

THIS ITEM WITH ART.....

Both the cow and the man who milks her will be more comfortable in summer for liberal application of a mild fly spray just before milking time. Choose a spray that does not burn the cow's hide. Darkening the barn by hanging burlap bags over the windows and doors will reduce the number of flies that find their way into the barn.--W. H. Peters.

* * * * *

Millet can be planted as late as the middle of July and still make a hay or grain crop in Minnesota. Put into good seed bed with grain drill at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. While most varieties will make good hay, German millet is popular for this purpose. If the crop is for grain, Red Turghai is best, Early Fortune or Yellow Manitoba are satisfactory.--A. C. Arny.

* * * * *

Feed shortages this coming winter may require forced sale of livestock or uneconomical feeding. In calculating the feed you will need, don't overlook the laying hens. On the basis of Minnesota yields it takes at least 6 crop acres to feed each unit of 100 hens, not counting purchased commercial feeds and milk.--S. A. Engene.

* * * * *

A good time to cull the dairy herd is in summer just before the pastures give out. There is no point in penalizing the rest of the herd by boarding poor producers, especially if a limited winter feed supply will not justify keeping them later.--H. R. Searles.

* * * * *

Vaccinate your pigs for cholera now! Hog losses this year will be costly in more ways than one, so this is no time to pass up the only effective protection against cholera.--W. A. Billings.

* * * * *

Wholesale handlers of fruits and vegetables are eager this year to learn of surpluses not needed for the local canning and consumer trade. Anyone expecting substantial surpluses of garden or truck products should notify his county agent who can contact the state vegetable marketing committee.--D. C. Dvoracek.

* * * * *

Many troubles with heating or insects infesting stored grain can be headed off at threshing time. Two precautions will help a lot: (1) thresh damp, weedy and badly lodged parts of field separate; (2) do not put this grain or that threshed in cleaning up around the machine in the same bin with good grain. Insects thrive on damp, cracked and damaged grain.--H. B. Shepard.

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Hogs badly infected with lice and mange need drastic treatment, but a comparatively clean herd can usually be kept that way by giving hogs access to some kind of oiler. Good commercial oilers are available. A simple oiler can be made at home by wrapping gunny sacks around posts set in the hogyard and keeping the sacks saturated with crankcase oil from the tractor.--W. A. Billings.

State Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 7, 1945

Immediate Release

Reports of tomato leaf spot disease are reaching alarming proportions in the state, according to R. C. Rose, University Farm pathologist. He advises tomato growers to roll out the spraying or dusting equipment immediately rather than wait for the blight to strike.

Copper fungicides are the only effective materials that can be used in controlling leaf spot which starts as small dark spots less than an eighth inch in diameter. Spotted leaves soon turn yellow and fall off. Lower leaves are first affected, but in severe cases entire vines become defoliated.

Materials can be obtained either as sprays ^{or} dusts and contain copper oxide, tribasic copper sulfate, basic copper sulfate and similar compounds. Spray materials are concentrated and should not be used as dusts. Similarly, dusts are too weak to be used as sprays.

Bordeaux mixture, used in controlling late blight of potatoes, is not recommended for leaf spot disease because it may actually increase the danger of another tomato disease, blossom end rot.

This is the season for tomato diseases. Rose warns, and Victory gardeners should be ready to protect their plants through this critical period.

122004-TH

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

Immediate release

In searching for late crops to use on land that has been drowned out or kept ^{black} for weed control, don't overlook millet, A. C. Army, University Farm agronomist, 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 Army, 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.

He suggests seeding millet with a grain drill in a well-prepared seedbed, 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 Furgal. Early Fortune or Yellow Maritoba are satisfactory.

A2289-PJ

Growing threats of late blight to this year's potato crop were reported today by H. C. Rose, University Farm pathologist, following inspection of several potato growing areas in the state. Blight epidemics are already starting from potato refuse dumps which have not been destroyed.

Potato growers, as well as victory gardeners, are urged to spray or dust their spud acreages immediately and continue control operations at weekly intervals as long as the plants stay green.

Bordeaux mixture, prepared from copper sulfate and hydrated lime, is recommended for spraying potato fields. Tribasic copper sulfate or cuproside may be obtained from local dealers for preparing wet sprays, says Rose. Specially prepared copper dusts are also available for dusting. Victory gardeners can obtain copper fungicides in small economical packages.

Spraying or dusting is a preventive measure, not a cure. However, control measures are more effective if started before blight appears.

With prospects poor for a normal potato crop this year, Rose states that fields will need all the protection possible, such as that afforded by regular spraying or dusting. Speedy elimination of refuse dumps as a source of infection is also urged.

HT-10328

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

To All Counties

This is the season for tomato diseases, says County Agent _____, who warns gardeners to be on the alert and to protect plants at once by spraying or dusting.

Reports of leaf spot have come in from different parts of the state, according to Carl J. Eide, University Farm plant pathologist. Since more rainy weather will spread the disease, Eide urges spraying or dusting tomato plants at once to prevent recurrence of the disease so prevalent last year. Leaf spot can be recognized by the presence of small dark spots on leaves which turn yellow, then dry up and fall off.

Only effective material for spraying or dusting to prevent leaf spot is a copper fungicide, Eide says. Copper fungicides available as sprays or dusts may contain copper oxide, tri-basic copper sulphate, basic copper sulphate and similar compounds. Material to be used as a spray is in concentrated form and should not be used as a dust, while the dust is too weak to be used as a spray. Bordeaux mixture and copper-lime dust should not be used on tomatoes because they contain lime, which may be injurious to tomatoes and may actually increase blossom-end rot.

Another disease to watch for, blossom-end rot is a disease which affects the blossom end of the fruit about the time the fruit begins to ripen. When the leaves give off moisture faster than the roots can supply it, the lack is made up by taking moisture from the fruit, with the resulting rot at the blossom end. Lime sprays increase the loss of water thru the leaves and hence are likely to increase blossom-end rot. If water is available, keeping the plants supplied with a uniform amount of moisture may help.

Tomato mosaic, indicated by a yellow mottling of the leaves, is most prevalent where tomatoes are adjacent to potatoes. To control mosaic, keep the weeds down, avoid handling the plants, and if only a few affected ones are noticeable, remove and burn them to prevent further spread, Eide advises.

Dropping of blossoms from the tomato plants is not due to a disease, Eide says. It merely indicates that the plant has more blossoms than the number of fruits it can support.

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
July 7, 1943

To All Counties

With the government asking for more milk for our fighting forces, farmers will have to feed their calves less milk and more grain and hay, according to County Agent _____, who adds that many dairy calves have been receiving more milk than they actually need.

Hundreds of calves have been raised successfully each year on farms in market milk areas on a so-called minimum milk-dry feed plan, says T. W. Gullickson of the dairy division at University Farm. According to this plan a total of only about 200 to 300 pounds of whole milk and 350 pounds of skim milk are fed, a saving of over 8,000 pounds of skim milk for an average-sized herd where five or six heifer calves are raised each year. Success depends on giving the calves a good start on milk and on getting them to eat liberal amounts of grain and hay.

Calves raised on the minimum milk-dry feed plan should be left with their mothers for a day or two after birth to insure their receiving the colostrum milk, advises Gullickson. Weak calves may be given two tablespoonfuls of cod-liver oil daily for the first ten days or more. After removal from their mothers, the calves should be taught to drink milk from a pail and fed at the rate of one-tenth liveweight of calf. They should be put on skim milk gradually after about three weeks and weaned when six to eight weeks old.

It is important to get the calves started eating hay and grain as soon as possible, allowing them to have all they want up to about five pounds daily. Any good grade of hay will do, though red clover or mixed hay is perhaps best. The combination of feeds most commonly recommended consists of 150 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds ground corn, 50 pounds each of wheat bran and linseed meal and 50 pounds of either dried blood, dried skim milk, fish meal, or dry rendered tankage. One of the simplest mixtures, which has given satisfactory results at the Minnesota Experiment Station, consists of four parts by weight of ground corn and one part each of bran and linseed meal.

Anyone following this plan of calf feeding should try to have the calves eating at least a pound of grain a day at the time they are weaned; otherwise they are likely to lose some weight for a time after weaning, Gullickson says. They should have free access to fresh water and clean salt at all times. When calves are four months old, a simple herd grain mixture may be fed in place of the calf meal. Though calves will not gain as rapidly in weight after weaning as calves fed more milk, they will be as large as the latter by the time they are a year old.

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
July 13, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Advance notice on the appearance of apple maggot flies, serious midsummer threat to this year's apple crop, was given to growers today by A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist. Most effective means of controlling this pest, according to Hodson, is to poison the flies before they have a chance to deposit their eggs.

Spraying with arsenical poison a week after the first appearance of apple maggot flies will insure good coverage during the critical period. All trees including non-bearing and bordering woodlot trees should be sprayed.

Spraying time can be best determined by using screen cages or bait traps to detect the first signs of fly emergence, says Hodson. Screen cages are placed over ground where infested apples were piled last year and traps hung from trees can be used to advantage by home orchardists who have only a few trees or early maturing varieties.

Any wide-mouthed container, four inches or more in diameter, will make a usable bait trap. For commercial orchards a mixture of two per cent glycine and two per cent caustic soda plus small amounts of granulated soap to each quart of solution is recommended. Home orchardists can make a satisfactory solution using one teaspoonful of household ammonia and a pinch of soap to each quart of water. Bait traps can be left in the orchard without further attention other than replacing water lost by evaporation.

Recommended spray materials for controlling apple maggot infestations are: 3 pounds lead arsenate, 1 pound spray lime, 4 pounds wettable sulfur, and water to make 100 gallons. Use of a sticker is not recommended because of the danger of excessive spray residue at harvest time.

Last year apple maggot flies were first reported on July 15.

A2293-TH

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

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota 4-H boys and girls who exhibit livestock at county fairs being held throughout the state during the summer months have an opportunity to win trips to the Minnesota State Fair, August 28-September 6, it was announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader at University Farm.

While no 4-H livestock will be shown at the State Fair this year, county 4-H winners in dairy, swine, sheep and colt projects will be awarded trips as a result of a recent contribution made by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association for this purpose.

A2292-TH

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

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

If you don't want your shade trees to be bare come August, you'd better waste no time in going after the eggs laid by the tussock moth. That's the advice of A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist.

Within a few days white masses of eggs will be conspicuous on the trunks and large branches of elms and other shade trees. If left undisturbed, the eggs will hatch into caterpillars which will defoliate trees and can be controlled only by spraying. The egg masses, usually deposited on dirty gray cocoons which are formed on the bark of infested trees, on fences, or on the foundations of houses, can be scraped away easily and should be destroyed immediately.

Use gloves when picking the eggs from the trees or scrape them into a tin can, Hodson advises. The hairs in which the eggs are imbedded may irritate the skin and cause a painful rash.

A2291- -JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 13 1943

To all counties

_____ county farmers can pep up their alfalfa fields by applying a phosphate fertilizer or one of the phosphate-potash combinations now following the first cutting of hay, says County Agent _____. Treatments of phosphate or phosphate-potash will increase the yield by stepping up the growth of existing stand, will provide better quality of hay, higher feeding value in phosphorus content, and a better root growth.

Apply phosphate at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre on perennial legumes such as alfalfa and at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds on biennial legumes such as red clover, advises Paul Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

AAA phosphate fertilizer now being delivered in several counties may be applied on the established stands of alfalfa following the first cutting of hay, or it may be applied to the new seedings of alfalfa or other legumes immediately following the removal of the grain crop, Burson says.

Though top-dressing produces good results, it is not the most effective way of applying phosphate fertilizer. Better results are obtained when fertilizer is thoroughly worked into the soil at the time a new seeding is made, according to Burson. He points out that phosphate fertilizer applied in the spring of 1942 gave an increase of 40 per cent on the first cutting and 50 per cent on the second cutting of alfalfa hay.

Further information on the use of phosphate fertilizers may be obtained in Extension Pamphlet 121, "Phosphate Fertilizer Results in Minnesota." Copies are available at the county extension office or from

Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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
July 13 1943

To Home Demonstration Counties Only

Busy homemakers who are doing the family sewing will be interested in the timesaving hints passed on by Home Demonstration Agent _____.

Choice of material and pattern have a great deal to do with stepping up speed in sewing, says Eves Whitfield, clothing specialist at University Farm. Prints, woolens, and wool-like blends require less exacting stitching and pressing than many plain fabrics.

To save time in sewing, select skirt designs with six gores or less, Miss Whitfield advises, or a straight-line skirt rather than a circular cut or plaited one. If one is making a plaited skirt, a large plait is preferable to several small plaits. Simple tailored finishes require less time than dainty details requiring hand sewing. In making a dress for a growing girl, cut the bodice one inch longer at the waistline to take care of alterations.

Do all the cutting for a garment at one time, Miss Whitfield suggests, indicating notches, seams, and guide marks, and leaving the pattern on the cloth until ready to work on the piece.

When possible, let pins save basting. Put pins in perpendicular to the seam with the head out from the seam so it may be slipped out as the seam is stitched. Press after the seam lines are stitched; then when the dress is completed little pressing will be necessary.

Tie threads of darts, tucks, and decorative detail on the wrong side. On the other hand, says Miss Whitfield, don't bother to tie threads at the end of a seam where another seam will cross it.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 13 1943

To all counties

Putting dry grain in clean bins is the most practical way to prevent insect damage to this year's grain crops, says County Agent _____.

According to H. H. Shepard, entomologist at University Farm, safe storage is determined largely by proper handling at threshing and binning time. He recommends that the following measures be taken to prevent insects from getting into stored grain:

1. Clean thoroughly all storage bins. If necessary, treat the cracks and rough surfaces with light auto oil a few days before binning.
2. If possible, harvest grain only when it is mature and dry.
3. Bin separately, for special attention later, grain with a moisture content from the lower and weedier parts of the field. Do not put the last clean-up load from the thresher into the main storage bin.
4. Eliminate as much broken grain and foreign material as possible before filling the bin, since insects feed on broken grain and hulls.
5. If additional cleaning of the grain is necessary, clean it a week or ten days after binning. This cleaning will also cool the grain.
6. Control rats and mice because insects and mold often follow rodent damage.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 13 1943

To all counties

Early harvesting will reduce greatly weed problems in flax fields according to County Agent _____. The longer a flax crop is left standing, the greater the labor and mechanical power required to handle the crop and the higher the dockage in the threshed flax because of greater weed growth, he says. Weed growth adds to twine as well as labor and machine expense if the crop is bound, and the weed seeds add to the separation problem in threshing.

Flax can be harvested either with the windrower or binder when 90 per cent of the bolls are brown, says M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. The 10 per cent of green bolls will mature in the windrow or shock without loss of quality and with very little or no loss in yield.

Armour advises dividing flax fields and threshing or combining the more weedy portions separately, then storing or selling the weedy threshed flax by itself, since weedy flax may cause bin damage when stored with other flax or a high dockage discount when sold.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 15 1943

To County Agents

Coccidiosis disease is now showing up in late May and June chicks, according to County Agent _____ who points out that this highly fatal disease generally affects birds ranging from two to twelve weeks of age. Because prevention is the only practical method of combatting coccidiosis, he urges poultry raisers to move brooderhouses to clean ground and destroy the affected birds.

Full protection can be provided, according to the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm, by putting the birds on wire, 3/4 to 1 inch mesh, raised about one foot from the floor, or by putting the birds on deep litter, 2 to 3 inches deep, and changing the litter every third day. Damp litter should be changed more often and floors should be washed with hot lye solution at each change.

In addition to these measures, young birds should receive all of the skim milk or buttermilk they will consume along with their regular mash. If these are not available, powdered milk or buttermilk can be added so that it makes up 40 per cent of the regular mash. Chicks should be returned to their previous rations after a week or ten days, and carcasses of all dead birds should be burned or buried several feet deep.

University Farm veterinarians point out that regular cleaning of the floor litter prevents the birds from picking up the small animal parasite that causes the disease. Affected birds give off in their droppings the immature forms of the parasite. These become fully-developed after being exposed to atmospheric conditions for two or three days. Addition of buttermilk or skim milk or powdered buttermilk provides the birds with an easily digestible, nutritious food during this critical period.

Bloody droppings or bloody diarrhea is the most common characteristic of the disease. Parasites live in infected soil from one year to the next, and spread easily from farm to farm.

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.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Farm Help Letter No. 35

University Department of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
County Extension Services
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 15 1943

TO: County Agricultural Agents

RE: Suggested Newspaper Stories

A number of agents have asked for some suggested news stories which might be used in stepping up action during the next few weeks. At my request Paul Johnson has prepared these as a starter.

The smart thing to do is to adapt any story which you may use to the local situation. Do not use a story which does not fit your case. The two county-wide stories might be released immediately to daily papers or this coming week to weeklies. One is prepared with the county chairman as the spokesman, while the other may quote either the county agent or his farm help assistant. In any case the stories should be adapted before being used.

The third story is written in such a manner that it may be used in the local community by the placement officer or trade center committee chairman. If you think the story is suitable for your county, it might be a good idea to type enough copies for each newspaper in your county and ask your farm help assistant to go the rounds, in each case getting the permission of the placement officer to use his name before carrying the story to the newspapers.

We will welcome any suggestions for future publicity of a kind which you can use at the county level.


C. M. Kelehan
State Supervisor
Emergency Farm Labor Program

CMK:RL

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 15 1943

To County Agents
Suggested story No. 1 for
release on countywide basis.

_____ county townspeople who have volunteered to help local farmers get in the critical 1943 war crop will have a chance to deliver the goods within the next few weeks, says _____, chairman of the county farm help committee. Unfavorable weather has piled up farm work so that harvest is here while there is still much hay to be cut and corn to put by.

Townspeople can be of real help in the emergency work of harvest and threshing, _____ said. He urged that the following steps be taken in every trade center community:

1. Trade center committees should immediately check up on town help available for emergency work and register these names at the placement center. Here is a chance for every patriotic individual to offer his help, and for civic clubs to see that the community is all-out in the food program.
2. Make all arrangements through the local placement office in order to avoid confusion and insure getting the right kind of help to the right place at the right time.
3. Put the war crop above everything else during the critical weeks. Younger men and women who have some training in farm tasks and who are physically fit are most valuable. Those less able to go out can help a lot by closing places of business to release clerks, or by volunteering to do necessary town jobs in order that other more physically fit persons can get away to help in the country. Directly or indirectly, everyone can help.

Mr. _____ says that to date an estimated _____ men and boys have shifted from smaller to larger farms or from the better to the poorer manned farms in order to put the available labor where it will do the most good. "Farmers are also doing more changework than ever before," he said. "In spite of these adjustments, there is no available manpower to take care of the harvest rush. The extra help will have to come from our towns. We believe the job of providing food is so important this year that we are justified in asking even the busiest townspeople to lay aside some of their own work to help out during this critical period."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 15 1943

To County Agents
Suggested story No. 2 for
release on countywide basis.

Recent reports from agricultural economists at University Farm indicate that every bit of food or feed raised on _____ county farms this year must be harvested and put to good use if we are to avoid a serious food shortage, County Agent _____ said today. Not only are food and oil crops needed to meet the enormous demands of war, but great quantities of feed will be needed to fit for market and production the increased numbers of livestock. To the farmer, that means that getting hay and fodder put away in good shape is almost as important as harvesting the grain crops.

This all-out crop program will put a heavier load on farm manpower during the next few weeks when haying, harvest and threshing overlap. Volunteer help from townspeople will certainly be necessary if the job is to be done well. Townspeople are being called on now because practically all other sources of farm help have been exhausted.

An estimated _____ men and boys have changed from one farm to another this spring and summer to equalize manpower and insure the most production for each man's time and effort. _____ boys from local towns and from the larger cities have been placed on _____ county farms, and are doing their bit. _____ older men have been brought in from other communities or have gone out from local towns to do farm work.

Still there is not enough help for the busy times just ahead. County Agent _____ made this plea to people of the county on the eve of the most busy season:

"If you are a farmer and need help badly, go at once to your trade center placement office. They will do everything possible to help you get the crop^{in.}

"If you live in town, go to the placement office and tell them what you can do. If you have a business establishment, find out who in the organization can be spared for farm help and make it possible for such persons to volunteer.

"This is a job for Uncle Sam."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 15 1943

To County Agents
Suggested story for release
in each trade center

The demand for emergency farm help to take care of harvest and threshing is expected to reach a peak in this community during the next few days.

_____, trade center placement officer appointed by the local committee, said today that he would like to have all townspeople register immediately for farm work. While physically fit men and women with some farm experience are the most useful, others are also urged to drop in and find out how they can help. Often they can help indirectly by releasing temporarily someone else in town from a necessary job so that he can help out on a farm.

Mr. _____ says his work and that of the committee can be much more effective if townspeople will volunteer now so that the committee can know what help is available.

In a like manner, farmers who need help should register their needs immediately so that the placement office can plan for several days ahead.

Reports from the county farm help committee show that all regular sources of farm help have been pretty well exhausted and it will be up to townspeople to help get in the all-important war crop.

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

Daily papers

NOTE: Sunday release

Members of the Minnesota Beekeepers' Association will hold their summer meeting on July 24 at University Farm, A. G. Ruggles, secretary-treasurer of the association announced today.

Among special speakers for the one-day session are H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' association; M. J. Deyell, editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture; Mrs. Harriett Grace, director of the American Honey institute; and Harold J. Clay, Special Foods Section, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, USDA. They will discuss wartime problems affecting the beekeeping industry.

Association officers are looking for a large attendance this year. The demand for honey has doubled since the beginning of the war, and bee men are examining every possibility for improving and increasing the crop. Minnesota ranks second in the nation in commercial honey production.

A2295-JB

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

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Apple growers in the Minnetonka and Twin City fruit growing areas have just one week in which to head off the apple maggot menace to this season's apple crop.

First appearance of apple maggot flies was reported on Thursday of this week at several stations in the Minnetonka area. According to A. C. Hodson, University Farm entomologist, growers must spray all trees between now and July 22 in order to prevent egg laying activities of this serious pest.

Spraying with arsenical poison after the first appearance of this pest will insure good coverage during the critical period, Hodson says. Recommended spray for commercial growers is three pounds lead arsenate, one pound spray lime, four pounds wettable sulfur and water to make 100 gallons of water.

Because of the approaching harvest period, Hodson warns against spraying early varieties such as Duchess. Use of a sticker should be avoided on all but the latest maturing varieties. Orchard trees should be sprayed regardless of whether they bear fruit or not.

Home orchardists can supplement spraying by trapping flies in bait pails, using one teaspoon of household ammonia and a pinch of granulated soap to each quart of water. Additional ammonia can be added at weekly intervals when bait pails are replenished with water.

A2294-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 20 1943

To all counties

A warning to homemakers to avoid using special canning compounds, boric acid, or other chemicals as preservatives in canning foods at home was issued this week by Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Boric acid and its compounds, Miss Blair said, are prohibited by the government as a food preservative. They have little effect on the keeping quality of foods and may be injurious to health.

Specially prepared canning compounds are worthless in either preventing food spoilage or guarding against botulism, according to Miss Blair. While they may prevent temporary growth of bacteria, they do not destroy the bacteria. They are harmful when taken into the human body frequently.

Preventing spoilage in home canned foods depends to a great extent on processing the proper length of time. Time tables and other reliable information on canning are found in Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," available at the county agent's office or from Neighborhood Leaders.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 19 1943

To all counties

Weather, soil fertility, and hard work have cooperated to produce the 1943 (county) grain crop now moving from threshing machines into farm bins, elevators, and freight cars. As in past years, weed infestation proved to be one of the worst hindrances to the new crop during the growing period. Whether the weed plague will be greater or less next year depends to a large extent upon the care which is taken to prevent spread of infestation during this threshing season, says County Agent _____.

To keep weed seeds from spreading, he urges (county) farmers to take the following steps, suggested by C. H. Schrader, director of the seed and weed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy, and Food:

1. Insist that any threshing machine or combine working on the farm be posted according to law. The official State Department of Agriculture poster is as important to a separator as a license plate to a car.
2. See that machines, hayracks, and wagon boxes are swept between jobs on a shock threshing ring.
3. Request truckers hauling grain to use a canvas cover and a tight box. Uncovered trucks throw seeds to the four winds, and leaky boxes sow grain and noxious weeds along the roadsides.
4. Talk over weed control at meetings held to set up threshing rings.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

The Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association announced today that the state sheep show will be held this year in connection with the McLeod County Fair at Hutchinson, September 13-17. Phil A. Anderson of University Farm, secretary of the association, said that the invitation from McLeod county has been accepted in view of the elimination of the livestock show from the Minnesota State Fair this year.

Anderson said interest in good breeding stock is at a high level because of the important contributions sheep are making toward meeting war demands. The state show furnishes a valuable means of bringing the breeders together and helps maintain high standards of quality.

He and Harold Saettre of Kasson, president of the association, have worked with McLeod county fair officials in setting up an attractive set of classifications for the show. Included is added premium money from the American Shropshire Registry association and the American Hampshire Sheep association, plus special prizes and trophies donated by the Minnesota State Fair, the Minnesota Wool Growers' association, the Minnesota Farm Bureau and other interested groups.

Premium lists may be had from Everett Oleson of Hutchinson, secretary of the McLeod county fair.

A2296-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 21, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Warning to victory gardeners that improper selection of spraying or dusting materials may cause injury to plants was issued today by Carl J. Eide, University Farm plant pathologist. He pointed out that copper sulphate should not be used without lime for spraying. Because of its high solubility copper sulphate, when used alone, is absorbed by the plant and may cause serious injury. Combined with lime as a liquid spray it forms Bordeaux mixture, an effective fungicide for potato blight.

Bordeaux mixture is not recommended for tomatoes, Eide says, because the lime will stunt growth and if the soil becomes dry may cause more serious damage. However, if leaf spot is present on tomato plants, and no other fungicides are available, Bordeaux mixture may be used, Eide says.

Newer copper sprays and dusts containing copper oxide, tri-basic copper sulphate or basic copper sulphate are recommended for tomatoes because they do not contain lime, according to Eide. They are also effective fungicides for controlling potato blight, he says.

To make Bordeaux mixture in small quantities, dissolve 1 1/3 ounces of copper sulphate in 3 quarts of water. Mix 1 1/3 ounces of fine hydrated lime in 1 quart of water and pour it slowly into the copper sulphate solution, stirring vigorously. For large amounts use 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water. Use the spray while it is fresh.

In spraying or dusting, cover all parts of the plant thoroughly and repeat every week or ten days. Eide recommends more frequent applications if the weather is rainy.

A2297-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 11 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Horseback Picnic

It seemed to take a long time to catch up our horses from the dew wet pasture, brush them well, saddle up, and then tie on all the various packages in which we had placed our lunch and equipment. Tango probably thought she had a fair load before I climbed on, and groaned as she felt me land on top. Tally-ho, the colt, did a few experimental crew hops when Bud stepped up, just to see whether he and the frying pan were well tied on.

The time was Sunday morning, just a year ago, and the occasion was an invitation from Bud to ride, cook, and eat in the open just once more before he went to work as one of Uncle Sam's little men. The day was perfect, the horses wanted to race, and by eight-thirty we were ambling along the lake shore, spying on the private lives of mud hens, gulls, frogs, fish, sandpipers and all the myriad lives, loves, and labors which are common to a shore line.

By the time we reached the timber, the sun was warm enough to make shade a pleasure, so we rode among the trees, saying hello to old friends and welcoming the fall flowers which had put on their best colored robes especially for our brief visit.

But men do not live by scenery alone, and so we selected a nice grassy knoll beside the lake, took off the saddles, tethered Tango on a long rope, and let Tally run loose. Soon coffee and flapjacks were sizzling on a bed of oak coals, and it didn't take long to reach a condition where standing was more comfortable than bending over.

Our last bit of batter was used to make a big cake for Chunie, the pup. As Bud sat stirring it up, Tally picked her way daintily through our camp gear, put her nose over his shoulder and sniffed at the pan. Chunie began to wonder whether the cake was going to the dogs after all, so she edged closer on the left and sat with her ears pricked up, to be sure she wouldn't be forgotten. The cameras were all at home of course, but that picture will always be printed in my mind.

On a leisurely hike we visited the little trees we had helped to set out, pulling a few weeds, setting rabbit guards straight where they were tipped over, lending a helping hand wherever we could. All of our small friends said, "Thank you," very politely and we had fun recalling incidents of camps and former hikes.

The horses were full of grass but ready for more travel, so we saddled up and continued around the lakes. We passed the County Fair Grounds, and Tally, making out she was much frightened by a steam calliope and a merry-go-round, did a fancy fan dance on her hind legs, to Bud's amusement and the interest of the passing crowd. Even Tango went past with "Head up and tail a risin'."

Home again, the horses in the pasture, Chunie asked for a drink of fresh water, just to be sure we remembered she was no "second fiddle." It was another nice day to remember.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 4 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Another Harvest

Anyone who got even a little way from city streets during the last two weeks has seen grain binders behind tireless tractors going round and round in the grain fields. Now most of the grain has been shocked or windrowed, waiting for the combine or thresher.

Fat horses have been running in lush pastures instead of sweating on the heavy machinery, and probably some city people think that the farmers should use hay burners instead of gasoline to cut their grain. Those who have many acres ripening all at once appreciate the tractors, which do not mind the heat and need no rest.

There is always satisfaction in getting the grain harvested. It isn't the bumper crop we hoped for this year, but it's far from a failure even if the weeds took more than their usual toll. Canada thistles were more numerous than ever before, all over southern Minnesota, but there will be feed for the coming winter and farmers can begin to plan accordingly.

The government men who are trying to arrange production and prices on paper are beginning to see that the picture is complicated. Through long experience, farmers have learned that it isn't safe to keep livestock unless they can be fed, so it is only natural to store up as much hay and grain as possible against a possible need.

Most of us cannot predict what new plan will be proposed tomorrow or follow the changes which are made with such confusing frequency. It all seems so complicated, but we're pretty sure that orders from Washington are not going to change materially the old laws under which Nature has been operating for the last few million years.

So we stick to the job we know best, planting, harvesting, storing and feeding, in the hope that when we have something ready to sell, there will be an opportunity to dispose of it at a price which will pay the taxes. We all know the need for food and almost everyone is producing at top capacity in spite of manipulation, uncertainty, and red tape.

Farmers don't strike. They realize how Nature would laugh at them and break them for their foolishness. On the other hand, they are not apt to get excited over radical changes proposed by someone at a distance who is not too familiar with conditions on each individual farm. Each manager must plant the things which he believes will give him the best assurance of reliable returns and then back his judgment with hard labor, and all his capital clear through to the marketed product.

Sometimes it is only six months from planting to market, but usually it is from one to three years, and if the farm manager tried to adjust his program to daily, weekly, or even monthly changes, he would likely end up at the asylum or the poor house.

On the whole, farm operations will probably proceed about as usual. The next job is threshing.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 18 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Ma Wins Again

A number of men were coming to visit the farm so I warned Ma. "There will probably be four extra for dinner."

"That's all right if you'll go to town and get some meat out of the locker. I'm out." Later I told her there would perhaps be six instead of four. It finally turned out to be seven, but Ma had places set for eight and was ready to make it ten if necessary. Ma is that way.

We had a good dinner, mostly from our own garden and barns, with the usual chatter and fun. Some of the guests were telling stories about a chipmunk who carried off 50 pounds of peanuts and intimidated a pair of kittens. Another was about young wild raccoons fighting over their daily meal, etc. It was all lots of fun, so when Ma brought on the dessert of ice cream and fresh raspberries, she said it was her turn to tell a story.

"I sent Shorty down after the ice cream for this dessert, but she came home with the report that all the stores were closed to help with a county-wide scrap drive. For a minute I was stumped but then began telephoning to see whether any places were open. Of course, I could have made some, but it was late and I was busy.

