

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota

Special for the FARMER

July 2, 1944

If you think your sheep flock is reasonably free of worms, an excellent plan for keeping them that way with a minimum of work is to feed phenothiasine in the salt right through the year. Mix powdered phenothiasine and loose salt 9 to 1 and keep before the flock all the time in salt boxes protected from rain and sun. This treatment will pay well in maintaining thrift and gaining ability in the lambs.--W. E. Morris.

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Farmers with a few head of surplus cattle to be sold for beef might do well to move them early this year. There is no point in letting beef animals run down in condition and rob the remainder of the breeding herd of needed summer feed, which often happens when sale of grass-fat animals is delayed. There is also the possibility to be considered that drouth may send large numbers of range cattle to glut the markets.--W. E. Morris.

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Dairy cows must be kept up in flesh if they are to be profitable. During the summer pasture, supplemented by legume hay if the pasture gets short, should keep normally producing cows in good condition. However, it will pay to feed grain, too, if the forage supply is poor or if cows are producing so heavily that they cannot keep in proper condition without grain.--H. R. Searles.

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Busy summer work schedules should not be permitted to spoil regularity in handling the dairy herd. Irregularity is hard on cows and bad for production. The milking routine is important--the time of milking, the order in which cows are milked, the method of stimulating milk flow and milking. The dairy herd is a producing unit on the farm that can't be pushed around by other jobs without bad results.--H. R. Searles.

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There may be no priority rating on horses but they may be hard to replace if lost because not enough colts are being raised for replacements. Many good horses are lost in the heat of harvest. Watch for slowing of the gait, wobbling, rapid breathing, lack of sweating, dilation of nostrils, water, bloodshot eyes. These are signs of overheating in the working horse. Move the animal immediately to a shady place, apply cold water or icepacks to the head--call the veterinarian if symptoms are marked.--A. L. Harvey.

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A load of bright green alfalfa hay set aside especially for the laying flock is real insurance against feed elements that are likely to be scarce next winter. A load will do a lot toward supplementing the rations of a flock of 100 hens. Second or third cutting, put up in perfect condition, makes palatable poultry feed.--Cora Cooke.

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Resolve now not to send the laying flock through another winter without a properly insulated house. A job for summer or early fall is to fix up the poultry quarters so they will be warm and dry. Walls filled with some kind of insulation, flaxstraw, ground corn cobs, shavings or commercial wools, have three times as much insulation value as plain walls.--Cora Cooke.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul Minnesota  
July 5 1944

To all counties

Get the jump on mid-summer slump in milk production by taking steps now to bolster summer feed supplies for the dairy herd, advises H. R. Searles, extension dairyman.

There are two main reasons why the production curve goes down in July and August, Searles says. Hot, dry weather reduces the yield in most pastures, thus making it impossible for a cow to consume an adequate amount of nutrients to sustain a high level of milk production. Combined with this is the fact that many pasture grasses mature or ripen during this time and do not carry as high nutritive value as in the earlier stages of growth.

Since many farms are more heavily stocked than can be justified by the feed supply which will be available for next winter's use, Searles suggests that culling of poor producers should be done early. This will leave more forage for the good milkers and will save on dry feeds.

Farmers who planned for supplementary pastures can cash in on them during the next few weeks. Where crops like Sudan grass, oats, barley or rye can still be seeded, dairymen will find them a real help in extending the pasture season into the fall. Cows that are capable of good production will also pay good dividends on any hay and grain that can be used to supplement short pastures.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 5 1944

To all counties

Take good care of your horses this summer because replacement of dead or injured horses is difficult at the present time. According to A. L. Harvey, associate professor of animal husbandry at University Farm, the average number of horses per farm in Minnesota is down to 2.8. Even with many farms almost completely mechanized at the present time, this seems to be about the minimum number for doing the many farm jobs that can best be done by horses, Harvey said.

To make the matter still more serious, not enough colts are being raised to provide adequate replacements, according to Harvey. This means that every serviceable horse needs to be kept in top condition this summer. With the hottest weather and the harvest rush just around the corner, farmers will find it necessary to be on the alert to prevent overheating.

One of the most important steps in prevention of loss from overheating is to be able to recognize the symptoms. Slowing of gait, wobbling, rapid breathing, little or no sweating, and excessive dilation of the nostrils, watery, bloodshot eyes should serve as warning that a horse is becoming overheated.

Horses in danger of being overcome by heat should be moved to a shady place if possible. The animal's body should be sponged and legs showered with cold water. Sponges soaked in cold water should be applied to the head. Allowing the horse to drink a little water won't do any harm and will help to bring the temperature down. It is very important, though, not to let him drink all the water he wants. If overheating is not checked in the early stages, call a veterinarian.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 5 1944

To all counties

Spoilage of home canned fruits and vegetables can be prevented by careful work in canning, says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Chief reasons for spoilage last year were inferior quality of raw product, improper method of preparation, under-processing of product, closure difficulties and improper storage after processing.

Miss Blair gives the following suggestions for preventing spoilage of home canned food:

1. Select a fresh product in good condition. Last year many quarts of home-canned vegetables were wasted because the product was over-mature when picked and became unpalatable when canned. Fruits and vegetables which are on the verge of spoilage will not be saved by cooking.
2. Prepare the product carefully. Wash fruit and vegetables thoroughly and precook according to directions. Have utensils hot and work rapidly in packing the food; then process jars as soon as possible. Use pressure cooker for non-acid vegetables.
3. Process food the required length of time at the required temperature or pressure. Both under- and over-processing will affect the quality of the product. Under-processing may cause spoilage.
4. Be sure jars are sealed before storing them away. Test the seal the day after the canning was done. If the closure is of the self-sealing type, remove the screw band and test the lid by pulling on it gently. If the cover comes off, empty the contents, precook and process again.
5. Store in a cool, dark place.

Processing timetables are given in "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," Extension Folder 100, available at the county extension office or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota

To county agents  
Use as suitable

July 5, 1944

The newly appointed Advisory Committee for assisting returned service men, and others, to get established in farming held its first meeting last \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. Members of the committee are \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ was chosen to serve as chairman, and County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ was designated as secretary. \_\_\_\_\_ of University Farm was present to explain the purpose of the committee.

Note to Agent: Complete this story with report of meeting. You may be able to build your story on the committee's reaction to these problems:

Did they think that the return of men to the home farm would be the most general situation? What are the problems that will confront those who try to buy or rent - amount of capital required, high cost of machinery and livestock needed to get started, number of farms available, etc.?

Will many of the returning service men be available as farm laborers?

Opportunities for competent men with limited capital to work in with established farmers who wish to retain ownership of the farm and equipment. Desirability of establishing contact with interested service men before they leave the service, - might appeal to families to ask sons to write committee.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
July 5, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Minnesota horse breeders are invited to bring their prize draft animals to St. James August 25-27 for the annual state horse show, announces A. L. Harvey, secretary of the Minnesota Horse Breeders' association, one of the sponsors of the show. Curtailment of livestock exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair as a wartime emergency measure has led to shifting the horse show out into the state, this year to be held in connection with the Watonwan county fair.

The premium list at St. James has been swelled by additional appropriations from Minnesota breeders' associations and from the national Percheron, Belgian and Morocco horse associations. A total of \$1748 in prize money is available in a full roster of classes for the Belgian, Percheron and Morocco Spotted breeds.

Entries for the show close August 15. Applications for entry must be sent to the Watonwan county fair secretary at St. James together with a fee of \$1.00 per animal.

A special feature of the state show at St. James this year will be the 4-H colt exhibit which opens August 24. The new feature has the official recognition of the state 4-H club office in lieu of the usual state fair 4-H horse show. The Minnesota Livestock and horse breeders associations have made \$200 in prize money available for the 4-H show, and Horse and Mule Association of America has announced a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago as the award to the grand champion colt exhibitor.

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A2592-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 5, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Spoilage of home canned fruits and vegetables can be prevented by careful work in canning, Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm, said today. Chief reasons for spoilage last year were inferior quality of raw product, improper method of preparation, under-processing of product, closure difficulties and improper storage after processing.

Miss Blair gives the following suggestions for preventing spoilage of home canned food:

1. Select a fresh product in good condition. Last year many quarts of home-canned vegetables were wasted because the produce was over-mature when picked and became unpalatable when canned. Fruits and vegetables on the verge of spoilage will not be saved by cooking.
2. Prepare the product carefully. Wash fruit and vegetables thoroughly and precook according to directions. Have utensils hot and work rapidly in packing the food; then process as soon as possible. Use pressure cooker for non-acid vegetables.
3. Process food the required length of time at the required temperature or pressure. Both under- and over-processing will affect the quality of the product. Under-processing may cause spoilage.
4. Be sure the jars are sealed before storing them away. Test the seal the day after the canning was done. If the closure is of the self-sealing type, remove the screw band and test the lid by pulling on it gently. If the cover comes off, empty the contents and process again.
5. Store in a cool, dark place.

Processing timetables are given in "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," Extension Folder 100, available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2393-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 5, 1944

Daily papers.

Friday release.

How long shall I process snap beans for canning?  
Are tomatoes acid or non-acid?  
How much sugar should I use in canning fruit?

These and many other questions that confront the homemaker in her wartime food conservation program will have an A-1 priority rating at University Farm through the canning season. For the second successive year the Agricultural Extension Service is establishing a special telephone and mail service to take care of the requests that flood the switchboard at University Farm. The "Answer Lady" is Hedda Kafka, instructor in the University division of home economics.

The question and answer service, along with the "Best Buys" supplied to consumers by the Extension Service through newspapers and radio programs, is intended to encourage fullest use of garden and market produce. The Answer Lady will give whatever information will help reduce failures and waste in food use and preservation. Miss Kafka will also stand ready to help solve problems in other phases of homemaking. She will have at her command the best information compiled by the University Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To obtain the services of the Answer Lady, address a post card or letter to Hedda Kafka, University Farm, St. Paul 8, or telephone her at NEstor 4616. If possible ask for information several days before it is needed so that the answer may be transmitted by letter or by means of a free bulletin. Where an answer is required immediately, advice will be given by phone, but mailed instructions are likely to be more accurate and useful.

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A2394-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 5, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Don't fertilize your lawn in July if you want to keep crab grass under control, L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, advised today.

Because bluegrass tends to rest during the hottest part of the summer, fertilizer is most effective when applied about the middle or last of August. If victory garden fertilizer or sewage sludge fertilizer is used, it should be applied in amounts of 20 to 25 pounds to a thousand square feet twice a year, in late summer and in spring.

If grass is very thin, it may be advisable to reseed now, although reseeding is usually most satisfactory if done in late August or early September, Longley said. For lawns that are heavily shaded, 30 to 40 per cent of Chewing's fescue should be used in the grass seed mixture.

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A2395-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 6 1944

To all counties

With cattle numbers at an all-time high, it is possible that a critical marketing situation may develop when the reduction of surplus numbers begins. There are indications, says S. A. Engene, assistant professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, that marketing of the surplus may get under way soon and that this movement could reach a level that would seriously glut the market.

On January 1, 1944, there were slightly more than 82 million head of cattle on farms in the United States. This is an increase of 8 million head over the previous peak number of January 1, 1934. The reduction, which followed during the drouth years, brought the number down to 65 million head in 1938. This means that the climb to the present peak represents an increase of 26% over the last low point in the cattle cycle.

While the changes in cattle numbers in Minnesota are comparable to those for the country as a whole, western cattle raising areas have shown proportionately higher increases. In the great plains states present cattle numbers are 32 per cent above the 1938 low point while the number in the mountain states is 23 per cent above the previous peak in 1934.

Several factors indicate that liquidation of surplus numbers is due to get under way soon, Engene says. While cattle numbers have been increasing, acreage of hay and pasture crops has not kept pace and in some cases has actually decreased. Reserve feed supplies have been largely used up, which means that the number of cattle to be carried through next winter must be brought in line with current crop production. Unfavorable crop conditions in many parts of the country this year are another reason why cattle numbers will have to be reduced. With reductions starting from the present record numbers, it is evident that marketing will have to be spread over a considerable period of time if serious market gluts are to be avoided, Engene 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.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 7, 1944

Monday release.

Daily papers.

Whether it's an old bird or a young one you've bought for your chicken dinner, cook it according to the right method for the age of the bird, Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm, advises. A young chicken can be recognized by the flexible cartilage at the rear end of the breastbone, the tender skin, soft meat, few hairs and soft, smooth feet.

Miss Hobart gives these suggestions on preparing chicken:

1. Broil, fry or open-pan roast young, tender, well-fatted birds. Braise in a covered casserole or covered roaster lean young birds or hens past their prime for roasting. Cook very old birds long and slowly in water or steam. Then strip meat from the bone and use as a base for hot or cold dishes such as chicken salad, chicken a la king, chicken loaf, croquettes or souffle.

2. Cook birds of any age at moderate heat so the meat will be juicy, tender and evenly done to the bone with little shrinkage.

3. Keep poultry cold which must be stored a day or two, whether raw or cooked. If it is not to be eaten immediately after it is cooked, chill it quickly.

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A2896-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 7, 1944

Monday release.

Daily papers.

With present cattle numbers in the United States at an all-time high or more than 82 million head, movement of these cattle to market might easily lead to a glut as serious as the one experienced with hogs during the past winter, warns S. A. Engene, assistant professor of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota.

The increase of 17 million head since January 1938, the last low point in the cattle cycle, was made possible largely through the use of large reserves of feed which accumulated during this period. With the disappearance of these reserves, fewer cattle can be fed. Another factor which may start surplus cattle moving to market within the next few months, Engene says, will be the tendency on the part of many farmers to take advantage of current price levels rather than to take a chance on prices next spring or a year from now.

A serious glut on the market may be caused by the movement of these surplus numbers into slaughter channels if marketing is not spread over a considerable period of time, Engene pointed out. He pointed to the serious marketing situation which developed in 1934 when cattle numbers were reduced by 5.5 million head. Marketing carried on at a rate comparable to that which prevailed in 1934 would, in a year and a half, bring present cattle numbers down only to the previous high point, 74 million head in 1934. The handling of heavy runs of cattle at the present time is further complicated by wartime restrictions on shipping and by manpower shortages in slaughter plants.

"Minnesota farmers should be aware of this situation and should use it as a guide in doing the usual culling plus any addition trimming down of numbers which may be necessary to bring cattle numbers in line with available feed supplies", Engene said. "The liquidation of surplus cattle should start now and continue steadily. Orderly marketing will be a benefit to the nation and will mean more money for producers."

A2397-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 7, 1944

Monday release.

Daily papers.

The Summer Session Workshop for Rural Teachers and the College of Education of the University of Minnesota are sponsoring a conference on "the rural child in Minnesota" in Green hall at University Farm, Thursday, July 13. The conference will climax the summer workshop studies that have been under the direction of Dr. Kate Wofford, director of rural education for Buffalo State Teachers college, New York, and Dean W. E. Peik of the College of Education.

A general session will open at 9 a.m., to be followed by discussion groups led by Minnesota men and women who have been closely associated with rural movements. The discussion groups and their leaders are:

"How can rural life be made more attractive?" T. C. Engum, director of rural education, State Department of Education.

"What are the economic and social problems of farmers and how can they be solved?" John Brandt, Land O' Lakes Creameries Inc. /president of

"How can the rural areas of Minnesota secure adequate health service?" Ruth Grout, education and public health, University of Minnesota.

"What are the outstanding problems in rural education in Minnesota and how can they be met?" Mrs. Agnes Pyne, rural school supervisor, State Department of Education

"How can the crisis in shortages of rural teachers be met?" Jessie Taylor, assistant superintendent, Hennepin county rural schools

"How can the University and the teachers colleges better serve the rural children of Minnesota?" W. E. Peik, College of education, University of Minnesota.

Group discussions will close in the afternoon and give way to panel reports by Dr. Wofford and discussion leaders.

A2298-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 11 1944

To all counties

Save feed in every way possible but don't over-save, particularly on poultry growing mash, says H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry at University Farm. It is false economy to skimp on mashes which are the chief source of protein in the pullets' diet. Lack of protein leads to slow growth and late maturity which tend to cut down later egg production.

Grain feeds and pasture constitute an important part of the summer ration for pullets, Sloan says, but they do not fully substitute for mash. Good pasture, such as young alfalfa, is valuable mainly as a source of vitamins and as a means of saving feed. It is rich in protein but pullets cannot eat enough of it to supply the needed amount of protein and minerals.

Good pasture results in a saving of 10 to 20 per cent in the feed bill. This alone makes it worth \$20 to \$25 an acre but it pays additional dividends in better growth, lower death loss, and better pullets, Sloan points out.

"Let the pullets balance their own ration," says Sloan. "Use any good mash that ranges from 16 to 17 per cent protein up to the high protein concentrates of 32 per cent or more. We recommend a grain mixture that uses oats as a base. Summer management of pullets is simplified by keeping pullets on good range with mash, grain and water before them at all times."

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 11 1944

To all counties

Check over jars carefully before filling them with precious vegetables and fruits, warns Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. If the container is imperfect, no amount of care in processing will prevent spoilage.

Because irregularity along the rim is often responsible for failure of the jar to seal, every jar should be checked thoroughly for rough, chipped rims. Coffee and mayonnaise jars are not expected to hold a seal or to withstand heavy processing. Because they are frequently made of light weight glass, they are best used for pickles or preserves.

Although many jars show no visible signs of damage after years of use, their resistance to heat and fracture is lower than when new. For that reason, Miss Rowe warns against buying used jars advertised for sale unless they have been checked thoroughly.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 11 1944

To all counties

Stop the sabotage that is taking place on dairy farms in \_\_\_\_\_  
county, warns County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Bacteria that cause  
milk and cream to deteriorate are dangerous fifth columnists that threaten  
to take a heavy toll in food and dairy profits this summer.

All that is needed to "dampen the enthusiasm" of these saboteurs, says  
\_\_\_\_\_, is plenty of cold well water. Experiments  
at University Farm show that the temperature of milk can be reduced from  
90° F. to 54° F. in one hour by cooling in water at 47° F. In the same  
length of time, milk air-cooled at a temperature of 40° F. was lowered to  
only 87° F. Even when the temperature of the air was reduced to 10° F. below  
zero, the temperature of the milk dropped only from 90° F. to 77° F. in an  
hour of air cooling.

