own a home freezer or rent locker space, freeze some strawberries now for next winter's use, advises J. D. Winter, University Farm horticulturist,

After the berries are hulled and washed, they may be packed whole or chopped. Chopped fruit usually retains a better flavor than the whole berries. Use four pounds of fruit to one pound of sugar. Stir sugar and fruit together until the fruit is coated with dissolved sugar and fruit juice. Pack in container made for frozen foods.

Recommended for freezing are the following strawberry varieties: Dorsett, Dunlap, Premier, Burgandy (Minn. No. 1192), Beaver, Gem (everbearing) and Wayzata (everbearing).

A2285-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 29, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Fruit Growers were advised today by A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist, to apply the second cover spray to apple trees. Spraying at this time will prevent a build up of the first generation of the codling moth and eliminate any late infection of apple scab.

Fruit has increased considerably in size since the first regular cover spray, reports Hodson, and additional coverage with poison is now advisable.

Spray materials recommended by Hodson are as follows: 3 pounds lead arsenate, one pound spray lime, five pounds wettable sulphur, and water to make 100 gallons of spray.

A2286-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 29, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Overheating of horses and mules will not occur if the animals are allowed free access to salt morning, noon and night, and are given some water every hour while at work, according to A. L. Harvey, animal husbandman at University Farm.

In blazing hot weather, when temperatures in the shade are 95°F. or above, temperature in the sun where horses and mules are at work will often exceed 110°F.

Recent studies indicate that farmers who give their work animals all the salt they want and water them every hour do not lose horses or mules for excessive heat. A working horse must sweat profusely in hot weather to keep cool, but the sweat must be replaced if he is to continue work. Sweat consists principally of water but contains a significant amount of salt, hence the importance of giving work animals plenty of salt and water.

A2287-TH

News Bureau
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St. Paul Minnesota
June 29 1943

To all counties

Very few _____ county dairymen would have any trouble with a high bacterial count in milk if they cooled the milk to below 50 degrees F. promptly after milking, says County Agent _____, who passes on some tips on cooling milk and cream.

Easiest way to cool milk or cream on most farms is to immerse the can up to its neck in a tank of cold water. It is important to keep the temperature of the water at 50 degrees F. or below, because bacteria multiply very rapidly at higher temperatures, according to S. T. Coulter, dairy husbandman at University Farm. Experiments show that in milk kept for 24 hours at 60 degrees F., the bacterial count had increased from 4,000 per cubic centimeter to almost a million, six hundred thousand per c.c., while the count stayed at about 4,000 in milk kept at 40 degrees F.

Though well water in Minnesota is 50 degrees or below, to keep the temperature from rising, fresh well water should be flowing into the tank. The best arrangement is to have a small stream of water direct from the well running through the tank continuously.

Despite the fact that milk or cream will be cooled more rapidly if it is stirred during cooling, Coulter advises against stirring. For the same reason he does not recommend automatic stirring devices since they, too, may be sources of contamination. There is considerable increase in the rate of cooling, however, if the water is stirred, Coulter says. In tanks cooled with running water, the flow through the tank will provide sufficient agitation to insure a rapid rate of cooling.

Warm milk or cream should never be mixed with cooled milk or cream from a previous milking, since the milk sours rapidly if this is done. Coulter says the best way to handle cream which usually is delivered only three or four times a week is to provide narrow, straight-sided cans to cool the cream from each separation more quickly. After it is cooled, the cream can be poured into the shipping can. Cream will be of better quality if it is simply poured gently on top of the cream already in the can and allowed to stand without further mixing.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
June 30 1943

To All Counties

In searching for late crops to use on land that has been drowned out or kept black for weed control, don't overlook millet, County Agent _____ said today, pointing out that this crop can be put in as late as the middle of July in Minnesota and still make mature seed.

According to A. C. Arny, University Farm agronomist, millet may be either a hay or a grain crop. In either case it is best cut with a binder and tied in small bundles. Ripe millet can then be threshed and the seed ground for cattle, sheep or hogs, or fed whole to chickens.

Arny suggests seeding millet with a grain drill in a well-prepared seed-bed, using 40 to 50 pounds to the acre.

If the crop is intended for hay, any variety will do, although German millet is the most popular and the seed is reasonably plentiful. If the crop is for grain, variety is very important. The best for Minnesota is Red Turghai. Early Fortune or Yellow Manitoba are satisfactory.

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