"Finally I located three places which would sell cones but would not sell in bulk. I couldn't see why, but such things are customary, it seems. We rounded up a few children, put them in the car, gave them a big dish and sent them after ice cream. They bought all the cones they could get at each place and put them--well, most of them--in the bowl.

"I thought it was all settled until the phone rang and Shorty reported, "We have the ice cream and the car is on Main Street and we're out of gas and the ice cream is melting awfully fast. What shall I do?"

"All the men were in the field, it was 11:30, and I had to think fast. I told Shorty to stay where she was, got some gas in a can and persuaded a neighbor lady to go to the rescue. She took the girls the gas, they put it in the tank, and the neighbor started home. But the car still wouldn't go! Finally the children started walking home with their bowl of melting ice cream, but found the neighbor who had stopped for an errand, and got a ride after all. The melted ice cream was put in the refrigerator, and it just got frozen again in time for you to eat it."

That seemed to be the best story of all—a story to end stories, so we all got up laughing and went back to our work, but it left me wondering.

Sometimes Ma gets all in a lather about some trivial thing which seems hardly worth noticing. Then when she gets in a pinch, she's cool as a cucumber and handles things like a general. Even after twenty-five years, I'm still mystified, but it's great to have complete confidence that in any emergency she will know just what to do—and start doing it. She might fuss a lot about ants in the sugar, but she could run a battleship singlehanded and never ask for directions.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, August 25 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Aftermath

Webster says aftermath is the second grass crop which comes up after the first has been cut. That may be o.k. for Webster, but to me the word means that the grain fields are harvested and green again; wild hay has recovered and is competing with fall flowers down by the slough; corn ears are beginning to stretch their husks; the drouth of summer has been broken by fall rains; all the world is green again and cattle luxuriate in the fresh green feed.

Aftermath is a good word, denoting fulfilled promises, present plenty, and a pleasant interlude between the hot rush of threshing and the coming cold of the snowy months. Scattered grain comes up in a brave attempt to make another crop before frost. New grass is soft and succulent, so that the cows mow it down in great gobs.

Their great mouths open wide. Pointed, rasplike tongues bundle a bite of grass and draw it into the capacious maw. Powerful jaws clamp down, a jerk of the head tears the grass from its roots, a gulp--and it is gone. The whole herd advances across the meadow with a rhythmic motion like a row of mowers with scythes.

It is Nature's way of providing fat for her children, to cover their bones before the coming scarcity. Farmers want their animals to have the benefit of this excellent feed, but they can't afford to fence all of the fields and the cattle must be kept out of the corn. The job is often entrusted to a small boy or girl, who may be lucky enough to have a good dog or a pony for company and assistance.

Perhaps that's another association with the word aftermath. It recalls lazy hours watching the cattle and exploring Nature's display; close association and friendship with horse and dog; wild rides and exhilarating excitement when carelessness allowed sly old Rosey to lead her mob of marauders into forbidden territory.

Now we use an electric fence to watch the cattle and find it more dependable than the average boy. In fact, we use the charged wire to confine cattle and horses in almost all the pastures. It is so simple to put up and take down; it requires less repair and expense than a woven wire fence; it is easier to get posts and we have found it just as dependable.

The electric fence makes it possible to use aftermath to the best possible advantage, which pleases the farmer who hates to see good feed go to waste. It helps to get the stock in good condition for winter and frees the small boy for duty as a tractor operator.

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

Prize Pigs Show How to Keep Cool and Gain Fast

(insert mat)

Sanitary living quarters and a good concrete hog wallow contributed a great deal to growing this prize litter of pigs raised this spring by Crane and Niehuis of Austin. This Poland China sow and her litter of 12 pigs were the sensation of the Poland China show held at Albert Lea June 14 and 15. At 56 days it was the heaviest litter ever recorded by the American Poland China Record association, weighing 672 pounds or 56 pounds per pig.

A concrete hog wallow, often combined with a sunporch or feeding floor, makes a very valuable addition to the hog raising equipment, says H. J. Zavoral, extension swine specialist at University Farm. Pigs need something to help them cool off in summer, and mud wallows used year after year are frequently the cause of spreading diseases and parasites. A properly constructed concrete wallow can be drained and cleaned periodically. Such a wallow can be called into use to help prevent lice and mange infestation. Pouring a little crude oil in the water, just enough to form a thin coating on the surface, will keep pigs oiled enough to discourage parasites.

It's a mistake to let flax stand in the field after it is ripe. Better to cut the crop promptly when 90 per cent of the bolls are brown. Waiting before harvest will permit weeds to grow ranker, thereby adding green stuff to the straw and increasing the foreign material in threshed flax seed.--M. L. Armour.

* * * * *

Horses at hard work need heavy feed, but the feed should be cut sharply when work lightens or the horses stand idle part of the day. The grain ration should be cut a third, preferably a half. Failure to do this may invite azoturia.--A. L. Harvey.

* * * * *

It's a good practice to insist on a thorough cleaning of separator, grain boxes and racks before the threshing rig moves unto your place. Carelessness in this matter can spread a lot of weed seeds in a year. Using the broom at threshing time will save using the hoe later on. A quick and effective way of cleaning up after finishing a job is to run the machine rapidly empty for a few minutes, and then turn the running blower on the machine itself, on the grain boxes and on the hayracks.--C. H. Schrader. (ART WITH THIS)

* * * * *

The cows and the milk check both lose ground when pastures fall off in summer and no supplemental feed is provided. It is absolutely impossible for a heavy milking cow to gather the feed she needs from a short and dry pasture. You can avoid this summer shrink by keeping good hay before the cows when they come in for milking, also by feeding some grain if the cows are milking well.--E. A. Hanson.

* * * * *

Cows that freshen in good condition will start out milking better and with slightly higher test. Grain fed during the dry period pays good dividends. A ration usually considered fattening is satisfactory, such as ground corn and oats or barley and oats.--E. A. Hanson.

* * * * *

In times like these when it is necessary to limit the grain used to feed beef cattle, it is well to remember that grain fed to growing calves will do the most good. Beef calves on pasture with their dams may lose ground at this time of the year when the milk flow falls off and the calves are not yet old enough to make good use of grass. That is the time when "creep feeding" in the pasture is desirable. A little grain at this stage will make the most meat in the long run.--W. H. Peters.

* * * * *

By crossbreeding in our sheep flocks we can increase production by about 15 per cent, with increases in both wool and lambs production. The most productive cross is to a well-built ram of one of the larger breeds.--L. M. Winters.

* * * * *

The ewes that look best at weaning time are, by and large, the ones you want to get rid of. The ewes that are thin and tough looking at this stage have generally been doing the best job of raising their lambs, and are the ones worth keeping.--L.M. WINTERS.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 27 1943

To County Agricultural Agents

Use of phenothiazine and salt to control internal parasites of sheep is recommended by County Agent _____ who points out that while it is more expensive than drenching it will save tremendously on time and labor and keep the parasites under control. The salt mixture is placed in boxes and made available to sheep on pasture.

There is a possibility that regular drenching of flocks will be neglected this summer by many sheep growers simply because they have too many demands on their time, says _____ (Co. Agt.). Nevertheless, sheepmen who recognize that stomach worms take a heavy toll of lambs each year are in the market for some means of control which will save on labor and still be effective. Sheepmen in _____ county are urged to try mixing the phenothiazine powder with salt and make it available throughout the pasture season.

According to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, phenothiazine with salt is a safe treatment and can be used effectively in the control of both the stomach worm and the nodular worm. Recommended mixture is one pound of phenothiazine to nine pounds of salt. Where pastures are large, more than one salt box should be installed in the pasture. It is a good idea to provide some kind of cover on the salt box to protect the contents from the weather.

Building plans for salt boxes may be obtained by writing to Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 27 1943

To all counties

Limited feed and labor should not be wasted on poor cows, says County Agent _____, who suggests that this is a good time to rid the herd of low producers. Few cows better fed will result in more efficient use of feed and labor and little or no loss in milk production.

Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm, advises selling low-producing cows now, before they require much grain and before they lose flesh on poor pastures. Since cows go down in production after eight to nine years of age, he suggests selling old cows as well as those that breed hard or irregularly, bad-uddered and hard, slow milking cows.

Members of Dairy Herd Improvement associations last year culled 20 per cent of their herds. Three out of every four cows culled were sold for slaughter and the remainder for dairy purposes.

Records show that after culling, DHIA herds produced 320 pounds of butterfat per cow and 8500 pounds of milk as against an average for all herds of 200 pounds of butterfat and 5300 pounds of milk.

While each farmer needs enough cows to eat the roughage on the farm, keeping too many will cut all cows short with consequent loss in milk production.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
July 27 1943

To all counties

Every step should be taken now to prevent farm fires which curtail production and cause heavy property damage and loss of life, says County Agent _____, who passes on some suggestions for reducing summer fire hazards.

Improperly cured hay in the mow is one of the fire hazards farmers should watch out for, warns Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. Leaky barn roofs that allow the hay to get wet after each rain are additional risks. Heating starts in the center of the mow where the moist hay is densely packed and where there is no opportunity for heat to escape faster than it is produced. Ventilation will reduce danger, as will flues installed to insure more proper curing or carrying away of moisture. Anderson also suggests checking the hay frequently with a thermometer as a precautionary measure. The thermometer can be attached to a cord and lowered into a pipe that has been inserted in the hay. A temperature of 180 degrees or higher is dangerous.

Gasoline power can be another fire hazard, Anderson points out. Keep gasoline drums underground or away from buildings, he advises. If the tractor is being used near the barn for such work as silo filling or threshing, be sure that the exhaust pipe is not near inflammable material. If a gas engine is used in a building, the exhaust pipe should be insulated.

Keeping lanterns out of the hay mow, hanging them securely in the barn, and refraining from smoking in the barn or in grain storage buildings will remove some of the greatest dangers from fire.

As safety measures for the house, Anderson urges safe electrical wiring, keeping oil rags in metal containers, safe storage of inflammable cleaning fluid, paints and oils, and cutting grass or weeds around the house.

Fires from lightning may be reduced by keeping lightning rods and ground wires in repair.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension, 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
July 29, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

The common stalk borer has appeared in unusually large numbers this summer, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist. It has infested corn in most of the counties in the state and is causing damage to garden crops and flowers. To control the stalk borer, sanitary gardening and farming practices and elimination of weeds are recommended rather than spraying or baiting. Gardeners are urged to remove and burn all refuse from the garden throughout the season to avoid reinfestation next year.

Aamodt says the common stalk borer is not to be confused with the European corn borer. Present in bordering states, the European corn borer has not been reported in Minnesota so far this year. Surveys will be conducted this summer and fall to determine whether the insect has found its way in to this state.

While army worms were expected to be more numerous this year, with the possibility of serious infestations in some areas, outbreaks have not been reported to date. However, use of poison bran as soon as worms are detected will prevent injury to crops and migrations to surrounding fields. Legumes, pastures, waste lands and gardens should be watched carefully for army worms. Poison bran supplies may be secured from the county agricultural agent.

A2299-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 29, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Five Minnesota counties have reported light to threatening signs of grasshopper infestations this past week, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, who warns that farmers in 30 other counties should watch local areas carefully during the next few weeks.

Reports have been received from Swift, Anoka, Sherburne, Renville and Hubbard counties where county agricultural agents have set up poison bait supply stations for immediate use. Supplies are also on hand in all counties where 1942 surveys indicated possible infestations.

The 1943 hatch of grasshoppers has been delayed by wet and cool weather earlier in the season, Aamodt explained. However, in many cases the hoppers have remained unnoticed because of the abundance of vegetation. Weather to date has been favorable for grasshopper development, says Aamodt, and with continued favorable weather the hoppers will soon be in the adult stage at which time they can do damage.

Most important step for farmers particularly in central and eastern Minnesota is to prevent grasshoppers from laying eggs which may build up a population for next season. Farmers have been reducing grasshopper numbers for years, Aamodt says, and the heavy rains of September last year during the egg laying period served to kill millions of adult females.

Based on the 1942 survey, local important infestations are expected in Kittson, Clay, Becker, Wilkin, Ottertail, Wadena, Cass, Todd, Douglas, Ramsey, Traverse, Stevens, Pope, Morrison, Benton, Stearns, Sherburne, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Yellow Medicine, Renville, Wright, Isanti, Scott, Dakota, Washington, Chisago, Carver, Wabasha, and Houston counties.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 3 1943

To Home Demonstration Agent Counties
Only

Many homemakers are having trouble with bread becoming ropy in hot weather, says Home Demonstration Agent _____, who passes on some tips on controlling rope in bread.

Rope is caused by a bacteria whose spores are resistant to baking temperatures and grow in bread in hot, humid weather. Two or three days after baking, the bread becomes moist or sticky inside, has a disagreeable odor, and often shows spots of yellowish brown. The sticky portions will draw out into a rope.

To prevent rope in bread, Eva Blair, extension nutrition specialist at University Farm, suggests taking the following precautions:

1. To avoid further infection, burn any bread which shows signs of rope. Clean out all particles of dough from the seams or crevices of all articles or utensils used in making bread; then scald with hot vinegar water, using one tablespoon of strong vinegar to each quart of boiling water; rinse with clear boiling water and dry in sun, if possible.
2. Omit potatoes from bread during hot weather, since potatoes are a frequent source of the rope bacteria.
3. Keep the rising bread somewhat cooler during warm weather.
4. Store bread in a cool, dry place.

If rope still occurs after taking these precautions, Miss Blair suggests making the dough a trifle acid since the bacteria causing rope do not thrive in the presence of acid. Buttermilk or sour milk may be used to make up one-fourth to one-half the total liquid. Soda should not be added to the milk. In place of sour milk or buttermilk, vinegar may be added to the water used in mixing the bread in the proportion of one tablespoon of vinegar to each quart of water. More vinegar will flavor the bread.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 4 1943

To County Agricultural Agents

(Use if applicable)

Sheep raisers in _____ county are advised not to shear lambs for the shearling pelt market because 1943 contracts have been filled and the Army Air Corps has drastically reduced its requirements for 1944. County Agent _____ explained that lambs and yearlings which have already been shorn for the program will get in under the new contract.

Shearling requirements for 1944 are now put at 15 million square feet compared to the April estimate of five million square feet of shearling pelts per month. The Army Air Corps and the Navy have agreed to take this quantity out of current shearling production.

This commitment, says W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, should provide a market for all lambs and yearlings which have already been shorn for the program.

To stimulate demand and use for domestic shearling pelts, the War Production Board is not authorizing importations of foreign skins and is taking steps to remove the restrictions on the use of shearlings for civilians. The demand for shearlings in sheep-lined clothing and in fur coats for women may give some support to the market the winter of 1943-44.

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

For THE FARMER

Anyone who needs extra fall pasture will find it will pay to sow some grain immediately on plowing stubble after threshing. For quick results and good feed, oats is a favorite. Rye has the advantage that it will over-winter and furnish a lush early spring emergency pasture. Rye may yield a limited amount of fall pasture, too, if seeded August 15 or soon after. --

A. C. Arny. (THIS ITEM WITH ART.)

* * * * *

Certainly this would be a bad year to have a destructive farm fire. Gas barrels kept in sheds or up against buildings are a constant source of danger. Better move them to a place at least a hundred feet from the nearest building. -- Parker O. Anderson.

* * * * *

The relatively higher prices during the past two-year period have resulted in a rise in cash rents, according to a recent survey of Minnesota farms. The difficult question is, How much rent can a tenant afford to pay and how long should the higher rate prevail? Landlords and tenants who operate on a share basis don't have to worry about sudden changes because their business is automatically adjusted to both high and low prices on good and poor farms. The survey showed that the proportions under the share leases have remained stable even with rising prices. -- J. B. McMulty.

* * * * *

How much time has been lost this busy spring and summer rustling wood for the kitchen range, or trying to burn green fuel that was put up too late to dry before it was needed?

-more-

Burnin green wood is wasteful in two ways. It is a cause of constant irritation, and it gives only about 40 per cent of its dry fuel value. Resolve now to give the Missus a break by putting up wood this year early and in quantity. -- Parker O. Anderson.

* * * * *

Many sheep growers may wish to save time ordinarily spent drenching the flock by feeding phenothiazine mixed with loose salt. Mix 90 pounds of salt with 10 pounds of dry powder phenothiazine and keep before sheep all the time in boxes protected from rain. Sheep will take enough of the drug to keep themselves reasonably free of the stomach and nodular worms. -- W. A. Billings.

* * * * *

At this time of the year lambs on old pasture will frequently lose rather than gain ground. Getting the flock onto lush emergency pasture or aftermath promptly is necessary if the lambs are to top the market without grain feeding. -- W. A. Morris.

* * * * *

In threshing flax it will usually pay to separate the weedy from the clean flax. Both the flaxseed and the straw will be worth more if this separation is made. In many fields the most weeds will be found in the low places and can be set aside for threshing later. -- M. L. Armour.

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

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

To prevent waste of local fruits and vegetables, D. C. Dvoracek, chairman of the Minnesota Fruit and Vegetable Marketing committee, today urged every Minnesota community to establish a local committee or clearing center for information on supplies of available fresh fruit and vegetables and on needs of consumers.

At the local clearing center the producer would report his surplus supplies and the consumer would make known his needs. A local committee made up of grocers handling fruits and vegetables, commercial growers and victory gardeners could canvass the fruit and vegetable situation and publicize information on current supplies with notice of peak production. Such a set-up, according to Dvoracek, would enable every community to take care of its needs from local supplies and would prevent loss or waste of surpluses, which could be utilized in canning.

Communities interested in setting up clearing centers may obtain help from the county agent, the high school agricultural instructor or the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing committee, Dvoracek said.

A2300-JB

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

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Any campaign to reduce losses from accidents in wartime might well include a campaign to reduce the number of farm animals killed on railroad tracks and public highways, H. G. Zavoral, extension livestock specialist at University Farm, said today. The amount of meat lost because of such accidents is enormous, says Zavoral, to say nothing of the loss in equipment and manhours when a fast freight is stopped by a crossing collision or an automobile is wrecked by a pig or a cow on the highway.

Keeping gates closed and fences in repair is the best remedy for this loss, said Zavoral. Farmers generally understand the importance of keeping livestock in, he said, but city folks who work temporarily on farms or who have occasion to drive through farm gates frequently forget, with disastrous results.

Railroads report an increase in right-of-way accidents caused by stock on tracks. This is attributed to more trains, faster schedules, and many "specials" needed to move troops and freight. Troop and freight trains have been delayed, sometimes derailed, materials of war destroyed, essential railroad equipment wrecked, and human lives lost through striking livestock that stray or are thoughtlessly driven onto railroad rights-of-way.

Stockmen who must drive herds and flocks across railroads to pasturage, to market and for other purposes, should make certain they allow sufficient time for the cross-over. A train five miles down the line will be on the cross-over spot in five minutes or less.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 10 1943

To all counties

Since there is great need for all the grass and legume seeds that can possibly be produced, farmers of _____ county were urged today to look into the possibility of filling at least part of their seed needs from home sources. County Agent _____ says that timothy, brome and Reed canary grass not yet cut will probably make better seed than hay. He also suggests leaving some second crop legume to set seed if plenty of hay is already on hand.

M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, offers these suggestions for cutting legumes and grasses for seed:

Cut timothy when seed is starting to shatter from the tips of 10 to 20 per cent of the earliest heads.

Cut brome, meadow fescue and Reed canary grass when two-thirds of the seed has passed through the soft dough stage.

Cut alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, medium and mammoth clovers when two-thirds to three-fourths of the heads are ripe.

Armour says it is important to thresh these seed crops as soon as they are dry enough. That means arrangements should be made for a combine or thresher at the same time it is decided to leave the crop for seed.

One of the best reasons for getting a home-grown seed supply is that the farmer who has seed is likely to plant more grass and legumes. County Agent _____ says that there was a falling off in legume plantings this year, which may have serious consequences in the feed situation in 1944.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 11 1943

To County Agricultural Agents

Lambs approaching market weight will usually get along faster if weaned at 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months and placed on separate pasture, says County Agent _____ . While many producers keep the old and young sheep together, this practice increases the danger of parasites for the young lambs which are less able to withstand troubles of this sort.

P. A. Anderson, in charge of the sheep section at University Farm, recommends treating the lambs for worms before placing them on separate pasture. Getting the lambs on new pasture, on stubble, or on hay meadows provided wet areas are avoided will keep the lambs gaining and give the ewes a needed rest before the coming breeding season.

Lambs weighing 90 to 100 pounds should be marketed now, says Anderson. Prices are favorable and there is the added advantage of making room for the late maturing lambs. Holding all lambs until they are ready for market may overcrowd pastures and cause lambs to lack uniformity.

For more rapid gains, grain should be fed to lambs on pasture. Lambs will clean up corn fields and make money for the producer while doing it, says Anderson.

Before turning lambs into new pastures, Anderson suggests filling them up on some other feed. As an extra precaution, it is a good idea to make the change-over in the middle of the day when the grass is quite dry. There is less danger of bloat if this is followed.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
August 11 1943

To Home Demonstration Agent Counties

Care in handling the pressure cooker is necessary to preserve the present limited supply, says Home Demonstration Agent _____, who passes on some suggestions to homemakers who are using pressure cookers this year for the first time.

Since sudden cooling is likely to warp the metal or crack the enamel, never try to cool the cooker by running cold water over it or by setting it in cold water, advises Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. If the kettle should boil dry, let it cool a few minutes, then add hot water.

Storing the pressure cooker properly is also important in prolonging its use, Miss Hobart says. First wash it thoroughly to remove any food or salt deposits which might harm the metal or enamel. Clean thoroughly the pet cock, pressure gauge, safety valve, and rubber gasket. The pet cock and safety valve may be removed and soaked in vinegar for a short while to get rid of sediment that has collected from hard water. After washing and drying, apply a thin film of vaseline on the threads of the screw locks. Fill the kettle with crumpled newspaper, wrap the cover in paper, and put it upside down on top of the kettle. The cover should never be stored away right side up.

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

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Numerous reports have come into the state entomologists office concerning severe damage to ornamental and evergreen plantings in urban and rural areas. Damage is caused by the pine sawfly, an insect immigrant found recently in Minnesota, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist.

The Twin Cities and adjacent communities have been invaded by this insect which strips all the needles from several species of pine and spruce, particularly Mugho and white pines. Trees attacked by the pine sawfly will die or be badly injured if most of the needles are eaten.

The caterpillars can be picked by hand from small trees and destroyed. On large trees or where the pest is too numerous for handpicking, quickest results may be obtained by spraying with lead arsenate.

Recommended formula: three tablespoons powdered lead arsenate to one gallon of water.

rownish cocoons will be seen attached to the needles when worms are through feeding. These should be removed and destroyed to prevent defoliation next summer.

A2303-TH

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

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Outbreaks of army worm and grasshopper infestations are on the increase, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, who has received reports of heavy local infestations in southeastern, southern and central Minnesota.

Surveys made last fall indicated the possibility of more trouble this year so that recent outbreaks do not come as a surprise, Aamodt explained. County agricultural agents have poison bait supplies available for grasshopper and army worm control.

Farmers are urged to watch alfalfa and low lying grassed areas for army worm infestations. Most effective method of control is to be able to detect the young worms before they do damage to the crops and spread the poison mash in time.

If insects have started to migrate into adjoining fields, a furrow should be plowed in front of the advancing worms. Bait should be scattered lightly in and along the furrow. Worms will be unable to climb the furrow and the poison bait, consisting of bran, sawdust and sodium fluosilicate, will kill large numbers of the worms.

A2302-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 20 1943

To all counties
(Use if suitable. See
note at bottom of
page)

With farmers trying to produce all the wheat and other feed grains possible, _____ county farmers might well consider the possibility of planting some winter wheat this fall, says County Agent _____.

In Minnesota, winter wheat is seeded in early September when small grain harvest is over and before corn is ready for harvest. Two varieties, Minturki and Marmin, are recommended to Minnesota growers. Both are winter hardy, yield about the same and are similar in quality. Higher yields may be expected from winter wheat. In trials conducted at the Southeast experiment station at Waseca since 1921, winter wheat has averaged five bushels more to the acre than spring wheat.

Much of the winter wheat planted in Minnesota last fall was winter killed, says E. R. Ausemus, U.S.D.A. agronomist stationed at University Farm. In the event this fall's plantings should be severely winter killed, a good succotash crop may be obtained by seeding oats or barley in the spring.

Winter wheat should be seeded about September 10 for good yields. Soil chosen for winter wheat should be well drained to avoid smothering or heaving which occurs when water stands or freezes on the field. Plowing should be done early and the land well disked and dragged. Usual rate of seeding is 75 to 90 pounds per acre. Winter wheat may be pastured lightly in the fall and spring when other feed is sometimes scarce.

(NOTE: Says Ausemus: Winter wheat can only be grown year after year in certain areas of the state. It has been grown successfully in southern Minnesota, particularly in Le Sueur, Renville, Waseca, Scott and Wright. It grows successfully also in northern Minnesota around Baudette, and around Grand Rapids in north central where snow covers are generally good.)

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 8 Minnesota
August 20 1943

To all counties

Fattening beef cattle may be profitable for the experienced feeder this fall and next year even under present price relationships, according to W. H. Peters, chief of animal husbandry division at University Farm. Cattle feeders confronted with narrow margins between price of feeder cattle and ceiling on finished beef are further discouraged by the wartime tendency to feed grain to hogs, cows and chickens.

The answer to future fattening operations depends largely on the handling of heavier marketings of beef cattle expected to begin in late August. The run of cattle may be large enough to cause some drop in price for the lighter weight, thin cattle such as 300 to 400 pound calves and 500 to 700 pound yearlings. Processors will buy the heavy cattle which are expected to be in liberal supply during late September through November, and if there are enough of these heavier weights processors will not be interested in the light weight, thin cattle.

Established feeders should be encouraged to go ahead and buy the thin, light cattle especially if these lightweights drop a little in price. Feeding them hay and silage to the fullest possible extent and feeding just enough grain to get good growth and a decent killing condition on the cattle should make it possible for feeders to make a satisfactory profit. In addition to making efficient use of limited amounts of grain, this practice would also contribute a great deal to the total meat supply.

The only way the feeder stands any chance of getting a larger margin is for the price of feeder cattle to go down. This depends entirely on whether the processors will continue to buy feeders at present prices or if the fall runs of heavier cattle will be large enough to put the processors out of the market on thin cattle.

Farmers are encouraged to cull their cow herds and market old cows and fat cows that did not raise calves this year. Two year olds and heavy yearling cattle should also be marketed and so far as possible calves and light weight yearlings should be kept right on the farms for another year.

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 8 Minnesota
August 20 1943

To all counties

This is a good time to locate next spring's small grain seed supply, says County Agent _____ who urges _____ county farmers to make sure of their seed now instead of taking a chance on getting some next spring. Widespread demand for Vicland and Tama oats is showing up now because of the good yields obtained this year with seed of these new varieties.

According to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, there were enough Vicland and Tama oats planted last spring to make it possible for every farmer to obtain enough seed to plant a few acres next spring.

Those interested in obtaining seed of these varieties should do so now, says Armour. Wherever possible, farmers having a surplus of this seed that is pure and can be cleaned of noxious weeds should hold it for seed purposes. It will pay them, says Armour, to store the seed in a separate bin away from the livestock, and it may be worthwhile to clean it over a fanning mill if there is considerable green stuff or moisture in the seed. If separate bins are not available, the seed can be sacked and placed in the bottom of bins of dry grain.

To avoid spread of noxious weeds, in case the seed grain is saved at threshing time, it is a good idea to thresh some clean grain before saving seed. It may be even better to clean the machine and then thresh some clean grain before saving seed, says Armour.

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.

Keeping the orchard clean of rotting apples on the ground can materially reduce the trouble with wormy apples the following year. The orchard should be cleaned of drops at least every week. Waste apples should be fed to the hogs or buried at least a foot deep so they cannot raise another crop of apple maggots.--A. C. Hodson.

* * * * *

Good fall pasture is one of the first requirements for making fall pigs profitable. Pasture is the cheapest protein supplement you can feed to the growing pig, and it also furnishes an extra excuse for getting the pigs out of the old hog lot.--E. F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

Scabby barley may be fed to pigs, but only if mixed with sound grain. If the blight is of the harmful kind, it will be unpalatable and may cause vomiting. When needed for feed such barley can be mixed with good grain in such proportion that the pig will take in a normal amount of feed. Cattle and full-grown chickens may be fed scabby grain without trouble.--J. J. Christensen.

* * * * *

Established cattle feeders should be encouraged to go ahead and buy the thin, light cattle that come on the market, especially if these cattle drop in price because of heavy marketings. After using hay and silage to the fullest possible extent, feeders would be justified in using some grain, just enough to get good growth and a decent killing condition on the cattle.--W. H. Peters.

* * * * *

It is time right now to locate next year's seed grain. That is especially true of the new Vicland and Tama oats which are now pretty well distributed. On the basis of this year's performance of these varieties, every farmer should line up seed now to take care of his

oat acreage planned for next year.--M. L. Armour.

* * * * *

Pigs appreciate a water fountain close to the self-feeder. They will eat a few mouthfuls of feed and then wash it down with a swallow of water. If they like it that way, chances are they will make best gains.--E. F. Ferrin.

* * * * *

THIS ITEM WITH ART.

Alfalfa hay for chickens may sound a little off the beam at first, but it's a good idea this year. It's not too late to put up a load or two of Grade A-1 plus second or third crop alfalfa for the laying flock. Chickens will like it, and it will make a valuable contribution of vitamins and protein to the ration.--CORA COOKE

* * * * *

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 1, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Horse Races

War or no war, the ponies will run at county fairs, state fairs, the big race meets, on country roads and in back pastures. The sport of kings is also enjoyed by a very large proportion of the world's population, even though we now seldom depend on the speed of our horses for safety or success in battle.

The breeding of fast horses or stock especially adapted to certain conditions is older than man's written or picture records. Pharaoh was reported to be driving a pretty snappy outfit when he chased Moses and the Israelites, and his team probably had pedigrees going back thousands of years. Grandpappy made the dust fly with a smart stepping nag in the days when he sported a pink bow on his buggy whip and grandma was a coy young thing with from 7 to 10 petticoats.

Men have been successful through the years, in obtaining a measure of what they planned for when breeding better horses. The Arabian, Thoroughbred, Percheron and Shetland Pony are examples of how continued selection can produce animals to meet certain environments. More modern achievements are the Quarter Horse and the Tennessee Walking Horses.

Nature exercises selection very slowly and over long periods of time. Man has learned to speed up the process by mating the best to the best, selecting his breeding animals by whatever measures and values he is able to see or discover. In late years, study has begun to find better measures and a deeper understanding of inheritance so that ideals of animal performance may be more nearly approached, with fewer disappointments and "weeds" among productive livestock.

(More)

Two horses may be full brothers. One is fast and the other slow. Two pigs may be litter mates. One makes 100 pounds of pork with 300 pounds of feed, while the other takes 500. The old practice was to select the good and discard the bad, but why not have them all good?

It is questions like this which animal geneticists are trying to answer. The process is very complex and often tedious. How much of an animal's performance is due to inheritance and how much to environment? If animals are produced under ideal environments, what will become of them when conditions are radically changed and the going is tough?

How can we see clearly the picture of inheritance when it is clouded by unknown factors of nutrition, health, chance and the weather? Is the efficient pig capable because of a bigger stomach, a glandular secretion or a different nervous system? How can good qualities be transmitted uniformly to offspring?

Modern animal breeding is a long uphill struggle to understand Nature's processes. It will take years of intensive study, large numbers of animals and considerable cash to take the next forward step in livestock efficiency. Perhaps some day wealthy men will endow animal breeding programs with some of the money they now spend on the ponies, and get just as much fun out of it.