Cooling is done most rapidly when well water is circulated through  
the cooling tank, \_\_\_\_\_ says. A piece of pipe carry-  
ing the incoming water to the bottom of the tank will add greatly to the  
cooling efficiency of the tank. Well water should be run through the cool-  
ing tank for at least two hours after the milk or cream has been placed  
in it.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of  
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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 11 1944

To all counties

Currants and other fruit need not go to waste in the garden because the homemaker has not enough sugar to make jelly of them, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. When fruits are abundant and sugar is scarce, the homemaker can put up a supply of juice without sugar and make the jelly later.

Jelly made from juice that has been stored as long as six months has as fine a texture as that made from fresh fruit, though color and flavor may not be quite so good, especially in the case of red fruits.

A mixture of slightly underripe and ripe fruit makes the best juice for jelly because the underripe fruit gives more pectin and acid and the ripe fruit gives the full color and flavor, according to Miss Hobart. She gives the following suggestions for making juice:

Wash fruit thoroughly and drain, discarding any damaged parts of the fruit. Wash berries quickly and handle gently to prevent loss of juice. Cut large fruits like apples into small pieces, using cores also because they contain pectin.

Cook fruit in a broad, flat-bottomed kettle. No water need be added to juicy fruit, but firm fruit such as apples need as much as a cup of water to a pound. Crush soft fruit. Bring to a boil and stir to prevent scorching. Berries, currants and grapes should boil 5 to 10 minutes until soft; apples 20 to 25 minutes.

Pour the hot cooked fruit at once into a jelly bag and let it drip; then pour juice into hot sterilized jars and adjust lids. Place partially sealed jars on a rack in a water bath with water simmering. The water should be an inch or two above the jars. Bring the water to the simmering temperature again and simmer both pint and quart jars 20 minutes. Remove from the water, complete the seal at once and store jars in a cool, dry, dark place.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 11 1944

To all counties

A new front has been opened in the battle against stomach worms of sheep. Experience has shown that phenothiazine can be used both as a drench and in salt mixtures as an effective means of control, says W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

In flocks that do not show much infestation of stomach worms, good results during the pasture season can be obtained by giving sheep access to a salt mixture containing phenothiazine. Where considerable infestation is indicated, a drench before the use of the salt mixture is begun is advisable, Morris says. The drench dosage should be one ounce of phenothiazine for an adult sheep and half that amount for lambs under 60 pounds in weight. With most farm flocks there is sufficient infestation to warrant dosing before using the salt mixture.

Good protection against stomach worms is provided by using a salt mixture that contains one part phenothiazine to nine parts of ordinary salt. This mixture should be fed in sheltered boxes that provide protection from the sun and rain. Keep this salt mixture before the sheep at all times through the pasture season, Morris advises, but discontinue its use through the winter.

Morris states that most of the infestation is carried over the winter in the sheep rather than in the ground. This calls for two winter drenches, one early and the other just before the new pasture season begins. If phenothiazine is used as the drenching material, sheep will also be protected against injury by the nodular worm. Phenothiazine may now be obtained from most druggists and dealers of livestock supplies.

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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.

July 11, 1944

Families of service men will be interested in the announcement made this week by County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ of the appointment of a county advisory committee to assist returning service men, and others, in getting established in farming. The general plan for this advisory service was worked out by the War Food Administration as part of the national program for re-establishing service men in civilian life.

The advisory committee for \_\_\_\_\_ county was appointed by Director Paul E. Miller of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. Similar committees are being set up in all counties of the state.

The members of the \_\_\_\_\_ county committee are as follows:

(Give brief comment as well as name and location of each.)

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The activities of this committee, according to County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, will be developed in close harmony with the programs of the Selective Service, Veteran's Administration, U.S. Employment Service, and local groups, and with all efforts having to do with the re-establishment of service men and others into normal civilian life. The particular assistance of the advisory committee on farming will be to advise with those men who are considering buying or renting farms, or who plan to work into farming in some other way.

The advice of the committee will cover such matters as the types of farming most suitable in the different parts of the county, capital required, reasonable margins of indebtedness, sources of credit of different types, size of units necessary to maintain a satisfactory standard of living plus retirement of indebtedness, satisfactory and equitable partnership agreements and leasing arrangements, sound operating practices and similar matters.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
July 12, 1944

Immediate release

The proverbial early bird may get some of the worms in the apple orchard, but A. C. Hodson, associate professor of entomology at University Farm, suggests that a late July spray is the only safe protection against a crop of wormy apples.

The apple maggot fly is paying its annual visit to orchards in Minnesota at the present time. Hodson reports that the first flies appeared in orchards in the Twin City area on July 6. Orchardists are advised to apply a lead arsenate spray between July 13 and July 18. The spray mixture to use is 3 pounds each of lead arsenate and spray lime to a hundred gallons of water. As a means of controlling late-scab, 5 pounds of wettable sulfur may also be added. The quantity of ingredients for a gallon of spray is one and a half tablespoons each of lead arsenate and lime, with 3 tablespoons of sulfur.

In orchards that are heavily infested, a second spray, in which the wettable sulfur may be omitted, should be applied in about two weeks.

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A2400-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 12, 1944

Immediate release  
Daily papers

Minnesota potato growers are coming to grips with one of their greatest enemies, late blight, several weeks earlier than usual, reports R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. First late blight was discovered in the Red River Valley this week, and large scale growers in the Valley are protecting their fields by hiring airplanes to spread protective copper compounds. Thousands of acres of what looks at present like a bumper crop in the Valley will be dusted in this manner, says Rose.

Late blight was first reported in southern Minnesota more than a week ago, and infestations in some communities are already serious.

Blight is most likely to do serious damage in wet seasons. It causes the potato plant first to take on a watersoaked appearance, then turn brown or black. The disease spreads rapidly in damp weather and may kill the plants outright, or it may develop slowly and cause rot in the tubers before or just after harvest.

There is no cure for the disease, so the grower's only protection is to spray or dust the vines with one of the copper compounds that have proved effective. Applications should start before there are signs of disease and be repeated at intervals of a week or 10 days.

"There is no question now," Rose said today, "that late blight is a danger this year and must not be overlooked. I would advise all growers who depend on potatoes as a crop to protect them at once with a copper spray and keep them protected for the next few weeks which are the critical ones."

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 12, 1944

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers were urged today to crack down on grasshopper and army worm infestations as soon as they appear and avoid risking a spread of these plagues which reach their critical point in midsummer. T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, said today that within the past few days six counties have reported serious grasshopper trouble and one county has reported army worms.

"Even in a year when infestation is generally rather light, we cannot afford to ignore danger signs and let insect numbers build up to the point where control will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars," Aamodt declared. "We maintain poison bait depots in every section of the state to head off infestations. Any farmer who sees signs of damage in his fields can go to his county agent and arrange for use of this poison bait."

Counties already reporting grasshopper damage are Polk, Todd, Sherburne, Anoka, Isanti and Dakota. State entomologists have warned, on the basis of early surveys, that farmers in the following counties need to watch their fields, especially alfalfa, closely: Chisago, Stearns, Benton, northern Wright, northern LeSeuer, Goodhue, southern Carver, Scott, Washington, Ramsey, northern Becker, central Stevens, central Pope, southern Morrison, southern Mille Lacs, southern Kanabec, northern Hennepin, northern Otter Tail, southern Becker, southern Hubbard, Wadena, Wilkin, southern Clay, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi and Renville.

The rainy, wet weather prevalent to date cannot be considered as having had any appreciable effect on grasshopper populations so far this season, says Aamodt. A small amount of poison bait will go a long way when spread before grasshoppers have had time to do much damage, particularly before they get their wings, migrate, mate and lay eggs. Five thousand pounds of ready mixed bait is on hand, within a few hours' haul of any county.

The same bait used for grasshoppers is also effective against army worms.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 3, Minnesota  
July 12, 1944

Friday release

The development of new varieties sometimes requires changes in methods of handling farm crops. As an example of this, H. K. Hayes, professor of agronomy at University Farm, calls attention to the importance of delaying the cutting of Vicland and Tama oats until they are fully ripe.

Many farmers who used these varieties for the first time last year cut them a bit green, as they had been accustomed to doing with some of the older varieties. As a result, some damage to the grain was reported. Hayes points out that such damage is to be expected when these varieties are cut too early and when no extra time is allowed for drying out in the shock.

"The grain dries out slowly in the shock when the stems are still green," Hayes says. "This is particularly true of varieties such as Tama and Vicland that have rather short, stiff straw which tends to pack tightly in the bundles. Harvesting of these varieties should be delayed somewhat longer than has been the practice with some of the later varieties."

Hayes goes on to point out that there is little risk in allowing these varieties to become fully mature before harvesting since they are resistant to rust and are protected against lodging by stiffness of the straw.

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A2402-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 18 1944

To all counties

The time-honored custom of using the wash boiler as a hot water bath in canning is responsible for a great deal of spoilage, declares Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. The wash boiler is too large to be used for canning, she says, because the time required to fill the jars may be so long that spoilage may start before the processing begins.

Instead of the wash boiler, Miss Rowe suggests using a one-burner water bath which will hold six, or at the most, eight jars. In canning a large quantity of vegetables and fruit, use two small vessels in preference to the wash boiler. Fill one and start the processing; then do the same with the second. Prepare the third load, and by the time it is ready, the jars in the first water bath will usually be through processing. Put the third load in this vessel and start preparing the fourth load. By staggering two waterbaths in this way, the homemaker will avoid having food stand around in a hot kitchen until the fourteen jars required for the wash boiler can be filled.

The deep well cooker in the electric range may also be used as a small water bath. It will hold about three pints.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 18 1944

To all counties

Head off food waste by taking good care of your breadbox this summer, urges Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Because mold thrives in a dark, warm, close place, the breadbox can provide ideal conditions for its growth and much food can be spoiled there during hot, humid weather.

To prevent mold, use a well ventilated breadbox and keep it in a cool, dry place, Miss Hobart advises. Wash it at least once a week with hot soapsuds, rinse with boiling water and dry thoroughly in the sun or in the oven. As soon as mold appears on bread, dispose of the bread promptly and scald the breadbox at once to prevent infecting fresh bread.

Ready sliced bread is especially subject to mold. Since scraps of bread left in the box will attract mold, collect them every few days and dry them in the oven for crumbs.

Cool all freshly baked bread before putting it in the breadbox. Baking smaller batches and keeping the bread in the refrigerator will help to avoid spoilage. Bakery bread can be kept from drying out too fast and at the same time from getting moldy by wrapping it in waxed paper and storing in the refrigerator when it is to be kept longer than a day or two.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 19 1944

To all counties

One of the most serious threats to food production in 1945 is the pending shortage of legume and grass seeds for forage. Recognizing that this situation is critical, Congress recently appropriated an additional \$12,500,000 to encourage farmers to harvest more seed this year. As an added inducement, the previously announced limitations on acreage and amount of payment allowed per farm have been removed, according to Chas. W. Stickney, state AAA chairman.

Loans administered by county AAA committees will serve as a floor under legume and grass seed prices, Stickney says. In addition to the regular price obtained for the seed, poundage payments (clean basis) will be made at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound for red clover and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound for alsike and alfalfa. The poundage payments are in addition to the acreage payments of \$3.50 per acre for these crops.

Adding emphasis to the importance of this problem, M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm, points out that legume seedings in 1943, which supplied most of the 1944 crop, were the smallest in years but the acreage seeded in 1944 was still smaller. The acreage to be seeded in 1945 will be even less than the 1944 acreage unless special attention is given to legume seed production, Armour says.

"It is understandable," Armour says, "that farmers are reluctant to risk a rather sure crop for one that is as hazardous as seed. With a shortage of hay this season, the temptation will be great to take the second crop of alfalfa and red clover."

Armour goes on to point out, however, that passing up a ton of second-crop hay this year in order to harvest seed may mean ten to twelve tons in 1945 and 1946. Producing legume seed in 1944 is excellent insurance against inadequate feed supplies in the next few years. In view of the seriousness of this situation and the importance of maintaining an adequate acreage of legumes, it is hoped that farmers will find it possible to harvest added amounts of seed this summer, Armour 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.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 19 1944

To all counties

More farm people lost their lives in accidents during the first two years of the war than the number of service men killed in the war itself. Approximately 18,500 persons in the United States lose their lives each year through farm accidents. An additional million and a half persons are injured, of whom 70,000 are permanently disabled. With these facts in mind, County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ urges all farm people in \_\_\_\_\_ county to observe National Farm Safety Week, July 23 to 29, by giving special emphasis to all safety precautions on the farm.

It is now a commonly accepted fact that agriculture is one of the most hazardous of all occupations, \_\_\_\_\_ says. In addition to the usual hazards associated with farm work, the danger is increased at the present time by longer hours, the use of more inexperienced help, and the added strain brought about by the shortage of manpower on the farm.

Accidents don't just "happen," \_\_\_\_\_ points out. There is always a cause. The records show that most farm accidents are caused by haste or little acts of thoughtlessness or carelessness which might easily be avoided. "Think about the possibility of accidents happening before they occur - not after," the County Agent says. It has been demonstrated time and again that accidents can be reduced by an analysis of the hazards involved. Employing this principle, factories and highway engineers have in many cases reduced accidents by 50 per cent or more.

\_\_\_\_\_ urges farm people - men, women and children - to use this same method in cutting down costly farm accidents.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota

To all counties  
Release for week of July 23

July 19, 1961

With electricity still relatively new in the lives of thousands of farmers, operators of Minnesota's 47 REA-financed rural power systems are ceaselessly attacking the safety problems created by improper use of electrical equipment. This educational program among the 62,000 rural consumers on REA lines in the state is being pushed by safety engineers as a means of helping to achieve the goal of National Farm Safety Week, July 23 to 29.

One of the precautions being stressed just now is the proper grounding and insulating of electric milking machines. Recently in Minnesota, an improperly grounded milking machine motor and a non-insulated vacuum line resulted in the electrocution of a herd of 18 dairy cows and a bull. Because the motor was not grounded, electricity was able to travel to the vacuum line. A lack of insulation on the vacuum line made it possible for the electricity to reach a point where the line touched water pipes serving the dairy barn, and from there into the drinking cups of the cattle. The cattle were electrocuted when they came in contact with the drinking cups.

Rural electrification specialists point out that electricity, when properly used, is the safest and most efficient helper in farmyard and household, eliminating many of the old hazards associated with matches, oil lanterns, inflammable fuels, long power belts and other farm equipment.

Some of the more urgent precautions advocated for safety reasons include proper installation and inspection of wiring; location of switches beyond reach of children or animals; grounding and insulation of equipment wherever recommended; use of appliances in a dry location and only when operator's hands and feet are dry; adequate lighting around equipment used; enclosure or guarding of gears, rotating parts and belts; and proper use of fuses.

A blown fuse is an indication of too much load on the electrical circuit, a wiring fault or short circuit. Safety demands that the trouble be located before a new fuse is inserted and that only fuses of the proper size are used.

Overloading the electrical circuit, using metal sockets instead of porcelain ones, permitting wire insulation to become frayed or worn, and using extension cords as permanent installations are a few of the dangerous practices often reported to rural power system managers.

Many avoidable electrical accidents occur along high-voltage power lines as well as on the farm wiring circuit. High objects, such as well casings or hay loaders, sometimes come in contact with a power line as the result of carelessness. The moving of farm buildings under high-lines involves another hazard, and children should be forbidden to fly kites near power lines. The breaking of power line insulators, by gunshot or other means, is risky because of the chance that a charged wire may fall to the ground.



News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 19, 1944

Daily papers.  
Friday release.

J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture and director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, will act as discussion leader on rural education when the fourth annual rural life school is held at St. John's university, Collegeville, July 25-27. Education of rural youth will be one of the main problems considered at the school.

Opening the discussion on Education and the Farmer, the topic planned for the afternoon session of July 27, Christianson will talk on principles of rural education as carried out in the curriculum of the University School of Agriculture. F. R. Adams and T. C. Engum of the state department of education will outline the problems of the small rural school. Education outside the school will be discussed by E. J. Haslerud, director of extension, and Pauline Reynolds, extension agent for rural young people, both of North Dakota Agricultural college. Of particular interest will be a debate on federal aid to schools, to be followed by discussion.

Other topics to be considered at the three-day sessions are the rural community, the church and rural life, settling people on the land, saving the soil, and cooperation and rural life. The Reverend Martin Schirber, O.S.B., is director of the rural life schools.

A2403-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 19, 1944

Daily papers.

Friday release.

The European corn borer is on the march. This No. 1 enemy of America's most important feed crop has been moving at the rate of 25 to 40 miles a year and for the first time made its appearance in Minnesota last year. Continuing its movement westward, the borer is expected to reach the western border of Iowa this year, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist in Minnesota, who says that a careful survey of southern Minnesota counties is about to begin. Now on two borders of the state, the corn borer is a constant threat to Minnesota's corn crop.

Best anti-invasion tactics against the European corn borer, says Aamodt, are alertness to discover first appearance of the pest and readiness to begin defense operations. Unfortunately, positive identification of this insect is rather difficult for the layman since it may readily be confused with several others that also attack the corn plant. Most frequently confused with the European corn borer are the common stalk borer, the smartweed borer and the corn ear worm.

Like many other insects that attack plants, the European corn borer does all of its damage in the larval or worm stage. It destroys corn by boring in the stalks, tassels and ears. The larva is a grayish caterpillar about an inch in length having a brown head with the body also being spotted with numerous small, brown dots.

The insect which is most likely to be confused with the corn borer this year is the stalk borer. Aamodt points out that this insect is quite prevalent this year and has already been reported in tomatoes, potatoes and various ornamental plants like hollyhocks and delphiniums. The larva of the stalk borer is green and brown, rather than gray, and is larger than the European corn borer. Aamodt warns that any specimens that are sent to his office at University Farm for identification should be protected against crushing by being placed in suitable containers.

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A2404-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 19, 1944

Daily papers.  
Friday release.

Members of the Minnesota Farm Managers' association will hold their summer meeting in Green Hall at University Farm on July 31, G. A. Pond, secretary of the organization, announced today.