When we learn to produce better livestock, perhaps we can then take another step and begin on the human family which is after all, the most important race of all.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 8, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Snow Fences

Once upon a time a few thousand tons of nice fine feathery snow fell in our yard. Then, in a playful mood, the gentle breezes had a feather fight. When they got tired and went to bed, there was a solid white drift, six feet perpendicular over the exact spot where my car would have to travel on the way to get groceries.

Fat men don't especially enjoy operating a snow shovel, but in this case it was either lose a little elbow grease by digging or a lot of grease by starvation, so I dug. The result was a masterly excavation with firm, white, smooth walls on either side of the road. In fact, if the drift had been a little deeper, it might have been a tunnel. If the snow had been 300 feet high, it would have been just like the cut through the giant redwood tree in California, with air conditioning in addition.

Tired from my labors, I went to bed, expecting to fetch the beefsteak next day, but during the night one of the pernicious little breezes sneaked slyly back, filled in the cut and smoothed it all over nicely with an extra foot of frosting for good measure.

Ever since, I have been allergic to snow shovels and each year spend some time arranging snow fences to keep the drifts in places where we can admire their beauty-- from a distance. We roll out the slat fences and brace them up, which is effective, but still requires some lifting and pounding which is nonproductive labor.

Why not plant a hedge or a row of shrubs which will do the job year after year with no labor at all? Of course that isn't practical in an open field which must be cultivated, but it can be done around the yards and buildings.

(More)

Sept. 8, 1943

We have planted trees in some of the gaps where the wind gets in, and set a hedge where trees would obstruct the view. They're not large enough yet to do the job completely, but every fall I promise the old snow fence that its usefulness is just about over. It's about worn out and will not need replacement.

For the tree wind stoppers, we used pines, spruce and fir. A mixture of varieties gives better chance of survival than any one alone, because I'm not smart enough to know which kind will do best in a given location.

For the hedge we used Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree. These are tough, easy to propagate and make a lot of branches. We set them too far apart for best results, and now think that a lilac between each one would make the hedge better. We'll dig up some shoots from around the old lilac bush next spring.

September is a good time to plan some snow control, and here's hoping my shoveling-fence setting days are about over.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 15, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

It's A Small World

Way back in geography days, the world was a flat patchwork of different colors with a lot of bothersome capitals and rivers to remember. Who cared whether Afghanistan was in Europe or Asia? It didn't make any difference on next week's football game!

Then, more recently, I determined to visit every county in Minnesota. In the process, the world expanded and seemed to be a series of incomprehensibly vast distances, beyond my conception of automobile travel, even before the present restrictions. Now, with our own boys and the neighbors' kids scattered to the most remote dots on the map, the world has shrunk again and we're all studying geography with a new intensity.

A young man who worked on a farm a few miles north of us, enlisted in the army and in due time was sent to Persia--no, it's Iran now. Apparently life was a bit dull in the far country, especially because of language difficulties and he was pleased to get acquainted with a young woman who was teaching English in a school at Teheran, the capital. At least it was a chance to "Talk American."

The young man, whose name I haven't discovered yet, had an Aunt back home who wrote him letters to cheer him up, and as most of us do, she occasionally slipped in a clipping from some paper which she thought might possibly be of interest. The boys across always seem to read every bit of home news--even the ads.

(More)

Sept. 15, 1943

Well, as the plot thickens, the Aunt, by mistake perhaps, sent her nephew a clipping of one of these weekly stories which happened to strike her fancy. It had that old picture at the top, taken before I became camera shy, and he read it, because he knew me as one of the neighbors and a friend of his old boss.

He must have found conversation difficult with the English teacher or else he was a kindly soul who wished to share his misfortunes with others. Anyway, he took the clipping along on his next visit to the teacher. I don't know what was said by either party, but at any rate, the gal finally admitted that she was from Minnesota, that she had been at Waseca, and that the author of these widely traveled stories was her Uncle.

The teacher wrote her brother, Charles Olds in Duluth, about this coincidence. The soldier wrote his old boss, Charles Simpson of Waterville, that he had met Bob's niece in Teheran. Both Charlies told me, so the yarn must be authentic. Families surely are scattered. This niece in Teheran, her sister in Santiago, Chile, one brother in Tunisia, one in Illinois and the other two in Minnesota.

Lots of people are studying maps and learning the names of cities never heard of before. When our boys are living there, we want to know as much about their surroundings as possible. With radio and air travel, the world seems to shrink and it's about time we realized that we're all neighbors. Getting acquainted is the first step toward peaceful cooperation.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 23, 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 22, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

This Experiment Failed

It's curious how curious some people are. For example, I was driving along one day and saw a man driving a team and a grain drill back and forth on freshly prepared ground. What on earth was he doing? It was about the 16th of October and seemed to me too late for winter grain. I couldn't stop to inquire, because the driver of the car wasn't interested, and we had to get somewhere for something which seemed important at the time.

But it stuck in my mind. The outfit didn't look like the kind which might be a month behind with the work. What was he planting, and why at that time of the year? Somehow I couldn't quit wondering.

Thinking about it put an idea in my head. We often see corn, soybeans and grain come up as volunteers the year following. Would it be possible to plant something like spring wheat so late in the fall it wouldn't germinate, and have it all seeded and everything ready to come up with the first warm weather of spring? Why not try it?

Perhaps the neighbors wondered (unless they're past that stage), but we prepared a little piece of ground, about a twentieth of an acre, in late October. Then we watched for a good day and seeded it to spring wheat about November 18th. The next day it froze up and stayed pretty well frozen until spring. This was just what I wanted, and as I waded through the snow it was a lot of satisfaction to think that some of the spring seeding was all done, so that none of the neighbors could be

(More)

Sept. 22, 1943

earlier than we were when spring came. Possibly this new discovery would revolutionize agronomic practices and my name would be placed in the hall of fame as another Burbank or something!

It seemed as though Spring would never come, but finally the sun did win out, the snow left and we were in the field. In the rush of spring work, I almost forgot my profound experiment, but one day when the spring planted grain was well up, I did remember to go and look at the winter seeded wheat. I had visions of a fine thick stand, way ahead of all the rest, and even decided to take a sample to the county fair.

But shucks, all experiments can't turn out 100%! This one was only 99.9%. There were two wheat plants growing on the plot, weak and spindly things far behind the spring planted grain and hardly worth the effort of counting! Meanwhile, the weeds had come through the winter in fine shape and were growing luxuriantly, so we had to plow the ground again and plant soybeans.

Of course the idea was crazy and it didn't work, but lots of nice people have tried new ideas that didn't work! Maybe next time it will be something good. Edison wouldn't have invented the electric light if he hadn't tried something new! In fact, Edison and I are just the same except that his idea was valuable.

Anyway, the experiment convinced me that November was either 8 months too late or 5 months too early to plant spring wheat. I can tell the government that, if they ever ask me. They're trying lots of experiments, and some of them cost a whole lot more than my 2 wheat plants. Only one thing still bothers me. What was that fellow planting, and why?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 29, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Nurse Cow

A nurse cow is a female, lactating bovine which has been induced to suckle a calf not her own. Sometimes when a man wants to make a young beef animal grow especially fast, he provides it with a great abundance of whole milk. The simplest way to do this is to tie up the cow, introduce the calf to a full udder and let Nature take its course.

It looks comical to see a yearling bull still drawing milk like a wobbly, weak-kneed calf, but the owner is probably thinking of blue ribbons at the stock show and a big check for the precious animal which has grown so fast and looks so beautiful. Perhaps its dam didn't produce enough milk to feed a goat and so a "dairy cow" was purchased to make up for the deficiency. At the cattle shows, there are often long lines of cows, very ordinary in appearance, tucked away in a shed somewhere. These are the nurse cows brought along to feed the pampered darlings of the show ring.

Of course showing is a game, and it's perfectly fair to feed anything on the list to the competing animals. It takes wise selection and skillful feeding to make a winner, but what happens to these calves after their blue ribbons are won? Most of them are sold to someone else. If he provides them with a sheltered life and full feed basket, they may continue their regal appearance and achieve fame as nearly perfect specimens of the breed.

But it takes more than looks alone to produce offspring which show maximum efficiency in turning feed into meat or milk. Ordinary working animals don't have fancy feeds and an extra cow to provide the luxury of super fat, regardless of cost.

(More)

Sept. 29, 1943

They must rustle for a living and pay their own way as they go along. They learn to make the best of what is available and either show a profit for their owners or take the final trip to the stockyards. The world gets its meat and milk from working cows.

This seems to hold true with all animals, even to the human family. Boys and girls raised softly in luxury have a hard time adjusting themselves to grim reality when father, mother or money can no longer shelter them. All of us have seen instances of this, about like the story of the rich young man who committed suicide because his fortune was lost in the late depression. Why he only had 4 million left, and he couldn't possibly live on that!

The army has done a wonderful job of reconditioning soft young men and women. There was good stuff there, but it needed training to bring it out. Many boys never learned to obey, to take care of themselves or their equipment, until a tough sergeant showed them that it must be done or else! Little Johnny, who never could remember to pick up his clothes, will come home a different boy.

Good inheritance pays in man or beast. A champion may go bad because of improper handling but the quality is there and can be made useful by proper methods. It makes us all proud of our boys and girls who are showing their metal in this time of emergency. Quality is based on good inheritance, and good inheritance is precious. Americans are trying to forget the "Nurse Cows" we thought were so essential.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 1 1943

To Home Demonstration Agents

Suggested story to be used
Home Care of the Sick - following
County Home and Community Committee
Meeting

Making information in "Home Care of the Sick" available to all rural homes will be one of the most important activities of the Extension Service this fall, _____ County Home Demonstration Agent, announced today. The _____ County Home and Community Committee, under the chairmanship of _____ of _____ met _____ and worked out a plan which will make the material available to every rural homemaker. The program is sponsored cooperatively by the Extension Service and the Division of Child Hygiene of the Minnesota Department of Health.

Township chairmen are now making every effort to see that all rural homemakers in their respective townships know of the program and how they may participate. Officers of established community groups and neighborhood leaders are also assisting in organizing for the program. Unorganized communities may secure help in establishing groups. Miss _____ (Home Demonstration Agent) states that the program will be in three units; (1) The Homemaker as a Nurse, (2) The Homemaker Practices Common Nursing Procedures, (3) The Homemaker's Day with a Patient. "Training in home care of the sick is a real need at the present time," she said, "because a great many of our community doctors and trained nurses are now on war duty. Additional responsibility falls on the homemaker just at the time when there are strains on the health of the busy farm family. Everything that can possibly be done in the home to bring sick folks back to productive health as soon as possible will be a direct contribution in the national war efforts."

Plans will be completed in this county to begin the program in late September and early October. Groups that wish to have the opportunity of this work will choose leaders to represent them at one training meeting a month for the next three months, conducted by the home demonstration agent.

Any interested person or group can get definite information from women neighborhood leaders, township home chairmen, or the home demonstration agent at the county extension office.

The names of the township home chairmen are: Abbott Township: Mrs. T. Tucker, Horton.

The sooner the pullets can be housed, the sooner you can expect full-sized eggs and full production. Only the thriftiest, most promising pullets deserve a place at the feed hopper this year. Dispose of all pullets that have not kept up with the parade in size and development.--Cora Cooke.

When production is under forced draft, a farmer is often tempted to over-equip some sections of the farm production machine. There is a certain pattern of farming that fits each farm best and this should be taken into consideration before spending money on elaborate equipment. Decision should be based on the long time program.--J. B. McNulty.

You can save feed with insulation. Laying hens kept in a reasonably warm house can turn more feed into eggs and less into keeping the body warm. Filling the walls with shavings, flax straw, ground corn cobs or any other insulation will save feed.--Cora Cooke.

ART WITH THIS:

This is the year to let the pigs pick their own corn. If the pigs are first accustomed to a corn diet by being fed some snapped ears for a few days, they may be turned in as soon as the ears are dented and firm. If possible, fence in areas only large enough to feed the pigs for about two weeks.--H. G. Zavoral.

It is a serious mistake to omit protein and minerals when the spring pigs go into the corn field or dry feed lot for fall fattening. Even if the pigs have much of their growth they will need protein. A self-fed protein mixture will more than pay for itself in the better gains and the amount of corn that is saved.--H. G. Zavoral.

Farm families as well as city folks will want well-filled storage cellars this winter. If you have been too busy to raise a well-balanced garden or if something went wrong with part of the garden crops, it will be wise to lay in your supply of vegetables for storage in the early fall, when they are available from neighbors or nearby market gardeners. Be sure you have cool, moist storage for root vegetables.--D. C. Dvoracek.

The ram sale and exchange days being held in all parts of Minnesota during the next few days provide an excellent means of selecting a good sire for the farm flock. Remember, a good ram can completely transform a flock in a few years. He will improve/^{the} wool, the quality of the lambs and even the rate of gain.--W. E. Morris.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 8, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Victory gardeners who are looking forward to bumper crop prospects for next year can pave the way by cleaning up their gardens this fall. Exterminating weeds in and around the garden is particularly important, since diseases are carried by insects from weeds to garden plants.

Many city gardeners have complained of abnormal symptoms in their vegetables this year, R. C. Rose, plant pathologist at University Farm, reports. The cause, he says, lies in a virus spread by insects such as leaf-hoppers, often from infected weeds near the garden or field.

As a result of the virus, carrots develop a heavy growth of hair roots, older leaves turn purplish and many new leaves start from the crown. Such carrots do not store well. The same virus causes leaves on potato plants to curl and turn purplish-red, and reduces size and yield of potatoes.

While gardeners are warned to destroy all infected weeds, they are advised especially to carry on a campaign against the flea bane, most common carrier of the virus. Signs of infection in the plant are a purplish-red color and stunted, bunched growth.

A2304-JB
J

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 8, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Parker O. Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, has been granted one year's leave of absence to accept a wartime forestry assignment in Ecuador, South America. He reports next Monday to the Bureau of Economic Warfare in Washington, D. C., preparatory to leaving for South America where he will engage in supervising the cutting and handling of strategic forest products.

Mr. Anderson graduated from the University of Minnesota with a degree of bachelor of science in forestry in 1919, and for several years was associated with the state forestry service. Since 1926 he has been extension forester for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

He was 22 months overseas during the World War with the American Forest Engineers and on detached service with the French in forest operations. While a student at the University he was a member of the 1916 football team.

A2304-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 8, 1943

NOTE TO AGENTS: This is the first
announcement story for ram sales.

_____ county sheep raisers will have an opportunity to improve their flocks by attending another annual ram sale and picking a flock sire that will insure better wool and faster gains in next year's lamb crop.

The sale and exchange day will be held at _____ on _____. At that time purebred breeders and other sheepmen will bring in their extra rams for sale or exchange. To insure a larger selection a truck-load of rams will also be brought in to increase the local supply. These trucked-in rams will be consigned by leading purebred breeders in the state. A large choice of big, young Hampshires and Shropshires is assured, and other breeds will also be represented.

The visiting specialist this year will be _____ (Morris or Karr) from University Farm, who will explain the qualities of a good ram and give any desired assistance in making selections. A feature of the sale will be a discussion of the phenothiazine method of treating for nodular and stomach worms.

County Agent _____ urges all sheep men who need rams to take advantage of this opportunity to improve their flocks. An old buck that has outlived his usefulness to the flock can now be marketed for nearly half the price of a good, young purebred ram that will greatly increase the value of next year's lamb crop.

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 the Agricultural Extension Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

GOOD RAM WILL BOOST SHEEP INCOME, SAYS COUNTY AGENT

(Insert Mat)

"Buying a good ram to head the flock will do more to improve the income of the farm sheep flock than any other move the owner can make," said County Agent _____, in announcing the annual Ram Sale and Exchange to serve this county. Sheepmen of the county will get together at _____ on _____ (place) _____ (date, time) to pick rams that will get them better woolled, growthier, and faster-gaining lambs next spring.

Again this year the sheep day has been arranged by the county extension office and a committee of sheep breeders. Local purebred breeders will consign their extra rams and growers of market lambs will be invited to bring in good purebred rams that are no longer of use in their own flocks. In addition to local rams there will be brought in a truckload of large, young, purebred rams consigned by leading breeders in the state. While the largest selection will be of Shropshire and Hampshire breeds, other breeds will also be represented.

Attending the sale this year will be _____, extension specialist from University Farm, who will explain the qualities of a good sire and give any assistance to sheepmen in making selections. The specialist will also give a discussion of the phenothiazine method of treating for nodular and stomach worms.

"Selecting a young ram at the ram sale is an excellent way of getting a good sire for the flock without the trouble of driving long distances or hunting around," says County Agent _____. "It is foolish to leave an inferior old ram with the flock another year when a better sire will more than pay for himself with the first crop of lambs."

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

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

All consumers who have a good storage place for potatoes will profit by purchasing all or part of their winter's supply during the next month or six weeks, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm and chairman of the state vegetable marketing committee.

Laying in a supply now at comparatively favorable prices will be good insurance against later shortages, he said. Right now growers have a comparatively large crop on their hands but lack the space to store the potatoes. The more spuds that can go into private cellars, the better use can be made of the crop.

Potatoes keep for many months under cool, moist conditions. An unheated cellar is best, but an insulated room in the corner of a modern basement is satisfactory. Directions for building such a room, good for many storage crops such as carrots, beets, cabbage, lettuce, and others, as well as potatoes, are found in Extension Bulletin 226, obtainable free from any county extension office or direct from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2308-PJ

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

Immediate Release

Daily Papers

Farmer supervisors of Minnesota's 16 soil conservation districts will meet Sunday at Whitewater State Park in Winona county to confer with the state soil conservation committee which is headed by Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agriculture Extension Service. Mr. Miller called the meeting at the request of the supervisors who will confer with the state committee on the progress of the soil conservation program and the part that soil conservation can play in reaching the war food production goals.

Members of the committee who will attend are: Mr. Miller, Dean C. H. Bailey of the University Department of Agriculture; Chester S. Wilson, state conservation commissioner; R. A. Trovatten, state commissioner of agriculture; and H. C. Flueck, coordinator representing the Soil Conservation Service. The state committee has charge of the organization and approval of soil conservation districts and helps coordinate the work of the district organizations with that of federal and state agencies.

At the meeting Director Miller will discuss the relationship of the extension service and other agencies to the local soil conservation groups. Mr. Wilson will discuss the close kinship between soil conservation and the conservation of other natural resources, while Mr. Trovatten will outline the relations of the various divisions of the state department of agriculture to the soil conservation work.

A2306-PJ

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

Daily Papers

NOTE: Release Monday a.m.

To insure the biggest and best oat crop in 1944 that Minnesota has ever had, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Experiment Station at University Farm announced plans today for a statewide campaign to urge every farmer in Minnesota to discard all old varieties and produce only the new Tama or Vicland oats.

Dr. C. H. Bailey, Dean of the University Department of Agriculture, says that in tests at University Farm for the last several years these new varieties have outyielded the widely-grown Gopher oats more than 50 per cent and have shown large increases at the Waseca and Morris stations. Tama and Vicland have much greater resistance to disease than Gopher and are also superior in quality, showing a test weight per bushel 3.6 pounds above Gopher in the University Farm tests.

"A great many farmers who have been growing the new varieties are highly enthusiastic about them," Dean Bailey reports. "The experiment station estimates that at least 11 million bushels of seed of these varieties will be available in Minnesota for next year's planting, since 800,000 bushels of them were planted this year. In addition, seed will be obtainable from Iowa, Wisconsin, and other states. All Minnesota farmers having supplies of these varieties suitable for seed use are urged to hold them for seed purchasers and list their names with their county agent."

"Two special reasons why universal adoption of the new varieties is being urged at this time," Dean Bailey says, "are that farmers generally have money now for the purchase of new seed, and that if all farmers shift immediately to the new varieties, there will be little opportunity for undesirable mixtures with older varieties taking place. Adoption of these new oats will be both patriotic and profitable," he adds, "since it will increase the supply of feed for poultry and live-
(more)"

Oats story....

-2-

stock, as well as returning more money to the farmer."

"Through the support of interested commercial organizations, newspaper, farm journal, and radio advertising, as well as direct mail, posters, leaflets, and farm meetings will be utilized throughout the fall and winter in the statewide educational campaign for these new oat varieties, making this the biggest drive of its kind ever put on among the farmers of this state," according to Dean Bailey. In addition to the extension service and experiment station already mentioned, the divisions of agronomy and plant pathology at University farm will cooperate, as will county agricultural agents throughout the state, high school agriculture teachers, the Minnesota and the North West Crop Improvement associations, terminal and local elevators, railroad agricultural development departments, the AAA and other governmental farm agencies, the agricultural department of the Quaker Oats company, and many other interested agencies.

Tama and Vicland are sister varieties, both having been developed from the same foundation stock, the Vicland at the Wisconsin experiment station and the Tama at Iowa State College, Ames. Both varieties have proved so superior in all respects in Minnesota that the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station last February wiped all other varieties off its recommended list.

A2307-HLH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 11 1943

To Home Demonstration Agents

Suggested story for HCS program as leaders are reported, before training meetings.

Fewer work days lost for the grownups and fewer school days missed for the children will be the goal of every rural homemaker this fall and winter as she plans the meals and schedules for her family. But she must also be prepared for the sickness which often comes at this time of the year, ready to restore her patients to health as quickly as possible, with a minimum of help from doctors and nurses, because many of these have been called to war.

_____ county homemakers are going to be prepared in just such an emergency as the result of the home demonstration program now being put into effect. Groups, old and new, will study home care of the sick beginning the week of _____, it was announced today by _____, home demonstration agent.

The plan for the county was set up early in September by the county home and community committee, meeting with the home demonstration agent. The township home chairmen have been contacting neighborhood leaders and officers of community organizations, to tell them of the opportunity to organize groups which will elect their own representatives to attend training meetings. These women, chosen by their neighbors, will return from the training meeting with the information to present to their home groups.

The first unit of the program will be on the homemaker as a nurse. This first meeting will include such things as the arrangement of the sickroom and bed, changing the bed with patient in it, giving partial or full bath in bed, and ways of insuring comfort for the patient.

Already a large number of groups have named representatives (home demonstration agent may list these if desirable). Any person or group interested may contact the county extension office and arrange to participate. Assistance will be given in organizing groups if desired.

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

NAMED ASSISTANTS TO HOME DEMONSTRATION LEADER

(Insert mat)

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota has just approved the appointment of Esther McKowen, left, and Amy Wessel, right, as assistant state home demonstration leaders. They will assist Miss Julia O. Newton, state leader in charge of home demonstration work for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Miss Wessel has served on the state extension staff as state 4-H club agent. Before coming to University Farm, she taught home economics and served as home demonstration agent in Brown county. She is a native of Minnesota and a graduate of the University.

Miss McKowen goes to her new post at University Farm after serving as home demonstration agent in Winona county. She is a graduate of Stout Institute in Wisconsin and taught home economics in that state before joining the extension service in Minnesota.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 15, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate release

On the basis of outstanding work in conservation in their home counties, over 100 4-H club boys and girls have been chosen to attend the tenth annual Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp to be held September 16-19 at Lake Eshquagama in St. Louis county, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

Camp staff members include W. J. Breckenridge, curator of the National History Museum, University of Minnesota; A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist, University Farm; Gustaf Swanson, associate professor of entomology and economic zoology, University Farm; Harold Searls, director of the Bureau of Information, State Conservation Department; George M. McCullough, wild life technician, Federal Cartridge company; Paul M. Burson, extension specialist in soils, University Farm; Clare Hendee, supervisor, National Forest; Rev. Arthur Cartwright, pastor of Biwabik Community church; A. J. Kittleson, Mildred Schenck, Margaret Fobes, Ruby Christenson, Norman Goodwin, Glean Prickett, Viola Stallman, of the State 4-H Club staff; and Mabel Fertig and H. J. Aase, St. Louis county 4-H club agents.

Field trips, talks on plant and animal life in Minnesota, and a visit to Mountain Iron pit mine will be highlights of the camp program.

Funds making the camp possible are contributed by Charles L. Horn, president of the Federal Cartridge company, Minneapolis.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 15, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate release

Large increases in the output of dried milk from Minnesota farms and processing plants is the goal of a series of conferences now being held in the state. Local sponsors are being invited to consider quick conversion of existing dairy plants to drying milk or promotion of new plants where conditions warrant. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, seeking enormous expansion of milk drying plants to produce milk solids for export into war zones, is ready to give financial backing.

Minnesota has been chosen as the source for 20 per cent or more of the total national increase in dried milk. This state has been singled out to lead the way because much of its dairy output is still in the form of butter, and a large volume of skim milk has been going for livestock feed. Since a total increase in dairy production is not held practicable, the plan is to get the needed extra milk products by diverting this skim milk for processing as human food.

Two Minnesota areas have been designated as most likely to supply the needed milk. The northern area includes the counties of Otter Tail, Becker, Wadena, Todd, Douglas, Stearns, Hubbard and Polk. A southern area includes Wabasha, Goodhue, Olmsted, Waseca, Steele, Winona, Houston, Fillmore, Mower and Dodge.

In a series of conferences being held with boards of directors of creameries and civic leaders in these areas, representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are inviting local leadership to sponsor dry milk expansion. Working with Washington men in presenting the case for dry milk are W. H. Dankers, extension marketing specialist, and Fred Koller, agricultural economist, both of the University of Minnesota staff. Burton Baker represents the dairy and poultry branch of FDA and Hermon I. Miller represents the federal extension service.

Locations for plant expansion or new plants will depend on potential milk supply, trackage and road location, and availability of local leadership. Sponsorship must be local and built around an active cooperative creamery or a network of creameries that can supply a central plant. The government is underwriting approved expansion projects under provisions calling for local management and operation and opportunity to local leasing groups of purchasing the plants after the war production emergency.

This represents the second phase of dried milk expansion in Minnesota. Already the drying capacity in the Twin City area and counties to the north is such that a large proportion of the milk available is being directed into processing channels for human food.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 15, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate release

Minnesota potato growers and dealers will be encouraged to hold a good share of the fall crop for later marketing through a loan program which has been announced by the War Food Administration. Charles W. Stickney, Minnesota AAA chairman, says that arrangements have been completed for non-recourse loans to growers and cooperative associations and to dealers who pay support prices for the potatoes they buy.

The loan program will protect producers and handlers who hold potatoes for later distribution during the winter months. It will also benefit the consumer in spreading out the marketing season. A good potato crop, especially in the Red River Valley, has made it necessary to store much of the crop and avoid an excessive loan on transportation and marketing facilities.

Loans will be made to growers and cooperative associations on potatoes in approved warehouses at the locally announced support price, less 35¢ per hundred pounds to cover the cost of grading, sacking, and loading on cars. Loans will be on field run potatoes at rates adjusted for the percentage of U.S.#1 quality potatoes in the lot. To cover storage costs and losses, the support prices will be increased above the fall rates by 20¢ per hundred on December 1, and an additional 10¢ per hundred on January 1.

Dealers and shippers who buy from growers at the support prices during the fall and winter months will also be given loans based on these prices. All loans will be callable in whole or in part on demand and a sufficient volume will be called from time to time to insure the movement of the 1943 crop by the time the 1944 crop becomes available.

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The War Food Administration has announced that it will reserve the right to permit redemption below the loan value in the event that it becomes necessary to move the potatoes into consumption channels to avoid deterioration.

The maximum Minnesota loan rates are \$1.35 per hundred for northern counties and \$1.50 for the south Minnesota area, Mr. Stickney says. Loan value is graduated downward according to grade.

A2309 - PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 15 1943

To all counties

Suggestions on where to put in the 1944 flax on _____ county farms are given this week by M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Because flax always comes out a poor second in competition with weeds, the job of selecting next year's field boils down to those areas where flax will meet with the least competition.

Fields that have been in a dense June grass sod for several years offer the best possible choice for 1944 flax plantings, says Armour. Next best are fields that have grown a clean cultivated crop--corn, soybeans, or sugar beets--for two or more years.

Armour suggests several other places where flax growers can expect to grow a sizeable crop under favorable conditions. Fields that were free of weeds in 1942 which have been or will be early disked or plowed to prevent seeding of 1943 weeds are rated fairly high.

Other choices are as follows: fields that were comparatively free of weeds in 1942 which will be plowed this fall and on which a good seedbed can be prepared with shallow spring working; fields weedy in 1942, clean in 1943 on which a good seedbed can be prepared in 1944 without plowing and with shallow spring cultivation; fields weedy in 1942 and 1943 which are plowed deep in the spring of 1944 with a finer seedbed established by disking with blades straight and cultipacking.

Armour warns that increased weed competition can be expected if flax is planted in fields where barnyard manure less than one year old was applied last year. If flax is to be planted on ground fouled with weeds, disking or early plowing will prevent seeding of the 1943 weed crop. On such ground a shallow seedbed preparation is important, says Armour.

Selection of fields that can be prepared and seeded early is desirable, says Armour, inasmuch as best yields of flax are obtained from early seedings.

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.

_____ county farmers who ordinarily plow up alfalfa after it has produced crops for three or four years should not plow it up this year if fields still have fair stands, A. C. Arny, University Farm agronomist, warned this week. Alfalfa fields should be left for a year or two until alfalfa seed supplies become more abundant, he says.

Arny also cautioned against pasturing or cutting for hay this fall alfalfa which is to be used for hay or pasture in 1944. After November 1, in case of rank growth, part of it may be grazed off if care is taken to leave enough growth to hold a snow covering.

Farmers who plan to sow alfalfa seed next spring should make arrangements with reliable seed houses to purchase seed this fall, advises Arny. The Minnesota Experiment station recommends seeding Ladak in preference to other varieties, as far as seed is available. As winter-hardy as Grimm, Ladak produces higher yields per acre and is resistant to alfalfa wilt.

Eight pounds of good quality seed is the recommended amount to plan for per acre, Arny says. Suitable amounts for mixtures are six pounds of alfalfa and eight pounds of brome grass seed, or a combination of six pounds of timothy seed or four pounds of brome and four pounds of northern grown meadow fescue seed with six pounds of alfalfa. Sowing a high-priced alfalfa seed for a one-year hay crop is not recommended.

Cost accounting records at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station show that alfalfa is higher-yielding and cheaper than any other hay crop for the amount of digestible nutrients produced. In addition to providing more food value, alfalfa will average at least half a ton more per acre per year than clover and timothy. The additional half a ton per acre per year will more than take care of the small additional expense for alfalfa over clover seed and the cost of liming where it is necessary.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 15 1943

To All Counties

"Hogging-off" corn will save labor and make huskier hogs, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Feeding trials on farms and at experiment stations show that pork was produced with less grain by hogging corn than by feeding ear or snapped corn in yards. Hogs getting their own corn in the field invariably make better gains than those fed in yards, Zavoral says, and will waste far less corn.

While fencing is necessary if hogs are to be turned into the cornfield, cost of fencing is less than that for husking corn, says Zavoral. Twenty-six-inch woven wire, stretched to corner posts and tied to cornstalks, has given good results. Electric fences may also be used.

Shoats averaging from 75 to 125 pounds are the most desirable weights to be turned out into the cornfield. To accustom them to eating new corn, a few days before they are turned out they should be fed some snapped green ear corn. They can be turned into the corn when it is glazed or dented and can stay in the field until they have cleaned up the corn or until the weather becomes unfavorable. Many farmers finish their hogs in the cornfield, while others close-pen them for about two weeks before marketing.

Zavoral advises against turning hogs into a larger field than they can clean up in three weeks, however. If fattening hogs are allowed to stay in one lot too long they will run off too much flesh to get the last few ears of corn. Brood sows or younger hogs may be turned into the field to finish any corn that is left.

To increase the rapidity of gains, the corn should be supplemented with some protein feed such as skim milk, tankage, soybeans, rape pasture, or alfalfa, Zavoral advises. Corn alone is too fattening, and lacks the proper minerals and proteins to be economical without supplements, he says.

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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.

"Buying a good ram to head the flock will do more to improve the income from sheep than any other move the owner can make," says County Agent _____, in announcing the annual Ram Sale and Exchange to serve this county. Sheepmen of the county will get together at _____ on _____ to pick flock sires that (place) (date, time) will get them better woolled, growthier, and faster-gaining lambs next spring.

Again this year the sheep day has been arranged by the county extension office and a committee of sheep breeders. Local purebred breeders will consign their extra rams and growers of market lambs will be invited to bring in good purebred rams that are no longer of use in their own flocks. While the largest selection will be of Shropshire and Hampshire breeds, other breeds will also be represented.

Also featuring the sale will be a discussion of the phenothiazine method of treating for nodular and stomach worms.

"Selecting a young ram at the ram sale is an excellent way of getting a good sire for the flock without the trouble of driving long distances or hunting around," says County Agent _____. "It is foolish to leave an inferior old ram with the flock another year when a better sire will more than pay for himself with the first crop of lambs."

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Probably the best insurance on the farm against costly machinery breakdowns is a farm shop that can be made comfortable in winter time. A complete overhaul of all farm equipment every winter is a goal worth shooting at, and that's impossible if you have to work out in the snow. Now is the time to fix up a shop, ~~#####~~ put in an old heating stove, bring the tools together in one place, and get set to make good use of your time when the zero winds blow. It is important that the shop be big enough to bring the machine under repair right in on the floor.--Norton Ives.

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Not all pullets have a priority on a right to live. Scrawny, knock-kneed, underdeveloped birds won't do well no matter how much you baby them along. When you streamline the flock for winter sell off these backward pullets along with the cocherels and unproductive old hens.--Cora Cooke.

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Since feed is no longer abundant, it is more patriotic this year to market the spring pigs at moderate weights, say between 225 and 250 pounds. Some pigs may be nicely finished at 200 pounds. This is not the year for pig lard hogs.--

H. G. Zavoral. THIS ITEM WITH ART

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If you haven't tried flushing the ewes at breeding time, you have been passing up one of the most profitable practices in sheep raising. Flushing the ewes means putting them into new lush pasture, or graining them for about two weeks before

the ram is turned in. It has been definitely proved that the resulting quick gain in the ewes means more twin lambs.--
W. E. Morris.

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Your alfalfa program for 1944: (1) avoid plowing up alfalfa fields this year if there is still a fair stand; (2) line up a reliable source of seed immediately; (3) get Ladak seed if you can.--A. C. Army.

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Beef calves that have been running with the cows this summer need protection against the shock of a change from milk and grass to fall forage. #####
A creep for grain feeding will do the trick. If #####
a crepp is impractical, it would be better to wean the calves and put them on a feed of good hay and three to four pounds of grain per calf per day. W. H. Peters.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 21, 1943

U.S. GOVERNMENT

Immediate Release

**STATE 4-H CLUB AGENT
(with nat)**

Now state 4-H club agent at University Farm is Kathleen Flom who has progressed from national trip winner in 4-H work, to county club agent, to county home demonstration agent, to her present position in the state office of the Agricultural Extension Service. She is a native of Belki, Minnesota, where she started her nine-year career as a 4-H member. Later she divided her time between her duties as 4-H club agent in Nobles county and her scholastic work at University Farm. After receiving her B. S. degree in 1942, she returned to Nobles as home demonstration agent. After a year in that work she received her promotion to the state 4-H club staff.

43312-PV

Minnesota sheep raisers will begin getting together this week for the annual ram sale and exchange days which have been hailed by experts as the greatest single factor in improving the quality and production of market lambs and wool in this state. These sheep days, which are held on a county basis, give purebred breeders an opportunity to offer their best rams for sale and also give market lamb growers an opportunity to buy or trade flock sires. Only purebred rams of good quality are handled in the sale and exchange schedule.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, and one of the founders of the ram exchange plan, says that in the six years the plan has been in operation in Minnesota, well over 3000 rams have been placed in Minnesota flocks. More than 1200 of these rams have been superior animals which have been consigned by leading purebred sheep breeders and brought into the counties by truck for sale to sheep men. Last year in thirty counties 304 rams were sold from the truck. The grand total of rams sold and traded last year was 981.

In practically every instance, Mr. Morris points out, the quality of the sire brought into a flock is an improvement, resulting in better quality lambs and general improvement in wool, meat, and efficiency of production.

A two-day sale at South St. Paul, September 27 and 28, will climax a southern Minnesota schedule of ram days which began Monday, September 20. The schedule is as follows:

September 22 - Houston, Todd
September 23 - Winona, Grant
September 24 - Wabasha, Stevens
September 25 - Goodhue, Dakota, Polk
September 27 and 28 - South St. Paul
September 29 - Waseca, Freeborn
September 30 - Blue Earth, Watonwan, Mower
October 1 - Brown, Nicollet, Sibley, Faribault
October 2 - Redwood, Martin

(more)

October 4 - Murray, Jackson
October 5 - Nobles, Cottonwood
October 6 - Rock, Lincoln
October 7 - Pipestone, Lyon
October 8 - Yellow Medicine, Traverse
October 9 - Bigstone, Wilkin.

A similar schedule has been set up for northern Minnesota counties:

September 25 - Pennington
September 27 - Pine
September 28 - Kanabec, Becker
September 29 - Mille Lacs, Mahnomen
September 30 - Aitkin, East Polk
October 1 - Clearwater
October 2 - West Polk
October 4 - Red Lake
October 5 - Koochiching, Kittson
October 6 - Beltrami, Roseau, Crow Wing
October 7 - Hubbard
October 8 - Marshall, Cass.

A2314-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, 1943
September 21, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release.

Over 100 Minnesota women will attend the fourth annual Farm Bureau Women's Short Course opening at University Farm Wednesday and continuing through Friday, according to J. O. Christianson, director of Short Courses at University Farm.

Wednesday, designated as Farm Bureau organization day, will feature a panel discussion on "Know Your Farm Bureau," conducted by Farm Bureau leaders. The state Farm Bureau women's speaking contest in which county winners will take part is also scheduled for Wednesday. Subject of the contest, "The Farm Woman Faces Her Problems," will also be discussed by Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director, Association of Women of the American Farm Bureau.

Opening Thursday's program on nutrition and the food situation will be C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, and George A. Pond, agricultural economist at University Farm. Featured also will be Mrs. Jeanette B. McCay, senior nutritionist, State Food Commission, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Lela Boher, chief nutritionist, General Mills, Minneapolis; and Alice Biester, nutritionist at the University of Minnesota. Chester M. Tobin, formerly in YMCA work in the Near East and Far East, will speak on Turkey and the Near East at the banquet at the Lowry hotel on Thursday evening.

Various phases of international relationships will be discussed on Friday by James A. Cunco, University of Minnesota instructor of Romance languages; A. E. Turner, YMCA secretary in Chile; and Mrs. Ralph Denison, St. Paul, former teacher in Japan. Speaking on "What of the Future?" President W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota, will conclude the session.

A2315-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, 1943
September 21, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota's 4-H army of food producers will exhibit the cream of the crop at the annual Junior Livestock Show to be held in South St. Paul, October 11, 12, 13 and 14. Adopting "Food for Fighters" as their slogan, they are bringing the best in steaks, chops and drumsticks on the hoof as their pledge to continue their program of raising enough 4-H products in each community to feed the soldiers from that community.

J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, which sponsors the show in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, says that all arrangements have been made for another successful show this year. The Office of Price Administration has approved a schedule of instructions for the annual sale of prize animals which will be held on Thursday, the last day of the show. This means that the 4-H livestock will be auctioned off in the usual manner, with 4-H members receiving extra remuneration for the best animals.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, reports that entries indicate a show almost as large as last year's. Nearly 800 beeves, lambs, and pigs are expected. The 4-H meat animals are the spearhead of a large production of meat by 4-H boys and girls in the state. An estimated total of 25,000 head of livestock is being raised by 4-H members this year, in addition to large numbers of dairy cattle and poultry.

A full program of educational and recreational events is scheduled to keep the 4-H members busy during their stay here. Climax of the program will be a banquet Wednesday night at the St. Paul Hotel, with 4-H people as guests of the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce.

A2313-PJ

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

To All Counties

Problems confronting hog producers will be discussed on the 21st annual Swine Feeders' Day to be held at St. James on Saturday, October 9, it was announced this week by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Headline speakers include W. O. Fraser, assistant chief of the Livestock and Meats Branch, United States Department of Agriculture, and L. A. Weaver, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Missouri. Fraser will present an analysis of the present livestock situation and suggest methods of adjusting planning to fit probable future trends. Weaver will discuss recent hog feeding experiments at the University of Missouri.

C. A. Torkelson, St. James hog producer, will talk on producing market hogs and R. C. Juhl, Luverne hog producer, will tell how he produces two litters of pigs per year.

University Farm animal husbandmen on the program are E. F. Ferrin, H. G. Zavoral, and W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry. Ferrin will report on experiments conducted at University Farm showing how soybean oilmeal can be substituted for tankage and how protein concentrates can be saved in rations for growing pigs. Zavoral will point out how to make the best use of present day feed supplies and Peters will discuss the importance of keeping pigs free of parasites and disease.

The Swine Feeders' meeting will be held in the St. James high school auditorium beginning at 9:30 a.m. No fees are charged for the session.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 23, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

An appraisal of the possible food production capacity of Minnesota was made by Dr. George A. Pond, agricultural economist at University Farm, in a talk Thursday morning before Farm Bureau women attending the short course at University Farm. As ways in which Minnesota can help meet the crisis in food production Dr. Pond suggested putting more new land under cultivation, shifting land to other crops which will be more productive or are more urgently needed, improving farm practices to increase yields, and adjusting livestock enterprises so as to fit the feed situation and food needs. Dr. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, opened the discussion of the food situation, emphasizing ways in which nutritional needs can be geared to war conditions.

Also speaking on Thursday's program were Dr. Jeanette B. McCay, senior nutritionist, State Food Commission, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., who spoke on what had been done in New York state on feeding families in wartime; Dr. Lela Booher, chief nutritionist, General Mills, Minneapolis, who talked on nutritive contributions of common foods; and Alice Biester, nutritionist at the University of Minnesota, who pointed out ways of using Minnesota products for a good diet. Feature speaker at Thursday evening's banquet at the Lowry Hotel was Chester Tobin, formerly in YMCA work in the Near East and Far East.

Mrs. Carl Peck, Euclid, West Polk county, won first place in the public speaking contest held for members of the organization on Wednesday.

International relationships will be discussed at Friday's sessions by James A. Cuneo, University of Minnesota instructor in Romance languages; A. E. Turner, YMCA secretary in Chile; and Mrs. Ralph Denison, St. Paul, former teacher in Japan. President W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota will close the short course with a talk on "What of the Future?"

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 23, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

Minnesota creamery operators will meet for an advanced short course at University Farm September 29 and 30, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The future of Minnesota's creamery industry and the dairy farmer's problems will be among topics to be discussed at the first day's session. C. H. Peterson of the War Manpower Commission, Minneapolis, will speak on training men as creamery operators, and R. W. Brown, head of the department of dairy husbandry at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, will talk on Canadian wartime control in the dairy industry. Herman I. Miller, USDA senior extension economist, and C. L. Pier of the Food Distribution Administration will answer questions on federal government reports on manufactured dairy products.

Other speakers at Wednesday's sessions will be H. R. Searles, E. Fred Koller and S. T. Coulter, University Farm; W. A. Gordon, editor, Dairy Record, St. Paul; Frank Stone, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; and Richard Eldred, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Chicago.

Creamery operators will be taken on a tour of the laboratories, creamery rooms and dairy barns as a feature of Wednesday's program.

Thursday morning J. B. Fitch, ~~dairy~~ husbandry head at University Farm, will lead a discussion on the value of feeding livestock skim milk and buttermilk, in which other University staff members will participate. W. E. Petersen, University Farm, will present new research on milking, and R. W. Brown will talk on containers for solid pack butter.

Speakers for Thursday afternoon's program are Axel Meyerton, secretary, Minnesota Creamery Operators' and Managers' association, St. Paul; H. E. Behlmer, Cherry-Burrell corporation, Chicago; Ralph Howard, American Stores company, St. Paul; John Barnes, Twin City Milk Producers' association, St. Paul; R. W. Brown and S. T. Coulter, W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, will conclude the short course with a review of a year's research on butter problems.

A2317-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 23, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

Scholarships of \$50 each will be awarded this fall to 15 farm boys who enroll for the newly organized Rural Builders' course at the Minnesota School of Agriculture, University Farm. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, announced that farm boys 15 to 21 years of age are eligible for the Rural Builders' Scholarships. Applicants should have an "aptitude for farming and progressive farm management, coupled with a constructive bent," he said. The scholarships will be awarded for the fall term opening October 11.

A part of the regular curriculum in the School of Agriculture, the Rural Builders' course, introduced this year, is designed to give technical training in planning and constructing structurally sound farm buildings. The course, to be taught by the Division of Agricultural Engineering, will cover three years of work of approximately six months each.

Applicants for the Rural Builders' scholarships can be made to J. O. Christianson, superintendent, School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2316-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 24 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 6, 1943

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

A Symbol of Hope

All of us who have boys on the firing line feel the deepest sympathy for those who receive the message that dreaded disaster has come to those they love. It may be our turn next. However, there is no use in worrying. It won't help them a bit. We can only go on doing our job the best we know how and hope that somehow, somewhere in the great plan, all things will work together for good.

In such times of stress, some people find comfort in something tangible to see and care for in place of the one who is gone. The Bible is probably the most common comfort, but for those of us who appreciate the things of Nature, there are additional ways of easing the hurt of separation. His dog, his horse, his gun, the things he used seem to be a part of him that is still with us.

Some time ago, one of these weekly stories mentioned the trees we have planted — for each of our children, to commemorate special events or to honor some friend who had gone before us. A year or so later, a good neighbor reminded me of this story and said that she and Pa had done likewise, and now, even though the family was widely scattered, they could go out and "See how the children were growing."

Then war clouds blotted out the old easy-going ways of living and the lightning of the big guns flashed around the world. Our neighbor's only son donned a Navy uniform and two sons-in-law marched away in khaki. Of course there was the thrill of pride that their men folks were able and willing to take the responsibilities of citizenship along with its advantages, but at the same time there was the ache over three broken homes and loved ones facing danger in distant places.

Then came word that the son was "missing." Was he stranded in some out-of-the-way place? Was he hungry when Mother's cookie jar was full? Was he suffering from cold and exposure? Was he captured by the enemy? Had he gone down with his ship? A mother can imagine so many terrible things which might happen under conditions with which she is not familiar! It's hard to keep up with the daily troubles and tasks when a great uncertainty is constantly gnawing at the heart.

We talked with her about it, and she was very brave. It's one thing to face danger in the excitement of actual combat amid the noise and heat of contest, when the team is all fighting together and trained men are all advancing shoulder to shoulder. It's another thing to bear frustration, disappointment and grief when the house is empty, the days are long and the nights seem never to end.

It takes courage to face an enemy who means to kill, but it also takes courage to stand by helplessly while those we love face dangers we would gladly assume to protect them. Her heart was heavy, but her spirit was strong and her words were confident and hopeful.

"We don't know where he is or what has happened, but he will come back some day. His little tree had a hard time of it, but it's alive and growing. I know he's all right."

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 24 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 13, 1943

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

In Again, Out Again

Nature lets men live in her world, providing rewards for industry and intelligence or punishments for laziness and selfishness, but she takes good care that nothing is permanently lost. If men abuse the soil and rob its fertility, Nature will starve out the improvident race and in her own good time repair the damage.

If populations get too thick, she will thin them out with disease or by some other method. If they get too thin, she will encourage new forms of life able to meet existing conditions more ably. She stores up resources for future use and doles them out as prizes for intelligent effort. She grinds mountains to powder or makes mountains out of ocean beds. She changes dense jungles to arid deserts and in due time puts them back into forests. She grows lichens on bare rocks and 3000-year-old trees in fertile valleys. Man is only incidental.

And yet some people think they can beat Nature at her own game! They try to take everything away from a farm or business and put nothing back. Some land has a big capital of stored plant food and water. Some of this can be spent as a drunken son gets rid of his inheritance, but in the long run, it must be conserved for it is eventually exhausted. Man has to pay for what he gets, in one way or another.

Up to the present, men have stressed the importance of unlocking Nature's treasure chambers and recklessly spending her wealth. We have cut down her forests, drained her reservoirs of oil, mined her iron deposits and burned her rich soils. Now it is time to realize that we have been wasteful and turn our attention to conserving her natural wealth for the use of future generations.

Mineral fertilizers, as they are used today, are not a permanent answer to the question of soil conservation. We only use them so that we can get higher yields, which means that we hope to take away more than we put back. Nature takes a thousand years to change a clay bank into a fertile seedbed. We can't wait that long, so we must learn how she does it and speed up her processes.

More intelligent tillage may be one way to put off the day of reckoning when our natural resources will be exhausted and we will have to devise substitutes or wait for Nature to catch up. We plow our fields and turn under what vegetable matter we can to feed the soil's bacteria. Is this the best way, or should it be left on top? Some people are trying now to answer this question.

Certainly the top soil which we allow to wash or blow away is a waste of one of our most precious resources. Contour farming, flood control, strip cropping and tree culture are steps toward the preservation of this accumulated wealth, but have we gone far enough? Are better methods waiting to be discovered? We are at last trying to learn our lessons before the capital is all expended and our land is bankrupt.

Plastics, plywood and materials made from farm wastes are other hopeful developments which may lengthen the time before our minerals and forest products are exhausted. We have a long way to go on this road and time is pressing, but at least we have started.

War is, of course, the greatest waste of all. Perhaps when the present conflict is over we may even learn to substitute intelligence, tolerance, justice and good will for the ignorant selfishness which makes war one of Nature's punishments for the misuse of her bounty.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 24 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 20, 1943

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

The New Oats Make a Hit

Pete and Joe, a sturdy pair of Percherons, were enjoying the Sunday sunshine just south of the straw stack.

"It's been a strenuous summer," said Joe with a great yawn. "That kid the boss hired was certainly a greenhorn, but we taught him a lot before he went back to school. At least he knows how to unhitch now."

"Yes, it's been tough going," agreed Pete, "but we got the hay up in fair shape in spite of all the rain. That will be a comfort this winter. The dusty stuff we had last year gave me a terrible cough. Maybe it's heaves I have from it."

"Speaking of feed, and that seems to be your favorite subject, do you remember the oats we grabbed out of the wagon box while we were threshing? That was a real treat," Joe answered. "I heard the boys say they were going to save all of their oats for seed. That's O.K. by me. I'd like to eat it this winter of course, but it wouldn't last long, and if we grow a lot we'll have it all the next winter. I'm certainly tired of the horse feathers we've been getting."

"What makes the oats so good some years and so light at other times?" Pete inquired. "Those we had last winter were pretty good, and these taste the same, so they must be a similar variety, but they're about as nutritious as excelsior."

"It's the rust," said Joe, who was always listening to conversations which went on around him and had thereby earned the reputation of being pretty well informed. "Years ago, when Grandpa was a colt, that disease didn't seem to hurt the oats at all, but apparently as we step up our yields and cultivate the land more intensively, plant diseases become more virulent, just as they do when livestock

numbers are increased."

"Is that the same rust that gets on our bits sometimes and makes them taste so terrible?" Pete hadn't paid any attention to Joe's explanation, but the word "rust" sounded familiar and he wanted to be polite.

"No, it's a disease of plants." Joe was started now, so Pete proceeded to take a nap. "The stem rust breaks open the skin of the plant, letting water escape, and the circulatory system runs dry, if you get what I mean. Crown rust gets so thick and uses so much of the plant nutrients that the seeds can't fill out plump and nice. In either case, the straw is apt to get weak, the oats lodge and then we have a heck of a time to cut and shock them. When they're threshed they're too light to have much of any feeding value.

"Our old oats were damaged by the rust, but this new variety is resistant to both kinds. It stands up as well as healthy Gopher and yields as well or even better in a good year. When rust is prevalent, it is a whole lot ahead as you noticed during threshing. Wake up, you dope. This is no time to dream of heavy eating." With that, Joe playfully plunked Pete in the ribs with both feet.

"Eh? Oh yes, oats. They were good, weren't they? I wasn't asleep. Just resting my eyes from the bright light. What is the name of this new variety?"

"The ones we raised were Vicland from Wisconsin, but I understand that a variety called Tama from Iowa are just as good. They seem to have made a big hit with men and horses when grown on rich ground."

"What was that joke about the Scotchman?" Pete tried to remember. "The English grew good oats and fed them to their horses. The Scotch grew good oats and ate them as oatmeal. That's why the English raise such fine horses and the Scotch raise such fine men."

Pleased with himself, and feeling a trifle chilly, Pete took a cheerful kick at Joe and raced out into the pasture to hunt for another bite of grass.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 24 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, October 27, 1943

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

"There's no question about it, this war isn't being run right. It's too hard on the civilians. Here we sit at home working 40 or 50 hours out of every 168, in an air-conditioned factory or office or riding some machine in the field, which hardly leaves us time to keep up with our bridge and golf. It's simply slavery.

"On top of that, a few fellows who must be making a big thing out of it for themselves, tell us we can only have so much sugar, gasoline, etc., even if we have the money to pay cash for it. Stores won't sell us the things we want -- they must be getting a rake-off somewhere -- and the butchers only give us a sickly grin when we ask for steaks. They just have a ring of bologna and a scrawny chicken in the cases. Probably they save the big juicy roasts for themselves or their friends.

"Why a friend of mine actually had to go into three stores the other day to get some gum -- imagine! -- and then they would only sell her one package! Fancy chocolates are hard to find, films are scarce and we're even limited to four pairs of shoes a year. You just can't realize the want and misery these conditions create!

"What's the use of earning big wages if we can't spend it on silk shirts and high-powered cars? Why should we strain ourselves if we can't enjoy the money we have handed out to us, for the things we think we want?

"They tell us to buy bonds! Phooey on that stuff! A bond is only a piece of paper, and you can't have much fun with that unless it's legal tender. Who wants to pile up a lot of paper 'savings,' -- and then have to rent a safety deposit box to put them in? It's tiresome watching a machine all day, and the old skinflint who

owns the factory pays us only a buck an hour because he can't get anybody else to do his work for him!

"Our neighbor says he's tucked enough bonds away to make a big payment on a home when the war is over. Bushwa! Who knows what the future of our homes will be? Anyway, I'd rather have a classy apartment downtown and move around a little more freely. I don't like being tied down. The 'little cottage and a garden' never appealed to me. I want to be nearer Main Street in a lively city.

"Bill says he's saving for his old age. Gosh! Who wants to grow old? I can earn all I want for a long time yet, and if I kick the bucket, what fun can I have with some pieces of paper even with pictures on them? If I should live to be too old to hold a heavy job, Uncle Sam will have to take care of me. I should spend my time worrying!"

It isn't much comfort to a soldier, knee-deep in mud, wracked with malaria but still keeping his gun hot and the enemy at bay, to feel that the folks who stayed at home are so abused and mistreated. He'll probably be glad to pay taxes to support the fellows who stayed at home and griped. It makes me just a little bit peevish!

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

NewsBureau --
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 28, 1943

Daily papers.

NOTE: For release Wednesday.

Considering such subjects as the creamery's part in the war food program and the dairy farmer's problems in wartime, Minnesota creamery operators are meeting today and Thursday for an advanced short course at University Farm.

Hermon I. Miller and C. L. Pier of the department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., answered questions on federal reports on manufactured dairy products at the afternoon session. Other speakers on today's program were W. A. Gordon, editor of the Dairy Record, St. Paul; Frank Stone, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; R. W. Brown, head of the department of dairy husbandry at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Richard Eldred, Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, Chicago; C. H. Peterson, War Manpower Commission, Minneapolis; and J. O. Christianson, H. R. Searles, E. Fred Koller, and S. T. Coulter, University Farm.

A visit to the laboratories, creamery rooms and dairy barns at University Farm was a feature of today's activities.

Leading a discussion on the value of skim milk and buttermilk as livestock feed, J. B. Fitch, chief of the dairy husbandry division at University Farm, will open Thursday morning's program. Other members of the University staff will participate in the discussion. Presenting new research on milking will be W. E. Petersen of the University dairy division. R. W. Brown will talk on packaging butter.

Technical problems of the creameryman and the future of creamery operation will be among subjects discussed at Thursday afternoon's session. Concluding number on the short course will be a review of a year's research on butter problems by W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm.

A2321-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 28, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release,

Minnesota hog producers will meet to discuss their problems on the twenty-first Annual Swine Feeders' Day to be held at St. James on Saturday, October 9.

Headline speakers include W. O. Fraser, assistant chief of the livestock and meats branch, United States Department of Agriculture, and L. A. Weaver, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Missouri. Fraser will present an analysis of the present livestock situation and suggest methods of adjusting planning to fit probable future trends. Weaver will discuss recent hog feeding experiments at the University of Missouri.

C. A. Torkelson, St. James hog producer, will talk on producing market hogs and R. C. Juhl, Luverne swine breeder, will tell how he produces two litters of pigs per year regularly from his sows.

University Farm animal husbandmen on the program are E. F. Ferrin, H. G. Zavoral, and W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry. Ferrin will report on experiments conducted at University Farm showing how soybean oilmeal can be substituted for tankage and how protein concentrates can be saved in rations for growing pigs. Zavoral will point out how to make the best use of present-day feed supplies and Peters will discuss the importance of keeping pigs free of parasites and disease.

The swine feeders' meeting will be held in the St. James high school auditorium beginning at 9:30 a.m.

A2320-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 28, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

The University of Minnesota School of Agriculture at University Farm will open its fall term on October 11, J. O. Christianson, superintendent, announced today. The fall term will close December 18. Dates for the winter term are January 3 to March 18.

Farm boys and girls 15 years of age or over are eligible for entrance in the School of Agriculture upon completion of the eighth grade. Regulation course of study is for three years of six months each, though students with high school training may complete the course in a shorter time.

Offered this year for the first time is the rural builders' course, designed to give technical training in planning and constructing farm buildings. Also included in the curriculum for boys are such courses as those in the various phases of agriculture, farm management, mechanics, woodworking, bookkeeping, and typewriting. Courses in home economics and in home management and practical nursing are offered for girls. Music, dramatics and athletics are among the extracurricular activities offered at the school.

Further information may be secured by writing J. O. Christianson.

A2319-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 2, 1943

Special for the FARMER

Soybeans to be harvested by combine are better off standing in the field until they are good and dry. When the beans get down to 14 per cent moisture, they can be safely threshed and stored.--M. L. Armour.

While barnyard manure supplies the same plant nutrients as most commercial fertilizers, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, manure is superior in that it also adds organic matter to the soil. This organic matter not only holds water but it also holds nutrients and releases them slowly to the growing plants. In the case of nitrogen this gradual release is especially important, because nitrogen in inorganic form is quickly washed away by drainage water.--C. O. Rost.

Two things should be done this fall to lay the foundation for a good garden next year. Rake up and burn all old vines, rubbish and weeds on and around the edges of the garden plot. If let over winter these will breed a new crop of diseases and insects for next year. Second, give the garden a good manuring. On the farm, 15 to 20 tons per acre is not too much. If you have a small plot, figure three or four bushel baskets for each plot 10 feet square. If the manure is well-rotted, so much the better.--E. M. Hunt.**THIS ITEM WITH ART**

The urine or liquid in manure is the most valuable part. Liquid can best be saved by using plenty of bedding to soak up and hold it until it can be spread in the fields.--C. O. Rost.

A number of conditions may point to breeding this fall for later farrowing of the spring pig crop. Lack of equipment for handling early pigs properly, lack of protein forcing greater reliance on pasture,

lack of reserve 1943 feed forcing dependence on the 1944 crop--these are all things to consider. Farmers who have been accustomed to hurrying the spring farrowing in order that the sows may be bred again for fall might shift to the use of fall gilts to raise the fall pigs.--S. B. Cleland.

While young stock and horses may do well rustling around the farm stripping corn stalks and picking up aftermath, don't count on the milk cows to keep up production while roughing it. At this time of year a producing cow needs an abundance of good pasture or hay, plus some grain if she is expected to produce milk. Too often cows are neglected in busy fall months.--H. R. Searles.

The difference between a weedy and a clean flax field is the difference between profit and failure. That is why it is important to earmark the cleanest fields for next year's flax crop. First choice is land that has been in dense Junegrass sod for several years. Next best are fields that have grown a clean cultivated crop, such as corn, soybeans or sugar beets, for two years or more.--M. I. Armour.

It's a mistake to assume that the dry milk cow is coasting and can get along on almost any feed that she can pick up. It has been proved over and over again that feed used to put a dry cow in good condition will be paid for by better production and higher test when she comes in.--H. R. Searles.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
October 5 1943

To All Counties

Chemical treatment of bad perennial weeds such as field bindweed is most effective when used in the fall, any time after frost until the ground freezes, says H. K. Wilson, University Farm agronomist.

Good results have been secured with borax, used as a substitute for sodium chlorate, which has more important uses in wartime. Borax supplies are ample.

Wilson recommends applications of 10 pounds of borax to the square rod to kill leafy spurge and 20 pounds to kill field bindweed. Borax comes in two grades, both of which may be used.

Although cost of applying borax is slightly higher than sodium chlorate, borax has the advantage of being non-poisonous to livestock and non-explosive.

Advice regarding the purchase of borax and proper methods of application may be secured from the county extension office. "Battling Weeds on Minnesota Farms," Station Bulletin 363, gives information on weed control.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 5 1943

To Home Demonstration Counties

Inspect carefully all your home-canned food for signs of spoilage before you use it and discard any food you suspect of being spoiled, warns Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Before tasting or serving any home-canned, non-acid vegetables, boil them for 15 minutes, counting time after the boiling has begun. This precaution is important to prevent botulism, a highly fatal poisoning.

Destroy any preserved food that has a bad odor, is mushy or moldy, shows gas bubbles or comes from a bulging or corroded can, Miss Hobart advises. Other danger signals of food spoilage are oozing under the lid, bulging caps and rubber rings, cloudy liquid, or peculiar color.

Never taste any canned food to see whether it is spoiled, since even a taste may cause very serious illness or death, Miss Hobart says. Because by looking at or tasting food it is impossible to tell whether it contains the botulinus bacillus, all home-canned non-acid vegetables and meat should be boiled for 15 minutes before serving or tasting them. If food has a bad odor after it has been boiled, do not taste it. Boiling will intensify the odor of spoiled foods. If in doubt about fruits or tomatoes, boil them before tasting.

Burn all spoiled food; do not feed it to poultry or animals, Miss Hobart warns. Boil jars and tops for 10 minutes in hot soapy water.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 6 1943

To All Counties

Attracting the attention of livestock producers in the state is the short course in animal nutrition to be held at University Farm, October 25 and 26, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. The course is of special interest this year because of the shortage of feed supplies and the difficulty of compounding balanced rations.

Among featured speakers at the short course are R. M. Bethke, in charge of nutrition investigations, department of animal industry, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, and C. F. Huffman, research professor of dairy husbandry, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Speakers from the University Farm staff will be O. B. Jesness and George Pond, agricultural economics; W. L. Boyd, veterinary medicine; W. H. Peters, H. J. Sloan, and E. F. Ferrin, animal and poultry husbandry; J. B. Fitch and T. W. Gullickson, dairy husbandry; and H. R. Searles, extension dairyman.