Following registration at 10 o'clock, President W. C. Coffey, University of Minnesota, will give the opening address. O. B. Jesness, chief in agricultural economics at University Farm, will discuss post war agriculture and Andrew Boss, associate director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, will explain the organization of the University Department of Agriculture. At the close of the morning session, H. K. Hayes, chief in the division of agronomy, and E. C. Stakman, chief in the division of plant pathology, University Farm, will give a brief preview of the afternoon field trip.

Special feature of the afternoon program will be a tour to points of interest in nearby fields. Following the field inspection, L. M. Winters, professor of animal husbandry, will show a film on hybrid hogs, and W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry, will give his demonstration on "Seeing Inside the Dairy Cow."

Dr. Boss will preside at the meeting.

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A2405-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 19, 1944

Daily papers.

Friday release.

Check over jars carefully before filling them with precious vegetables and fruits, warns Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. If the container is imperfect, no amount of care in processing will prevent spoilage.

Because irregularity along the rim is often responsible for failure of the jar to seal, every jar should be checked thoroughly for rough, chipped rims. Coffee and mayonnaise jars are not expected to hold a seal or to withstand heavy processing. Because they are frequently made of light weight glass, they are best used for pickles or preserves

Although many jars show no visible signs of damage after years of use, their resistance to heat and fracture is lower than when new. For that reason, Miss Rowe warns against buying used jars advertised for sale unless they have been checked thoroughly.

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A2406-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minn.  
July 22, 1944

TIPS  
Special to the Farmer

Even the expert poultryman will have trouble culling hens accurately during November, December and January, when the better hens are likely to be moulting, or in March, April and May, when even the poor hens are laying. The culling job is best done in late summer and early fall when the non-layers can be most easily spotted. --T. H. Canfield.

Don't go through another winter without insulating the poultry laying house. Doubling the walls and putting fill in between the walls is by far the most satisfactory method. Flax straw, crushed corn cobs, or one of the available commercial fills are excellent for this purpose. Your ventilating system will work better if your house is insulated.--Cora Cooke.

If your second crop legumes will make seed it will be wise to thresh a quantity of seed, for your own use if nothing else. Alfalfa and clover acreages have been shrinking alarmingly. Passing up <sup>a ton</sup> ~~several~~ of alfalfa hay now in order to get a little seed may mean 10 or 12 tons of extra hay later. --M. L. Armour.

A lot of grasshopper trouble in the future may be avoided by moving in quickly on the smaller infestations that show up in summer, especially in the alfalfa fields. If you have heppers, get in touch with your county agent and procure some of the poison bait which is available. A little poison spread early before the hoppers begin to move, mate and lay eggs will do wonders in heading off future serious infestations.-- T. L.

## Farmer Tips 2

Lambs approaching market weight will usually move along faster if weaned and placed in a separate pasture. While many sheep men keep the old and young stock together, this practice increases the danger from parasites for the young lambs who are less able to withstand troubles of this sort.--P. A. Andersen.

A properly rested and conditioned cow will give more milk when she freshens, making up for production lost during the dry period. Six to eight weeks of rest, together with some grain feeding to bring the cow up in flesh, is a paying investment every year.--H. R. Searles.

Lack of water may be harder on growing pigs than lack of feed. Water costs only the time and energy needed to get it to the hog lot and keep a supply available at all times. Pains taking with respect to the water supply pays well in health and good gains. --E. F. Ferrin.

Precept harvesting will reduce greatly weed problems in flax fields. The longer a flax field is left standing after it is ripe the greater the labor and mechanical power required to handle the crop and the higher the dockage in the threshed flax. M. L. Armour.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 30, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

How Shall I Build?

Normal construction of farm buildings has been held up by the war and when labor and materials become available, the demand will be enormous. Through cashing war bonds, money will be on hand for needed improvements, but this combination of circumstances makes it almost certain that costs will be sky high.

It takes a lot of milk to pay for a \$7000 barn, and if farm prices break before the cow palace is paid for, the operator may lose barn, farm, stock and all. It happened before under similar circumstances. Good shelter for stock is essential and careful arrangement may save labor or make work more pleasant, but the question of "Will it pay" must be thoroughly considered.

Undoubtedly new and possibly cheaper building materials will eventually come on the market, but for several years the standard siding, dimension stuff and wood shingles will predominate. How can one possibly keep the cost down and still provide adequate protection and comfortable stables?

<sup>Doane</sup>  
The ~~Dean~~ Agricultural Service has had many years of experience making thousands of farms profitable in many states, and they estimate that cows can pay about 10 per cent of their gross income for shelter, feed storage, milk rooms, milking machines and all the other items needed for their care. As a rough average, this permits an investment of \$125 per cow in dairy barn and equipment.

It takes close figuring to keep within this estimate. Many barns cost \$250 per cow and from there on up to \$1000 for the fancy ones. Then we milk the cows for nothing so they can pay for the barn. It wouldn't be much fun to work that hard to support a cow in luxury.

All kinds of plans are being made on paper in an attempt to save labor and keep costs within the cow's ability to pay. Pen type buildings, where the cows run loose save greatly on equipment. Barns set on poles, with no cement floor or foundation have been tried successfully. One-story structures with hay stored on the ground require less heavy construction material and offer less resistance to the wind. Careful planning on dimensions makes the most efficient use of standard sizes of material with minimum cutting.

So far, little progress has been made toward cheapening the roof, but perhaps that will come in due time. Certain it is that the farm buildings of the future will be quite different from the barns of the past. A big, fine barn is grand unless it means no running water in the house or a grinding, burdensome debt that takes the joy out of life. It should be no more costly than the cows can afford.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 23, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

To Plow or Not to Plow

Numerous articles have recently been published suggesting that turning soil upside down with a plow is poor agricultural practice. Most of the results quoted were obtained in Nebraska and the assumption that they apply in Minnesota may be dangerous. Comparison between turning under all the trash and leaving it all on top has been in favor of plowing in this state.

Where wind erosion is a serious problem, crop residues will check soil loss and crop damage when left on top. They may also help to preserve moisture, but in most cases these conditions are unusual with us. The benefits of thoroughly stirring our soil and burying the trash for rapid bacterial action outweigh the advantages from leaving it on top. In semi-arid areas, the reverse may be true.

Plowing is the most expensive tillage operation, and any means of eliminating this demand for labor and power would be welcome if yields could be maintained without it. New implements probably will be devised to cut seedbed preparation costs when war requirements no longer demand all available man power and materials. Several devices designed for once-over tillage have already been promoted, but so far, none have met with general approval. Most of the "once over" machines require too much power to effect any considerable saving.

While the engineers are busy with plans for new farm equipment to sell us, the problem should also be attacked from another angle. Can we change our crop plans so as to require less frequent plowing? More acres in hay or pasture save labor and power. Perhaps we can get along with plowing say once in four years. That would help. Perhaps the plant breeders can produce some perennial grain crops. The Russians claim to have a perennial wheat.

Wed., Aug. 23, 1944

Another angle worthy of consideration, especially on rough land, is the possibility of growing more food for humans or animals on trees. Fruit, of course, is an example. Nuts of various kinds could well be increased but there may be other tree products of possible usefulness. Acorns make as good hog feed as corn, and possibly sweet acorns could be discovered which would make acceptable human food. Honey Locust pods and seeds have great possibilities as food, according to some investigators.

If crops could be raised on trees, the saving in labor should be important. It is very likely that in the new era we are entering, remarkable progress will be made in learning to produce food more cheaply. Somewhere, the brains, ability and ideas are waiting to get started on a new and productive project.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 16, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Vive le Sparrow

The English Sparrow is a bird of many virtues which we humans would do well to emulate, but because they are so common and because their numbers are so overwhelming, every man's hand is lifted against them. Are they downhearted? No!

Think of the weed seeds which will never germinate because a hungry sparrow hunted them out. Think of all the insects that a thousand sparrows will remove from a Victory garden or an orchard! We should dearly love the cheerful, hardy and enterprising little fellows--but who does? They are more universally disliked than crows.

As with humans, a couple of faults can easily offset a hundred virtues. We think of sparrows as always quarreling, over-aggressive and never house broken. History records that millions of men have been slaughtered for less, and most of us would cheerfully murder a few sparrows--if we could catch them.

Some years ago we found that a building with four plain walls looked rather bare, so we undertook to correct the matter by planting sundry roots of ivy in likely places. Yes, you know the story. The painter cursed because the vines covered the wood work. "They rot everything and tear it to pieces and spoil a paint job with the roots." The sparrows thought we had built a summer resort for their special use and called in Aunt Seraphina, Cousin Prolific and all their shirt-tail relations. Still we thought that the improved appearance offset the disadvantages.

We couldn't hear the wood rot, so it bothered us little, but the sleepy voices of the twittering birds, settling down for cozy slumber, was about as soothing as a fire siren. Pa ran around the building evenings, chasing sparrows until his tongue hung out, but while he flailed vines on the north side, sparrows settled on the south. Their stamina outlasted Pa's!

Wed., Aug. 16, 1944

Much meditation finally conceived a cheesecloth net, mounted on a pole, which could disturb and capture the miscreants when darkness and sleep made them unwary. With much of Pa's labor and Ma's unnecessary comments and needlework, the contraption was completed and persecution of the saints was begun. An evening's catch varied from two up to 75, but the numbers in the vines seemed in no way depleted. Reproduction just about equaled the daily loss.

So the battle continues, but a legend is growing among the feathered friends that sleeping in the vines is a bit dangerous. Little birds are cautioned by their mamas and often choose the hay mow in preference to the more airy vines. Pa thinks he has the problem well under control as long as he and the net can devote three evenings a week to the project.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 9, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

It's Bad

Smoking is a dirty habit. Ashes are always falling on the rug or spilling on the furniture unless one is constantly alert to drop them in a trousers cuff or unless, miraculously, an ash tray appears at the psychological moment. Disposal of butts, burned matches and / or bug juice from a pipe is always a problem when inside.

Smoking has about the same soothing effect on the breath as a large onion, recently masticated. It creates an aura which permeates clothing, furniture, draperies and hair. It blackens the teeth, and the constant irritation of the lips is a possible invitation to cancer. Smoking is also expensive, especially in wartime.

Furnishing a draft for the slow combustion of a poisonous weed is not a smart, brave or noble thing to do. Even a monkey can be taught to perform the act if his natural distaste is overcome by continued training. The smoke, the tarry residues and the nicotine have never improved man's mind, muscles, wind or winning personality.

Think of the fires which could be avoided if smoking were unknown! Carelessly tossed butts, pockets full of loose matches, hot embers spilled unintentionally - all have contributed to loss and disaster. Even forest fires are often set by thoughtless smokers.

If I believe all of this, why do I fondly polish my old pipe, tamp it with meticulous care and light it with obvious pleasure? It is hard to explain. Perhaps it is like a wayward son. We know his faults, but still find that he meets a certain longing otherwise unfulfilled.

When I'm cold, hungry or tired, the old pipe seems to make discomfort more endurable. When things go wrong or worry tries to tie every muscle in knots, the old pipe is a symbol of stability and relaxation. When I'm trying to dream of things

Wed., Aug. 9, 1944

ahead which might be accomplished, the acrid smoke seems to help form the picture.

When life seems a dreary road and because I'm downhearted, all friends and ambitions seem to have turned bitter, the old pipe is still faithful and tries to lift the gloom. It asks little but is always a companion in fun, labor or relaxation.

So I continue to puff. I wouldn't recommend it to anyone. Those who have not formed the attachment find other means of solace and comfort which may be better. A bitter weed is not essential to health, wealth or the pursuit of happiness. Like any other thing it is harmful if used to excess. It is certainly a detriment to youngsters.

But for fat old grandpas whose rosy dreams are faded, who can only play football from the sidelines--it is lots of pleasure to sink down in an easy chair after a busy, trying day and burn the cares of yesterday with the worries of tomorrow in a good old pipe.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, August 2, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

It Was My Mistake

Last year about this time, all of the Experiment Stations were busy handing out literature about home dehydrators. Apparently one could toss a few leaves of spinach, sliced onions, berries or apples into these wonder machines, go to the movies, come home, stir and shift trays, go to bed, and in the morning there would be an indestructible residue which would keep indefinitely.

Later, when winter brought energy to a low ebb, these dried products could reabsorb their original water and when served on the table would revitalize the family with vitamins. One could easily imagine that the luscious viands had just been brought in from the garden and Pa would even compliment Ma on her winter menus! Of course, no literature went quite that far, but it was like reading a seed catalogue. Wishful thinking helped lower the sales resistance.

Anyway, Pa persuaded George to build one of the contraptions and the battle was on! Sweet corn looked like a good starter, so bright and early Pa came in with a whole wheelbarrow load of ears and soon it was shucked and in the kettle. It was steamed a little to set the milk, cut from the cob and spread on the little trays where it was to dry.

So far so good. It was relatively simple. The fan was started, the lights all lit and the thermometer watched for signs of fever. At this point, Pa left for points unknown after giving Ma strict instructions about turning off lights if the temperature got too high.

Reluctantly, Ma took over the responsibility and faithfully read the temperature every 10 minutes. After three or four hours, the heat was properly adjusted, and when Pa came home to shift trays, everything was lovely except that the corn

Wed., Aug. 2, 1944

seemed no drier than it had when spread on the trays. At midnight it still showed little inclination to harden.

Next morning, the corn was still wet and the fan was burned out. On top of that, the corn had a sour smell and Ma suggested that it wasn't drying fast enough. Pa scoured the town and couldn't buy another fan but finally borrowed a large one which necessitated remodeling of the fan chamber. The corn was still a wet, sticky mass and the odor would never be mistaken for attar of roses.

Eventually the corn was dry and the product from a whole wheelbarrow full of ears was stored in 3 pint jars. Ma started figuring the cost per pint, but Pa said she was not experiment-minded. Some sacrifices should be made in the interest of science. Various opinions were expressed, and the matter was again opened when the corn was served. Pa had to eat enthusiastically, Ma ate a little to be polite, the kids wouldn't touch it.

The conclusions were: 1. The first fan was too small. 2. Ordinary fans couldn't stand the heat. 3. The trays were filled too full. 4. Canned corn was better (and cheaper). Pa wants to try again this summer. Ma says some people learn very slowly.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 26, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Better quality meat but less of it - that, in the opinion of W. H. Peters, chief of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm, St. Paul, is in prospect for the next twelve months. Improvement in quality may apply particularly to beef and lamb cuts, Peters says.

Referring to the beef situation, Peters pointed out that in the last two years meat production in the United States has shifted largely from a quality to a quantity basis. Before the war the fattening of young cattle by heavy feeding on corn and other grains was being carried on extensively. The level of ceiling prices placed on beef early in the war had the effect of greatly reducing the production of this high quality beef. Grain feeds were more largely diverted to the feeding of hogs, poultry, and dairy cattle where they would produce more food with greater efficiency. The quantity of beef produced was large, but it was mainly grass- and hay-fed beef. This, according to Peters, is the main reason why Mrs. Housewife has been unable to get the high quality beef roasts and steaks that she was accustomed to in pre-war days.

Surveying the meat prospects for the next twelve months, Peters notes that this has been one of the best grazing seasons that has ever been experienced throughout the United States generally. This should, first of all, mean more good grass-fed beef and lamb. Furthermore, more grain-fed beef and lamb may again be produced if the improved prospects for a large U. S. corn crop materialize. A reduction in the number of hogs and chickens on farms this coming year will also make more grain available for beef and lamb feeding.

A2507-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

To all counties

Tainting of home-canned food by strong-smelling rubber rings can be avoided, says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Scrub rubber rings with a brush, using soapy water; then rinse them, Miss Blair advises. Place a dozen rubbers at a time in a quart of hot water to which one tablespoonful of baking soda has been added. Boil the rubbers in this solution for 10 minutes; remove them from the soda water and boil them for 10 minutes more in clear water. Hang the rubbers on a rod or a string, where they can be thoroughly aired until they are to be used.

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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  
July 26 1944

To all counties

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers who need lumber for fall repairs or for re-  
building farm structures damaged in recent storms can get it through a War Production  
Administration order, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm.  
About one-third of all the lumber going to civilians during July through September  
has been allocated for farmers to use in keeping barns and sheds in repair, as well  
as for new construction costing less than \$1000 per farm per year.

Purposes for which farmers may secure lumber include maintenance and repair of  
farm buildings other than dwellings, within cost limits of \$1000 per calendar year  
per farm; maintenance and repair of farm equipment; construction of farm service  
buildings, other than dwellings, if it is for emergency repair or restoration within  
the cost limit of \$5000; farm dwellings, where permitted, to a total cost of \$5000.

Farmers with essential needs should make application to the county AAA committee  
for a "certified," "rated" order. In some localities, the committee may make  
arrangements for farmers to apply directly to the dealer if the request is for 300  
board feet or less. For more than 300 board feet, application should be made to the  
AAA committee, which will issue the certificate if the lumber is to be used in farm  
building construction costing less than \$1000. The certificate must be given to the  
dealer within 10 days. Farmers may purchase lumber where they can locate it.

For construction costing over \$1000, the AAA committee may issue a certificate  
only if the building has been destroyed and must be replaced immediately. Otherwise  
the committee will assist in filing an application with WPB under form L-41.

No certificate is needed if a farmer buys from or has his own logs sawed at a  
sawmill which produces less than 100,000 board feet of lumber a year. Sawmills hav-  
ing lumber for dwelling maintenance and repair can supply lists of materials that  
can be obtained without a certificate.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

To all counties

Farmers may have to harvest their own supply of legume seed this summer if they are to be assured of enough forage in the next few years, says M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Though that plan is generally not feasible, farmers who can produce only enough for their own use may this year find it highly advantageous to harvest their own seed.

A combination of several factors is responsible for this acute situation, Armour says. For several years the alfalfa and clover seed production in the United States has been less than the domestic use. At the same time, imports have fallen off and we are now being called upon to furnish increasingly larger quantities for use in liberated countries.

According to AAA records, between 1941 and 1943 the supply of alfalfa seed decreased 13 million pounds; red clover seed, more than 34 million pounds; alsike clover, 6 million pounds; and sweet clover, nearly 17 million pounds. This acute shortage would have become evident earlier if the expansion of intertilled crops had not brought about a decrease in acreages seeded to legumes and grasses.