Special discussion topics will include conservation of feed, adjustment of rations and management changes in livestock and poultry production, nutritional value of pasture and roughage, and raising calves with less milk. Other subjects to be discussed include war problems of the farmer, the economics of human food production and the relation of contagious diseases to livestock production.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
October 8, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

Three hundred and twenty-one freight cars--that's what it would take to transport all the meat animals raised by Minnesota 4-H club boys and girls this year, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H Club leader. Approximately four trainloads would be required to haul the estimated 40,000 head of livestock owned and cared for by club members.

Blue ribbon animals led by club boys and girls at the 26th annual Junior Livestock Show, South St. Paul, beginning October 11, represent only a small part of the estimated $15\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds of 4-H meat produced in 1943.

"The livestock show," says Kittleson, "provides an opportunity for young people from every county in the state to demonstrate the important wartime work they are doing on the farm."

Kittleson stated that the food produced by 4-H club members in Minnesota this year was the largest in the history of the club work.

Statewide figures compiled at University Farm, based on the average number of meat animals raised by 4-H club members reporting for the Junior Livestock show, indicate that 4-H club livestock members own 5,154 beef animals, 18,970 swine, and 15,935 sheep.

4-H poultry members reporting ownership of more than one million birds, average more than 150 birds per member. Because of the lack of handling and processing facilities, poultry is not being shown at this year's Junior Livestock Show.

A2323-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 8, 1943

Daily Papers

Immediate Release

Five Minnesota boys will attend the 16th annual convention of Future Farmers of America to be held at Kansas City beginning October 11, it was announced today by Leo L. Knuti, state supervisor of agricultural education.

Attending the four-day event are Aldis Johnson, Houston, state F.F.A. president; Kernel Knudson, Hartland, state F.F.A. treasurer; Edward Drewitz, Faribault; Bob Paulsen, Pipestone; Russell Skundberg, Ortonville; and Harry J. Peterson, assistant state supervisor of agricultural education.

Johnson and Knudson will represent Minnesota F.F.A. members while Drewitz, Paulsen, and Skundberg will be candidates for the American Farmer degree. These candidates have also been recommended as national officers of the Future Farmers of America.

Awards will be made Tuesday evening and the election of officers will be held on Thursday, the closing day of the convention.

A2322-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 12, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate Release

If nutritionists are rejoicing over this nation's increasing consumption of milk and cream - 41 billion pounds this year as compared with 32.6 billion pounds annually during 1936-40 - that increased consumption is giving the War Food Administration a headache.

Commenting on this paradoxical situation, W. H. Dankers, University Farm extension economist in marketing, said today, "Ordinarily an upward trend in milk and cream consumption would be cause for rejoicing. However, in wartime when shortages of labor, feed and machinery are limiting total output, such a trend can cause concern. Already we are seeing the effect of our increased use of fluid milk and cream on the volume of dairy products that are being manufactured - tight supplies of butter, a sharp decrease in the output of cheese and milk powder and a leveling off of evaporated milk production."

Any further increase in the use of fluid milk and cream, Dankers said, would reduce civilian supplies of manufactured dairy products below the level needed for adequate nutrition of those who have less access to fluid products. According to Dankers, that is why the War Food Administration is requiring milk distributors to hold the line on fresh milk and cream sales, in the hope that consumer rationing of milk may be avoided by setting up a system of dealer quotas.

A2327-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 12, 1943

Daily Papers
Immediate Release

A warning to inspect carefully all home-canned food for signs of spoilage before using it and to discard any canned food that may be spoiled, came today from Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Before tasting or serving any home-canned, non-acid vegetable, boil for 15 minutes, counting time after the boiling has begun, she says. This precaution is important to prevent botulism, a highly fatal poisoning.

Destroy any preserved food that has a bad odor, is mushy or moldy, shows gas bubbles or comes from a bulging or corroded can, Miss Hobart advises. Other danger signs of food spoilage are oozing under the lid, bulging caps and rubber rings, cloudy liquid, or peculiar color.

Never taste any canned food to see whether it is spoiled, since even a taste may cause very serious illness or death, Miss Hobart says. Because it is impossible to tell by tasting food whether it contains the botulinus bacillus, all home-canned non-acid vegetables and meat should be boiled for 15 minutes before serving or tasting. If food has a bad odor after it has been boiled, do not taste it. Boiling will intensify the odor of spoiled foods. If in doubt about fruits or tomatoes, boil them, also, before tasting.

Burn all spoiled food; do not feed it to poultry or animals, Miss Hobart warns. If jars which contained spoiled food are to be used again, boil them for 10 minutes in hot soapy water.

A2326-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 12, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate Release

Chemical treatment of bad perennial weeds such as field bindweed is most effective in the fall, any time after frost until the ground freezes, says H. K. Wilson, University Farm agronomist.

Good results have been secured with borax, used as a substitute for sodium chlorate, which has more urgent uses in wartime. Borax supplies are ample.

Wilson recommends applications of 10 pounds of borax to the square rod to kill leafy spurge and 20 pounds to kill field bindweed. Borax for weed control comes in two grades, either of which may be used.

Although cost of applying borax is slightly higher than sodium chlorate, borax has the advantage of being non-poisonous to livestock and also non-explosive.

Advice regarding the purchase of borax and proper methods of application may be secured from the county extension office. "Battling Weeds on Minnesota Farms," Minnesota Experiment Station Bulletin 363, gives information on weed control.

A2325-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 12, 1943

Daily papers.
Immediate Release

To prevent waste of any part of the all-time record crop of potatoes from Minnesota and other states civilians are being encouraged by the War Food Administration to increase consumption of potatoes during the late fall months and help relieve critical shortages in storage space by storing potatoes at home. While every bushel of the huge potato crop will be needed to meet civilian and military demands, the size of the crop creates problems of marketing and distribution and makes necessary the full cooperation of producers, distributors, processors and consumers in the months ahead if the crop is to be fully utilized.

Though commercial storage facilities have been expanded, additional storage for 50 million bushels must be found in homes and industrial feeding establishments. Homemakers can ease this situation by storing a bushel or more before bad weather sets in. Potatoes will keep best in a dark place at cool cellar temperature. They should not be allowed to freeze.

To take the pressure off less abundant foods and help ease the storage problem, the War Food Administration has designated Irish potatoes to be featured as a nation-wide Victory Food Selection between October 21 and November 6. According to Dr. Jane Leichsenring, associate professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota, generous use of potatoes will help solve the family's nutrition problems. Potatoes are one of the cheapest sources of iron, calcium, phosphorus, and the B vitamins and when used liberally are a cheap and reliable source of vitamin C,

A2324-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 16, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate Release

The European corn borer has made its first appearance in Minnesota and growers will have to join the fight against this arch-enemy of the midwest's most important feed crop, T. E. Aamodt, state entomologist announced today. Aamodt's inspectors, who have been scouring the southeast counties for first signs of the borer, found their first specimen near the village of Eitzen, which is in Houston county a few miles from the Iowa line. The appearance of the pest in this state is not a surprise since it had previously been discovered in Wisconsin and Iowa.

There is no need for Minnesota growers to get panicky at the present time, Aamodt says, even if the borer is capable of enormous damage in corn areas. Infestation moves rather slowly across the corn belt, progressing 25 to 40 miles a year under normal conditions. However, plans are already under way for an educational campaign to induce corn growers to adopt control measures which will prevent the borer from getting out of hand.

Reports from Indiana, one of the first states to be heavily infested, showed 35 borers per hundred plants in 1941 and 193 per hundred plants in 1942. Indiana dollar losses from corn borer activity were estimated at \$650,000 in 1940; \$1,236,000 in 1941; and approximately \$4,000,000 in 1942. The borer is especially fond of sweet corn and consequently can give vegetable market growers a tough run for their money.

European corn borer hibernates when full grown in the lower portions of the stems of the corn plant. The moths emerge some time in June and begin to lay eggs on the underside of the leaves of new corn. When hatched the young feed on the plant and later eat into the stalk or cob to become borers. There may be two or more generatio
(more)

in the course of a year. According to Mr. Aamodt, broken tassels in the field are a sign that the borer may be present. If infestation is great, the worms may weaken the stems to the point where these also break over. The borer should not be confused with the corn ear worm which is rather common in this state. The ear worm works on the kernels of corn but does not enter the cob or the stalk.

The corn borer can be successfully controlled by a combination of cropping and farm management practices, Aamodt says. These will probably have to be put into effect by individual farmers and whole communities if infestation grows. Since the borers spend the winter in corn stalks and cobs it will be necessary to destroy these as far as is possible. Shredding and ensiling corn is a good control practice. Feeding corn fodder in the barn yard and burning any loose stalks before spring also tends to control the borer. It may become necessary to plow all corn ground deep in order to bury stalks and aftermath. Cropping practices and rotation will also play an important part in control. Chemical treatment by dusting and spraying has been found too expensive.

A2328-PCJ

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

Daily papers
Immediate Release

Feed manufacturers and dealers will meet for a course in animal nutrition at University Farm October 25 and 26, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. The course is of special interest this year because of the shortage of feed supplies and the difficulty of compounding balanced rations.

Among featured speakers at the short course are R. M. Bethke, in charge of nutrition investigations, department of animal industry, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, and C. F. Huffman, research professor of dairy husbandry, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Speakers from the University Farm staff will be O. B. Jesness and George Pond, agricultural economics; W. L. Boyd, veterinary medicine; W. H. Peters, H. J. Sloan, and E. F. Ferrin, animal and poultry husbandry; J. B. Fitch and T. W. Gullickson, dairy husbandry; and H. R. Searles, extension dairyman.

Special discussion topics will include conservation of feed, adjustment of rations and management changes in livestock and poultry production, the effect of processing feeds on their nutritional value, and raising calves with less milk. Other subjects to be discussed include war problems of the farmer, the economics of human food production and the relation of contagious diseases to livestock production.

Northwest Retail Feed association and Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors' association are cooperating with the University Department of Agriculture in giving the short course. Sessions will be held in Green Hall,

A2330-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 16, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate Release

Minnesota farmers who are puzzling over income tax declarations which are due December 15 will have extra help with their tax return problems as the result of a University short course just announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

The three-day course will be held in the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, November 3, 4, and 5. Cooperating with the University in sponsorship of the new course are the treasury department of the Internal Revenue Service, the State department of Taxation, the Minnesota Bankers' association and the Minnesota Farm Managers association.

The course is one of the first of its kind to be organized in the United States. It is designed for persons who will be helping farmers make their returns and who want to make a special study of income tax forms as related to farm records. It will deal with special income tax problems, farm records and their application in making out the return, comparison of cash and accrual bases, preparing the tax declaration and computing the victory tax.

Participating in the course will be Henry Rottschafer, professor of law, University of Minnesota; Arthur Granum, E. B. Colburn, L. J. Gallagher, E. O. Morehead, Internal Revenue Service; T. R. Anderson, State Department of Taxation; C. H. Preston, Minneapolis tax consultant; G. A. Pond, G. E. Toben, S. A. Engene, O. B. Jesness, S. B. Cleland and Dean C. H. Bailey, University Farm staff.

Further information on the course may be had by writing J. O. Christianson, Director, Agricultural Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2329-PCJ

The European corn borer, one of the worst enemies of the corn crop, has been found in southeastern Minnesota. There is no need to get panicky because it may be a good many years before damage reaches serious proportions. This pest can be controlled by proper crop management, but it will probably call for a number of changes in our methods of handling corn.--T. E. Aamodt.

During the first winter, the weaned colt should not only grow to about half his weight, but he should set himself up squarely on a good set of feet. It is therefore important to keep the colt's feet trimmed properly during the winter. Usually it is enough to trim only the outer rim. Sometimes it is necessary to cut down the heel or frog or shorten the toe.--A. L. Harvey.

If the poultry house is to be properly ventilated there must be a heat reserve to draw on. This can be achieved by insulating the walls and reducing, if necessary, the window space so the hens can keep warm with some heat left over. It is then possible to ventilate the house by means of a straw loft or some other accepted device.--T. E. Canfield.

In carrying over a breeding flock of turkey hens, the grower should keep approximately one hen for every 15 poults he wants to raise next spring. There should be one tom in the breeding flock for every dozen or fifteen hens.--W. A. Billings.

A straw loft in a poultry house is a useful aid in keeping the house dry and well ventilated. However, a loft cannot be effective unless there is provision for escape of air above the ceiling straw. A door or window in the loft will do the trick. As the foul air is drawn off through

the loft, sufficient fresh air is usually drawn in by seepage around doors and windows.--T. H. Canfield.

F Fall pigs as well as spring pigs need to be vaccinated for hog cholera. A good time to do it is a week or ten days after the pigs are weaned.--W. A. Billings.

Don't be in a hurry to set aside the milk or cream cooling system now that the days are getting colder. It is a mistake to assume that air at 50 degrees will cool milk as fast as cold well water at the same temperature. Experiments have shown that air is a very poor cooling agent.--E. A. Hanson.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 19 1943

To All Counties
Immediate Release

Farm income tax declarations which are due December 15 will be the subject of a University short course just announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm. The three-day course will be held in the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, November 3, 4, and 5. Cooperating with the University in sponsorship are the treasury department of the Internal Revenue Service, the State Department of Taxation, the Minnesota Bankers' association and the Minnesota Farm Managers association.

The course is one of the first of its kind to be organized in the United States. It is designed for persons who will be helping farmers make their returns and who want to make a special study of income tax forms as related to farm records. It will deal with special income tax problems, farm records and their application in making out the return, comparison of cash and accrual bases, preparing the tax declaration and computing the victory tax. Further information on the course may be had 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
STATE OF MINNESOTA

University Department of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
County Extension Services
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 20 1943

TO: County Agricultural Agents
Creamery Operators

I know you have been anxious to get a specific statement regarding the special payments on whole milk and butterfat for the months of October, November, and December. The attached information coming from the War Food Administration should clear up this matter. If you feel there should be more publicity locally on the program, you are free to use this material.

W. H. Dankers

W. H. Dankers
Extension Economist in Marketing

WHD:PM

DAIRY FEED PAYMENT RATES ARE ANNOUNCED

The War Food Administration has announced the rates of payment which will be made to farmers delivering whole milk and butterfat to offset increases in dairy feed costs since September, 1942. These rates are applicable for October, November, and December, 1943, the period for which the dairy feed program has been announced.

The rate is thirty cents a hundredweight on whole milk deliveries and four cents a pound on butterfat in Minnesota. Payment will be made by draft direct to the producer upon the submission to the county AAA committee in the county in which the applicant's farm is located of satisfactory evidence of the quantity of milk or butterfat sold.

For dairy producers selling whole milk to cooperative associations, milk distributors or evaporated milk plants, cheese factories, etc., the statement normally furnished the producer will constitute satisfactory evidence, provided it shows the quantity of whole milk delivered. Similarly, the receipts furnished by creameries for butterfat deliveries will constitute satisfactory evidence. Dairy producers who retail milk will need to substantiate their claims by submission of customers' lists or other supporting evidence. Producers who sell butter to consumers, local stores, etc., will need to obtain receipts from the buyers or other evidence of sale. Payments on sales of butter will be made at 80 per cent of the rate on butterfat, because there are about four pounds of butterfat in five pounds of butter. Payments on direct sales of cream will be made at 20 per cent of the rate on butterfat, since there is about one pound of butterfat in five pounds of cream.

Dairymen delivering whole milk should be sure that the records being furnished them by the buyer show the hundredweight of milk delivered, and not merely the quantity of butterfat in it, since the feed payment will be based on the weight of the milk delivered rather than on the pounds of butterfat in such milk.

Charles W. Stickney, state AAA chairman, has announced that payments will be made at the end of October if forms arrive in time. Further information may be had at the county AAA office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 20 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 3, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Pup Goes to School

His pert tail set at a dapper angle, ears perked, Stupenagle, the pup, trotted cockily across the yard in search of adventure or items of olfactory interest. He had no regrets over the uncertainty of his ancestry and no inferiority complex because of his station in life. All the world was his to conquer.

He wasn't our dog, but the neighbors had brought him home a month before. It seemed a good idea at the time, but then they discovered that pups can eat prodigiously, have no inherent manners and can be seven kinds of a nuisance at once. Finding life at home rather dull, the little dog had selected our premises as a promising field for forage and companionship.

He lugged away every movable thing in our yard, and for fear we would feel badly, replaced such purloined items with others of his own choosing--a stray rubber, old bones, a torn sack, someone's shoe, various bits of wood, etc. He chased our kittens until Cocoa came to the rescue and gave him a bloody nose. He chased the ducks, ran after the chickens, chewed shoestrings, tore clothes, and worst of all, ruined Ma's last pair of nylons. He was a perfect pest, was spanked and scolded by everyone but, still, who doesn't love a pup?

On this particular morning, he preceded me to the barn with an air of great importance. It was a grand fall day, he had a good meal aboard, all of yesterday's misfortunes were forgotten, and at the moment this was a pretty fine world to live in.

It so happened that we had a number of rams shut up in a pen made of wire fencing. A group of men were lined up outside this fence discussing the conformation and quality of these prospective sires, and of course the pup, always under

(More)

foot, found ready entertainment running in and out between so many legs, always trying to be in the exact location where a big foot was apt to come down on him.

Next, he thought those animals across the fence might want to play, so he stuck his head and neck as far as they would reach between the wires. A young ram came up to sniff and rubbed his head on the pup's nose. Farther down the fence, another good-natured ram was found, and Stupe thought this was a fascinating new game to play. I was fascinated, too, because it seemed inevitable that Mr. Pup was about to have a lesson in sheepology.

At the third try, it happened. The ram didn't hit hard, but he swung that bony head quickly, and the pup tumbled clear over backwards with a yelp of surprise and a sore nose. When he got up, one could almost hear his mind working. Finally it was all catalogued. "Sticking my head through that wire is bad medicine. Better stay on this side where it's safe."

One lesson was enough. All day the pup was playing near those pens, but we didn't see him try to put his head through the wire again. Perhaps the lesson taught me was just as impressive, and I hope it will be as well remembered.

Dogs, horses and boys are smart enough to learn fundamental facts in one short lesson, if the subject is properly presented. Only men and nations will keep on sticking out their necks over and over without connecting cause and effect.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 20 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 10, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Prepare for Winter

Perhaps somewhere, sometime, someone has finished his fall work and made complete preparations for cold weather before it arrives. It's a big world and there are lots of farmers who know that the snow and wind are coming. Perhaps some one of them is smart enough to get everything done; but I've never seen it and certainly never had such an experience myself.

Sometimes we get the major jobs pretty well polished off, the manure hauled, fall plowing done and the corn in, but there are a thousand ^{little} jobs which can be put off and generally are. Even if we think our work is pretty well up to snuff, Ma can think up a nice list of things to do.

"Why don't you pick a good day and put on the storm windows now, instead of waiting and doing it in a blizzard? When are you going to bring in some sand and pack those carrots? Why not put up the snow fences before the ground freezes? The garden would appreciate a good dressing and plowing this fall. Then I could start planting earlier next spring."

Just when a fellow who has worked hard all summer thinks it's time to relax a little and take things a bit easier, Ma starts dinging the bell about all the things that should be done and it takes the fun, at least some of the fun, out of pattering around on jobs which are pleasant and entertaining but do not have much direct bearing on the economic welfare and comfort of the family.

On mild sunny days the cows and horses act sensibly. They pick a quiet, sunny spot, shut their eyes, stretch out in comfort and enjoy life. Everywhere I go around the barns, the stock is dozing contentedly, and my inclination is to pick a good spot and doze with them.

(More)

Here's a fat little fall porker, all stretched out in the doorway. I tickle his ears and they twitch to chase the fly away, but he snores peacefully on. It's a shame to disturb him, but it makes me yawn to look at him.

Why must man keep running the year around on the treadmill of a job? Why must I kick myself into action and keep on working when all my instinct and inclination is to lean my head up against old Brindle's furry shoulder and go to sleep? Why must I plan, scheme, fret and worry just so other animals can nap in solid comfort? What's the use of being civilized?

Oh, yes, we have a war to win, but if all the combatants would lie down in the sun and go to sleep, there wouldn't be any war. There's no envy, contention, greed or selfishness around me. Only peace and contentment.

But the sun is getting low, an inquisitive piglet has untied my shoestring, the cows are getting up and stretching. It's time to get at the chores and they're ready to fill the pails as their part of the job, so I'd better get busy at mine. Perhaps, I've been dozing, too, while leaning on the fork handle. If Ma caught me at it she'd be confirmed in her opinion that I'm congenitally and naturally lazy.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 20 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 17, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Put the Garden to Bed

A day of prevention may save a semi-famine next year when the table should be loaded with good things from the garden. Tucking the blankets around sleeping strawberries may not be as exciting as eating shortcake, but if the latter depends upon the former, I'll take my turn and tuck. A jag of coarse hay from an old stack bottom will do the trick, but it has never spread itself on the frozen ground as far back as I can remember.

Then it's essential to "untuck" some of the bugs and biters who have sought shelter in old vines, stems and plants. They and their eggs can all be piled up with the season's refuse and covered with dirt for compost or set on fire. I'll bet they think it was a short winter as the blaze warms them up. I wonder if they'd rather be parboiled now or poisoned later. Boiling is easier for me, so that's my choice.

We'll mound a little dirt over Rosie's roots and make a hay teepee over her top so that her buds will burst in beauty next year. Here's hoping some fat field mouse doesn't set up housekeeping in the apartment. We'll snip a wagon load of surplus vines off the grapes, leaving about 70 buds on new wood for each root and then gently lay the remains to rest under a hump of earth until the sun says they can get up and go to work again.

The decomposed compost we've saved so carefully makes a nice blanket for the bare ground, where cucumbers will go calling on the radishes next year. Those vine crops surely do get around! If some of the compost overlaps on the perennial flower bed, even the snap dragons won't be angry, and a little mulch over the more tender things will make Jack Frost work overtime to do them any real damage.

(More)

Wed., Nov. 17, 1943

The hollyhocks in the corner have mulched themselves with leaves and think they're tough enough to take anything that comes. Rhubarb and winter onions are hardy souls who need no babying, but they and the asparagus appreciate a kind word and some manure or compost to work on next spring.

Trees are well hardened off and can take the weather, but they can't run away from a gnawing rabbit. Poultry netting of one-inch mesh makes a good defense from the bunny, but sometimes a mouse family moves in and moves up with the snow fall, stripping the tender bark from our prospective apple sauce. Hardware cloth costs a little more, but it lasts until the tree is big and the bark too tough to be attractive.

So the plant people are made snug for the winter. A close acquaintance and understanding of the habits and preferences of each family make the job more interesting--and profitable. Nature has her own way of doing things, but sometimes she's too slow all by herself, and we can get more rapid and pleasing results by assisting her with the fall work.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 20 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 24, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Thanksgiving

I'm thankful for the chance to do my bit

To pay the debt my generation owes

To those who kept the lamp of freedom lit

No matter what the stress, or who the foes,

Transformed a savage land to peaceful farms

And dared protect their rights with force of arms.

I'm thankful for the privilege enjoyed

Of living where the common man is free

To choose his way. I like the means employed

Of granting rights to those who don't agree--

Where each may worship, think and speak his mind

So long as he is honestly inclined.

I'm thankful to be living in a day

When men call forth their utmost strength to fight.

Their sons and treasure risked and sent away

Defending still the things they know are right.

I'm thankful for a son to face the foe,

I'm backing him with all I have and know.

I'm thankful for success which comes our way.

Although each mile demands its precious toll

And sends sad news to someone every day,

New men step in, and still the armies roll.

So if my boy is next, I hope I can

Give thanks and try to take it like a man.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 20 1943

To All Counties

With potatoes abundant in supply and reasonable in price, now is the time to store them for fall and winter use, says County Agent _____.

To encourage increased consumption and home storage, potatoes have been designated by the War Food Administration as the Victory Food Selection for the period from October 21 through November 6.

Storage at home is a thrifty practice for any family with suitable facilities, _____ says. Putting in a plentiful supply now will offset later shortages and relieve present marketing and commercial storage problems, as well as help prevent waste of the record potato crop. Because of the heavy crop this year, additional storage must be found for 50 million bushels of potatoes outside of commercial establishments.

Cool, moist storage conditions are best for potatoes. An unheated cellar or an insulated vegetable room will usually provide ideal conditions. Potatoes should be stored in the dark, since light will make them turn greenish and taste bitter. A cloth covering, paper or bag is sufficient to shut out the light. Potatoes will spoil if allowed to freeze. If stored at temperatures just above freezing, potatoes may become sweet, but placing them in ordinary room temperatures for a few days will restore the natural flavor.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 27 1943

To All Counties

Because the amount of profit per animal is never large, all items of cost entering into the maintenance of the beef cow herd must be kept as low as possible.

W. H. Peters, animal husbandry chief at University Farm, points out that beef cattle may be wintered comfortably in any simply constructed shed that gives protection from severe weather. Shelters must be constructed at small initial cost if feeder margins are to be maintained.

Shelter is not needed until the temperature goes below freezing or the ground is covered with snow, says Peters. Beef cattle are naturally thick-fleshed animals; and if allowed to remain outdoors during the fall months, grow a long, thick coat of hair. Because of this protection, they are better off sleeping outdoors until late November.

Labor costs can be kept down by allowing the manure to accumulate in the shed throughout the winter, then loading it into manure spreaders and applying it directly to the land. This plan is sanitary if there is straw enough so that a fresh supply can be added to the surface in the shed as needed.

To save feeding costs, beef cattle should be grazed as late in the fall as possible. In winter, feeding may be done in racks and bunks out of doors. Corn fodder, corn silage, straw or any kind of low grade hay may form a large part of the ration for the cow herd. Beef cattle will winter successfully on such low grade roughage if five to eight pounds of legume hay are added for each cow per day. One to two pounds of a high protein supplement feed or three or four pounds of grain can be fed in place of the legume.

To take care of calves too young to be weaned at the time the cows go into winter quarters, a partition may be built across one end of the shed with openings just large enough to let the calves slip thru. In this part of the shed a grain self-feeder and a rack with some choice hay in it can be kept for the calves.

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 8 Minnesota
October 27 1943

To All Counties

Homemakers who were unable to purchase a pressure canner this summer may find it possible to obtain one now under the liberalized ration order, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Pressure cookers are still being made and are being released thru wholesale hardware dealers to rural and city stores.

Under the liberalized rationing order, anyone who does home canning may apply to the County Agricultural War Board for a purchase certificate. The group use of cookers is no longer required for eligibility. The pressure canner may now be purchased from any dealer who has one; it need not be located before the purchase certificate is granted, as was the case during the summer months.

Use the pressure cooker for canning chicken, meat and game, Miss Hobart advises. Not only is it the safest method of canning but it is the easiest and most economical way, she says. Extension Folder 114 gives information on using the pressure cooker to can meats at home. A copy of the folder may be secured at the county extension office.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 28, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release.

If you plan to can wild game or put up other meat this fall, better not do the canning in your oven. That's the advice of Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, who recommends the use of the pressure cooker for all meat canning.

Explosions which have caused serious injury have resulted from oven canning. If the jar is sealed before processing, sufficient pressure may be built up in the jar to cause an explosion. As a result, someone may be seriously burned and the oven ruined.

Another argument against oven canning, says Miss Hobart, is that the dry heat of the oven penetrates very slowly, making longer processing necessary. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to get the oven temperature up to the point where it will destroy all harmful bacteria.

A2333-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 28, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

Linseed oil is still the most common food oil in Russia, says William A. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at University Farm, commenting on the recent report by the Food Distribution Administration on deliveries of edible fats and oils to Soviet Russia. To the list Minnesota contributes large quantities of linseed oil and lard, as well as butter.

During the first seven months of 1943, deliveries totaled 264 million pounds, including 158 million pounds of linseed oil, 38 million pounds lard, 25 million pounds shortening, 17 million pounds butter, 12 million pounds oleomargarine, 12 million pounds tallow and 2 million pounds oleo oil.

These quantities are expected to ease Russia's critical fats and oils situation somewhat, but per capita consumption will be low. It is estimated that per capita consumption of fats and oils in June, 1943, the last period for which information is available was less than half that of the United States.

The Russians, through necessity, have learned to stretch their supplies of fats and oils. Linseed oil, largely used for paints in this country, is used by Russians in bakery products, for frying, on salads and in cooked cereals. Lard has become a spread for bread, taking the place of butter among the civilian population. Most of the butter and oleomargarine goes to the hospitals and to the army.

/ A2332-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 28, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

State 4-H club potato champion for 1943 is Russell L. Ruud, Camden Station, Hennepin county, who raised 3,520 bushels of potatoes this year on 18 acres of land. The 4-H winner was selected on the basis of his project record, yield and exhibit at the potato show at Biwabik.

Viljo Kangas, Embarrass, St. Louis county, was named reserve champion for 1943. His potato exhibit at the potato show won the sweepstakes award. He was also champion 4-H potato exhibitor at the 1943 State Fair.

A2331-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 28 1943

To All Counties

_____ county's _____ 4-H members have joined with
(number)

fellow 4-H'ers from all over the country in dedicating the week of November 6-14 to 4-H achievement and reorganization. During that week local boys and girls will not only join in national observances but will take steps to introduce the wartime program to all young people in the community who have not yet taken part in club work.

Accomplishments of 4-H members throughout the country will be recognized in a national broadcast on the Farm and Home Hour on November 6.

NOTE TO AGENT: At this point announce any local plans for Achievement Week or any campaign to extend the enrollment for 1944.

Four-H Achievement Week in Minnesota will stress new enrollments, with 60,000 set as the goal for the state. Meantime, clubs are selecting leaders for the coming year, planning programs and re-enrolling last year's members.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 28 1943

To All Counties

Garden products valued at over $1\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars were raised by 4-H club members in nearly 19,000 gardens in Minnesota this year, says A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. State records also show that 4-H members produced this year 304,912 bushels of corn and 304,600 bushels of potatoes. Furthermore, the 4-H'ers in the state produced over 6 million pounds of poultry and enough beef, pork and mutton this year to fill 321 double-deck freight cars.

These figures indicate only a few of the achievements 4-H members can chalk up for the observation of National Achievement Week, November 6-14. They are typical of what state 4-H clubs have been doing during the past year in producing food for wartime needs. Food production projects have been expanded and enrollments in them have increased during the year.

Girls in food preservation work have over 300,000 quarts of canned vegetables to their credit, in addition to vegetables and fruit which they have dried, frozen, sulphured, brined and stored, and thousands of quarts of canned fruit and meats. Active in other wartime services, 4-H'ers have carried on salvage campaigns and bought war bonds and stamps.

NOTE TO AGENT: This story will be much improved if you can add figures for your own county.