Immediate increases in acreages of legume and grass seedings are imperative to the war food program and to the maintenance of soil fertility and prevention of erosion, according to Armour. Wartime needs have required intensive cultivation which has again exposed millions of acres to erosion.

Those farmers who have large enough acreages of second-crop alfalfa and red clover to be able to offer seed for sale will find it a profitable enterprise. The support prices plus a poundage payment together with the regular acreage payments promise to pay good returns for seed that is harvested. Armour advises farmers who can produce seed to consult their local AAA Committee for details on payments.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
July 26 1944

Southern counties

Farmers in southern Minnesota are asked to keep a weather eye for the possible appearance of the European corn borer in this state, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist. Moving west and north at the rate of 25 to 40 miles a year, this pest made its first appearance in Minnesota last year. The threat to Minnesota's present and future corn crops is increased, Aamodt says, by reports from adjoining states which indicate widespread infestation of the borer.

A careful survey of southern Minnesota and northern Iowa counties is about to get under way, says Aamodt. Authorities in Iowa estimate that by the end of this season, the European corn borer will have reached the western border of that state. In Minnesota an educational campaign has already been launched to induce corn growers to adopt control measures which will prevent the borer from getting out of hand.

In pointing out the tremendous damage done by the European corn borer, Aamodt urges that farmers and gardeners in the corn belt of Minnesota cooperate with state entomologists in watching for the appearance of this insect. Like many other insects that attack plants, the European corn borer does all of its damage in the larval or worm stage. It destroys corn by boring in the stalk, tassels and ears. The only adequate method of control is through the use of proper cultural practices.

Positive identification of the European corn borer is rather difficult since it may be readily confused with several other insects that attack corn. The larva is a grayish caterpillar spotted with numerous brown dots and has a brown head. The mature larva is about one inch in length. Aamodt says the European corn borer is frequently being confused with the common stalk borer which is very abundant this year. The stalk borer larva, however, is green and brown and is larger than the corn borer. In sending specimens to the State Entomologist's office at University Farm, St. Paul, suitable containers should be used which will prevent the insect from being crushed in mailing.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 26, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The pine sawfly has become a menace to evergreens in the Twin Cities and central Minnesota, according to T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist. Nurserymen and home owners throughout these areas have reported infestations which have caused considerable injury in the past few weeks. The insect is doing considerable damage to white pine, mugho, spruce and other evergreens, and in some cases has stripped all the needles from several species of pines. Trees attacked by the pine sawfly will die if most of the needles are eaten, Aamodt says.

Best method of controlling insects where only a few young trees are involved, Aamodt advises, is to remove and destroy the three-eighths inch-long brownish cocoons which appear on the needles after the larvae are through feeding. Larvae may be knocked down from trees into pails of oil or killed in other ways. Very large trees which are heavily infested should be sprayed with arsenate of lead, Aamodt says, using three tablespoonfuls of powdered arsenate of lead to one gallon of water.

Larvae will feed on tips of the new growth as well as the needles of evergreens for some time year. Resembling beetles, the larvae often are unnoticed until a great deal of damage has been done. The insects winter in cocoons in grass and debris under the trees. The adults appear about the first of April and lay eggs at the base of the tree and along the needles. The first brood of larvae begins feeding in May and early June. The second brood appears at about this time.

A2508-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
July 26, 1944

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Daily papers.

The business of beekeeping will be the center of interest at University Farm, St. Paul, on Friday, July 28, A. G. Ruggles, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, announced today. This will be the association's annual midsummer meeting.

The program, which will get under way at 9:30 a.m. and continue till 5:00 p.m., will bring out new developments in beekeeping, Ruggles says. Headlining the day's program will be the 83-year-old dean of the bee industry, E. R. Root of the famous A. I. Root Company of Madina, Ohio. Root is author of several books which have been generally accepted as standard information on beekeeping.

Other speakers include C. F. Farrar from the U.S.D.A. Research Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin and R. H. Rahmlow, Secretary of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' association. A number of Minnesota beekeepers will also appear on the program, among them Judge Leonard Keyes of Anoka who will tell of some of the trials and tribulations of an amateur apiarist. Ray Speer of the Minnesota State Fair association will explain a feature display of beeswax which is being planned for the state fair.

Ruggles explains that this will be an outdoor picnic-type of meeting, open to anyone who is interested in beekeeping. Visitors are urged to bring their lunches. Tables will be provided and coffee will be furnished. Box lunches will also be available for those who do not care to bring their own. The meeting will be held on the grounds north of the veterinary building on the southeast corner of the University Farm campus. In the event of rain the meeting will be held in the Administration building auditorium.

A2509-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul Minnesota  
August 2, 1944

To all counties

Many homemakers who are making their own bread are having trouble with ropiness developing in the loaves. 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. Rope is caused by bacteria whose spores are resistant to baking temperatures and grow in bread in hot, humid weather.

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 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 the 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, but 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 8, Minnesota  
August 2 1944

To all counties

Delayed shipments of commercial fertilizer intended for spring application may be applied to new seedings of legumes now, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Although fertilizer applied now will not improve the stand, it will pep up the young seedlings and put them in better condition for the winter. Response to the fertilizer applied to legume seedings as a top dressing after the grain crop is removed cannot be expected to be equal to that obtained when the fertilizer is worked into the seedbed at the time of seeding.

The rates of application will vary according to the type of legume on which the treatment is made. On crops like alfalfa and permanent pastures that have been renovated, Burson suggests the rate of 250 to 300 pounds of 0-20-0 or 125 to 150 pounds of 0-43-0 per acre. On biennials like sweet clover, red clover, and alsike clover, 150 to 200 pounds of 0-20-0 or about 100 pounds of 0-43-0 per acre should be used.

Further recommendations on the use of phosphate fertilizer on legumes and recommendations on the rate of application, method of application and the place to apply fertilizer in the crop rotation are given in Extension Pamphlet 121. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ advises that this pamphlet is available at his office or may be had by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
August 2 1944

To all counties

Water baths satisfactory for canning may be improvised at home from a straight-sided cream or lard pail of three or four-gallon capacity. Pails this size will provide plenty of depth for a rack and will allow for a good inch or two of water over the top of the jars.

The pail should be made of a good tinned or enameled material and should have a tight cover, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. A rack to fit the pail can be made by soldering at the rim two or three layers of quarter-inch screening or hardware cloth. Screening is available from hardware dealers.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 2, 1944

To all counties

Canceled or shortened vacations for dairy cows won't help to step up wartime production of dairy products, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm. Records show that failure to provide a rest period may reduce production in good producers by 25 to 50 percent. Searles goes on to say that most authorities on dairy production recommend a six to eight weeks dry period to give the better producing cows the needed rest.

The condition that a cow is in at the end of the lactation period varies considerably with the level of production and the kind of care she has had. There is no question, however, that a rest period is needed in which reserves of minerals and other elements needed for milk production can be built up, Searles says. Cows lose flesh rapidly during the period of flush production regardless of the feed supply. One of the purposes of the dry period is to put on reserve flesh for the next lactation.

Unwilling vacationers may be forced to take a rest, according to Searles. Studies made at University Farm and elsewhere in recent years have shown that drying off can be accomplished by simply stopping milking. If undue swelling or abnormal conditions develop, the cow should be milked out completely and the process repeated. In about a week the milk will be reabsorbed and the cow will be completely dry.

Good feeding should be a part of the vacation program. The kind and amount of feed should be regulated according to the condition of the cow. Searles says that thin and underweight cows can use 6 to 8 pounds of grain daily to good advantage. This grain will do more for milk production in the next lactation than the same amount fed after freshening. Good grass and legume hay, which are cheaper than grain, also rank high as body-builders.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 2, 1944

SUNDAY release.

Daily papers.

Minnesota Farm and Home Science, quarterly magazine published at University Farm by the Agricultural Experiment Station, has been acclaimed best among such publications in this country by a board of judges of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors. The illustrated periodical devoted to a presentation of new research at University agricultural experiment stations was still in its first year when it received national recognition.

The magazine has presented in popular form reports on significant new developments in agricultural economics, food values and preservation, plant and animal diseases, new varieties of crops, improvement of farm animals, and many other topics.

Stress is placed by the editors and contributors on practical aspects of research and timeliness of information. During the past year new methods for increasing food production with available material have been given special attention.

The quarterly is published under the direction of an editorial board headed by H. L. Harris, bulletin editor in the University Department of Agriculture.

In the contests conducted recently by the editor's association, a second Minnesota publication was awarded first place in nationwide competition. Technical Bulletin 161, "The Alfalfa Plant Bug," by John H. Hughes, formerly of the entomology division at University Farm, placed first in the technical publication class on the strength of its editorial excellence and craftsmanship.

A2510-JB

New Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 2, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Royalty has again made its appearance in Minnesota dairy herds. "Gold Medal Proven Sire" is the title given the University of Minnesota's Femco De Luxe, herd sire in the Morris Experiment Station Holstein herd, according to an announcement from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. "De Luxe" is the 42nd Holstein bull in the nation to receive this distinction.

To qualify for this award, a bull's daughters must have proven high production and must show outstanding type. Femco De Luxe's twelve tested daughters have an average of 584 pounds of butterfat and 17,040 pounds of 3.43 per cent milk, as adjusted to a mature three-times daily milking basis. Nine daughters averaged 64 pounds more butterfat per year than their dams. On the basis of the production of his daughters to date, he has an "index" of 19,390 pounds of 3.42 per cent milk and 663 pounds of butterfat. This is also figured on a three-time milking basis.

"De Luxe" was bred at the Femco Farms, Breckenridge, and is a son of Carnation Ormsby Sir Bessie, who is a son of the present world record holder for butterfat and former world record holder for milk production. His dam is a granddaughter of Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkje, who was also a former world champion milk and butterfat producer. Femco De Luxe is now being used in the herd at University Farm where several of his sixteen daughters will come into production this winter.

A2511-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 2, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Electric power consumption in the last twelve months on the lines of the REA-financed, farmer-owned McLeod Cooperative association of Glencoe, averaged 23 per cent more than the maximum required at present rates to keep up the amortization payments on its REA loans, according to R. A. Fischer, manager of the association.

When the Rural Electrification administration made its first allotment of loan funds to finance the association's rural power lines, it was estimated that the average monthly consumption at the end of 60 months of operation would have to reach 100 kilowatt-hours per consumer served in order to liquidate the association's debt. During the last 12 months, the consumption per consumer on the association's lines was 123 kilowatt-hours. In May, 1944, the average consumption reached 134 kilowatt-hours, although the average age of the association's lines was only 58 months. Use of electricity by members has increased 40 per cent during the war.

The McLeod association serves 2,908 rural consumers in a dairy and livestock area in McLeod, Wright, Carver, Sibley, Renville and Meeker counties. Since the war, members of the association also have increased their poultry operations and have installed several hundred chick brooders.

A2512-JB

ews Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 3, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

What promised to be a good tomato crop a short time ago, is now being seriously threatened by blight. The only effective means of control, according to staff members of the plant pathology division at University Farm, is to use copper-containing sprays or dusts. The so-called "low soluble copper fungicides" are the most satisfactory materials to use.

The University pathologists report that there has been some confusion about the correct materials to use for spraying or dusting. In some instances, the use of the wrong materials has resulted in the complete destruction of the tomato plants. Among the better copper fungicides are : Tribasic copper sulfate, yellow copper oxide (Cuprocide), copper oxychloride (Copper compound 'A') or Kopper King. These materials are usually sold under trade names and are available at most hardware and garden supply stores. They can be bought as sprays or dusts and are best used according to manufacturer's directions.

Bordeaux mixture and its dust form, copper lime dust, are excellent fungicides, but are more likely to cause injury to tomato plants than the newer copper sprays especially during dry weather. Bordeaux mixture is made by combining equal parts of copper sulphate and lime, 4 lbs. of copper sulphate and 4 lbs. of lime in 50 gallons of water being the most commonly used proportion. Copper sulphate used above will seriously damage the plants and should never be used as a spray material for plant disease control.

Spraying for tomato blight should begin when the spots are first seen on the lower leaves and repeated at intervals of about ten days.

A2513-EZ

Cows Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 5, 1944

Special for the FARMER

By August bluegrass has usually reached a stage of maturity where it cannot be depended on to supply enough feed for heavy milkers. Don't wait for milk flow to slump before doing anything about it. Get cows onto Sudan grass, sweet clover or alfalfa if you have it. Supplement with rack or barn-fed legume hay; give some grain to heavy producers; provide plenty of water; look to the cow's comfort.--Ramer Leighton.

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If tomatoes turn white and begin rotting on the side exposed to the sun, it is not necessary to assume that you have blight or other serious disease. The trouble may be simple sunscald, which can be prevented by shading the exposed fruit with newspaper or cheese cloth.--R. C. Rose.

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Whether he is handling cattle or sheep, one of the worst mistakes a grower can make is to let the animals lose flesh on burned-out midsummer pastures. The lambs should be turned into new supplementary pasture at this time of year, or they should be fed grain if extra pasture is not available. It will take much less feed to keep them coming to market weight without the slump due to lack of feed. With cattle that are to go the market anyway this fall, it would be wise to sell them before they start to lose finish, or shift them immediately to the dry feed lot.--W. E. Morris.

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An important step toward clean fruit in the home orchard next year can be taken right now. It has been proved over and over again that cleaning up drops as they fall and keeping the orchard spic and span will go a long way toward preventing infection next year, especially from the apple maggot which is the cause of much wormy fruit.--A. C. Hodson.

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If you have just received commercial fertilizer which you ordered for use last spring, you can make good use of it right now on new seedings of legumes. While fertilizer application now is too late to improve stands, it will pep up the plants, put them in better shape to stand the winter and carry over to improve the yield next year.--Paul M. Burson.

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Do you have trouble drying off heavy milkers? Studies made at University Farm and elsewhere in recent years have shown that drying off cows can be accomplished by simply stopping milking. If undue swelling or abnormal conditions develop, the cow should be milked out completely and the process repeated. In about a week the milk will be reabsorbed and the cow will be completely dry.-H. R. Searles.

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A good hog wallow is a great help in raising pigs successfully. It may be made of concrete or planks. In either case it should be built so it can be cleaned occasionally. By adding a little oil to the water the hogs can be enticed to take a hand in the job of keeping themselves clean of lice and mange.- H. G. Zavoral.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 9, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Ways to improve the ownership and operation of farm land are outlined in a new bulletin prepared by a committee of agricultural economists from thirteen midwestern states, including Minnesota, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Farm Foundation.

The bulletin is now available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul, or may be secured from a county agent.

The committee of authors, including George A. Pond of the University division of agricultural economics, recalls the depression of the thirties with its aftermath of widespread farm debt, mortgage foreclosure, increased tenancy and unstable occupancy and suggests that "the present war is almost certain to create situations that will intensify still further some of the problems farm people meet in buying and paying for farms."

The recommendations of this group are significant in that the thirteen cooperating states produce three-fourths of the nation's principal food grains, about three-fourths of the hogs, three-fourths of all cattle and one-half of all milk and eggs.

The scope of the report is indicated by the following major recommendations which are discussed in some detail, together with means of meeting the problems involved:

1. The way should be kept open for the majority of farm tenants to become farm owners.
2. Continuous operation of the home farm by succeeding generations of the same family should be encouraged.
3. Appropriate measures should be taken to discourage the inflation of land prices.
4. Farm mortgage terms should be so drawn as to facilitate and maintain the ownership of farms by those who operate them.
5. Appropriate and effective steps should be taken to improve landlord-tenant relations.
6. Tenure arrangements should be developed which will safeguard and improve our basic farm resource--soil.
7. Plans need to be developed for the postwar adjustment of rents and wages.
8. Improvements should be added to many farms, both owner-operated and tenant-operated to encourage the most efficient operation.
9. Families now living on inadequate farms should be encouraged to locate on better farms or to obtain better employment.
10. New land programs should be developed in areas near cities where there is a merging of urban and rural economy.
11. Postwar back-to-the-land movements should be carefully guided and controlled.

A2515-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 9, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Cooperatives that are exempt from income tax must file their first "informational returns" with the Bureau of Internal Revenue by August 15. They hold their tax-exempt status by virtue of their method of operation, W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm, pointed out today. Dankers explained that cooperatives pay real estate and property taxes just as other businesses do, but they are exempt from state and federal income tax if they meet certain requirements laid down for them.

The requirements include provisions that substantially all the stock must be held by producers using the organization, that more than 50 per cent of the business must be done with members or stockholders and that financial balances remaining at the end of the year's business must be distributed on the basis of patronage to members and non-members alike. These balances need not necessarily be paid in cash but can be used to pay debts, increase operating capital, expand and improve the facilities of the organization.

Exemption from income tax hinges, Dankers points out, on the fact that a true cooperative does not have net income or profits, but balances which might be accumulated in the course of the operation of the business belong to the patrons and are distributed to them at one time or another.

"It is therefore extremely important," Dankers says, "for all cooperative organizations to keep careful records of their business, and if tax exemption is a goal, to meet all the requirements laid down by laws as to operational method. In their informational returns, all true cooperatives have an opportunity to show that their method of operation meets the standard."

A2514-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 9 1944

To All Counties

Low fields that escaped planting this spring because of wet weather should not be permitted to run to weeds and seed down the farm with harmful weeds, warns County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Weeds in these low areas should be burned in the swath as soon as the growth can be cut and dried and before they have gone to seed. Though plowing weeds under may help protect the neighbors against infestation, it will not eliminate the operator's weed control problem.

Since most of the low spots have excellent soil, they can be planted this fall or next spring to a cash crop or one that will produce needed feed, according to M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Brome grass grown for hay or seed is one solution to the cropping problem on such areas. Brome can be seeded successfully up to September 15 in a firm, well-worked seedbed at a depth of 1/2 to 1-1/2 inches. Good results can be expected from seeding 10 to 12 pounds (22 to 27 quarts) per acre of brome alone with a grain drill set to seed 8 to 10 pecks of wheat per acre. Due to its light weight, brome does not flow freely in the drill and constant attention must be given to keep the seed moving. Alsike makes an excellent combination with brome. About 2 pounds (one quart) per acre of alsike may be broadcast on the field seeded to brome. If this is done in the summer, the alsike should be in by August 15. However, it may be possible to put the alsike on the brome the following spring if the sod is not too heavy.