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1943 STATE 4-H ACHIEVEMENT FIGURES WHICH MIGHT BE USED FOR RADIO
BROADCASTS, WINDOW DISPLAYS, OR AS REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR EDITORIALS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

4-H beef production enrollment	2,577
Total number beef animals owned	5,154
Total pounds of beef produced	4,123,200
Pork production enrollment	4,453
Total number swine owned	18,970
Total pounds pork produced	3,794,000
Lamb production enrollment	3,187
Total number sheep owned	15,935
Total number pounds of mutton	1,274,800
Poultry production enrollment	7,663
Total number birds owned	1,218,417
Total number pounds produced	6,092,085
4-H dairy membership	4,252
Total dairy animals owned	9,354

CROPS PRODUCTION

Membership in corn production	2,006
Total acres corn grown	7,622.8
Number bushels corn produced	304,912
Membership in potato production	3,670
Total acres potatoes grown	3,046
Number bushels potatoes produced	304,600
Membership in family garden projects	18,978
Average value of products reported per garden	\$95.15
Total value of garden products raised	\$1,804,756

CLOTHING PROJECT

Number members enrolled	9,073
Number new garments made	61,152
Number garments remodeled	19,960

FOOD PRESERVATION

Number enrolled	3,631
Number quarts of fruit, vegetables, and meat canned	678,997
Number quarts of other products processed	90,775

FOOD PREPARATION

Number enrolled in bread project	3,794
Number enrolled in simple foods	4,063
Number enrolled in low cost meal preparation	1,983

HOME SERVICE BRIGADE

Number enrolled in homemaking assistance	7,016
Number enrolled in care of children	3,827
Number enrolled in home improvement	4,258

WAR SERVICE RECORD

Reported number of 4-H members buying bonds and stamps	14,471
Reported amount of bonds and stamps purchased	\$486,765.90

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

University Department of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
County Extension Services
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 28 1943

TO: Agricultural Agents
Home Demonstration Agent
4-H Club Agents

RE: National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week - November 6-14

You have already been sent an announcement of dates and some suggestions for County 4-H Activities during National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6-14. These were sent direct to you from the Federal office of the Extension Service. Likewise the September and October 4-H Leader Letters contained suggestions on programs and events for this fall.

May I urgently recommend that you set aside November 6-14 to be used in the promotion of 4-H work in your county. Every possible effort has been made in the state office to keep those dates cleared for the purpose. A few open dates are still available for members of the state 4-H staff to help with county work along one of these lines:

1. Planning membership drives and achievement programs
2. Local club or trade-area meetings of members, parents and leaders
3. School or community club meetings to promote 4-H membership sign-up
4. Neighborhood leader meetings to organize 4-H drives and surveys
5. County or district 4-H leader meetings

We are enclosing two suggested news articles for your use in connection with this week. Also enclosed is some suggested material to be furnished newspaper editors for their use in writing 4-H editorials. As an added attraction we suggest that you feature 4-H members or achievements on local radio programs if there is a station in your area. Twin City papers have provided state-wide publicity for that week but the greatest value will come from local stories, exhibits, and events to promote interest and greater participation for 1944. Let's play up the state goal of 60,000 or more in 1944!

May we hear from you concerning plans that you have made or any help that we can provide.

A. J. Kittleson
State 4-H Club Leader

AJK:PM
Enclosure

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 2 1943

To county agents

"Farmers are being called upon to produce a larger share of forest products than ever before," says County Agent _____. Because of a critical shortage of lumberjacks and other difficulties in lumber camps, the production of lumber, pulpwood, box bolts, and cooperage has been falling off alarmingly in the Lake States region. Only by increasing production of logs on farms, or by the farmer going into the logging camps a few months this winter, can the country be assured of enough boxes, crates, and barrels to ship the munitions of war and the vital food products produced on the farms. Wood, after food, is one of the most important commodities needed in the war program. Not every farmer has a chance to cut valuable commercial timber products, but this year even fuel wood and posts will contribute toward winning the war.

The farm grove, the timbered pasture, or the woodland on the "back 40" may be the source of some much-needed wood and lumber products. Such stands of timber usually contain numerous mature and defective trees. The cutting of these trees would give the remaining trees more room in which to develop. Periodic partial cutting in the wood lot is good land management and a good financial return is assured by present prices.

"Look over your farm woodland," says _____. "Cut all of the trees which are ready to be harvested. This will add to the cash income from your farm and furnish winter employment to men who would otherwise be released. Selective Service has ruled that short authorized periods of woods work during the slack winter season will not affect the draft status of regular farm employees. Most farmers have the opportunity not only to produce the food but also to help furnish part of the containers so badly needed for its transportation to local consumers and throughout the world."

The War Food Administration has instructed county war boards to assist the farmers with problems connected with cutting, hauling, and marketing their woodland products, locating stumpage on public lands as well as finding temporary jobs in nearby camps.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 2 1943

To all counties

The 1943 fall seed directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, now off the press, is of special interest to _____ county farmers this year, says County Agent _____. Because of the shortage of many seeds, he urges farmers to line up good seed early. The directory contains several hundred names of seed growers whose fields passed the official Crop Improvement Association inspection during the summer.

One of the features of the directory this year is a list of 218 farmers who have for sale a supply of the new Vicland and Tama oats which are being strongly recommended for Minnesota.

The directory also includes lists of growers who have supplies of recommended varieties of flax and soybeans, wheat, barley, brome grass, alfalfa and other seeds. Majority of the growers listed are those who have hybrid seed corn.

A copy of the fall seed directory may be obtained by writing to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 3, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

Minnesota's 1943 potato crop will stand storage well under proper conditions, and reports of losses due to early decay of potatoes can usually be traced to badly overloaded storage facilities, says R. C. Rose, extension specialist at University Farm, who just returned from making a statewide check of the potato storage situation. Some very serious losses have occurred in warehouses which have been overloaded and where proper ventilation has been neglected, Rose says. He cited overfilled bins, blocked alleys needed for proper air circulation, and faulty installation or complete lack of ventilating equipment as chief reasons for storage losses.

"In one warehouse in western Minnesota," Rose says, "25,000 bushels of potatoes were stored in an underground root cellar. The potatoes were piled to within a few inches of the ceiling and all hatches to the ground floor were closed. The heat and moisture from the big pile of potatoes could not escape, and naturally the potatoes began rotting and settling. Salvage operations had to be begun at once in order to head off a complete loss. A new 70,000 bushel warehouse in another area was filled with 35 per cent more potatoes than capacity, so that even the alleyways were heaped to the ceiling. Moisture and heat accumulated and immediately brought about a serious rotting condition."

Rose points out that ventilation is the secret of successful storage. The ventilating system must be adequate to take care of the volume of potatoes stored and it must take the warm, moist air off the top of the bins, permitting dry cool air to be drawn in below. He lays down these storage pointers for growers and shippers who are handling large quantities of potatoes: (1) Store only sound potatoes; (2) Be sure that there is enough ventilation during the first month of storage to remove moisture and heat given off; (3) Be sure the ventilator removes the air from the ceiling rather than the floor; (4) If there are indications of rot, such as odor or liquid oozing at the floor, begin regrading the potatoes immediately, disposing of all those that have been in contact with decay. If trouble is experienced, correct the faults of the storage cellar before it is used again.

Rose declared that the Minnesota crop this year is of good quality and will keep well either in bulk or home storage if the proper conditions are supplied.

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

Daily papers

Immediate Release .

A bulletin just issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station puts the finger on a serious wartime waste in rail transportation and suggests to grain handlers and farmers how they may save several hundred boxcars each year for useful agricultural transportation. "Dockage in Flax Seed" by Rex W. Cox and W. W. Brookins, reveals that in a single year 950 boxcars were used to transport the dockage, or foreign material, in the Minnesota flax crop. The authors made a study of 7,413 cars of flaxseed shipped to terminal markets and found that 67 per cent of these had a dockage content of 10 per cent or more. They estimate that the cost of transporting this dockage to terminal grain handling points was \$138,000 in a single year. In some instances the dockage content was as high as 37 per cent.

Since the dockage in flax consists largely of weed seeds, Brookins and Cox recommend weed control in flax fields as the most satisfactory and only lasting solution for the dockage problem. They urge farmers to select and prepare their flax fields better and to use only seed which is itself thoroughly clean.

Although the best cure for the flax problem is growing clean flax on the farm, a number of steps can be taken to remove dockage before shipment and thereby cut down on the enormous waste and expense of shipping this material. Threshermen are urged to use special flax cleaning attachments on combines and separators, and local grain handlers are urged to separate the dockage from the flax locally before shipment whenever that dockage exceeds 10 per cent.

Bulletin 371, Dockage in Flaxseed, may be had by writing direct to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A2336-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 3, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate release

Consumers who find themselves unable to buy an extra quart or two of milk are reminded that milk sales in some areas have been limited by an order of the food distribution administration. This conservation program went into effect in the Twin Cities on November 1.

Explaining the operation of the present milk conservation plan, W. A. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, pointed out that milk dealers are permitted under the order to sell only as much fluid milk as they sold in June, and only three-fourths as much cream, cottage cheese, chocolate milk, buttermilk and similar byproducts as they sold in June. Since fluid sales of milk have been increasing steadily, they are being stabilized by FDA to help assure sufficient milk for manufacturing the cheese, butter, evaporated milk and milk powder required by the armed forces, as well as civilians, for good nutrition and balanced diet.

Under the order dealers can exceed their base sales quota by not more than 5 per cent during any month, providing they decrease their deliveries the next month by the same amount. Consumers generally will be able to purchase as much milk under the program as they have been buying in recent months. However, a definite brake is put on the tendency to increase the number of bottles that can be delivered to the back porch every morning.

A2335-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 3, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release

The 1943 fall seed directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, now off the press, is of special interest to Minnesota farmers this year, says Carl Borgeson, seed registrar of the association. Because of the shortage of many seeds, he urges farmers to line up good seed early. The directory contains several hundred names of seed growers whose fields passed the official Crop Improvement association inspection during the summer.

One of the features of the directory this year is a list of 218 farmers who have for sale a supply of the new Vicland and Tama oats which are being strongly recommended for Minnesota.

The directory also includes lists of growers who have supplies of recommended varieties of flax and soybeans, wheat, alfalfa, barley, brome grass, alfalfa and other seeds. Majority of the growers listed are those who have hybrid seed corn.

A copy of the fall seed directory may be obtained by writing to the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A2334-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 3 1943

To All Counties

Pointers on the care of fall-farrowed pigs are given this week by E. F. Ferrin, University Farm animal husbandman.

Best way to wean fall pigs, says Ferrin, is to leave them in the pasture where they have been running and take the sows to another lot. Pigs which are moved to a strange lot shrink in weight more than they do if left in a familiar place.

Most satisfactory substitute for the high protein of sow's milk is skim milk or buttermilk; but if these are not available, an animal protein feed like meat scraps or tankage is the next best protein replacement. Vegetable protein mixtures may also be used. Self-feeding should be started as soon as possible.

Fall pigs which are fed liberally make cheaper gains than those getting scant rations, since the latter result in slow gains. Experiments at University Farm show that a mixture of ground wheat and corn makes a better grain ration than corn alone. Since one grain is as economical as the other at present prices, it is a good plan to feed both. Wheat has the advantage of being about $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ higher in protein than corn and contains a higher quality of protein.

As soon as fall pigs come off pasture, they should be fed alfalfa hay. Ten to 12 per cent of good quality alfalfa in the ration is recommended. More than this amount makes the feed too bulky. If the alfalfa has had considerable sunshine while being cured, it contributes a fair amount of vitamin D to the ration.

Lack of water cuts down gains in fall pigs even more than a shortage of feed, says Ferrin. In very cold weather, if pigs are watered in troughs, the water freezes quickly and the pigs suffer from lack of water. The water supply should be in a sheltered place available to the pigs at all times during the day.

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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 8 Minnesota
November 3 1943

To All Counties

C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, today urged farmers to line up their 1944 seed supplies early and not wait until March when much good seed grain may have been fed to livestock. He reminded growers and dealers at the same time that germination and purity tests can be made immediately by the State Seed Laboratory so that seed can be properly tagged and legally put on sale as such.

A certification of germination made now by the laboratory at University Farm is good for nine months and will hold well into the next growing season. There is no charge for the first five samples sent to the laboratory for testing.

The grower or dealer who has the necessary tests made now has two important advantages. He can put the seed on sale immediately and get it into the hands of those who will need it, and he avoids the risk of delay in testing which results from a rush of last-minute samples reaching the laboratory in late winter and spring.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 5, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release.

Homemakers who were unable to purchase a pressure canner this summer may find it possible to obtain one now under the liberalized ration order, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Pressure cookers are still being made and are being released through wholesale hardware dealers to rural and city stores.

Under the liberalized rationing order, anyone who does home canning may apply to the County War Board for a purchase certificate. The group use of cookers is no longer required for eligibility. The pressure canner may now be purchased from any dealer who has one; it need not be located before the purchase certificate is granted, as was the case during the summer months.

Use the pressure cooker for canning chicken, meat and game, Miss Hobart advises. Not only is it the safest method of canning, but it is the easiest and most economical way, she says. Extension Folder 114 gives information on using the pressure cooker to can meats at home. A copy of the folder may be secured at the county extension office.

A2339-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 5, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The country is depending on farmers who can spare some time in winter for wood cutting to head off a critical wartime shortage in timber products, says R. N. Cunningham, area forester with the Lake States Forestry Station at University Farm. Because of a critical shortage of lumberjacks, the production of lumber, pulpwood, box bolts, and cooperage has been falling off alarmingly in the Lake States region. Only by increasing production of logs on farms, or by the farmer going into the logging camps a few months this winter, can the country be assured of enough boxes, crates, and barrels to ship the munitions of war and the vital food products produced on the farms. Not every farmer has a chance to cut valuable commercial timber products, but this year even fuel wood and posts will contribute toward winning the war.

The farm grove, the timbered pasture, or the woodland on the "back 40" may be the source of some much-needed wood and lumber products. Such stands of timber usually contain numerous mature and defective trees. The cutting of these trees would give the remaining trees more room in which to develop. Periodic partial cutting in the wood lot is good land management and a good financial return is assured by present prices.

"Look over your farm woodland," says Cunningham. "Cut all of the trees which are ready to be harvested. This will add to the cash income from your farm and furnish winter employment to men who would otherwise be released. Selective Service has ruled that short authorized periods of woods work during the slack winter season will not affect the draft status of regular farm employees. Most farmers have the opportunity not only to produce the food but also to help furnish part of the containers so badly needed for its transportation to local consumers and throughout the world."

A2340-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 5, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, today congratulated the 50,000 4-H members in the state on the magnificent contribution they have made to America's victory program, particularly in food production. Occasion for the congratulations was the opening of National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, which will be observed throughout the state and nation November 6-14.

Records at University Farm show that Minnesota 4-H club members have to their credit these achievements in food production in 1943:

Nearly 10 million pounds of beef, pork and lamb.

Over 6 million pounds of poultry.

More than a million dollars worth of garden products.

Over 300,000 bushels of corn.

Over 300,000 bushels of potatoes.

State 4-H members have also been busy preserving food they have raised. In addition to brining, sulphuring, freezing, drying and storing vegetables and fruits, they canned nearly 800,000 quarts of food products during the year.

During achievement week, 4-H clubs will bring to a culmination plans for an even greater production program in 1944, Kittleson says. To make that possible, additional recruits will be sought among rural boys and girls who are not now members. "60,000 or more for 1944" has been set as the state membership goal.

A2338-PCJ

Are you ignoring the all-important grease job in handling your farm machinery? Not the greasing you give at the beginning of the operating season, but the one at the end. A liberal grease job before the machine is set aside will do more good than at any other time. Bearing and other working surfaces are shiny and subject to serious damage from rust. Too many farm machines deteriorate more standing idle than working.--
Norton Ives.

Check small pigs for presence of worms. Runty pigs are usually suspects. Worming these will help them to make better use of their feed. A simple home concoction is one-half pound of oil of wormseed mixed in a gallon of castor oil. One ounce of this mixture would be right for a fifty pound pig. Withholding feed a few hours before treatment increases efficiency of drug.--W. A. Billings.

The scene could easily and quickly change from a healthy land market to a violent land boom. Bank deposits at country points are high and increasing at a rapid rate. Returns on investments in farm real estate are attractive, and memories of the last boom and subsequent painful depression are growing dimmer with each passing year. Prospective land purchasers must constantly remind themselves that a farm is worth only what it will earn, not during a few extremely prosperous years, but over a period of 20 or 30 years.--A. A. Dowell.

In times of feed shortage a lot of good feed value can be salvaged from low grade roughages such as corn and sorghum fodder, Sudan and millet, sweet clover and straw. The best way to feed these is to let the stock pick them over, at the same time getting some high grade feed from another source. Stock should not be forced to eat woody and

inferior parts of the roughage. Nor does it pay to grind this material up in an effort to induce stock to eat large amounts of it.--W. H. Peters.

Keep loose salt (put out in a box and in a dry place) before pigs. If constantly present, there is little danger of salt poisoning. It is only when pigs are starved for salt that poisoning sometimes occurs.--W. A. Billings.

Don't count on combined soybean straw for much feed value. There is a lot of difference between good soybean hay and the dry stuff that can be salvaged after threshing. The best way to handle this is to leave it in a pile and let animals pick it over.--W. A. Peters

If you have large quantities of potatoes in storage watch the ventilation closely. When bins break down and begin to rot chances are the circulation is inadequate. Ventilators must take warm, moist air off the top of the bin and permit dry, cool air to enter below.--R. C. Rose.

Feed the brood sows well and maybe during the last few weeks before farrowing give each brood sow a shot of good 400 "D" cod liver or feeding oil. An easy way to do this would be to mix one-fourth to one-half cup of this 400 "D" oil in 100 pounds of hog feed. This will be a general upper-upper and act as a good all around tonic as well.--W. A. Billings.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 10, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

State winners in national 4-H club contests were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Announcement of the winners came as 4-H clubs throughout the state and nation, in the midst of observing National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6-14, were bringing to a culmination plans for a greater victory and production program in 1944.

Minnesota winners in the club contests will compete with other state winners for national honors, which ^{will} be announced at the National 4-H Club Congress to be held in Chicago November 28-December 1.

Named state winners in the national achievement contest were Lyle Hohenstein, Vernon Center, and Virginia Zaun, Jordan. Clarence Sargent, Crookston, and Emily McHattie, were proclaimed winners in the national leadership contest. *new part*

Club members who will receive trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for winning championships are Mary Louise McNeal, Long Prairie, for her work in canning; Violette Loija, Wadena, clothing; Helen Ziemer, Herman, dress revue; Mary Anne Duevel, Minneapolis, girls' record; Clara Schlueter, Hutchinson, food preparation; Robert Syltie, Porter, rural electrification.

War bonds will be awarded to winners of many of the contests. As state Safety champion, Clifford Hudek, Maple Lake, will receive a \$100 bond. Fifty dollar war bonds will go to winners in dairy foods; Hazel Severson, Nerstrand; Ferne Stumpf, Red Wing; Joyce Petersen, Lorraine Carlson, Murdock; Frances Peters, Carroll Mann, Brownton. Winners in the garden, victory achievement and dairy production contests will receive \$25 bonds. They are: garden-Mona Spangler, Bemidji; Donald Lano, Chaska; Grace Cunningham, Atwater; Evelyn Thorstad, Hoffman; Katherine Gilfoy, Sherman, S. D.; Thomas R. Roach, Prior Lake; Dora Gudahl, Herman; Donald A. Swanson, Appleton; victory achievement-Oliver Cunningham, Atwater; Hugh Benjamin, Hutchinson; Harold Rosendahl, Warren, Eleanor Renner, Alexandria, Florence Bergren, Red Wing; Marcella Meier, Albany; dairy production-Verona Sprengler, Hutchinson; Robert Fisher, Eagle Bend; Martin Lohmann, Zumbrota; Neil Kruger, Warren; Wilbur Davis, Ronald Davis, Brook Park; Clarence Smith, Dodge Center; Carl Linman, Wayzata.

Delilah Hohenstein, Vernon Center, state champion in home beautification, and Lester Anderson, Mapleton, state winner in the meat animal contest, will receive watches as prizes.

Faribault county will be given a plaque in recognition of outstanding work by 4-H clubs in the county to promote safety.

A2343-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 10, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, today urged farmers to line up their 1944 seed supplies early and not wait until March when much good seed grain may have been fed to livestock. He reminded growers and dealers at the same time that germination and purity tests can be made immediately by the State Seed Laboratory so that seed can be properly tagged and legally put on sale as such.

A certification of germination made now by the laboratory at University Farm is good for nine months and will hold well into the next growing season. There is no charge for the first five samples sent to the laboratory for testing.

The grower or dealer who has the necessary tests made now has two important advantages, Schrader says. He can put the seed on sale immediately and get it into the hands of those who will need it, and he avoids the risk of delay in testing which results from a rush of last-minute samples reaching the laboratory in late winter and spring.

A2342-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 10, 1943

Daily papers.
Immediate Release.

During the coming year consumers will be giving up about 20 per cent of butter supplies for war purposes, says W. A. Dankers, extension economist in marketing at University Farm.

In its tentative outline of butter buying for the twelve-month period, October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944, the War Food Administration reserves around four-fifths of the total estimated production of 2 billion pounds of farm and creamery butter for civilians and the Red Cross. Most of the one-fifth to be purchased by the government will go to the armed forces.

Expected government purchases for various groups are estimated as follows:

Armed forces300 million pounds.
Veterans administration	2 million pounds.
War shipping administration	34 million pounds.
(For merchant seamen of both the U. S. and other nations reaching American ports.)	
Russia	65 million pounds.
(Largely for armed forces and hospitals.)	

A2341-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 10 1943

To all counties

Make sure the white flour you buy is enriched, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, advises homemakers. She points out that three-fourths of white flour on the market is voluntarily enriched by millers and that a food distribution order requires all white bakery bread to be enriched.

Increased amounts of vitamins and minerals are now being added to flour designated as enriched under the revised standard of the Federal Food and Drug Act, effective October 1. Under the new standard, consumers of enriched flour and enriched white bakery bread receive a considerable amount of riboflavin and increased amounts of thiamin, niacin and iron. Since bread is a basic food in the diet, enrichment of flour and bread is designed to help plan adequate low-cost meals and is a step toward the goal of good nutrition for every man, woman and child in the nation, Miss Hobart says.

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 8 Minnesota
November 10 1943

To all counties

With sale prices of farm real estate increasing in most parts of Minnesota, what is as yet a healthy land market might easily and quickly change to a violent land boom. That is the warning of A. A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm. In some areas the advance in prices has been relatively slight, while in other parts of the state it has been sufficient to suggest that a land boom may be gaining headway.

So far, says Dowell, most farmers have been using their increased incomes wisely to pay bills, reduce mortgage debts and set aside reserves for use after the war to replace machinery, repair or construct buildings and improve farm living standards. However, the scene could easily shift to a disastrous land boom. Danger signs may be read in the attractive returns on farm real estate investments, increasing deposits in country banks and fading memories of the last boom with its subsequent painful depression.

Prospective purchasers of farm real estate should remind themselves constantly that a farm is worth what it will earn over a period of twenty or thirty years, not what it will earn only during a few very prosperous years, Dowell cautions.

Dowell attributes increase in sale prices to a combination of circumstances, including: (1) the preceding 20-year decline which left land values at about one-third the average of the previous boom and considerably below the average in 1910; (2) the lowest farm mortgage interest rates on record; (3) an expanding domestic and foreign demand for farm products; (4) a series of years with above-average crop yields; (5) the gradual liquidation of farms acquired during the depression by corporate lending agencies; and (6) an unusually favorable relationship between farm receipts and expenses. Net cash farm income was higher in 1942 than at the peak of the previous boom, and the 1943 net farm income will probably exceed that of 1942.

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 8 Minnesota
November 17 1943

To All Counties

Minnesota faces a serious fuelwood shortage this winter unless woodlot owners in the state are able to produce more wood this year than they did in 1942, says R. N. Cunningham, area forester.

A recent survey made by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station indicates that production will be 50 per cent short of estimated requirements. Commercial cutting of wood for fuel has fallen off rapidly during the past year due to labor shortages and higher profits in handling more valuable forest products. Coal and oil supplies will not be sufficient to meet any increased demand.

In spite of farm help shortages and the greatly expanded food production program, woodlot owners are being urged to make every possible effort to produce fuelwood this fall. "Get rid of inferior material now while the markets are good and the fuel so greatly needed," says Mr. Cunningham. "Cut trees for their best use--save small healthy ones for future growth. Do not butcher good saw logs and tie cuts for fuelwood, but utilize all tops and cull trees for this purpose."

Early cutting to permit seasoning is important. Green wood contains 25 to 45 per cent water. This extra moisture reduces the heat value about one-sixth.

Among the best Minnesota woods for fuel are oak, hickory, locust, maple, cherry, birch, tamarack. Pine and other light woods are good for kindling or for use in mixture with heavier fuels.

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Don't put your pressure cooker on the shelf just because the canning season is over. The cooker can be used to advantage for foods which require long, slow cooking, such as dried beans and peas, cereals and tough meats, and it is useful for steaming puddings and breads, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. It may also be used for fruit cake, though the product will be somewhat more dense and moist than if it were baked.

In pressure cooking bread, pudding or fruit cake, use tin cans or pans that can be covered. Pound-size baking powder cans or No. 2 tin cans make satisfactory containers. No. 2 cans can be covered with a double thickness of oiled paper which is fastened with string or a rubber band. Put oiled paper in the bottom of the can, grease the sides, fill about three-fourths full of batter and cover. Be sure to have enough water in the cooker to allow for evaporation. Place on a rack in the pressure cooker and steam for half an hour without clamping on the cover. Then clamp the cover, exhaust the air from the cooker, close the pet cock and cook for one hour at five to ten pounds pressure. At the end of the hour allow the pressure to reach zero, and remove the product from the cooker.

The cooker may also be used as a steamer without pressure by keeping the lid unclamped during the time of steaming and using enough water to allow for evaporation. Fruit cakes should steam about three hours.

After pressure cooking or steaming the product, remove the lid, place in a slow oven 300 to 325 degrees F. and bake for half an hour or until the top is well dried.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 17, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Two University of Minnesota students in home economics and agriculture, Jean H. Morkassel, Warren, and Osgood T. Magnuson, White Rock, S. D., have been awarded WNAX scholarships of \$300 each, Dean Henry Schmitz of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics announced today.

Donor of the scholarships is Station WNAX, Yankton, S. D. Its agricultural scholarship fund was set up this year to encourage student of agriculture in five middle western states. The scholarships are awarded annually to farm girls and boys who are working their way through college. To qualify for the scholarship, students must have a good record in completing their freshman year of college and must major in agriculture or home economics.

A sophomore in home economics, Miss Morkassel is a member of the Home Economics association, Lutheran Students' association, YMCA and Gopher 4-H club and is on the staff of the Minnesota Daily. Since entering college she has worked part-time to help defray her expenses. As a student in Warren high school she belonged to the National Honor society.

Magnusson, a graduate of Wheaton high school and a sophomore in agricultural education, is secretary-treasurer of the YMCA, a member of the Lutheran Students' association, the Gopher 4-H club and Agricultural Education club. In addition to carrying a full college program, he puts in sufficient time working to be self-supporting. After finishing high school Magnuson farmed, served as adult leader in 4-H club work for two years, was chairman of the Traverse county Rural Youth group and worked for several summers as farm reporter for the AAA.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 17, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

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So far, says Dowell, most farmers have been using their increased incomes wisely to pay bills, reduce mortgage debts and set aside reserves for use after the war to replace machinery, repair or construct buildings and improve farm living standards. However, the scene could easily shift to a disastrous land boom. Danger signs may be read in the attractive returns on farm real estate investments, increasing deposits in country banks and fading memories of the last boom with its subsequent painful depression.

Prospective purchasers of farm real estate should remind themselves constantly that a farm is worth what it will earn over a period of twenty or thirty years, not what it will earn only during a few very prosperous years, Dowell cautions.

Dowell attributes increased sale prices to a combination of circumstances, including: (1) the preceding 20-year decline which left land values at about one-third the average of the previous boom and considerably below the average in 1910; (2) the lowest farm mortgage interest rates on record; (3) an expanding domestic and foreign demand for farm products; (4) a series of years with above-average crop yields; (5) the gradual liquidation of farms acquired during the depression by corporate lending agencies; and (6) an unusually favorable relationship between farm receipts and expenses. Net cash farm income was higher in 1942 than at the peak of the previous boom, and the 1943 net farm income will probably exceed that of 1942.

A2345-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 17, 1943

Daily papers
Immediate Release

The thousands of deer which will be killed in Minnesota during the next week can be a valuable addition to the restricted meat supply, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. He pointed out that too many hunters neglect the carcass after killing the deer and often much of the meat is spoiled before it can be used. Zavoral gives these pointers on how to get the deer home in good shape with the meat still palatable.

After a deer is shot, first see that it is properly bled. If fortunate enough to get a good shot, the hunter should get to the deer before it is dead and stick the animals as soon as possible. Keep away from the feet. Stand in back and run the sticking knife 4 or 5 inches into the neck next to the brisket and cut sideways to sever the veins. If blood does not rush out, repeat the process. Meat will taste better and keep longer if the deer is properly bled.

Dress the deer immediately. Most hunters open the carcass from neck to tail. A long cut helps cooling, but often results in greater soiling when the deer is transported. It may be better to make an opening only about 12 to 18 inches long from the brisket back.

Cut through the skin first and then carefully through the muscle. Holding the blade of the knife between the first two fingers, cut outward, rolling out the paunch and intestines. Next cut carefully around the rectum and pull the large intestine into the cavity and out. If you can't do this, tie a string around the large intestine as close to the end as possible, cut it and pull it out. Next cut the chest diaphragm close to ribs, reach in with the knife and cut the windpipe ahead of the lungs and pull out the heart, liver and lungs. Hang the severed heart and liver on the branch of a tree. When they are cooled off, put them back in the body cavity to take home. Carry a clothes

(more)

line with you and hang the deer in a shady place, preferably by the head. Wipe the inside of the cavity with a clean dry cloth. Do not use water unless the insides are badly shot up. Snow balls can be used to absorb blood.

Keep the cavity wide open with a stick sharpened at both ends. A soft nose bullet may tear up a lot of meat. Since bloodshot meat spoils first, if possible cut away all the meat damaged by the shot, put it in salt cold water for a few hours to draw out the blood and use this meat first.

If you can arrange it hang the deer up in a storage place just above freezing for at least 7 to 10 days and let it age. After that the carcass may be skinned and cut up. Save the tallow to make explosives for the war and replace the ammunition you used in hunting.

To care for the hide properly, spread it raw side out and sprinkle several handfuls of salt over it. The salt will absorb the blood and water. Wipe or sweep this off in a day and apply more salt. The American Legion Post can tell you how you can donate the hide to military forces.

A2344-PJ

Using less milk for feeding calves on Minnesota farms will mean more milk for fighting men and civilians. Under the usual plan, farmers use about 2,000 pounds of milk to raise a calf, considerably more than they actually need, says T. W. Gullickson of the dairy division at University Farm. About a billion pounds of milk go to feed the approximately 40,000 calves raised in Minnesota each year.

Since there is no completely satisfactory substitute, some milk must be fed to calves; but the amount can be drastically reduced, declares Gullickson. He says calves can be raised on 500 to 700 pounds of milk, of which about half may be skim milk.

To get the calves off to a good start, they should be left with their mothers for a day or two after birth to insure their getting the colostrum milk. Whole milk should then be fed twice daily at the rate of about one-tenth of liveweight of the calf. When the calves are about four weeks old, they may be shifted gradually to skim milk, fed at the rate of 10 pounds daily.

It is important to encourage calves to start eating hay and grain as soon as possible. When they are eating about a pound a day each of hay and grain, they may be weaned gradually from milk. Most calves can be weaned after about 60 days or even earlier.

An abundance of good quality hay should be provided for the calves. Legume hay such as red clover or alfalfa is best, but if it is too laxative, grass hay such as timothy or bluegrass may be fed.

A good calf meal mixture contains about 15-20 per cent of a high animal protein such as dry skim milk, dried blood or dry rendered tankage. If none of these is available, linseed meal, cottonseed meal or soybean meal will give good results. Gullickson recommends the following grain mixture:

- 150 pounds ground corn
- 50 pounds of wheat bran and linseed oil meal
- 50 pounds of either dried blood, dried skim milk, fish meal or dry rendered tankage
- 4 pounds each of salt, limestone and bonemeal

Some of the grain ration should be kept before the calves from the start, allowing them to eat all they want, though not over 5 pounds daily. When the calves are about three months old, they can be fed a simpler and cheaper mixture. One of the simplest mixtures, developed at University Farm, consists of 500 pounds ground corn and 100 pounds each of bran and linseed meal.