On land that can be cropped in only drier than normal seasons, a stand of Reed Canary grass will insure a crop every year. Canary grass can be seeded in October or November, after it becomes too cold for growth, or before the frost is out in the spring, as soon as dirt can be scratched over the seed. Good Reed Canary grass stands can be successfully obtained by broadcasting 4 to 6 pounds (3 to 4½ quarts) per acre. A better hay mixture may be had by adding 3 pounds (2 quarts) of timothy and 2 pounds (1 quart) of alsike clover to the Reed Canary seeding. In such case the alsike may have to be added in early spring before frost is out of the ground.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 9 1944

To All Counties

Trouble with milk spoilage which usually reaches a peak at this time of year can be best cured by plenty of cold well water circulated around milk cans to cool them quickly, says W. L. Slatter of the dairy division at University Farm.

Slatter stresses some of the principles of milk cooling that will result in a satisfactory product without a great deal of equipment or effort:

1. Cool warm milk quickly by circulating cold well water around the cans for two hours. It is not the quantity of water in the tank that is important but the constant changing of the water by pumping fresh water thru it.
2. Never depend on cold air to do the cooling job. Water cools 21 times faster than air.
3. Use an insulated tank, if possible, with water level up to the shoulders of the cans.
4. Proper circulating of water is more important than stirring the milk. In fact, opening cans and using stirring rod may serve to introduce bacteria into the milk can.
5. Cans do not need to be open to cool properly. Keep covers on tight and keep out bacteria.
6. Cool milk before mixing. Warm milk added to cold milk will give bacteria in cold milk a new start.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 9 1944

To All Counties

Don't overheat your paraffin for jams and jellies, warns Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Overheated paraffin may catch fire and cause severe burns, while scorched paraffin may give the jam or jelly a kerosene-like flavor.

Heat the paraffin in a pitcher set in a pan of boiling water, Miss Rowe suggests. As soon as the jelly is in the glasses, pour on a very thin layer of paraffin to protect the jelly from dust. Be sure the inside rim of each glass is clean, dry, and free from jelly drops. After the first layer is cold, add a thicker layer, rotating it up around the edge of the glass. Be sure that the paraffin comes in direct contact with the glass all the way around and forms a good seal.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 9, 1944

Friday release

Daily papers.

Victory gardeners can have a fall crop of radishes, lettuce and spinach if they plant them by August 15, says L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm.

Varieties recommended for fall planting include Icicle, French Breakfast and Scarlet Turnip radishes, Black Seeded Simpson or Early Curled Simpson lettuce and Bloomsdale or King of Denmark spinach. The soil should be firmed into the seed and watered well to insure germination, Longley warns. In case of dry weather, it may be necessary to water the plantings occasionally.

For an early crop of spring onions, sets of the Egyptian or the winter onion variety may be planted before the middle of September. These will winter over without any protection.

A2516-JB

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Tomatoes which turn white and rot on the side that is exposed to the sun are not necessarily afflicted with blight or other disease, R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, assured victory gardeners today. To prevent tomatoes from turning white, they must be protected from direct rays of sunlight. Rose recommended that victory gardeners use newspapers, cheesecloth or other material to shield tomatoes from sun.

A2517-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 15 1944

To All Counties

"Screw that band down hard" is advice to home canners from Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Difficulty experienced by many homemakers in obtaining a good seal when using a two-piece closure with metal lid, she says, may be due to insufficient force in screwing down the metal band before processing.

The composition in the lid must take care of any slight irregularities in the rim of the jar, but it cannot do so unless the composition is pressed hard against the rim. For that reason, the band must be screwed down as tightly as possible.

If a glass lid with removable rubber ring and screw band is used, the screw band before processing should be only tight enough to keep the lid from rattling. When the jar is removed from the canner, the screw band should be tightened further.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 15 1944

To All Counties

Many potato growers have this year again given "aid and comfort" to the arch enemy of the potato crop - late blight. Observations made throughout the state this past spring and summer have shown that growers in many communities have unknowingly provided excellent nurseries for this disease by carelessly dumping cull potatoes and bin scraps.

Dr. E. C. Stakman, chief in the plant pathology division at University Farm, says "Late blight of potatoes has developed abundantly on many potato dump piles this summer and such piles constitute an early source of infection."

Recognizing this as a serious threat to the potato crop in Minnesota, R. A. Trovatten, commissioner of agriculture, has requested four divisions of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, to make plans to cooperate in the disposal of potato dumps next spring. Responsibility for this program has been placed with T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist; C. H. Schrader, director of the weed and seed division; A. G. Tolaas, in charge of seed potato certification; and Clarence Johnson, acting director of cold storage, marketing and produce inspection.

The plan for eliminating potato dumps, as announced by Trovatten, calls for the reporting of all potato dumps by agents of the four divisions involved. They will explain the danger to persons responsible for these piles and will give assistance in making proper disposition of them. A check-back will be made to see that the dumps have been destroyed before they become a menace to the new potato crop.

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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  
August 15 1944

To All Counties

Put as much of the late-planted corn into silage as possible this year, advises S. B. Cleland, extension farm management specialist at University Farm. This may be better use of the corn in case of an early freeze than harvesting it as soft corn. If there is surplus silage, it can be carried to relieve a corresponding amount of good corn a year from now.

The problem will be to find capacity to put up the extra silage. A great many farmers have found that they can use temporary silo structures to supplement their regular silo capacity. A slat fence silo works out to good advantage, or a trench silo if the lay of the land near the buildings is suitable. In some cases green bundle corn may be put up in stacks, making a satisfactory silage. Extension Folders 47 and 49, available at the county agent's office, give full instructions for building and using these emergency silos.

It is important that such a silo be ready in the event of an early frost. Frosted corn cut before it has opportunity to dry too much works in well as silage, but may be of very low quality for grain purposes. If the season is very favorable, the corn may be left to mature.

Experience of many farmers has indicated that corn may be held in the silo for several years and still be just as satisfactory feed as when it was first put in.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 15 1944

To All Counties

The fact that livestock numbers cannot be stepped up year after year without a corresponding increase in feed production is being brought home to \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers every day, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. A picture of the tremendous consumption of feeds during the wartime years is contained in a statement by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm.

During the crop years just before the war from October, 1937, thru October, 1941, the average national consumption of feed concentrates, including feed grains and by-product feeds, for livestock and poultry was 103 million tons a year. In 1941-42 consumption increased to 120 million tons and in 1942-43 jumped to an all-time high of 148 million tons. The estimate for the current year is 143 million tons, says Dankers.

Because more feed grains were produced in this country than were used from 1937-1941, it was possible to add to the stockpile each year. Since that time feed consumption has increased until reserves of feed are now practically depleted. In 1942-43 about 14 million tons of the feed grains consumed came from reserves, stockpiles and imports, and in 1943-44 an estimated 18 million tons came from the same sources.

Proportion of feed used in various livestock enterprises in 1942-43 was 59.2 million tons for hogs; 30.1 million tons for poultry; 21.9 million tons for milk cows; and 17.1 million tons for other cattle.

Hogs, which eat more grain than any other class of livestock, have used even a larger portion of the total supply than usual during the last two years, according to Dankers. During the current feeding year the quantity of grain fed to hogs will be equivalent to about 2.1 billion bushels of corn, or nearly 70 per cent of the 1943 corn crop.

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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  
August 17 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 27, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Nuts About Nuts

Some people say that anyone who likes to work with sheep must be half crazy. Certainly anyone who is foolish enough to mess around with bees must be in that condition! Then it's easy to see where I stand, when I like both and, in addition, get a lot of fun out of growing nut trees!

Folks who get interested in trees are "queer" beyond all question. What fun can there be in planting something that takes 20 years to make a showing? Why the world might come to an end before the trees get big enough to make firewood! Nevertheless, a lot of us keep on planting and we get a big thrill out of wading thru brush, swamps, mosquitoes or heat to see what the other fellow has done or to show off our own small successes. It must be a disease.

Another peculiar thing is that we want to infect all those around us with the same virus. Any tree planter will willingly give away seed, plants or advice to brother or sister nuts. Trading stock is lots of fun. I heard of a man in Utah who was trying some new things. A letter from a perfect stranger brought a nice reply and a big box containing all the different seed he had available. Now we have pecans and English walnuts from his place. The almonds and figs were not so successful.

A friend sent me a tree from New Jersey and a scout sent holly and yew from North Carolina. They couldn't take our winters, but osage orange and some cypress trees sent from Illinois are still alive. I have sent tree seed to 13 different states and had some nice correspondence over the subject. Ask any amateur tree fancier. He'll give you anything he has if you convince him you're a fraternal brother.

(More)

Wed., Sept. 27, 1944

We have some shagbark hickories which have attained the enormous height of five inches in five years! A friend gave us the seed from his home in Wisconsin. Another lot of hickory trees was transplanted without any losses and did so well I was all puffed up with pride. Next winter they all died. Now we'll have to find out why and try again.

Sycamores are unusual in southern Minnesota, but a neighbor brought seed from Indiana and now we have some very thrifty trees up to six feet high. Grafted stock of new black walnut selections make catalogues a temptation which cannot be entirely resisted. Large and prolific hazel nuts seemed worth a trial. So far, they are still trying. Tulip poplars and redbuds are still struggling to keep alive. English walnuts from Russia are still promising but haven't had a nut yet!

When one hears of a new tree or a new strain of nuts which might be made to grow, there's a fascination in the hunt, the capture and the struggle of the newcomer to fight his way upward. Beech has been one of the hardest so far. Four years old, two inches high, but still alive! It's almost as exciting as a horse race! If you're nuts about nuts, or even about just ordinary trees, come up and see me sometime!

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 17 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 20, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Selecting Seed Corn

Dad was a crank on picking seed corn. When he first came to Minnesota they told him the only corn he could grow up here in the frozen north was a little squaw flint. He lived to raise 75 bushels per acre of nice yellow dent corn in Rock county and earned a good reputation as a corn grower. What would he think of our modern methods?

As soon as I was big enough to lug sacks, helping pick seed corn was one of my regular jobs. Dad wouldn't let me take the ears, but he carefully explained what he wanted, and when I found one just right, he would come and look at it. It was good training, and soon I learned not to call him unless the ear was a good one.

When we got the sacks of selected corn home, we boys had to hang it on strings so that no ears were touching and suspend these 50 ear strips from the rafters of the granary. There it dried and hung until after Christmas when Dad shelled each separate ear by hand so as to discard any which failed to meet his high standards.

All of this was considered the most modern and improved method up to about 1918, when ear testing for germination was added to the list of laborious jobs required to produce the best of seed. When I came to Waseca county in 1919, a survey of some 20 top corn growers indicated that almost all of them followed these general practices. Many of them dried seed corn in the house, in some cases hanging it behind the kitchen stove.

Of course we did all of these things, too, and sometimes ear tested 7 or 8 thousand choice ears, selling our surplus seed at \$5 per bushel. Then we began to grow hybrid corn, and what a change that made in handling seed corn! When corn all

(More)

has the same inheritance, an ear which is small because the cultivator shovel cut the roots is just as good for seed as an ear which is especially large because it had more room to grow than its neighbors. That left all of the selection to the corn breeders who developed and tested the inbred lines.

Next we discovered that when seed corn was properly dried and picked before frost, there was no need whatever for ear testing. Even if it was only in the dough stage it would grow better than 98 per cent if properly handled and produce just as well the next year as would mature corn.

So now we pick seed corn clean as we go from the detasseled rows. Big or little, it makes no difference. We know it must be crossed with the strain or variety left for male rows, and its inheritance is all equal. Then instead of stringing it up, we shovel it into a bin, turn on a fan and furnace to blow hot air thru the whole business until the moisture is down to 14 per cent or less. Then we run it thru a power sheller, grade it to fit various planter plates and it's all seed corn. I often wonder what Dad would say if he could watch the process. When he saw the results in the field the next year, he'd say O.K.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 17 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 13, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Cowology

Years and years ago, when I was a student at the "Cow College," our friends on the Minneapolis campus of the University occasionally asked us what subjects we could possibly study which would be related to practical agriculture. Of course, we were very polite and went to some trouble to enlighten their vast ignorance.

It wouldn't have done much good to mention chemistry or entomology. Their ideas of any connection between these subjects and agriculture were too vague to make any impression, so we obligingly invented a whole new curriculum for their benefit.

"I'm taking Cowology III this quarter, along with Milking II, Horse Harnessing VI and an advanced course in Pigs VII. Then we have a two-credit course in Wagon Greasing, Pitchfork Management and Hoeing. Next year we'll get Hay Cutting, Silo Filling and Manure Hauling. Only the seniors get that."

It doesn't seem possible, but with a good line, fast talking and the staunch assistance of our friends, we satisfied our city nitwits that these subjects were actually offered by the University and that we were entitled to a degree after four years of such study. That's the kind of stuff they wanted, so we gave them a nice big dose to swallow. It was fun.

But now I'm not so sure we shouldn't have taken some of those outlandish subjects. We thought then that they were too simple to require any study. We put them in the same class as walking, skating or playing "One Old Cat." Any dumb cluck could milk a cow! Now, 30 years later, I have taken a course in Milking and found some very valuable information in it.

(More)

With an udder from a dead cow, a pail of milk and some rubber hose, Bill Petersen and his assistants showed us how to milk. He explained how the cow makes milk, running a ton of blood thru the udder to make 25 bottles of Grade A. The rattle of the pails, some welcome feed, an udder massage or some other sign that milking is about to begin appeals to the cow's sense of propriety. She sends a message to her pituitary gland, which releases a hormone into the blood stream. When this material reaches the udder, it causes the muscles to contract on a few million alveoli so that the milk squirts out into the milk ducts and cistern ready for removal.

Milk stools applied to hip bones, a dog fight in the alley or a strange lady exclaiming over a cute little calf interrupts the process and the cows won't "let down."

Next Bill Petersen showed how a teat cup on a milking machine might climb up high enough to shut off the milk by squeezing the top of the teat so the milk can't come down from the cistern above. Pulling the cups down for a minute before removal gets the last of the milk and it shouldn't take over four minutes to get it all, with no hand stripping necessary.

It was a clear demonstration of how and why proper methods of milking will get more production from a cow, save labor and keep her udder healthy. Anybody can milk a cow, but it takes skill and an accurate knowledge of bovine anatomy to to the job well.

So I did take a course in Milking at the "Cow College," after all.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 17 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, September 6, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Worry, Worry, Worry

Perhaps curiosity killed the cat, but worry is more common than cats on most farms. The list of things to worry about is endless. A farmer worries for fear it won't rain enough and when it does come down, he worries because it may not stop before the hay on the lower forty is spoiled. He worries because it's too hot or too cold, too windy, too wet, too dry, too early or too late. He's seldom satisfied; but if such a condition does occur, he worries about how long such a happy state of affairs can last.

Beginning with fresh worries each spring, there is the uncertainty whether seed will grow, whether the seedbed has been properly prepared for prospective weather conditions, whether he can get everything planted on time.

Next he starts to worry about plant diseases, insects, the neighbors' cattle, filling, lodging, ripening, cutting, threshing and the labor therefor. He worries about the hay and grain stored for winter. Was it dry enough? Will it keep? Will there be enough? Should he sell or buy? What will prices do?

Livestock provide another whole series of things to worry about. Breeding, feeding, parturition, disease, fencing, accidents, housing, care, costs and prices all can be broken down into separate worry subjects, each worthy of individual spasms of mental perturbation. How does he survive?

Just now all of these interesting worries are crowded out by consideration of the corn crop. Will it get ripe? When will frost come? Will the weather be hot enough to hurry it along? What will it yield? What can be done with it if it doesn't ripen? How much should be cut with a binder and shock? If the corn is

(More)

soft, how can it be stored? What will he feed the hogs next summer? Round and round the questions go while he takes the weather Nature hands out, thankful for present good fortune or hopeful for tomorrow.

Yes, a farmer's business is a never-ending series of worries. On top of the uncertainties connected with crops and livestock, he has the common worries of expenses, bills, interest on the mortgage and the inevitable taxes. Some even hunt up family worries to add the last straw to the camel's back. And yet as a rule, farmers don't get thin and crabby or spend sleepless nights turning over their worries to invent fresh angles of uncertainty.

Mostly, they are fatalists, humping their shoulders when the going is bad, thankful when things work out to their advantage, always planning to avoid repetition of previous mistakes and, above all, hopeful that the sun will shine on their efforts in the future. Without that hope, farming would be pure drudgery.

But most of all, farmers are too occupied with the daily tasks to spend energy uselessly in profitless worry. When they finally finish the chores and tumble into bed, they're too tired and sleepy to worry. They just tuck it away with the other numerous jobs they are going to get at when they have time. They're too busy to worry.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
August 17, 1944

Friday release  
Daily papers

A number of cases of equine encephalomyelitis or sleeping sickness in horses have been reported in the state, and many farmers may still want to protect their animals with immunization, says Dr. William G. Andberg of the veterinary division at University Farm. Nearly 200 cases have been reported in the state so far with a considerable proportion of cases fatal. Immunization through vaccination is considered the only satisfactory safeguard. While epidemics in recent years have not been severe, veterinarians say there is danger of infection, at least until after the first killing frosts.

Horses affected by the disease appear drowsy to the extent that they are called "sleepers." They run a high temperature, and leg paralysis may set in. Young horses are more likely to be affected than older animals.

It is known that the disease is carried by certain types of mosquitoes that are numerous in Minnesota.

Vaccination sets up a mild form of the disease, causing the body to establish an immunity which lasts about a year. Vaccinated horses can be worked the next day without danger of discomfort.

A2518- PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
August 17, 1944

Immediate release

It won't be long now before hundreds of boys and girls, men and women all over Minnesota will get on their marks and start a harvest unique in the history of this state. Frank A. Thackery, state supervisor of the milkweed floss harvesting program, announced today that rapid progress is being made in setting up a government collection plan that will reach into nearly every Minnesota county. Thackery, who has established state offices at University Farm, is arranging for collection depots in each county and distribution of bags to pickers.