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 8 Minnesota
November 17 1943

To All Counties
Use if they apply

Vegetable growers who will need seed in considerable amounts are urged by R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, to line up their next year's supply early and plan to make the most economical use of what is available. The latest USDA report indicates a falling off in production of some seeds in a year when the demand is likely to be greater than ever. Among the seeds in which production is off are cabbage, tomatoes, turnips and rutabagas.

Proper handling of seeds and treatment for organisms that destroy their life is recommended as a seed conservation measure.

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Turkey growers are now free to sell their birds to anyone they wish, says E. O. Pollock, FDA midwest regional director. The embargo on sales to civilians was lifted October 25, and since that time there have been no restrictions.

The embargo was maintained to supply approximately 12 million pounds of turkey for overseas shipment and another 35 million pounds for turkey dinners in army camps on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's. The remaining supply for civilians is expected to be around 344 million pounds, or about 90 per cent of the 1943 production.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 19 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 1, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Winter Feeding

On most farms, the difference between success and failure is planning. Of course the plans must be good, and they must be carried out as faithfully as conditions will permit; but as I look around on dozens of farms, it seems that the boys who pay income tax, support the government just about in proportion to the thought and skill they expend in organizing their business.

Most farmers put in long hours and work hard with their hands. All farmers have access to the latest scientific information and suggestions from farm papers, college teachers, research specialists and practical producers; but the information does them no good unless it is used.

Naturally, farms vary in size, productivity, and available markets; but, strangely, these do not seem to be the most important factors. Some managers will make a comfortable income when conditions seem impossible, while others can't pay debts no matter how the land lies. Disease, insects, weather and losses are normal risks of the profession; but some operators seem to meet them as incidentals. To others they are major catastrophes.

Winter feeding is a good example of management. The well-planned farm has the stock in good condition when winter feeding is begun. The feed requirements for each class of animals have been balanced with the supply on the farm or available on the market and adjustment in numbers has been made accordingly.

I like the old picture which represents a farm as a tub and farm income as water in the tub. If the business is perfectly managed, the tub will be level full;

(More)

Wed., December 1, 1943

but every mistake the manager makes is like a hole in the side of the container which allows more or less profit to be wasted. Some men make small holes near the top and have enough left at the end of the year to make improvements and buy war bonds. Other operators make their tub into a sieve.

Going into the winter with more stock than can be properly fed is like chopping a hole in the tub--near the bottom. There is no reason for stuffing all of the animals all of the time; but one good cow, given proper care and an adequately balanced ration, will make more profit than some herds of 20 are producing. Milking is good exercise for the hands and wrists, but it's no fun unless there is a pay check at the end of the month.

Tremendous quantities of feed are wasted by unwise feeding--another hole in the tub due to poor management. Corn fed in a mud hole, corn without a balancer, water warmed with feed instead of fire, too little water, are all examples of holes in the tub. A pig that shivers all day is wasting the frozen corn he has warmed and digested.

Especially when protein supplements are scarce, the feeder who doesn't have plenty of good alfalfa or clover will not find much left in his tub at the end of the year. It takes planning to have lots of lush pasture and sweet, tender hay; but it plugs a lot of other possible leaks in the tub.

Right now I'm examining the leaks in my own operations and trying to plan a way of making them less evident in 1944. There is plenty of room for improvement.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau ..
University Farm
St. Paul 81, Minnesota
November 19, 1943

Daily papers

Immediate Release

Both producers and consumers have a stake in conservation and reuse of containers that are needed to market agricultural products, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, who warns that the situation is very critical and might easily lead to a breakdown in the process of getting foods to market.

The shortage of wooden containers is especially serious as the result of a falling off in wood being cut and processed for this purpose. Boxing and crating materials require about 40 per cent of the total lumber production. Continually expanding military requirements now call for drastic conservation measures.

The War Production Board recently issued Limitation Order L-232 restricting the uses of wooden containers and specifying uses with a view to saving materials. Consumers are urged to save containers and return them to marketing agencies as far as possible and packers and shippers are asked to eliminate containers in large shipments of certain products.

A2349-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 19, 1943

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Minnesota's 46 REA-financed rural electric systems connected 2,000 additional farms to their lines in the first nine months of 1943 under an emergency program to extend electric service to farms producing food for the war.

This program has been stimulated by War Production Board regulations which since January have authorized rural power lines to extend service to nearby farms able to use one or more electrical food-producing and labor-saving devices in livestock, dairy and poultry production. Such devices most commonly used on Minnesota farms are milking machines, water pumps for livestock, brooders, milk coolers and feed grinders.

REA has estimated that 76,000 Minnesota farms, 39 per cent of all farms in the state, had central station electric service on June 30, 1943. REA-financed systems furnished electricity to 47,000 of these farms.

A2348-PJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 19, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

There will be no scarcity of steaks, pork or lamb chops for our fighting forces if 4-H clubs in Minnesota have anything to say about it. Livestock production will be one of the projects upon which 4-H members will place increasing emphasis this coming year, says A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

State records for 1943 show increased enrollments in dairy, pig and poultry projects with substantial increases in production. Over 14,000 members were enrolled in livestock projects and raised nearly 50,000 animals, or 10 million pounds of beef, pork and lamb, while the 7,600 poultry project members raised over a million birds.

The 1944 club program calls for an increase in the size of livestock projects which 4-H'ers undertake. Efficient feeding, production records and other good management practices will be emphasized. Members will be encouraged to share in the management and ownership of the whole farm herd of livestock or flock of poultry or to own and raise their own animals.

With milk products increasing in demand, the dairy project will have an important place in the year's program. Special attention will be given to egg production, as well as to raising chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Increased enrollments are expected in pig production, especially in the market litter project which requires that members own and raise a market litter to maximum weight with minimum feed in 180 days.

A phase of 4-H sheep production which will be stressed is the 10-ewe project, requiring members to own and manage a flock of 10 ewes. Many other sheep project members will purchase, fatten and market 15 or more Western lambs. 4-H'ers carrying the beef project will raise baby beefs or concentrate on developing a herd of breeding animals and raising their own feeders.

A2347-JB

Pullets hatched before May 1 should all be laying by now. A pullet laying her first egg 180 days after hatching may be considered as early maturing. Any pullet not laying before 225 days can be classified as late. The late ones might well be culled, especially if eggs are to be used for hatching.--T. H. Canfield.

Bringing the dairy cow through the calving period in good shape is one assurance of full milk production. Immediately after calving, give the cow a drink of luke warm water. Don't overfeed her but give a laxative grain mixture, including some bran, oats and a little oil meal. Keep her in a well-bedded box stall for a few days. When the cow is returned to her own stall, increase the grain ration slowly. She should be on full feed in three to six weeks, depending on her production.--
L. O. Gilmore.

Calves that are to be raised on less milk should be gotten off to the best possible start. Be sure the calf stays with its mother for two or three days to get the full benefit of the colostrum milk. Then start on whole milk at the rate of about one-tenth of the live weight of the calf, fed twice daily. Saving in milk is best accomplished by getting the calf eating good hay and a grain mixture as soon as possible.--T. W. Gullickson.

A good milk-saving meal can be made up of the following: 150 lbs. ground corn, 50 lbs. wheat bran and linseed oil meal, 50 pounds of an animal protein such as dried skim milk, dried blood, dry rendered tankage or fish meal, and 4 pounds each of salt, limestone and bonemeal. Calves being weaned off milk should have all they want to eat of this mixture, up to 5 lbs. daily.--T. W. Gullickson.

Letting the brood sows shift for themselves without much regard to feed during the winter months is not a good practice. There is a definite relation between the feeding of the sows and the strength of the pigs farrowed next spring. The sow's ration should include alfalfa hay, some grain, plus extra protein, and a mineral mixture. Don't forget the alfalfa for it supplies needed minerals and vitamins. Plenty of fresh water and exercise will round out the management routine.--

E. F. Ferrin.

One of the worst obstacles in the way of success with chicks is pullorum disease, also known as bacillary white diarrhea. Since this disease is carried over from the hen to the egg to the chick, the infection can be broken by hatching only eggs from hens free from this disease. That is why it is important, in lining up chicks for next spring, to ask for the hatchery for pullorum tested stock.--

B. S. Pomeroy.

Drench ewes with phenothiazine sometime between early December and early February. This is for the prevention of both stomach and nodular worms. It does a fine job.--W. A. Billings.

If laying hens start picking each other, first check to see whether you have too many birds in the house. Crowded birds often pick each other for just plain deviltry. Try putting a bit of salt in the drinking water. This is not a cure-all, but it sometimes helps. The easiest way to do this is to add an even teaspoonful of salt to each gallon of the drinking water. Keep it up as long as you wish. It won't hurt the birds.--W. A. Billings.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 8, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Fresh Cows

We have just finished worrying about getting the field work done, and now a new problem comes up. Where in thunder are we going to put all of the calves? Our cows have been pretty well bunched this fall, and it seems as though there are little fellows in every spare corner of the barn. If any more come right away, we'll have to hang them from the ceiling or build double-deck stalls.

In spite of all government regulations, ceilings and point systems, the cows come fresh in the time-honored way they have followed for thousands of years. I wonder how many generations have preceded this ambitious little bull that is butting my leg and nibbling my overalls on the off-chance that I might be a cow?

We've had a good many generations right here in this barn, and I can tell this youngster that I knew his great, great, great, great, great grandmother. She was a good cow, and so were her descendants, or they wouldn't have been here long. He has something to live up to--and so have I. After all these years of associating with good cows, I should know a little about them; but something new is always coming up and more mistakes are made.

Mother told me that some day Opportunity would knock at my door. Here are 20 opportunities bawling at me--no, 40--because their mothers are opportunities, too. Every calf is an opportunity to learn something more about feeding and caring for stock, so that they will make the best possible returns for the feed and care I am able to give them. Every fresh cow is a challenge to my skill and ability--an opportunity to do my job a little better than it has been done before.

(More)

It is astonishing how one can associate with animals so long and so intimately and yet know so little about them. Thousands of calves, colts, pigs and lambs have been born here on this farm, but birth is still a miracle to me. Scientists are discovering some of the intricate plans and patterns followed by Nature, but all will admit that it is more wonderfully complex and intricate than the mind of mere man can grasp. There is still that mysterious spark which makes the difference between life and death. We can only accept humbly the recurring phenomena and learn to use it advantageously.

Now that the calf is here and dependent solely upon me, can I give him the care which will develop his latent promise to the utmost, or will he lack something of perfection because my wits were too dim to understand his needs? Can I take this cow, bursting with Nature's provision to feed her baby, and by skillful feeding, study and care induce her to feed her calf and me, too?

Patiently, generations of men have studied more generations of cows and by selection, breeding and feeding developed a capacity for milk production far beyond the needs of the calf. By handing on their experiences to others, men have acquired the skill to meet the general requirements for this abnormal production.

Where do I fit in the picture? Is my herd going backwards, standing still or progressing? It's up to me. I've had some fair success and a lot of failures, but each fresh cow is a new opportunity for interesting study and possible achievement.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 15, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Brain Oil

We all have had experience with a bearing that runs dry. Sometimes it squeals for grease. Sometimes it just gets mad and burns out. Last summer a train was wrecked because of a hotbox. If bearings were cheaper than oil, farmers wouldn't buy grease by the barrel.

We know that two surfaces rubbing at high speed must be separated by a film of lubricant or else trouble will develop, but sometimes we forget to oil the mechanism in our heads. A lot of accidents have happened because the car or machine was running better than the brain that guided it.

A teacher once suggested that my head would never need oiling, because it worked too slowly to produce appreciable friction. She also told us that some old men died with a perfectly good new brain. It had never been used. But as I watch the men who get things done, it seems that they use more brain oil than hair tonic.

What do I mean by "brain oil"? Something that makes a brain do better work. We're all creatures of routine and the brain takes care of us automatically. We don't think about chewing and swallowing unless something hurts. Most of us can't dress, shave or pat the dog except in a routine manner that we have prescribed for ourselves. We go on day after day with 90 per cent of our actions run automatically by the brain, never jarring a think cell except in a small emergency.

The easy way is to get in a rut and stay there, taking our adventures vicariously by reading fiction or watching shadows cavort on a screen. Thinking, planning, doing the unusual, trying something new, studying, trying to understand something intricate, is often considered a youthful obsession and unnecessary for one who has "finished his education."

(More)

Children in school sometimes develop the attitude that if the teacher is any good, she can make them get their lessons in spite of inertia and even active opposition. As soon as the teacher ceases to prod, their minds relax into well worn grooves and they become automatons.

Some of the best educated people have not had much formal schooling. They did their own mental prodding and kept their thinkers oiled. Such people never grow old except in years. They're always interested, always alert for new ideas, always ready for some new undertaking and delight in overcoming difficulties. This youthful exuberance, if balanced with common sense, is a characteristic of men who do things.

What are the best oils for lazy brains? That will vary with individuals. Study, observation, planning, reading technical books, new hobbies, breaks in routine or self-discipline may startle the brain into activity. One man started in as a tenderfoot Boy Scout when over 60. He also began studying Greek after he retired from business. He didn't want to let his brain get dry or rusty.

Physical activity is a common apology for mental laziness. We'd rather walk a mile than think a minute. I know it, because that's just what I find myself doing all the time. It's ridiculous, but an old habit is hard to break.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 22, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Christmas 1943

It won't be the same this year. Of course there will be snow and ice here in Minnesota, and the calendar will read December 25th as usual; but how can we sing, trim Christmas trees, give gifts and show Goodwill when our hearts are with the boys in camps and on the battlefields?

How can we celebrate the season of Peace and Love when all the "Christian" nations are savagely trying to kill not only opposing armies, but starving women and children as well? How can we tell little folks the Christmas story when fathers and brothers are learning or practicing the arts of war on a scale beyond our comprehension? How can we listen to Christmas carols on the radio, interspersed with reports of blowing whole cities to destruction and the mass murder of a million men?

It's hard to take, but it would be harder still if we didn't keep the firm belief that somehow, in God's good time, this trial by fire would be worth while. We can take it, because of the faith that out of the world's agony, men will learn, the hard way, that the Golden Rule is a fundamental law which cannot be broken without an attendant penalty.

Two thousand years ago it was predicted that people would learn to love their neighbors, and we can face our individual trials in the hope that our present war is a holy crusade to teach that principle to those who understand no language other than guns, ships, and power.

So we will try to smile as we sing the old familiar songs and strive to preserve the family traditions. The boys who are far away in jungles, strange countries, frozen wastes or huge encampments will want to think of us as doing the things they will miss so keenly. They will depend on us to preserve and pass on the great things

(More)

they are offering their lives to maintain. They march to meet hot lead with a laugh. Are we less brave?

But between the aching breaks in the family circle and the routine of Christmas activities, there is room for sober thinking. This war has come about because we who believe in Peace and Goodwill have somehow failed to make that ideal attractively and acceptably real to more than half the world.

Resort to guns was necessary because we missed our opportunity to convince our present enemies that love and unselfishness were more potent than ruthless hate. We didn't prove to them that government by and for the people was better than despotism where the state is all and the individual nothing. They didn't see us practice the things we say we believe.

And so while we are celebrating as best we can a Christmas season dimmed by trouble and loneliness, perhaps we can put our own house in better order. Perhaps we can examine our own minds, study our own actions, try to see ourselves as others see us. Are we free from hate, do we honestly try to love our neighbors, do we speak only good of others, are our hearts clean?

Peace and Goodwill must start at home with the individual and show in his actions so plainly that others will notice his good works. May that be our aim for this Christmas season.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 29, 1943

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Goodbye

Those who are sorry to see old 1943 fade out of the picture, please say I! Not a sound do I hear except an airplane high overhead, racing from somewhere to elsewhere, doubtless on an important mission. There are few who will regret the passing of the old year.

Our great grandchildren in history classes won't like 1943, either. Think of all they'll have to learn about it. That was the year the Allies won back Africa, Sicily and Italy. That was when the Russians put in motion the most powerful and enormous army the world has ever seen, crumbling the arrogant German line and winning back most of the home land. That was the year the Japs ran into difficulties and "reformed according to plan," a lot nearer home than their propagandists would admit.

The year 1943 saw war production roll to new heights, in spite of strikes, aimless talk, mismanagement and congressional investigations. It saw the nation stripping for action, putting vast numbers of men in uniform and training them carefully for specific technical jobs. It saw cooperation in spots, even between the Army, Navy and Marine Corps! Like a green colt, it took a lot of backing and see-sawing, but some progress was made and the stage was set for the final event.

It even jarred some of the home folks out of a rut. Women brushed up on arithmetic in order to make ration points cover their purchases and studied nutrition charts assiduously to see that their families were fed balanced rations. Some folks learned to walk. Others howled about gas rationing and the scarcity of tires. Garage men groaned when another customer came in. Traveling salesmen and their jokes were almost forgotten.

(More)

Wed., December 29, 1943

Businessmen went crazy over questionnaires and reports. In spite of a help shortage, they had to fill out reams of unreasonable questions which may have been filed in Washington if there were enough filing cases. So much metal was used for desks and filing cabinets that it caused a steel shortage and this was called the "Little Steel" formula.

Everybody groaned over income tax blanks. There was little objection to paying the tax, but hair was turned white by the ambiguous questions and schedules. Everybody cursed the government. Labor wanted more wages and cheaper food. Farmers wanted better prices for their produce and ceilings on everything else. Nobody wanted inflation. Alphabetical administration came and went with bewildering rapidity. Congress argued. There were a few gruesome murder trials which crowded the war news on front pages.

There was a scarcity of paper; then, too much waste was accumulated; and later it was scarce again. Everyone had a "cause" for which he was trying to get free publicity and every crack brained scheme had its faithful adherents. Great munitions plants were constructed on fertile acres and then abandoned without making a shell. Movie stars sold war bonds with kisses, songs and garters as rewards for selfish patriotism.

It was a busy year, a hectic year, full of contradictions, squabbles, big movements and little undercurrents. Somehow most of us have survived, but we're not sorry to see the year go. We're looking hopefully toward 1944, when some of our present problems should be ironed out to make room for new ones.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 24, 1943

Daily papers.

NOTE: SUNDAY RELEASE

Eighteen-year-old Emily McHattie, Newport, one of Washington county's outstanding 4-H club girls, was voted tops in the nation today as boys and girls from every state in the Union gathered at the national 4-H club congress in Chicago.

Selected the most outstanding 4-H junior leader in the country, the Newport girl receives a \$200 scholarship and possession for a year of the Moses trophy awarded annually to the nation's outstanding 4-H leader.

During her six years in club work Emily has earned well over a thousand dollars from 4-H club projects. During the marketing season she assists the family in preparing several hundred dozen eggs and chickens for market each week. While tops in the country as a junior leader, she is also considered tops as a farmhand on the home farm.

This is the first time in 4-H club history that a Minnesota girl has won the coveted national leadership award. Two Minnesota boys were previous winners, Oliver Larson, Todd county, in 1938, and Vernon Baldwin, Freeborn, in 1932.

Also winner of a national award is Lyle Hohenstein, Vernon Center, who receives a \$100 scholarship for placing second in the National Achievement Contest. Last year the Blue Earth county boy won national recognition in the home grounds beautification contest.

A2353-JB-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 24, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota faces a serious fuelwood shortage this winter unless woodlot owners in the state are able to produce more wood this year than they did in 1942, says R. N. Cunningham, area forester.

A recent survey made by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station indicates that production will be 50 per cent short of estimated requirements. Commercial cutting of wood for fuel has fallen off rapidly during the past year due to labor shortages and higher profits in handling more valuable forest products. Coal and oil supplies will not be sufficient to meet any increased demand.

In spite of farm help shortages and the greatly expanded food production program, woodlot owners are being urged to make every possible effort to produce fuelwood this fall. "Get rid of inferior material now while the markets are good and the fuel so greatly needed," says Mr. Cunningham. "Cut trees for their best use--save small healthy ones for future growth. Do not butcher good saw logs and tie cuts for fuelwood, but utilize all tops and cull trees for this purpose."

Early cutting to permit seasoning is important. Green wood contains 25 to 45 per cent water. This extra moisture reduces the heat value about one-sixth.

Among the best Minnesota woods for fuel are oak, hickory, locust, maple, cherry, birch, tamarack. Pine and other light woods are good for kindling or for use in mixture with heavier fuels.

A2352-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 24, 1943

Daily papers.
Immediate Release

Three freshmen in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota have been recommended by the college scholarship committee for Sears-Roebuck scholarships of \$100 each for 1943-44, according to an announcement by Dean Henry Schmitz. Recommended for the awards are Leonard A. Larson, Duluth; Duane J. LeTourneau, Stillwater; Franklin A. Maki, Kettle River.

The scholarships are awarded to farm boys from Minnesota who have promising ability, are wholly or partly self-supporting and who plan to continue in agriculture.

A2350-JB

Vegetable growers who will need seed in considerable amounts are urged by R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist, to line up their next year's supply early and plan to make the most economical use of what is available. The latest USDA report indicates a falling off in production of some seeds in a year when the demand is likely to be greater than ever. Among the seeds in which production is off are cabbage, tomatoes, turnips and rutabagas.

Proper handling of seeds and treatment for organisms that destroy their life is recommended as a seed conservation measure.

A2351-PJ

Adding alfalfa hay to the brood sow's daily ration this winter will go a long way toward reducing little pig losses next spring. High in vitamins and minerals, alfalfa does a first-rate job of strengthening some of the weak spots in wartime rations.

It is best to use the 1943 crop of alfalfa, says E. F. Ferrin, in charge of swine at University Farm, since old hay loses a part of its vitamin content during storage. It can be fed in a low rack or spread upon a feeding floor or even frozen ground. Sows will do a good job of cleaning up the leaves but cannot be expected to eat the stems.

A good daily ration for gilts weighing 200 to 225 pounds consists of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of grain, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of 40-per cent protein concentrate, and a mineral mixture if no minerals are included in the concentrate. Gilts on this ration with alfalfa hay added should average about a pound daily gain throughout the gestation period.

Ferrin recommends using corn and wheat in the grain ration since oats are too high priced and barley is considered too scabby for feeding to brood sows. One-third to two-thirds of the grain ration can be either corn or wheat, but the more wheat in the mixture the less protein needed from other sources, says Ferrin.

Grain and alfalfa alone, however, will not furnish the amount of protein necessary for brood sows. Soybean oil meal, or some other single protein feed, or a mixture of protein concentrates must be added.

Healthy litters next spring will come from sows fed right this winter. Providing plenty of water and exercise for the brood sows will further insure strong litters farrowed next year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 24 1943

To All Counties

Bringing the dairy cow thru the calving period in best possible shape is one way of adding to total milk production without using more feed, says County Agent _____ . On the other hand, trouble during this critical time can reduce the cow's production for the entire lactation period.

Here are some tips on caring for the calving cow, direct from L. O. Gilmore of the dairy division at University Farm.

Reduce the grain ration about a week before calving. During the last few days give a light, laxative feed of bran, oats and a little oil meal, together with water from which chill has been removed. The cow should have a clean, well-bedded box stall. It is a good idea to wash the udder with soap and water to protect the calf.

If trouble is experienced during or immediately after calving, it is wise to call a veterinarian so that the cow can be brought back to normal as quickly as possible.

After calving offer the cow lukewarm water and leave cow and calf in the box stall for a few days. Continue the laxative grain mixture but do not overfeed. If the calf can be induced to suck all quarters, no hand milking is needed. The colostrum milk will last for a longer period if the cow is not completely milked out.

After the cow is returned to her stall and milking resumed, increase the grain gradually. It will take three to six weeks before the cow can take full feed, depending on production.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 30 1943

To all counties

Minnesota's poultrymen figure prominently in the nation's problem of finding sufficient containers to move the anticipated 60 billion eggs to market in 1944, according to W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, who urges producers, handlers and consumers to re-use egg cases and cartons whenever possible. Because materials for wooden cases are scarce, at least 80 per cent of the 1944 supply will probably be made of fiber.

To insure an adequate supply of fiber egg cases, the War Food Administration and the War Production Board are requesting egg handlers and dealers to report immediately the approximate number of fiber cases they will require in 1944, especially for the period of February 1 through June 30. Blank forms, W.P.B. 2408, are available at the field offices of the War Production Board. Reports, together with a list of the anticipated fiber case suppliers, should be forwarded to the Containers Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D.C.

Emphasizing the importance of reporting egg case requirements as soon as possible, Dankers pointed out that in 1943 many producers and dealers were forced to handle and ship eggs in pails, orange crates and other makeshift containers.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 30 1943

To all counties

The food production effort as well as the hog raiser will benefit by intelligent selection of hogs for market and orderly shipping, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. The recent rush on the markets makes it clear that orderly marketing is just as important as raising good swine.

The losses that are bound to occur if hogs are sent to a swamped market can be avoided by having truckers and shipping association managers check with market men before hogs are loaded. If shipment must be delayed, there are several things the hog man can do, as a favor to himself and to his country. He can "top" his herd, sending out only the hogs that are of good finish, holding back his unfinished pigs since these would be likely to be graded low on a crowded market. If the protein feed supply at home is limited, he can stretch it by diverting the protein to the lighter hogs that need it most.

The tremendous consumer demand and war need for meat and fat makes it very unlikely that hog prices will break seriously if sensible marketing can be practiced. The War Food Administration has restated its support price of \$13.75, Chicago basis, for top hogs. This figures to around \$13.35 at South St. Paul. This support policy does not mean that hogs cannot fall below this price, but it means that the hog raiser who produces good hogs and markets them intelligently should be able to count on selling them for around this figure.

The support price has been announced as continuing until October 1, 1944. Growers who have the equipment and the feed for rushing through an early crop of pigs next year will have this date in mind. On the other hand, a continued demand for pork is indicated by present prospects, and later pigs have a pretty good chance of finding a strong market next fall.

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 8, Minnesota
December 1, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A marked shortage of horses and mules in the United States within two to four years was forecast this week by A. L. Harvey, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Horse and Mule Association of America at Chicago earlier this week.

In the west central section there is at the present time a sufficient number to take care of farm needs, but the decline in horse and mule populations during the past 25 years indicates the minimum number of horses and mules required for farm needs.

Especially significant is the 50.8 per cent decline in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. In addition to raising horses and mules for its own use, this section has been the reservoir for replacements in eastern and southern states. On January 1, 1943 there were 4,004,000 horses and mules in this section.

The Minnesota breeding situation is revealed in answers sent in by 500 stallion owners using stallions for public service this year. Average number of mares bred per stallion in 1943 was 28.9, as compared to 37.6 in 1942 and 49 in 1941, or a decrease of 23 per cent each year. Should 55 per cent of the mares bred this year raise live colts, only 43 per of the number needed to provide replacements within the state would be realized.

If Minnesota is representative of the other midwest states, this section as well as the rest of the country is in a critical position as far as work stock replacements are concerned.

Conclusions presented by Dr. Harvey at the annual meeting were as follows:

(1) On January 1, 1943, there were estimated to be 3,629,000 horses and 375,000 mules on the farms of the Central West States, an

(more)

average of 2.4 work animals per farm.

(2) On January 1, 1943, the numbers of horses and mule colts under one year on the farms of the United States as well as the Central West was estimated to be sufficient to provide replacements for 1.3 work animals per farm.

(3) Stallions in the state of Minnesota during 1943 bred on the average 28.9 mares each, a decrease of 23 per cent compared with 1942.

(4) Dealers on the horse and mule markets report that the demand and the prices received for work stock was 25-40 per cent greater in 1943 than in 1942.

(5) Heavy Farm Chunks are in the greatest demand in the Central West.

(6) Light and Heavy Drafters are preferred for eastern trade.

(7) Farm mules and Draft mules are in greatest demand in the Central West.

(8) Breeders of purebred draft horses report a strong demand for mares but a very poor demand for stallions.

(9) Interest in light horses continues strong.

A2356-TH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 1, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Roland Hendrickson, Kimball, senior in agriculture at the University of Minnesota, is proud possessor of a gold medal as a result of winning the 1943 Saddle and Sirloin club essay contest, open to undergraduate students of agriculture in agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada. The gold medal was awarded at a meeting of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago.

First Minnesota boy to win the contest, Hendrickson wrote his essay on animal health as a profit factor.

The essay contest is conducted each year as a feature of agricultural college student participation in the International Exposition held in Chicago. It is promoted by the Chicago Saddle and Sirloin club, which is made up of leading men in the meat packing, livestock marketing and livestock producing industries in the country.

A2355-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 1, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate Release.

Problems in cheesemaking will be discussed when cheesemakers throughout the state assemble for a short course at University Farm on Wednesday, December 15. Announcement of the short course for cheesemakers was made today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Speakers will include D. D. Brubaker, principal agricultural economist, Washington, D. C.; K. W. Snyder, Kraft Cheese company, Chicago; Dave Nusbaum, Wheeler company, Green Bay, Wisconsin; C. H. Mattson, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis; and W. B. Combs, S. T. Coulter, E. F. Koller and W. E. Petersen of the University Farm staff.

A2354-JB

The most desirable temperature for a laying house in winter seems to be between 45 and 50 degrees F., or thereabouts. Warmer quarters, sometimes brought about by artificial heat, seem to take some of the vigor and vitality out of the birds. At the other undesirable extreme, of course, are temperatures so low that water freezes quickly or the combs of the layers are endangered.--T. H. CANFIELD.

Remember, there are boarders in the ewe flock too. Many unprofitable ewes are carried over from year to year. To hold a place in the breeding flock, a ewe should have good market type, good fleece, and she should quickly prove herself a good lamb producer.--P. A. Anderson.

If you are depending on horses for all or part of your farm power, you may be interested in this size-up of the situation by the Horse and Mule association: (1) number of horses and mules is decreasing rapidly, (2) demand and price for horses showed a 25 per cent increase in the past year, for mules 25 to 40 per cent, (3) marked shortage will be felt in this country in two to four year's time.--A. L. Harvey.

When good seed is scarce, seed treating is a practical and effective way of stretching the supply. Treatment not only gives grains protection against smuts, but it also insures better stands by reducing loss from blights that kill plants in the early stage of growth. Much of the drudgery of treating seed grain can be avoided by building a homemade treater described in Extension Folder 118, available from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.--R. C. Rose.

If shipment of hogs must be delayed because of swamped markets, there are several things the hog man can do, as a favor to himself and to his country. He can "top" his herd, sending out only the hogs that are of good finish, holding back the unfinished pigs that would fare badly on a crowded market anyway. If the protein feed supply at home is limited, he can stretch it by diverting the protein to the lighter hogs that need it most.--H. G. Zavoral.

In spite of farm help shortages and the greatly expanded food production program, woodlot owners are urged to make every possible effort to produce fuelwood this fall. Get rid of inferior material now while the markets are good and the fuel so greatly needed. Cut trees for their best use--save small healthy ones for future growth. Do not butcher good saw logs and tie cuts for fuelwood, but utilize all tops and cull trees for this purpose.--R. N. Cunningham.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 8, 1943

Immediate release

Daily papers.

The Little Red Oil Can, coveted award made each year to the most outstanding student, faculty member or student organization of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota, went this year to Jeanne L. Vollbrecht, Robbinsdale, senior in home economics education. The award was made by Dean Henry Schmitz at the annual Christmas assembly of the college on Wednesday evening.

The Little Red Oil Can has been a traditional award since 1916, when it was presented to Dean E. M. Freeman. Last year it went to Dean Freeman for the second time, prior to his retirement after 26 years of service as dean.