Actual picking of the milkweed pods, which yield the floss needed for life jackets and aviators' suits, is expected to begin around September 1 and continue for several weeks. The milkweed plants are abundant over much of the state along roadsides, in fields and wastelands. A variety that grows in swamps also yields usable floss. Thackery explains that picking cannot begin until the seeds show brown as the pod is broken for inspection..

The government is establishing collection centers in counties and furnishing bags that serve both for handling and drying the pods. The mesh bags will be distributed locally to pickers who will be paid 15 cents a bag for undried pods turned in or 20 cents a bag for pods that have been cured according to instructions. The picking fee will yield a satisfactory return for time spent picking in the areas where milkweed is plentiful, although the appeal for pickers is made by the government on the basis of patriotic motives as well as wages that may be earned. Thackery declared that the need for milkweed floss is urgent and that the government is organizing the collection campaign in order to forestall a serious shortage of materials for lifesaving jackets. Milkweed floss is an ideal substitute for kapok now unavailable and it is especially good in lifesavers because of its resistance to water soaking.

Four-H clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, school groups and other organizations of both youths and adults are being urged to set goals and take active part as a means of helping their country and building up their treasuries. Locally the collection depots are being arranged by county war boards and extension agents.

A2519 \* PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minn.  
August 17, 1944

Immediate release

The annual school for flock selecting and pullorum testing agents will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, September 17-22, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today.

Because of the specialized nature of the school and limited facilities, attendance on the first four days will be limited to hatcherymen and turkey raisers, or their employees, who are under supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or have made arrangements to come under the plan for the coming year. Sessions on Friday, September 22, will be devoted primarily to discussion of pullorum disease control in turkeys and will be open to the public.

Since the Minnesota Poultry Improvement Board requires that a person must attend a school for at least two successive years and pass at least two examinations in flock selecting or pullorum testing work in order to qualify as an agent, those who attended the school for the first time in 1943 will be required to attend again this year and to pass the examination in order to qualify as flock selecting or pullorum testing agents for 1944-45.

Flock selecting agents new this year and those who attended the school for the first time last year will be required to attend sessions the first four days. Pullorum testing agents who are new this year or who attended for the first time last year will be required to attend the third and fourth days of the school.

Hatcheries interested in coming under the supervision of the Livestock Sanitary Board for the control of pullorum disease in turkeys and who wish to qualify their pullorum testing agents to collect blood samples for the tube agglutination pullorum disease test should require their agents to attend the September 22 sessions on control of pullorum disease. Qualified pullorum testing agents will be authorized to collect blood samples for testing turkeys under the Livestock Sanitary Board's pullorum disease control program only after they have attended the final day's sessions

Application blanks for the short course may be obtained by writing the Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
August 17, 1944

Immediate release

Don't overheat your paraffin for jams and jellies, Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, warned today. Overheated paraffin may catch fire and cause severe burns, while scorched paraffin may give the jam or jelly a kerosene-like flavor.

Heat the paraffin in a pitcher set in a pan of boiling water, Miss Rowe suggests. As soon as the jelly is in the glasses, pour on a very thin layer of paraffin to protect the jelly from dust. Be sure the inside rim of each glass is clean, dry and free from jelly drops. After the first layer is cold, add a thicker layer, rotating it up around the edge of the glass. Be sure that the paraffin comes in direct contact with the glass all the way around and forms a good seal.

A2521 - JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minn.

Timely Tips  
Special to The Farmer

Aug 19, 44

Since Minnesota farmers will harvest nearly a million less tons of hay in 1944 than in 1943, the soybeans now growing may be worth more as hay than as beans, especially if they are late and there is serious doubt that they can mature before frost. At best late beans are not likely to make over 12 to 14 bushels if the weather permits them to mature. A ton and a half or two tons of high protein hay may be worth more than the beans.--G. A. Pond.

Ring rot in potatoes is appearing again this year in considerable quantity. The best protection against this disease is sanitation, both in warehouses and in equipment. Now is the time to clean up the potato bins. Scrape all the dirt and organic matter off the walls and floors, air the bins out carefully, take no chances. Fumigation is also recommended in cases where it is feasible.--R. C. Rose.

With corn in all stages of maturity this year, an early frost may mean a sudden demand for emergency silo capacity so that forage may be salvaged in best possible shape. It's a good idea to have material on hand for a slat fence silo, or to dig a trench silo in advance so that you can move faster when the corn freezes. With a hay shortage nearly certain, every bit of roughage will be valuable this year.--S. B. Cleland.

Herax as a weed killer is now recommended for leafy spur field bindweed and poison ivy but it has not yet been given a blanket endorsement for all weeds. The results ~~are~~ on this..

## Tips 2

in Minnesota tests have not been consistent, and grasses such as quack have shown themselves ~~not~~ to be very tolerant of borax. The suggested rate is 10 pounds per square rod for leafy spurge and poison ivy, 20 pounds for field bindweed.--H. K. Wilson.

The disease of cattle commonly known as pink eye has caused considerable trouble this summer. Animals which develop watery, red, swollen or ulcerated eyes should be segregated from the rest of the herd and kept in a dark stable. A 15 to 20 per cent argyrol solution makes a good wash. A veterinarian can give valuable assistance in preventing spread and clearing up bad cases.--W. L. Boyd.

More favorable seasons/<sup>in the future</sup> should bring greater interest in growing barley, but good seed will be at a premium after to consecutive seasons of blight and bacteria. It must be remembered that ~~so much~~ much barley grown this year is infected with the organism causing blight and root rot. It will be wise to line up clean seed for next year early, and then treat it before planting with New Improved Ceresan.--J. J. Christensen.

It is better to keep milk cans closed while cooling. Taking covers off helps very little in the cooling and may result in bacterian and dirt entering the can. Stirring may do more harm than good too unless the stirring rod is absolutely clean.-- W. L. Slatter.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 22 1944

To All Counties

Appearance of ring rot in potatoes in parts of Minnesota should be added incentive to growers to do an exceptionally good job of cleaning out potato bins for the new crop, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm.

One of the most destructive diseases affecting potatoes in Minnesota, ring rot spreads rapidly and in a short time may seriously damage a whole crop.

Rose urges growers to do a thorough job of airing potato bins, scraping walls and floors to remove all organic matter and dirt and fumigating bins with bleaching powder and formaldehyde. These precautions are necessary in order to avoid contaminating disease-free lots of new potatoes brought into the bins this year.

Growers who intend to fumigate with bleaching powder and formaldehyde for the first time should write R. C. Rose, Extension Plant Pathologist, University Farm, St. Paul 8, for specific directions.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 22 1944

To All Counties

"Don't let wishful thinking rob you of a good hay crop and leave you with a poor bean crop" is the advice of George A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics, University Farm.

Many of the soybeans were planted so late this year that they stand little chance of maturing into marketable beans unless we have an unusually late frost. They will, however, make a palatable high-protein hay if cut before frost. Farmers who are going to be short of hay can't afford to gamble on a late frost with the hope of getting a bean crop that will be worth more than the same crop used for hay, Pond says.

Many farmers will be short of good legume hay this year. New seedings in 1943 were much below normal and many old stands were winter-killed. Wet weather caused added losses. Minnesota farmers this year will harvest nearly a million tons less hay than in 1943. With as many hay-consuming animals as last year and with 13 per cent less hay to feed them, many farmers may be forced to pay \$25 to \$30 a ton next spring as they did this year when mows became empty. Pond suggests that now is the time to be figuring out the roughage problem for each farm to avoid getting caught in that way again.

Any field of soybeans that is not reasonably sure to mature a good yield of marketable beans had better be cut for hay. At best, the late beans are not likely to make over 12 to 14 bushels if they do mature. Even with the guaranteed price of \$1.84 to \$2.04 per bushel for beans, a ton and a half to two tons of good hay will be worth more than the beans. Livestock specialists say that good soybean hay closely approaches alfalfa in feeding value. Agronomists advise that the beans be cut with a binder as soon as the lower leaves turn brown, or in any event before frost. The bundles should be shocked and stacked or hauled to the barn when dry.

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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.

It's the method of cooking that makes the difference between juicy, tender meat and meat that is stringy and tasteless, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Utility grade beef, which requires no red points, has as much food value as lean beef of any grade and also has good flavor, though it will require more care in cooking. It should be cooked longer, at lower temperature and with moist heat to develop flavor and tenderness.

Oven temperatures for roasting should be kept between 300 and 325°. Stews should be cooked at simmering temperatures.

Cooking in moist heat does not mean that it is necessary to add water. Practically all cuts of meat, Miss Rowe says, have enough natural moisture to complete cooking if the moisture is not wasted by too high a temperature. A good way to prevent moisture loss is to use the oven, where the meat is surrounded by heat, rather than the top of the stove where the heat is all applied to one side of the roast. For cuts which need moisture to make them tender, Miss Rowe suggests a covered pan, with steam furnishing moisture. If addition of liquid is desired, tomato juice has a tenderizing effect because of its acid.

Pot roasts should be cooked covered. In a covered glass casserole the meat will brown in the oven without having to be seared first.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
August 22 1944

To All Counties

A well bred, well managed herd of hogs should prove to be an asset in 1945, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Although there are a number of unpredictable factors which will determine the profitability of the hog enterprise next year, present indications point to the possibility of good returns for feed given to hogs.

The latest government pig crop report indicates that there will be a reduction of 34 per cent in the number of sows to farrow this fall compared to the fall of 1943. Zavoral points out that if these intentions are carried thru it will be the second largest reduction ever experienced, exceeded only in the fall of the drought year 1934.

This big reduction is largely the result of several factors, some of which have changed since early summer. Where rather poor crop prospects were indicated early in the season, conditions have in many cases improved and a good crop of corn is now in sight. Hog prices have gone from floor to ceiling levels in the last month. The primary cuts of pork have again been placed on the rationed list whereas the supply of pork was very heavy earlier in the season.

Hogs will fill an important spot in most farm setups this winter and next summer. If there is a soft corn crop, hogs will be needed to consume it. If the corn crop matures, hogs will be needed to convert it into food. Present ceilings on hogs do allow for profit if diseases and parasites are controlled and if generally good management is followed, Zavoral says.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 23, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Thirty-three exhibitors have entered horses in the State Draft Horse Show to be held in connection with the Watonwan County Fair at St. James, August 25-27. Included in this number are thirteen exhibitors who have shown their entries at the State Fair in years past. Because of wartime transportation restrictions which have made it necessary to curtail livestock exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair, the horse show has been moved to St. James this year.

One hundred seventy-five entries have been listed for the show, A. L. Harvey, secretary of the Minnesota Horse Breeders' Association announced today. Horses of three breeds, Belgians, Percherons, and Morocco Spotted will be shown. Judging, which will be done by Professor J. G. Fuller of the University of Wisconsin, will get under way on Friday. The state 4-H colt exhibit is also being featured as a part of the Watonwan County Fair.

A2522-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 23, 1944

Friday release

Daily papers.

Alumni and friends of the School of Agriculture at University Farm will again have headquarters at the Minnesota State Fair, Truman A. Nodland, alumni secretary announced today. The same building that has been used for this purpose for the past fifteen years will again be reserved this year.

Representatives of all graduating classes, which date back to 1890, are expected to visit the School headquarters during the 1944 State Fair. Nodland extends an invitation to friends of the school as well as former students to make use of the building during their visit to the fair. The annual State Fair Alumni Meeting will be held at the headquarters building at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, August 31.

A2523-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 23, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

Over 125 4-H club boys and girls are expected to attend the eleventh annual Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp to be held September 14-17 at Lake Eshquaguma in St. Louis county, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. Four-H members will be chosen to attend the camp on the basis of their work in conservation in their home counties.

Camp staff members will include W. J. Breckenridge, curator of the Natural History Museum, University of Minnesota; A. H. Larson, agricultural botanist, Parker Anderson, extension forester and M. A. Thorfinnson, extension specialist in soil conservation, University Farm; George M. McCullough, wild life technician, Federal Cartridge company; W. H. Kircher, field editor, The Farmer; and M. L. Moe, supervisor of fish propagation, State Conservation Department. State 4-H club staff members who will attend the camp are Kittleson, Thora Eglund, Mildred Schenck, Kathleen Flom, Glenn Prickett and Norman Goodwin. Reverend Arthur Cartwright, pastor of Biwabik Community church will conduct Sunday morning services.

New features of the camp this year will be an exhibit of common Minnesota fish and a fire fighting demonstration. Field trips, planned recreational events and talks on plant and animal life in Minnesota will be other highlights of the camp program.

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

A2524-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 23, 1944

Friday release.

Daily papers.

The fifth annual short course for Farm Bureau women will be held at University Farm September 19-22, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm.

Wednesday, designated as Farm Bureau organization day, will feature talks by C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Elsie Mies, president of the Women's association of the American Farm Bureau federation, Urbana, Illinois; Julia Newton, state home demonstration leader, University Farm; and J. S. Jones, executive secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

Governor Edward J. Thye will speak at the Thursday morning session on the state's part in postwar planning. A panel discussion on "Youth" will follow talks by Andrew M. Dinsmore, special agent, F.B.I., St. Paul, and Luther W. Youngdahl, associate justice of the State Supreme Court. Sister Elizabeth Kenny will be guest speaker at the banquet at the Curtis hotel on Thursday evening.

Of special interest on Friday's program is a talk on "The Returning Veterans" by John Pease, chief of Veterans' Rehabilitation program, Veterans' administration, Fort Snelling. An address by President W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota will conclude the three-day meeting.

A2525-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 29, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Winners of two state 4-H shows were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

Doyle VanderWert, Martin county, won grand championship for his colt exhibited at the 4-H colt show held in conjunction with the Watonwan county fair and the Minnesota state draft horse show at St. James. Clifford Meschke, Rice county, was runner-up and was also named grand champion showman. Dave Elliott, Dodge county, was declared reserve showman.

Grand champion pig was exhibited by Olaf Lunde, Freeborn county, at the state 4-H swine show held in connection with the Freeborn county fair at Albert Lea. Reserve champion pig was exhibited by Harold Lunde, Freeborn county. Arnold Teichroew, Cottonwood county, was grand champion showman.

As grand champion colt exhibitor, VanderWert will receive an all-expense trip to the National Club congress in Chicago. Cash premiums of \$200 were given to winners in the colt show. Awards in the swine show also amounted to \$200.

Ordinarily held at the State Fair, the Shows this year were held elsewhere because of curtailment of State Fair livestock exhibits. Norman Goodwin, state club agent, was in charge of the shows.

A2526-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 29, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

One hundred twenty-five horses were shown at the State Draft Horse Show at St. James, August 25 to 27; A. L. Harvey, secretary of the Horse Breeders' association announced today. In the Belgian exhibit the senior grand champion stallion was shown by Brogger and Bodine of Butterfield. Junior champion stallion was exhibited by Edwin VanderWert of Bingham Lake. Glueck Farms of St. Paul are the owners of the senior and grand champion mare, while the junior champion Belgian mare is owned by Elmer R. Jones of LeSueur.

In the Percheron show J. L. Elliot and Sons of Kasson exhibited the senior and grandchampion stallion, and the junior champion was shown by Cecil Patterson of Austin. Senior and grand champion mare was shown by Ed Meschke and Son of Morristown, while J. L. Elliot and Sons had the junior champion mare.

The Morocco spotted grand champion stallion was shown by Merl Baumgart of Madison Lake. The grand champion mare was owned by J. H. Hermanson and Son of Utica.

A2527-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
August 29, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Minnesota sheep breeders are offering sixty-one choice registered rams on a consignment sale to be held at University Farm on September 2. These rams come from twenty-one of the best flocks in the state and represent some of the most popular modern blood lines.

Included in the sale will be 27 Shropshires, 29 Hampshires, and 5 Southdowns. These rams will be on exhibit at University Farm on September 1 and in the forenoon on September 2. The sale is scheduled to get under way at 1:00 p.m. Saturday, September 2, in the livestock pavilion at University Farm. Sales manager and secretary of the Sheep Breeders' association is P. A. Anderson of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm.

In connection with the sale is a show sponsored by the American Hampshire Sheep association. Judging of the Hampshires will begin at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday.

A2528-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 5, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Visitors' Day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm will be held on Saturday afternoon, September 9, beginning at 1:30. Arrangements for the event, which is open to the public, are being made by the horticulture division at University Farm.

A tour to the orchards and trial plots will be conducted by staff members of the University division of horticulture. Of special interest will be inspection of new varieties of apples, grapes and other fruits developed at the Fruit Breeding Farm.

The Fruit Breeding Farm is located on Highway 5 six miles southwest of Excelsior.

AA2529-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 5, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

On the basis of outstanding work they have done in conservation in their home counties, 106 4-H club boys and girls have been chosen to attend the eleventh annual Minnesota 4-H Conservation Camp at Lake Esquagama in St. Louis county, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

Boys and girls selected to attend the camp are Leila Lindquist, Hill City; James Hansen, Palisade; Kermit Gellund, Constance; Sylvia Anderson, Lake Park; Douglas Erickson, Pelican Rapids; Mazie Morton, Bemidji; Joan Reisdorph, Ortonville; Eleanor Tacheny, Mankato; Anita Nelson, Cloquet; Waldo Jackel, Norwood; Ardelle Nichols, Remer; Lorraine Bravold, Montevideo; Floyd Bellin, Jr., North Branch; Waldo Hammer, Hitterdal; Bennett Edeen, Clearbrook; Dorothy Miller, Heron Lake; Donald Turner, Windom; Eva Phillips, Pierz; Irene Borg, Northfield; Mabel Wilko Kasson; John Chapin, Dodge Center; Orrin Nordin, Kensington; Marian Jean Amble, Bricelyn; Victor Johnson, Blue Earth; Calvin Syvertson, Whalan; Marlowe Olson, Manchester; Kenneth Grosse, Red Wing; Donna Wallace, Elbow Lake; Beatrice Ness, Minneapolis; Eldon Tessman, Osseo; Geneva Mieners, Eitzen; Alden Walhus, Spring Grove; Shirley Pearson, Harris; Dorman Lehman, Grand Rapids; Eugene Karnis, Lake Park, Iowa; Grace Cunningham, Atwater; Zelpha Rud, Birchdale; Donald Charnell, International Falls; Ellsworth Larson, Madison; Marilyn Siems, Williams; Hollis Schwartz, LeSueur; Robert K. Syltie, Porter; Thomas Bisek, Mahanomen; Edith Quantock, Argyle; Loren McGilvre, Granada; Adelaide Fretiag Hutchinson; Mary Jensen, Litchfield; Darlene Hoefs, Onamia; Carl D. Sundberg, Foreston; Ruth Feucht, Hillman; Parker Goodsell, Spring Valley; Shirley Gamble, Hadley; Cletus Wendinger, Klossner; Rodney Langseth, Worthington; June Krogstad, Fertile; Elsie Juhn, Dover; Ranson Geselle, Rochester; Verna Haugrud, Pelican Rapids; Orville Furreness, Underwood; Marilyn Dahlstrom, St. Hilaine; Orville Jensen, Thief River Falls; Helen Dockal, Willow River; Betty Hickman, Jasper; Pauline Finkenbinder, Crookston; Edward Glanz, Crookston; Ted Eklund, Fosston; Juanita Schumacher, Glenwood; Delores Gramse, St. Paul; Howard Lundgren, St. Paul; Dorothy Hemstad, Plummer; Harlund Routh, Redwood Falls; Donald Korsmo, Franklin; Gloria Baalson; Nerstrand; Donald O'Neil, Faribault; Allison Ordnung, Luverne; Jerome Moriarty, Belle Plaine; Esther Bertelson and Robert Tofte, Zimmerman; Mabel Morrisette, Blakeley; Joan Feddema, St. Cloud; Joseph Spoden, Cold Spring; Helen Jones, Morris-town; Eugene Krell, Blooming Prairie; Dorothy Hensch, De Graff; Gordon Williamson, Appleton; Gladys Melsness, Eagle Band; Adabelle Atherton, Wheaton; Elinor Timmsen, Kellogg; Melba Weappa, Sebeka; Delores Lee, Waseca; Kathryn Kellerhals, Newport; Irene Clipperton, Butterfield; Lillian Arnesen, Doran; Bonnie Marg, Minnieska; Anne Longworth and Freeman Davis, Jr., Monticello; Verna Peterson, Clafk-field; Gordon Knutson, Porter.

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

A2530-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 5, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Boys and girls who have been waiting to do a real war job will get their chance as soon as the milkweed pods get ripe. The floss from the once useless milkweed is now badly needed to substitute for kapok in navy life jackets.

Warning comes from Frank Thackery, University Farm, St. Paul, who is in charge of the collection program in Minnesota, that the floss will be rendered useless if it is picked too soon. Thackery says the pods should not be picked until they are ripe. Picking a dozen pods and checking on the condition of the seeds provides a satisfactory test for the stage of maturity. The seeds in ripe pods are brown. Picking may begin in most parts of Minnesota about the middle of September. If left too long, the pods will break and allow the floss to scatter.

Milkweed floss must be collected in mesh bags provided for the purpose. Collectors are advised to contact school superintendents, Boy Scout leaders, and county agricultural agents for details on the harvesting program in each county.

A2531-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 5, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Poultrymen can give real assistance to egg handlers in meeting a critical shortage of egg cases which will grow progressively worse during the next few months, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Most of the cases available this year will be of corrugated fiber board construction, but even these will have to be ordered in advance to be had when needed, the War Food administration has announced.

Miss Cooke suggests two immediate steps to be taken by poultrymen to avoid a serious shortage next winter and spring; (1) Take good care of old wooden egg cases and keep them in service as long as possible; (2) place orders now for new fiber cases needed for the 1945 peak in egg production. She points out that the shortage in sight for next year may be much worse than the inconvenience experienced this spring.

A2532-PCJ

Get the pullets housed for the winter before they start laying heavily. If they get into production before they are moved, the shock of moving may throw them off for three or four weeks, with a serious loss to the poultryman.--H. J. Sloan.

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~~Thaxiayngxkmsaxferxkms~~ Cows that freshen early in the fall are frequently the underprivileged animals in the dairy herd, whereas they should be in a position to do the best job for their owners. The orphan weeks between growing pasture and regular winter feeding schedules, when the farmer seems too busy out-of-doors to give much attention to the stock, are the most critical of the feeding season. You stand to lose heavily if you neglect the feeding of a fresh cow during these fall weeks. Get her on a full winter feed schedule and keep up her level of production. If she drops she may never come back.--Ramer Leighton.

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The laying house for the pullets should be given a very careful going over before the young layers are moved in. First clean the house thoroughly; next disinfect it, using boiling lye water if possible and a good disinfectant; then guard against mites by painting roosts, dropping boards and nest supports, particularly around the joints and cracks, with carbolineum. *Some people use crankcase oil or kerosene, but carbolineum* is less messy and usually does the job for a whole year.--H. J. Sloan.

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Flushing the ewes just before breeding is easy to overlook during the busy fall weeks, but there is nothing the sheep raiser can do that will bring better results from such small effort and use. Flushing means stepping up quickly the thrift of the ewes the weeks immediately before breeding. It may be done by

turning them on new lush pasture or feeding grain. The result is a larger proportion of twin lambs and generally better luck with breeding. Ewes that have not been treated for worms would also profit by a good drench just before flushing.--A. R. Karr.

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It looks as if dairymen are going to need protein feeds more than ever this winter because the quantity and quality of hay and roughage are below normal. The man who mixes his own feed might well lay in up to a ton of oil meal against the winter needs of the herd. As is usually the case, foresight in such matters will pay well.--H. R. Searles.

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Proper management of the ram is essential to best success in breeding the ewe flock. If one ram is used keep him in for feed and rest during the day and turn him out at night. If two rams are used alternate them.--W. E. Morris.

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A trench silo 8 feet wide at the bottom, 12 feet at the top, 7 feet deep and 60 feet long will hold around 90 tons of silage, and compares generally with a 14-foot silo 35 feet high. Ensiling immature corn is still the best way of preserving its feed value, and many farmers may want to resort to a trench silo this year.--M. L. Armour.

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There is a serious shortage of egg cases for handling the output this winter and next spring. Producers can help the situation over the critical point by (1) taking good care of the equipment they now have, and (2) placing orders right now for the cases and fillers they will need to handle their eggs this winter and next spring.--Cora Cooke.

When Old Mother Hubbard went to her cupboard she should have known that she would find it bare. Had she "budgeted" her food supply she might have avoided her predicament by either providing more food or possibly by selling her dog. Yes, she might even have rationed the original supply to make it last longer.

Like Old Mother Hubbard, farmers who fail to plan their winter's feed supply are running the risk of finding their "cupboard bare" before next season rolls around. Now, says S. B. Cleland, extension economist in farm management at University Farm, is the time to check the available feed supply against livestock numbers that are to be carried thru the winter!

With nearly a million tons less roughage in Minnesota's mows and stacks this year than last and with cattle numbers at an all-time high, the outlook for liberal winter rations on many farms is quite discouraging, Cleland says. Much of the late-planted corn, which will have to be converted into roughage instead of grain, will be used to bolster meager supplies of hay. However, corn, fed either as fodder or as silage, is low in protein and will need to be supported by grain and high-protein concentrates in order to bring rations up to a reasonable standard.

With the prospect of high-priced hay and grain, and both being difficult to get, many farmers are now culling their herds as a means of adjusting cattle numbers to available roughage supplies. Cleland urges farmers in all parts of Minnesota to make their plans early if they expect to carry thru the season successfully.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 8 1944

To All Counties

Homemakers who have trouble with peaches turning dark while they are being canned can prevent this by handling smaller quantities and speeding up the handling, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Because the darkening is due to exposure of peaches to the air and to the natural ripening process, work must be done quickly.

Miss Hobart gives these suggestions for obtaining high quality canned peaches.

Steam jars, covers, and rubbers in water bath or pan of boiling water for 20 minutes, setting jars upside down. Keep water boiling until jars are all filled. Scald self-sealing covers as they are used. Next prepare a syrup of 2 cups sugar to 6 cups water. As the peaches are peeled, drop them immediately into the boiling syrup. Let peaches come to the boiling point; then fill jars immediately to within an inch of the top.

Process peaches in boiling water bath 15 minutes, counting the time after the water returns to boiling. Jars should be covered at least one inch with boiling water during processing.

Pears may be canned in the same way.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 11, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Sheep growers in more than a score of Minnesota counties will go all-out for flock improvement during the next few weeks with the scheduling of ram sale and exchange days which will give them a chance to improve their sires and consequently their flocks. The program is a repetition of a similar plan which last year put more than a thousand purebred rams at the head of Minnesota sheep flocks.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, says that in addition to swap arrangements between sheep men who attend the meetings, there will be a chance to buy superior animals consigned by the state's leading breeders of purebred sheep. The ram days will reach a climax with a two-day stand at South St. Paul September 25 and 26. The schedule for the southern two-thirds of the state is as follows:

September 18--Goodhure county at Cannon Falls; Wright, Stearns, and Benton counties at Sauk Rapids and Sauk Center.

September 19--Wabasha county at Wabasha and Zumbro Falls; Todd county at Long Prairie.

September 20--Winona county at St. Charles; W. Ottertail county at Fergus Falls.

September 21--Houston county at Caledonia; Wilkin county at Breckenridge.

September 22--Fillmore county at Preston; Traverse county at Wheaton.

September 23--Mower county at Austin; Grant county at Herman.

September 25 and 26 at South St. Paul.

September 27--Freeborn county at Albert Lea; Brown, Nicollet, and Sibley counties at New Ulm.

September 28--Waseca county at Waseca; Watonwan county at St. James.

September 29--Blue Earth county at Garden City; Cottonwood county at Windom.

September 30--Faribault county at Blue Earth; Redwood county at Redwood Falls.

October 2--Martin county at Fairmont; Lincoln county at Tyler.

October 3--Jackson county at Lakefield; Lyon county at Marshall.

October 4--Nobles county at Worthington.

October 5--Rock county at Luverne; Big Stone county at Clinton.

October 6--Pipestone county at Pipestone; Stevens county at Morris.

October 7--Murray county at Slayton; Pope county at Glenwood.

A2533-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 11, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

State entomologists and foresters have just placed on their black-list of suspicious characters a particularly voracious caterpillar that has moved in on the forest trees of at least a dozen Minnesota counties during the past few weeks. T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, says the varicolored inch-long worm that is denuding woods, especially in the Mille Lacs area, is the variable oak leaf caterpillar. Not too much is known about the habits of this caterpillar in Minnesota, and the danger it may hold for forest trees, Aamodt says, but scientists are keeping it under close observation.

Most serious infestation so far has been in the Mille Lacs lake area and the following counties; Aitkin, Crow Wing, Morrison, Kanabec, Todd, Pope, Stearns, Douglas, Sherburne and Isanti. While the insect appears to prefer burr oak and maple, it also feeds on other oaks, basswood, birch and other forest trees.

Since the stripping of the trees is occurring this year late in the season when the normal leaf fall is near, the effect on trees may not be serious, Aamodt believes. It remains to be seen whether the caterpillar will increase in the next few years and repeat its forays.

A2534-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 11, 1944

Daily papers,  
with mat.

Immediate release.

Sister Elizabeth Kenny, founder of the Kenny infantile paralysis treatment, will be the headline speaker at the four-day short course for Farm Bureau women which opens at University Farm next Tuesday evening (September 19). Sister Kenny will give the address at the annual banquet which will be held Thursday evening at 6:30 at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

Except for the banquet, all sessions will be at University Farm, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University. Attending the short course will be Farm Bureau women who have been chosen in positions of leadership in the educational and improvement programs of their home communities. All Minnesota counties will be represented.

The program will include talks and panel discussions on a wide variety of national topics, as well as the specific rural problems which are being attacked by local Farm Bureau committees. Among the speakers will be Governor Edward J. Thye, President Walter C. Coffey and Dean C. H. Bailey of the University staff; Judge Luther W. Youngdahl, associate justice of the State Supreme Court, and J. S. Jones, executive secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

The state Farm Bureau home and community committee which has worked closely with the short course office in building the program includes Mrs. Louis Minion of Bingham Lake, chairman; Mrs. Robert Brue, Clearbrook; Mrs. Linn Pfeilsticker, Wabasha; Mrs. George Pischney, Silver Lake; and Mrs. C. R. Rohwer, Rushmore.

A2535-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 13 1944

Use if suitable in your county.

Many \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers can still look forward to a fall and winter harvest which can contribute materially to their income and also play an important role in the war effort. Forests, woodlots and even farm windbreaks hold much good raw material badly needed during wartime.

"This is probably the best year in the last generation for taking a crop out of the woods, whether it be timber for sawing, pulpwood for paper mills, posts, ties or just plain fuelwood," declares Parker O. Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. "Few farmers realize the value of the wood that can be taken out of a woodlot even if only mature trees are cut, plus dead, diseased or otherwise undesirable stock. The beauty about harvesting such a crop of wood is that the woodlot can be in better shape than ever for raising marketable trees after a good job of selective cutting has been done."

Anderson points out that an enormous wartime demand exists for construction timber, crating material, plywood, insulation, paper for containers, plastics, smokeless powder and a score of other things made out of wood. Each soldier landing overseas requires 300 board feet of lumber to crate or box his invasion supplies and 50 board feet a month to keep him supplied.

Dead wood and undesirable trees cut out of the woodlot or windbreak can first of all ease the fuel shortage, Anderson says, either on the farm or replacing coal for homes in town. If there are trees mature enough to cut for lumber, it will be profitable to saw and cure them locally to provide needed repairs on the farm and framing lumber for buildings. Posts are also a perennial need. The commercial demand for timber and pulpwood now is the greatest it has ever been and prices are favorable. There is a substantial cash crop in many farm woodlots if advantage is taken of this demand. Farmers who want to cut for sale to commercial concerns are urged by Anderson to arrange for a market before they cut extensively.

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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  
September 13 1944

To All Counties

Thousands of hens on \_\_\_\_\_ county farms are all set for another banner year of egg production. With more improved stock being raised each year and with the science of feeding continually forging ahead, the outlook for this winter should be for better per-hen production. In many cases, however, the production bottleneck is poor housing, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Many flocks that have been pretty much commercialized in other respects are still being housed in make-shift buildings. Often it is possible to improve such structures by making use of some of the fundamental principles of good poultry house construction.

The primary need in most unsatisfactory poultry houses, says H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry at University Farm, is for better insulation. No system of ventilation will function properly without adequate insulation throughout the house. A properly insulated house will generally lend itself readily to any one of several approved systems of ventilation.

Reasonable warmth and dryness are two of the main essentials of poultry housing, Sloan says. Uninsulated walls and ceiling are neither warm nor dry. Double walls with a fill make the best insulation with the same principle to be applied to ceilings of shed-roof type structures. Because of the simplicity of operation, the straw loft house has proved satisfactory under most Minnesota conditions, Sloan advises. However, any other system which will take off the moisture-laden air at the proper rate without chilling the house or causing drafts will help keep conditions suitable for winter egg production.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 13 1944

To All Counties

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers, who are looking forward to profitable dairy production this winter, need to check on the quality as well as the quantity of their roughage, warns County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Many of the emergency roughage crops that will be used this winter are low in proteins, minerals and vitamins and thus will complicate the problem of providing good milk-producing rations.

The most serious roughage problem, says \_\_\_\_\_, is likely to be found on farms with a small supply of good legume hay. Not only was the total production of alfalfa and clover low on many farms but continued wet weather during June made it impossible to get this hay in at the proper time and in good condition. The result is that much of the legume hay in the county is of poor quality, particularly from the standpoint of protein and vitamin content.

Where this quality and quantity roughage problem exists, \_\_\_\_\_ urges that careful consideration be given to the utilization of any soybeans which are being grown. Being legumes, soybeans are about equal to alfalfa in protein content and, if properly cured, also carry a satisfactory vitamin content. Many fields of soybeans were planted late which makes it doubtful whether they can be depended upon for a crop of ripe beans. A ton and a half of good hay from an acre may be worth considerably more next spring than a few bushels of poorly matured beans.

It's important to cut these soybeans early, \_\_\_\_\_ said. A killing frost will cause the leaves to drop and thus ruin the crop for hay. Even if frosts hold off for some time, curing of the beans becomes more difficult as cool, damp weather increases. \_\_\_\_\_ questions whether the possible benefits of delaying cutting are great enough to justify the risk involved.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 13 1944

To All Counties

Late blight disease in potatoes will continue its destructive work thru the winter if proper precautions are not taken at harvesting, says C. J. Eide of the division of plant pathology at University Farm. The late blight organism is a common cause of tuber rot which occurs while potatoes are in storage. Although the decay of tubers from badly infested fields cannot be entirely avoided, Eide points out that there are ways of cutting down the loss appreciably.

Greatest danger of infecting tubers occurs when the leaves and vines are still green and when digging is done in cool, damp weather. Under these conditions it is possible for the blight spores from the leaves and stems to infect the tubers. Lodging in scratches and bruises, these spores may cause considerable decay, particularly since they are often followed by soft-rot bacteria.

Delaying digging until both the leaves and stems are dry or dead is the best way of minimizing this danger, Eide says. For the home gardener it would be worth while to choose a dry, sunny day in which to do the digging. Getting tubers dry before they are put into storage and supplementing this with good ventilation while they are in storage will further reduce losses due to decay.

The best rule to follow, according to Eide, is to treat every field of potatoes as if it were infected with late blight since mild epidemics may not always have been detected throughout the growing season.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 15, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Hog producers in central and southern Minnesota will have the choice this year of attending the annual University of Minnesota swine feeders' meeting either at Redwood Falls or at Albert Lea. J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at University Farm, announced today that the Redwood Falls meeting will be held on October 3 and the meeting at Albert Lea will be on October 5.

The program will cover topics on breeding, feeding, and disease control. One of the main features on the program this year will be a discussion of "New Facts in Hog Feeding" by Professor G. Bohstedt, chairman of the department of animal husbandry at the University of Wisconsin. Another highlight will be a report of experimental work in the feeding and breeding of hogs now in progress at the University of Minnesota Experiment Station.

Both meetings are open to all interested persons, the short course office announced.

A2536-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 15, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate Release.