Other traditional awards presented by Dean Schmitz at the assembly were the rattle, to the faculty member who has most recently become a father, and the ball and chain to the most recently engaged couple or a newly married couple in the student group. Dr. A. C. Caldwell, assistant professor of soils, 2124 Como avenue, St. Paul, was given the rattle and Ailie M. Hurley, home economics senior, and Eugene Coyner, graduate student and instructor in chemistry, received the ball and chain.

Students in charge of the Christmas assembly were Edna Burrill, Victor Clausen, Arthur Olson, Dorothy Schroeder, Mary Engelhart, Audrey St. Cyr, Donna Caldwell, Marie Sterner.

A2357-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
~~November~~ 8 1943
December

To All Counties

Don't throw away any records you used in making your December 15 income tax declaration. Those papers will be indispensable in figuring the final tax on March 15, says S. B. Cleland, University Farm extension economist in farm management. On that date every married person with a gross income of over \$624 or single person with a gross income of over \$500 must make a final return.

Farmers will not be penalized for under- or overestimating their income tax, says Cleland, if their estimate of net income is not more than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent under actual amount. There is no penalty for estimating the income too high, since the December 15 payment is really a payment on account, the real settlement of the 1943 tax to be made on or before March 15. The farmer who pays too much will get credit toward the March payment, which will include the final settlement on the 1943 tax and a partial payment on the remainder of the 1942 tax. Any additional credit the farmer may have can go toward his 1944 settlement.

Since figuring the income tax will probably be a regular part of farm business from now on, Cleland urges all farmers who are not now keeping farm records to start doing so at once. Copies of the Minnesota Farm Record Book, either the regular edition or the special Income Tax Section, are available at the county extension office. Farmers who get the book now and take their inventory will be ready to start making entries on January 1.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 14, 1943

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

An appeal to keep all hogs under 200 pounds on the farm and away from South St. Paul and other markets was made to the farmers of Minnesota today by Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, as the best answer to the disastrous market glut which means heavy losses to the farmer and the nation's meat supply each day it continues.

Light pigs stampeding to market tend to wreck the government price support program and contribute to the present crisis, says Miller. "I know that the temptation to unload the entire spring hog crop just now is great," he said, "but it simply isn't good business on the part of the grower or good war economy to slaughter pigs below 200 pounds while there is still feed left on farms to grow them bigger."

Higher feed costs with shortages in some areas, desire to shift feed to other livestock, uncertainty of transportation, and misunderstanding of the price support program are all contributing to the present market jam, and the resulting losses from delays in unloading as well as drastic price cuts on less desirable hogs reaching market.

Under the present circumstances the hog raiser can do himself and his country a great favor by resolving to market all his hogs over 200 pounds and as far as possible under 270, Director Miller declared today. The War Food Administration has set 200 to 270 pounds as the most desirable weight for getting the most pork for the least feed. It has established a support price of \$13.75 per hundred, Chicago basis, and \$13.45 at South St. Paul, for such hogs. Packing companies are pledged to pay this price. If they fail to do so, the government subsidy is withheld. Since it is most profitable for everyone concerned to slaughter hogs at these prescribed weights, the packing industry running at full capacity does not want the smaller hogs. Farmers who send in small pigs receive a price below the support figure for the 200-270 pound hogs, and so they sustain a heavy loss.

The tremendous disadvantage of marketing the lighter hog under present conditions was stressed by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. As an example he cites a representative lot sold at South St. Paul:

(more)

10 head, just over 200 pounds, sold for \$13.45 cwt.

7 head at 198 pounds sold for \$12.50 cwt.

4 head at 194 pounds sold for \$12.25 cwt.

3 head at 160 pounds sold for \$10.50 cwt.

Zavoral points out that if the farmer who sold the seven 198-pounders at \$12.50 had kept them a few days longer and put a few more bushels of corn into them, he would have had nearly a four-fold return for his feed, and would at the same time have avoided contributing to market demoralization in the weight ranges not supported by the government. His margin would have been even greater in feeding the other light-weight pigs which were shipped out with the heavy animals.

Another point in favor of the farmer who markets his hogs at preferred weights is the fact that a healthy 150-pound pig is in the best possible position to give the most for feed. As the hog advances well beyond the 200 pound mark the feeding efficiency goes down.

"Naturally, a farmer must watch feed costs very carefully," Zavoral says, "especially now when costs are rising and feed must be conserved. But there is no economy in sending to market a half-grown pig. Long-time records have shown that whenever the price of 100 pounds of hog will buy 11 bushels of corn, pork producers have prospered. The support price on 200-270 pound hogs permits purchase of corn at something over a dollar a bushel, but that margin dwindles rapidly when underweight pigs are sold at \$12 or less.

Topping the herd is always a good practice, and more so at the present time, Zavoral says. Topping means picking off for market the finished animals as soon as they get well above 200 pounds, while holding back the smaller animals for further feeding. This practice makes for orderly marketing and more meat per pound of feed.

Heavy marketings at this time of year is not just a war condition. Ordinarily, spring pigs in Minnesota are farrowed in March, April and May and marketed in November, December and January. However, farmers in this state have responded to the government call for more meat with increases of around 25 per cent each year in the last two years, thus increasing greatly the load on the packing industry. The in-

dustry would be working at capacity now even if marketing were limited to the finished hogs of 200 pounds or over. South St. Paul livestock men say that on some days during the December glut as much as 40 per cent of the animals arriving at market were under this price support minimum.

Zavoral expressed the belief that the support prices under the present policy of the War Food Administration have helped to level off the usual hog price slump at this time of the year and may have averted a worse market break. He cites these figures to show the normal falling off in the market as the bulk of the crop comes in:

at So. St. Paul	September	December
1931	6.10	3.40
1937	10.90	7.40
1940	6.10	5.40
1942	13.50	13.20
1943	13.80	estimate 12.00

A2358-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 14, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota cheesemakers meeting today (Wednesday) at University Farm for the annual one-day short course focused their attention on the importance of maintaining quality in cheese and the significant place cheese has in wartime diets.

Discussing high versus low moisture cheese, W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry, University Farm, said more emphasis must be placed on lowering the moisture content of cheese that is to be kept for long periods of time, such as that which is set aside for military use.

Guest speakers were D. D. Brubaker, principal agricultural economist, Cooperative Research and Service Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration; Dave Nusbaum, Wheeler company, Green Bay, Wisconsin; K. W. Snyder, Kraft Cheese company, Chicago; C. H. Mattson, Land o'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis.

University Farm staff members who spoke at the short course, in addition to Combs, were E. F. Koller, who discussed the dairy situation; S. T. Coulter, who reported on University Farm studies on ripening cheddar cheese; and W. E. Petersen, who talked on milking and management in relation to mastitis control.

A2359-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 14 1943

To all counties

Four-H club boys and girls and rural youth members, 14 to 25 years of age, in _____ county were reminded this week by County (Club) Agent _____ of the opportunity to take part in the second annual radio public speaking contest sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish council.

One thousand dollars for awards to be given in the form of scholarships, war bonds and stamps has been made available by the Minnesota Jewish council. A \$200 war bond or scholarship will go to the state champion, and a \$100 bond or scholarship to the reserve state champion. District winners will receive \$25 war bonds, and county champions \$5 in war stamps.

Subject of this year's contest is "What Being a Good Neighbor Means to Me." Reference materials on the topic are available at the county extension office.

According to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, the contest will be initiated in local clubs, which will select delegates to county contests. In addition to the regular number of counties, agricultural schools at Crookston, Morris and Grand Rapids and the School of Agriculture and Gopher club at University Farm have been designated as county units. These units have been added to eliminate unnecessary travel. County winners will broadcast over radio stations in their district, and winning district contestants will be provided a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities for a state contest on February 26. The state champion will be selected when the two best speakers give their talks over a statewide radio network on February 27.

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

Immediate Release

Gross cash income from the sale of the 19 principal farm products in Minnesota in 1943 was the largest on record. Two and a half times the average of the prewar years 1935-39, farm income this year exceeded last year's record by about 20 per cent.

Behind this Minnesota farm income picture is an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the physical volume of sales during the past 5 years and an increase of nearly 75 per cent in farm prices.

The 19 agricultural products used in the estimate of gross cash sales prepared by Warren C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, potatoes, hay, hogs, cattle, calves, lambs-sheep, butterfat, milk, farm butter, chickens, eggs, wool and turkeys. Sales of these commodities account for more than 90 per cent of Minnesota farm income, says Waite.

While the increase in gross cash income from the 1935-39 period has been the result of both an increase in the quantity of sales and higher prices, this year's increase over 1942 was due entirely to increased prices, Waite points out. Physical volume of sales increased rapidly between 1938 and 1942, but leveled off this year with physical quantities sold in 1943 about the same as in 1942. Failure of the increase to continue into 1943 probably means that agricultural production in the state has reached a maximum for some time to come.

Largest increase in sales came in the group of products including chickens, eggs, turkeys and wool and was due largely to expanded production of chickens and eggs. Sales of livestock also continued to increase, but additional increase is questionable next year. Production of dairy products declined toward the close of 1943 as compared with 1942. Cash grain sales were smaller than any year since 1938.

Increase in income for Minnesota farmers over the prewar years has been slightly larger relatively than the increase in farm income for the United States as a whole. Estimated farm income for the U.S. in 1943 is 243 per cent of the average income in 1935-39, as compared with 254 per cent in Minnesota.

A2361 - JBTH

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 16, 1943

Immediate release

Daily papers.

The score sheet for hybrid corn varieties registered for sale in Minnesota during 1943 has just been issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station at University Farm and is now available to growers and dealers. The maturity ratings of 391 varieties tested in scattered plots over the state have been computed and are now available in Station Bulletin 374, which may be had from the Bulletin Room at University Farm, St. Paul, or from any county extension office in the state.

The tests are made each year with the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, which uses the ratings in determining which hybrids are adapted to Minnesota conditions and can be officially recognized under the state seed regulations.

Maturity is determined by moisture content of the corn at a specified harvest date. The state is divided into five maturity zones. Corn recommended for planting in the Northern zone must ripen satisfactorily in 82 to 88 days; North Central, 89 to 95 days; Central, 96 to 102 days; South Central, 103 to 109 days; Southern, 110 to 116 days.

All commercial growers of hybrid corn, as well as experiment stations, are invited to enter their varieties in the tests. The resulting ratings are a guide to growers in their search for seed adapted to their own farm conditions.

A2360-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 16 1943

To all counties

An appeal to keep all hogs under 200 pounds on the farm and away from the markets was made to the farmers of Minnesota by Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, as the best answer to the disastrous market glut which means heavy losses to the farmer and the nation's meat supply each day it continues.

"I know that the temptation to unload the entire spring hog crop just now is great," Miller said, "but it simply isn't good business on the part of the grower or good war economy to slaughter pigs below 200 pounds while there is still feed left on farms to grow them bigger."

Higher feed costs with shortages in some areas, desire to shift feed to other livestock, uncertainty of transportation, and misunderstanding of the price support program are all contributing to the present market jam.

The War Food Administration has set 200 to 270 pounds as the most desirable weight for getting the most pork for the least feed. It has established a support price for such hogs of \$13.75 per hundred, Chicago basis, and \$13.45 at South St. Paul. Packing companies are pledged to pay this price. If they fail to do so, the government subsidy is withheld.

The tremendous disadvantage of marketing the lighter hog under present conditions was stressed by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. As an example he cites a representative lot sold at South St. Paul:

10 head, just over 200 pounds, sold for \$13.45 cwt.
7 head at 198 pounds sold for \$12.50 cwt.
4 head at 194 pounds sold for \$12.25 cwt.
3 head at 160 pounds sold for \$10.50 cwt.

Zavoral points out that if the farmer who sold the seven 198-pounders at \$12.50 had kept them a few days longer and put a few more bushels of corn into them, he would have had nearly a four-fold return for his feed, and would at the same time have avoided contributing to market demoralization in the weight ranges not supported by the government. His margin would have been even greater in feeding the other lightweight pigs which were shipped out with the heavy animals.

Another point in favor of the farmer who markets his hogs at preferred weights is the fact that a healthy 150-pound pig is in the best possible position to give the most for feed. As the hog advances well beyond the 200 pound mark the feeding efficiency goes down.

"Naturally, a farmer must watch feed costs very carefully," Zavoral says, "especially now when costs are rising and feed must be conserved. But there is no economy in sending to market a half-grown pig. Long-time records have shown that whenever the price of 100 pounds of hog will buy 11 bushels of corn, pork producers have prospered. The support price on 200-270 pound hogs permits purchase of corn at something over a dollar a bushel, but that margin dwindles rapidly when underweight pigs are sold at \$12 or less."

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 8 Minnesota
December 20 1943

To all counties

_____ county farmers who are now lining up their seed for next year's critical corn crop can well afford to think first of getting that crop safely in under the frost line, according to R. F. Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. He points out that Minnesota's achievement of attaining third place in corn production rests largely on the successful efforts to develop varieties that will mature under conditions found in the northern fringe of the corn belt.

"It is very important that the grower know the relative maturity of the many hybrid corn varieties that he is urged to buy," Crim said. "If he knows what varieties have stood the tests in his zone, he can choose his seed with better judgment and take much of the risk out of growing corn."

The maturity ratings of 391 varieties tested in 14 representative corn growing areas of the state have been computed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and are now available in Station Bulletin 374, which may be had from the Bulletin Room at University Farm, St. Paul, or from the county extension office.

The tests are made each year with the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, which uses the ratings in determining which hybrids are adapted to Minnesota conditions and can be officially recognized under the state seed regulations.

Maturity is determined by moisture content of the corn at a specified harvest date. This county lies in the _____ zone. Recommended maturity period for corn in this zone is _____ to _____ days.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 21 1943

To all counties

_____ county farmers who determine their fertilizer needs and apply to their local dealers now will be ahead of the game and have the War Food Administration's assurance of enough fertilizer to meet essential crop needs in 1944.

While the supply of commercial fertilizer for 1944 food production is larger than in previous years except for potash and organic nitrogen, farmers who do not apply for fertilizer now may be unable to get the supplies they need, warns Paul Burson, extension specialist in soils.

Dealers will supply application forms, which must be filled out with such information as names of crops to be fertilized, acreage to be grown, rate of application per acre and total amount to be required.

Fertilizer which is delivered during the winter months must be stored with special care, Burson says, in order to prevent waste and damage. Store supplies in piles not more than eight to 10 sacks deep in a dry, weather-proof building. If the storage space has no floor, a raised platform can be built of materials on the farm.

Recommendations of grades and rates of application of fertilizer are contained in Extension Folder 118, "Commercial Fertilizers for Minnesota in 1943-44," which may be obtained at the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 22 1943

To Home Demonstration Counties

Many housewives have trouble preventing home-rendered lard from spoiling, says Home Demonstration Agent _____, who passes on some suggestions this week on ways of making lard keep longer.

Store lard in a cool, dark place. When removing lard for kitchen use, take the fat from the sides of the container as well as the center. A layer of fat left adhering to the sides of the container will become rancid and hasten spoilage of the remainder.

According to P. A. Anderson, meat specialist at University Farm, causes of poor-keeping lard include:

1. Fat partially rancid before rendering.
2. Hogs in poor physical condition.
3. Insufficient water during rendering.
4. Overheating and sediment.
5. Too much stirring.
6. Poor containers and exposure to heat and light.
7. Musty and foul odors in storage place.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 5, 1944

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

Faith, Hope and Charity

Every twelve months we have an opportunity to discard the old calendar, with its accumulated dust, fly specks and frayed edges, reminding us of mistakes made, troubles met and disappointments endured. Now we start out on a new year fresh and clean like the pleasing new wall decorations provided by our friends, the businessmen.

There are 12 whole months ahead of us, all unused with each day designated by a number for our added convenience. Now is the time to plan for their wise and efficient expenditure, but while we list the things we would like to accomplish, it is only natural to wonder what may happen to us because of the war, the weather and the political situation.

These are things we cannot estimate, but we can be prepared by having our affairs in as good shape as possible to ride out the storms and our minds serene and unafraid of what the months may bring. Each individual's philosophy of living is likely to be thoroughly tested. Those who have built their philosophies on a sound foundation are most likely to come through their trials in good condition and with flying colors.

And so ^{as} we survey the possibilities of the new year, let us go back to the old beliefs which have helped men and women to live courageously through generation after generation. Let us have Faith--faith in the principles which have brought this nation through its previous trials, faith in our form of government and its emphasis on the rights and responsibilities of the individual, faith in our fellow men as they struggle toward a better life and faith that God will bring good and benefit out of the chaos our mistakes have created.

What would the new year be without Hope? Hope that our loved ones will return to us or, if the supreme sacrifice is required, that they will meet it like men, secure in the certainty that their lives have not been spent in vain, but that they have served God's purpose in fulfilling their duty. We can have the hope that this conflict is nearing its end and that somehow wisdom will be given us to so order our ways at home that peace, prosperity and good will can prevail among all the conflicting interests which now threaten our national happiness.

We can also hope that our own individual strength will be adequate for the demands made upon it by economic forces, social stresses and the tense need for physical production and spiritual stability. No matter what comes, if our hope is in God, our faith is well founded.

Finally, let us have Charity, which begins at home, but spreads as a lubricant to lessen the frictions between labor, employer, races, creeds and classes. May intelligent charity sooth the wounds of victor and vanquished, help us all to a better understanding of the world we live in and our place as responsible units in the whole vast organization.

With these values in mind, may I wish you a most Happy and Successful New Year.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 22 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 12, 1944

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

Wind Tamers

Whew! That wind is sharp this morning. It goes right through this old sheepskin coat, through the layer of fat and right into my ribs. Let's step over here among the trees. Ah! That makes a difference!

Here behind this big spruce it's nice and quiet. The only way we'd know the wind was blowing is to listen to the music as it whistles through the upper branches. That's a nice song when it's up there, but I don't like the tune it played on my ribs before we came in between the trees. Glad I'm not a tree that has to stand out here all winter with my roots frozen, bucking the wind day and night. That must be tough.

We have company, too. The cattle appreciate this windbreak as much as we do, and they pay for the privilege of standing behind it. How? Well, it takes less feed to keep them warm so they can devote more of their calories to laying on fat. You think I had better take off the coat and go outside? Now don't get personal!

We think a lot of this row of trees in both summer and winter. They add a lot to the looks of the place and they're cool and shady in summer. The birds like to nest in them and usually we have an orchestra going for our entertainment. They pick up bugs in the garden, so they, too, pay for the privilege of using the trees.

Twenty years ago these were just little fellows. It cost a few dollars for seedlings and a little labor to set them out, but we've forgotten about that long ago I remember, though, that a neighbor came along and laughed at me for setting out those trees. He said I'd never live to get any good out of them.

What became of him? Oh, he's still roosting in the shelter of a barbed wire fence. He hasn't wasted any time and money setting out trees! No, sir! He'd rather burn more coal, take less from his cattle and have little Abner and his mother pick the garden bugs. He's all business. No foolishness for him. He doesn't even have to pay any income tax!

Yes, some of these trees will have to come out. I hate to cut any of them, they've done so much for us, but they'll be crowded out if we don't, so we'll take out one here and there. We got \$10 for one for a Christmas tree and could have sold the whole row for that purpose if we hadn't needed their protection more than the money. Probably we could get \$1000 for these rows of spruce, but we won't sell any except where they need thinning.

How big were they when we set them out? These spruce were about 12 inches high and cost two cents each. The smaller trees are easier to plant and often show a better survival. We went over them with a corn plow until they got big enough to fight their own battles with weeds.

Lost the use of our land? I suppose so, but somehow I believe the two acres in trees have paid better returns than any acres on the farm. Besides, the soil is still there, richer than ever if we should need to use it for something else.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 19, 1944

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

The Back Door Canteen

Sixty-six smooth, shiny sunflower seeds were buried in the garden last summer and flourished enormously. They colored the back drop for the garden picture and supported big round marcelled blonde heads which nearly broke their necks staring at the sun as he went by. They must have been lady sunflowers.

Later these ladies went to seed, no longer followed their hero on his daily trips across the sky, but hung their heads heavily in deep mortification. Then the executioner did his stuff and the trophies were hung away to dry and cure, just as the head hunters of the South Pacific prepare their specimens.

The sun missed his admirers and each day hurried past in less and less time, having no cause to linger. Thus his passing brought less and less heat, the air grew cold and colder until the ground froze and all mother nature's tears were turned to snow. This caused her great sorrow, so she cried more and more. The sun didn't melt the snow, so it accumulated to cover the mistakes of the past season and protect the little people of the earth from the bitter winter.

About the time the sunflower ladies were murdered, many of the bird families got together and decided to help the sun find his yellow-haired friends. With much chatter and discussion they flew away to more hospitable places. But some could not be persuaded to leave, and they kept to their familiar trees and fields, subsisting on the ripened seeds of weeds and berries or the carefully hidden eggs or young of various insects among the little people.

This served fairly well while the fall fat lasted, but when the drifts were deep and the north wind gloated over his success, many of the bird people found

it difficult to make ends meet. Many of their supplies were buried in snow and the exposed cupboards were soon bare. No wonder they were pleased one day to see a Sunflower lady's head hung on a tree where they could pick out her seeds to eat the sweet fat meats hidden in each shell.

The bird people who discovered this oil well were not selfish, so they told all their friends and relatives of this good fortune which had befallen them. Soon all the neighboring families moved closer, their strength and spirits revived. They had time for jokes, acrobatic contests and elaborate pantomimes at the central feeding place. Head after head of sunflower seeds was consumed, but when one was used, another miraculously took its place. The bird people were very happy.

So the winter passed, the sun forgot his haste to pass this desolate spot and daily lingered a little longer. By the time he had succeeded in melting the snow drifts, the sunflower heads were all gone, except for sixty-six smooth, shiny sunflower seeds ready to bury in the garden when the sun had stayed long enough to warm the soil.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 23 1943

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, January 26, 1944

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

Four-Minute Milking

Countless generations of cows have been milked by men, women, boys, girls, calves and even pigs, but until Bill Petersen and the Dairy Division came along, the only stress on speed was caused by an urge, on the part of the milker or the boss, to get the job done. Now Bill promulgates his theory of hormones and reflexes, which gives some light on the why and the wherefore.

All of the nation's farm papers carry stories showing the big advantages to cows, milkers and cream checks accruing from removing the lacteal fluid quickly. Bill suggests four minutes as a limit. Some of the eastern research men cut it to three minutes and a number of farmers have decided not to milk at all. We can't agree even on the most simple things.

We used to think that eight cows an hour was about average. It gave us time to get old Rosie's foot out of the pail when she stepped high, or bounce the milk stool off her hip occasionally if she insisted on switching her tail in our faces. Now good fast milkers are reporting fabulous records. Pretty soon they'll have the milking machines trained to grab the cow and extract her milk as she walks past a photo-electric cell.

Those who milk cows for pleasure will undoubtedly pooch-pooch the idea that quick delivery pays dividends, but those who expect to pay their bills with proceeds from dairy operations will jump at the opportunity to cut costs and possibly increase their net income. The last pound of butter fat may be pure profit.

To me, the most interesting angle of the whole business is that now, in the twentieth century, a new discovery has been made in such a simple, every day,

routine operation. Almost any six-year-old farm boy or girl can milk a cow, and for ages it was considered good business to have the kids do those chores on the theory that they were cheap labor. Then along comes Bill and pictures the whole subject in a new light.

Who was it that said invention, improvement and efficiency of production had just about reached their limit in 1860? Apparently we aren't even well started yet. Wouldn't it be fun to come back in 2045 and see what the boys and girls have devised?

Still I'm glad that won't happen. The present pace is too fast for comfort. I don't want to live on pills, rest during synthetic sleep and scoot around the world every afternoon to tend a flock of sheep in Australia, milk cows in Minnesota and look after a camel farm in Arabia. Perhaps I'm old fashioned, but a good supper with steak and mashed potatoes, an evening pipe and the paper, followed by seven or eight hours of oblivion in the old accustomed bed look too good to lose.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 29 1943

To all counties

_____ county farmers who have been disturbed by recent developments in the hog situation should plan their 1944 campaign with certain precautions in mind, says E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandman at University Farm. Ferrin listed these suggestions for hog raisers to follow:

1. Make your 1944 planning take account of probable farm supplies of feed and of the past year's success or failure in raising hogs.

2. Conserve grains and protein concentrates by the best possible use of hog pastures.

3. Keep pigs free from germ diseases and parasites.

4. Full-feed pigs farrowed in March for market before October 1, 1944, but grow the later pigs on pasture with just enough grain to keep them healthy.

5. Avoid December and January marketing to prevent the troubles we are now having in getting hogs sold.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 30, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The 4-H home front army which broke all records for food production on Minnesota farms during 1943 is being mobilized for an even greater war job in 1944, says A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Beginning with the new year a series of winter institutes will be held which will reach into all sections of the state.

Attending the 4-H institutes will be a large number of the 9,000 4-H volunteer local leaders who worked with county extension agents during the past year in enlisting nearly 50,000 boys and girls for 4-H work, outlining their projects and activities, and giving them advice and assistance in reaching their goals. Of these leaders, approximately 4,000 are adult men and women who serve without pay as teachers and advisers to the individual clubs. They are assisted by 5,000 junior leaders who are older 4-H members who have made club leadership an advanced phase of their own club record.

The institutes will be held in schoolhouses, town halls, and community service centers. State 4-H staff members will turn demonstrators and show local leaders how to train boys and girls in the farm and home tasks that have a direct contribution to war food production. Among these tasks are how to fight insect pests in the victory garden, how to distinguish between layers and non-layers in the poultry flock, how to feed the flock for greater production, how to wash and care for dairy utensils on the farm, how to speed up the job of milking, how to raise the dairy calf on less milk so that more can be released for human consumption and how to do a score of other jobs in the home and on the farm to increase the efficiency of the food production plant and ease the work of busy adults. Citizenship activities and home projects for 4-H members are also being stressed at the institutes.

Members of the state 4-H staff who will conduct institutes are Kittleson, E. W. Aiton, Glenn Prickett, Mildred Schenck, Margaret Fobes, Norman Goodwin and Kathleen Flom.

A2365-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 30, 1943

Daily papers:
Immediate release!

For long-time records in 4-H club leadership and project achievements, Frances Peters, Brownton, and Clarence Sargent, Crookston, have been awarded scholarships of \$250 given by a Minnesota "Friend of 4-H," A. J. Kittleson, state club leader, announced today.

Frances, who is working her way through school, will use her scholarship to carry on her studies in home economics at the University of Minnesota. A member of the Brownton Brownies 4-H club for nine years, she spent a part of last summer training 19 of its members in demonstration work. At the 1943 State Fair Frances won the championship for her dairy foods demonstration. In addition to her local leadership activities last year, she canned 189 quarts of food and prepared 275 meals in homemaking projects.

Clarence plans to use his scholarship after the war. For the duration he is taking the place of hired help in caring for the increased number of dairy, sheep, swine and poultry on his father's farm. During his 12 years of club work, he has earned over \$6800 and has completed 61 projects. In 1941 he was state meat animal contest winner, and the same year received the McKerrow scholarship, a state award. In 1942 he was president of the State 4-H Federation and was state winner in the boys' achievement contest. Last fall Clarence was elected adult leader of the Kittson 4-H club.

Winners of the 4-H conservation camp news story contest were also announced today by Kittleson. They are Harriet Tews, Hutchinson, first place; Sigvald Sandberg, Ortonville, second place; and Julius Ost, Montevideo, third place. Winners receive war stamps. Entrants in the contest, which is open to all delegates to the statewide conservation camp, write news accounts of conservation camp activities. The camp this year was held at Lake Eshquagama, near Virginia.

A2364-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 30, 1943

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

To offset danger of an acute shortage of sheep shearers this spring, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service and the State Department of Education are again sponsoring sheep shearing schools in communities where the demand is great enough to warrant a two-day instruction period.

One of the big manpower problems for 1944, according to W. E. Morris, sheep specialist at University Farm, will be harvesting the wool crop, since shortage of sheep shearers may be even worse than it was last year when many flocks were not clipped until the middle of summer.

Schools will be conducted by experienced shearers and are open to anyone wishing to learn sheep shearing. One of the aims is to teach flock owners so they can shear the home flock as well as do some custom shearing for neighbors. Those interested are urged to register at once at the county extension office, since location of the schools will be determined by enrollment.

Last year 16 schools were held with a total enrollment of 235 from 38 different counties.

A2363-JB

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

Daily papers.

Immediate release

While the supply of commercial fertilizer for 1944 food production is larger than in previous years except for potash and organic nitrogen, farmers who do not apply for fertilizer now may be unable to get the supplies they need, warns Paul Burson, extension specialist in soils at University Farm. On the other hand, farmers who determine their fertilizer needs and apply to their local dealers at once will have the War Food Administration's assurance of enough fertilizer to meet essential crop needs in 1944.

Dealers will supply application forms, which must be filled out with such information as names of crops to be fertilized, acreage to be grown, rate of application per acre and total amount to be required.

Fertilizer which is delivered during the winter months must be stored with special care, Burson says, in order to prevent waste and damage. Store supplies in piles not more than eight to 10 sacks deep in a dry, weather-proof building. If the storage space has no floor, a raised platform can be built of materials on the farm.

Recommendations of grades and rates of application of fertilizer are contained in Extension Folder 118, "Commercial Fertilizers for Minnesota in 1943-44," which may be obtained at the county extension office or from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul.

A2362-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 31, 1943

Special for
THE FARMER

Alfalfa and milk products are especially needed in the feed of breeding flocks when eggs are to be used for hatching. If these are short in the ration it is a good idea to supplement with a free-choice feeding of alfalfa leaves, as well as 2 to 3 gallons of liquid skim milk per day for each 100 hens for the duration of the breeding season.--T. H. Canfield.

Getting the most from the feed is one of the problems of the beef feeder these days, and that usually means getting as much as possible from roughage with a minimum of grain, at the same time carrying the cattle to the stage where they will grade "good" on the market. Generally, cattle can put in about 120 days on the rougher feeds, and then go on full grain feed for 60 to 90 days. With this schedule yearling steers can be marketed at 1,000 to 1,100 pounds.--W. E. Morris.

Heavy death loss in sheep flocks at lambing time last spring was traced largely to inadequate feeding of pregnant ewes. Sheepmen should move now to head off such trouble. First and best preventive is good alfalfa or clover hay. If poor hay or fodder must be used, the ewes will need some grain or a small amount of protein supplement. Add iodized salt and exercise, and the ewe has every chance of delivering her lambs in good shape.--W. E. Morris.

Old fashioned plowing is still the best method of tilling the soil in Minnesota, with all due respect to "Plowman's Folly" and other recent publications favoring subsurface tillage. Field trials conducted by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service for a two-year period show an average advantage of

8 bushels of corn to the acre for plowing compared with subsurface tillage.--M. A. Thorfinnson.

4-H members are working on many projects for 1944 which will be directly helpful to farm people in carrying forward the food production program. Here are a few demonstrations of special interest to dairy-men: How to wash the separator and other utensils quickly and easily with a wetting agent; how to introduce the faster milking system in the herd; how to raise the dairy calf successfully with less milk. Ask your county extension agent or local club leader about using these demonstrations widely in the community.--A. J. Kittleson.

Late winter is the best time of the year to prune fruit trees. Prune while the tree is still dormant, but toward spring so that the wound does not have a chance to dry out excessively before healing can begin.--E. M. Hunt.

A good grade of home-rendered lard depends on proper care from butchering to the storage jar. Get off to a good start by chilling the lard in the carcass immediately after butchering and rendering as soon as possible after chilling. If lard must be kept a few days before rendering, keep it cool in shallow pans. Cubed or ground fat will heat and lose quality very rapidly if permitted to stand around in deep containers before rendering.--P. A. Anderson.