Flock selecting and pullorum testing agents will meet at University Farm September 18 through 22 to attend the annual school of instruction required by the National Poultry Improvement Plan, according to an announcement from J. O. Christianson, director of short courses at University Farm. Sessions for the first four days are preliminary to written examinations which must be taken by all agents working for hatcheries that operate under the supervision of the Improvement Plan.

The four-day session includes instruction in the selection of breeding stock, instruction and practice in pullorum testing, and a study of the rules and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Attendance for the first four days is limited to hatcherymen and turkey raisers, and their employees. The sessions on Friday, September 22, which will be devoted to the discussion of pullorum disease control in turkeys, will be open to the public.

A2537-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 15, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The Minnesota State Horticultural society will hold its annual show in the Northwestern National bank, Minneapolis, October 10 and 11. At the same time, members of the organization will hold their annual meeting in the Curtis hotel.

More than \$500 is being offered in premiums for fruits, vegetables flowers and bee products entered in the show. The fruit section of the show will include a display of Haralson apples grown by novices, with a special trophy going to the prize exhibitor. Bees, honey and beeswax will be exhibited by members of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, who are meeting in conjunction with the Horticultural society.

One of the largest organizations of its kind in the nation, the Minnesota State Horticultural society now has approximately 6500 members and 200 affiliated clubs throughout the state. Officers of the organization include Mrs. V. E. Nicholson, Duluth, president, and A. E. Hutchins, University Farm, St. Paul, vice president.

A2538-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 15, 1944

Daily papers.  
Immediate release.

First of a series of four meetings to train leaders of Rural Youth groups will be held in September and October in the six districts into which Rural Youth Organizations in the state are divided. Meetings will be held in Slayton on September 25; Rochester, September 26; Waseca, September 27; Buffalo, September 28; Fergus Falls, October 2; and Red Lake Falls, October 3.

Local organizations will be represented by four delegates at the district meetings. Training for Rural Youth leaders will be both educational and recreational. Theme for the recreation training is "Group recreation that clicks." "Getting started in farming and homemaking" is the theme for the educational sessions.

Now numbering 31 active local groups, Rural Youth this year formed a state organization. State officers, recently elected, are Martin Annexstad, Jr., St. Peter; John Lair, Canby, vice president; Herbert Miller, Northfield, secretary; and Josephine Burtness, Caledonia, treasurer.

A2539-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
September 19, 1944

Daily papers  
Thursday release

All the hybrid corn varieties that are grown in Minnesota will be on display at three field days announced today by H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, at University Farm. Field days are planned for the Crookston, Morris and Waseca branch experiment stations, where varieties for northern, central and southern Minnesota, respectively, will be on exhibit.

Trial plots for each hybrid variety registered for sale in the three areas of the state will be shown. There will be husked samples of each variety in which previous moisture determinations have been made. Another feature, announced by Hayes, will be an exhibit of parent single crosses of Minhybrid varieties. Minhybrids are the hybrid varieties developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

The dates for the corn field days are Wednesday, September 27, at Crookston; Thursday, September 28, at Morris; and Monday, October 2, at Waseca. An added feature of the Waseca event will be a hybrid hog demonstration in which first crosses of inbred lines of swine will be shown for the first time. The afternoon program at Waseca will be devoted to the study of the swine breeding results. At Crookston and Morris the program will open at 1:30; at Waseca the crops program will begin at 10:30.

A2540-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
September 19, 1944

Daily papers  
Thursday release

Minnesota's 4-H food producers will exhibit their prize meat animals at the annual Junior Livestock Show to be held in South St. Paul, October 9, 10, 11 and 12. Boys and girls who have chosen meat production as a wartime activity will trek to South St. Paul to show their best beeves, pigs and lambs and sell them at the annual auction.

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 annual sale of prize animals will be held on Thursday, the last day of the show, climaxing a three-day period of preparation and judging. Last year the sale of animals brought \$72,000 to set a high mark for the local show and similar events in the nation.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader, reports that entries point to a show as large as last year's. Around 800 beeves, lambs and pigs are expected. These meat animals are the cream of the 1944 crop raised by 4-H boys and girls in the state. While the stress during wartime has been on quantity of production, the quality of 4-H raised animals has been maintained at a high level, Kittleson says.

A full program of educational and recreational events is scheduled to keep the 4-H members busy during their stay at South St. Paul. 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 Association and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

A2541-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
September 19, 1944

Daily papers  
Thursday release

The opening of the 56th year of the School of Agriculture next October 9 was announced today by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school. Calling attention to the special features of the University's farm school tailored to fit the needs of farm youth, Dr. Christianson said:

"There are thousands of farm boys and girls 15 years or over, not now attending high school, for whom the school offers a special opportunity. This year, especially when the young folks have to stay at home to help with the fall work, it is helpful to be able to enroll as late as October 9 and to complete the year's course as early as the middle of March."

Christianson announces that rooms are still available in the dormitories at University Farm to those who wish to make arrangements for the fall term. Enrollment is open to any farm boy or girl 15 years or over who has completed eighth grade work.

A2542-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 20 1944

To All Counties

Cattle feeders can make good use of the immature corn and roughage which will be a chief source of feed on many Minnesota farms this fall and winter, in the opinion of W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Soft corn that is cut and shocked can be fed out in the bundle to cattle with satisfactory results. The fodder provided by such corn is as good or better than much of the wild hay that has been put up this year.

Morris strongly urges putting soft corn into the silo to preserve its feed value to the fullest extent. Emergency silos of snowfence, baled straw or in the form of pits are very useful for this purpose.

Morris doubts whether it will pay out to carry good and choice cattle on this type of feed alone. The higher priced cattle can make use of rough feed, but it would be wise to count on about 25 bushels per steer, or its equivalent in other grains, to put a good finish on the animals. A lower grade of cattle, say medium to good, might do rather well for the feeder on a ration of corn fodder, silage and whatever hay is available, he says.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 20 1944

To All Counties

\_\_\_\_\_ 4-H club members from \_\_\_\_\_ county will attend the  
(Number)  
twenty-seventh annual Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul on October 9, 10, 11,  
and 12. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ announced today. Members winning trips this  
year are \_\_\_\_\_

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The number of entries in this year's show will equal that of last year, accord-  
ing to information from J. S. Jones, secretary-treasurer of the show. To be shown  
this year will be 290 baby beeves, 155 barrows, 240 single lambs and 30 pens of  
three lambs. Because of wartime restrictions, no poultry will be shown this year,  
although one poultry winner from each county will be given a trip to the show. The  
poultry trip winner from \_\_\_\_\_ county is \_\_\_\_\_.

Approximately 800 boys and girls will attend the show this year, says A. J.  
Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. An outstanding program of entertainment and edu-  
cational events is again being planned, Kittleson said. One of the highlights again  
this year will be a banquet honoring the club members to be given by the St. Paul  
Association and the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Of primary interest to livestock exhibitors will be the sale of the livestock  
on October 12. Individual auctioning of 75 baby beeves, 20 barrows, 45 single  
lambs, and 2 pens of lambs will take place at 1:00 p.m. with the remaining animals  
scheduled for sale thru the regular market channels on Thursday forenoon. A record  
sale is expected to compare favorably with last year's \$72,000 figure.

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Minne-  
sota, 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.

Vegetable storage pays in money saved, in satisfaction and convenience, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, it is the only method of keeping certain vegetables not adapted to canning or freezing.

Store only the best vegetables, \_\_\_\_\_ advises. Products to be stored should be of good quality, free from disease and from mechanical injury. Because vegetables often become woody and lose flavor with age, those selected for storage should be about medium sized. They should be cleaned, dried, and graded before storing, then placed in small bins or boxes so they can be sorted occasionally during storage.

Ideal storage conditions cannot be maintained for each vegetable when they are all stored together, since requirements for the different vegetables vary.

An ordinary basement, furnace room, attic and upstairs storage room will provide satisfactory storage for squash and pumpkins, which require a dry atmosphere and a temperature ranging from 40° to 50° F.

Squash and pumpkins should be picked when fully mature and before heavy frost. The fruit is mature when the skin cannot be punctured easily with the thumbnail near the stem end. Leave three to four inches of stem attached to the fruit. After harvesting, it is best to let squash and pumpkins cure for a couple of weeks to harden the shell. If the weather is warm and dry, they can be left outdoors in piles for several days. If the weather is cool, put them in a heated room 70° to 80° F. for two weeks before placing in permanent storage. They should not be stored in the root cellar or vegetable storage room.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 20 1944

To All Counties

School days call for school clothes - and that means sewing for busy home-makers.

Because shrinkage ruins many garments after washing, it is advisable to shrink cottons and rayons unless the materials are labeled not to shrink more than one per cent, say extension clothing specialists at University Farm.

To shrink washable material, leave the material folded and soak it in warm or cold water until it is thoroughly wet. To avoid wrinkling, let the cloth drip dry. Put the selvage edges together and pin them loosely to the clothesline instead of hanging the material over the line.

Press while still slightly damp, using only a moderately hot iron for rayon. Test the iron for proper heat along the edge of the material to see that it does not stick to or wrinkle the goods. Press spun rayon when it is almost dry, rayon sharkskin and taffeta when they are noticeably damp. Always keep the thread of the material straight when ironing.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn/  
September 21, 1944

Immediate release

Incorporation with headquarters in Minnesota of the Folk Arts Foundation of America has just been announced by Dr. J. O. Christianson of the University of Minnesota, who is chairman of the first board of directors of this new organization, believed to be the only one of its kind in this country. Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State by an incorporating board composed of Edward J. Thye, Walter C. Coffey, J. M. Nolte, Gustavus Loevinger, Alice M. Sickles, Robert Allen and Dr. Christianson, all active leaders in governmental, educational and civic functions in this state.

General plans for the operation of the new Foundation will be laid at a Folk Arts Conference to be held September 29 and 30 at the Center for Continuation Study of the University. On Saturday, September 30, at 11 a. m. the first regular meeting of the new organization will also be conducted.

The articles of incorporation state the general purpose of the Foundation as follows:

"In general, the purpose of this corporation is to increase the knowledge and the practice of the folk arts in America. It aims to stimulate interest in folk arts; to encourage the development of American folk expression in folk music, folk lore, folk dancing, folk theater, folk handicraft and like folk activities. It will endeavor to educate the present and future generations in pioneer folk arts and crafts; and to collect and preserve examples of the cultural heritage of the American people derived from all parts of the world. It will endeavor to coordinate and supplement the activities of organizations devoted to special fields of the folk arts. It hopes in this way to contribute to a better understanding between the many racial, religious and national groups that make up the American people; and to help the spread of a tolerance for and acceptance of America's diverse cultures."

Membership is open to all individuals or groups interested in these goals. Dr. Christianson says it is the hope of the founders to stimulate interest in folk activities which are basic in the life of American people and to give support to all existing agencies which are working in this field.

A2543-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
September 21, 1944

Friday release

A veteran entomologist who has been associated with the University of Minnesota's war on destructive insects for 22 years will preside over the division of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm when the fall quarter opens next week. Dr. Clarence E. Mickel, who also serves as president of the Entomological Society of America, has been appointed chief in the division, succeeding Dr. W. A. Riley who had reached the age of University retirement.

Dr. Mickel directs a division busy with research and teaching seeking solutions for a score of problems which face Minnesota's agriculture and industries. Within the scope of the division's activity is development of methods for controlling insects that threaten field and orchard crops, livestock, forests and stored foods, as well as the development of beekeeping, and the preservation and management of wildlife.

At present the normally large and versatile research staff is somewhat reduced in size by the demands of a global war which has placed a great premium on scientific training in the field of entomology. Dr. Mickel reports that no less than 55 former graduate students and staff members now hold places of responsibility in the army, navy and government health services in all parts of the world. The battle against malaria and other insect borne diseases occupies a large part of their efforts.

Over a period of years University Farm entomologists have earned worldwide recognition for their accomplishments, especially for their research into the effects of temperature on the development of insects. In pursuing this and many other lines of research,  
(more)

the division has developed one of the best entomological libraries in the country.

Dr. Mickel is firmly grounded in the practical aspects of controlling the pests that threaten farm and orchard crops. A native of Nebraska, he took his B. A. degree at the university there and spent from 1917 to 1920 as Nebraska's first extension entomologist waging war on the grasshopper, the Hessian fly and other troublesome insects. He resigned to spend two years doing research for the American Beet Sugar Company, and came to Minnesota in 1922 to become the first extension entomologist in this state. He continued in that capacity for five years, at the same time taking Master's and Doctor's degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1923 and 1925. Since 1927 he has been devoting full time to research and teaching in the division which he now heads.

Mickel's chief research has been concerned with the biology and taxonomy of a family of insects known as the mutillid wasps. His doctor's thesis on this subject was published in 1928 as a bulletin of the U. S. National Museum. In 1930 he was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship and spent a year studying the same insects in the museums of Europe. The resulting findings on the mutillid wasps of the Pacific Ocean islands were published by the Royal Entomological Society of London in 1935.

Further research findings of Mickel and his students have been presented to the scientific world in scores of journal publications. He became secretary-treasurer of the Entomological Society of America in 1936 and served in that position until 1943 when he was elevated to the presidency.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
September 21, 1944

Immediate release

Postwar and present day problems in butter manufacturing will be discussed at the two-day annual symposium for butter manufacturers given by the University of Minnesota's dairy division at University Farm on September 27 and 28, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Outstanding speakers at the symposium include Dr. Hugo H. and Dr. R. A. Froker, Sommer, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Ira E. Gould, Michigan State College; and A. B. Roppe of the Federal Grading Service; and Frank Stone, Minneapolis. Staff members of the dairy division at University Farm will also have a prominent part on the program.

A2545 - JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 25 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 25, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Growing Old

Chunie, the pup, has managed her family well and faithfully for a dozen years. Bud was in the sixth grade when a bewildered little puppy, roaming the strange streets of our small city, found a friend in a little boy coming home from school. Soon the boy appeared at our door, holding the hungry collie in his arms. "Mother, you wouldn't let a good dog starve, would you?"

The stray pup had found a boon companion, an ample larder and a lifetime job managing a farm and a family. Thus we were adopted. The former incumbent, a pedigreed aristocrat, had proved to have little sense for a collie, and many bad habits, so the new pup was soon in full charge.

No one knew where Bud found the name Chunie, but it met with general approval, and the pup was duly christened, with Bud officiating and three sisters as assistants. School was a great trial for both boy and dog, but they bore the hardship bravely and made up for it between times. Their adventures together would fill a book.

The next year Bud became the owner of a rifle and a Morgan colt which only served to widen the range of Chunie's activities. Many long tramps, overnight camps by the river and local hunting expeditions were shared, with small injury to wild friends but increasing devotion between the partners.

Chunie helped to care for the white rabbits gravely and with perfect decorum, though she frequently caught and ate their wild brethren. She learned it was improper to kill chickens, but when Bud failed to shoot a pheasant, she caught an unseen wounded bird and brought it to him. Her manners were perfect in the house;

(More)

she never barked at cars but would raise a rumpus if stock got out during the night.

When Bud went away to school, she grieved and hunted for him from bedroom to barn, but she didn't mope. She adopted the old man as a substitute and gave him the major part of her attention; but when Bud came home, her rapture knew no bounds. Later he went away to a war she couldn't understand.

Now she keeps an eye on Pop from breakfast to bedtime. It's a hard scramble now to get in the truck, so sometimes she is permitted to ride in the seat. In and out of the yards, among the stock, beside his desk or stretched on the floor near his easy chair, she never willingly lets him out of sight. She would gladly go to church and to every "meeting," but never makes a fuss when her anxious request is refused.

But if Bud came home, she would desert in a flash. He is her real responsibility. She raised him, didn't she? We only hope her health and strength remain until that joyful reunion can be arranged.

Continued next week - - -

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 25 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 18, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Hunting Pussy Willows

There used to be a big patch of pussy willows down along the railroad track, so let's go that way. Be quiet as we come up to this rock pile. Do you see him? There, stretched out on the rock! It's old Jerome T. Guzzlegut himself, taking a last sun bath before he hibernates for the long winter. Don't worry. He sees us and if we make a quick move or go any closer, he'll vanish underground.

Isn't he a whopper? So fat he can hardly waddle. Once when Bud was little, he took his rifle and pup on a big expedition to settle accounts once and for all with this old woodchuck--er it might have been his grandfather. Towards evening the boy and dog came home without any game. "I got so interested watching him that I forgot all about shooting." That's when he was named, and he has been watched many times since.

Hear that noise? It's the Chucker Partridge family, gathered for the winter. There were 21 in this covey last spring. Maybe we can see them. There's one, stripping seed from the big weed by the woods. There's another one. If we go a little closer, they'll fly. There they go. How many did you count? Either they're not all together yet or a number have met with misfortune.

We've hardly seen them all summer except for a flash now and then as they hopped thru a fence or ducked into the grain. The wet weather must have been terribly hard on the chicks. Well, we'll know all about it when cold weather comes and they flock to the hog yard to clean up around the hog feeders. Some of them even slept in one of the hog houses last winter.

(More)

Wham! Did that startle you? I always jump when a pheasant takes off like that, almost from under my feet. I'm glad to see the old boy. He's been calling, off and on, all summer; but the wet weather was tough on his family, too, and we haven't seen them very often. Usually, the yard is full of them, but this year we didn't find a single nest, even when we cut hay.

Let's go down by the slough and see if we can see the wild ducks that nested there. I don't know what kind they are. We saw a drake and two hens last spring and I'm sure they were nesting. There they go, way ahead of us. Three, six, eight, and two more make ten. That's a poor year's work, if they only raised seven. Wish I could get close enough to study them so the book could tell me what they are.

Here's something more familiar. Wuff, wuff--there they go, apparently scared to death! Now they turn around and come back, grunting their pleasure at this unexpected visit--or hoping that we will have something special for them to eat. They just run to show how spry they are, and it's a sign they're feeling good. We'll feel good next spring if they all come across with large and active families of little piglets.

Well, here we are home again. Oh, yes! we went out after pussy willows, didn't we? Well, they make a good excuse for a hike, and we can try several more times before we're likely to find any.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 25 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, October 11, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

"Peace, Be Still"

From a distance, the October woods seem to be on fire. All of the colors from yellow thru scarlet to brown are clamoring for attention and admiration. It is Nature's dress parade before she shuts up shop for the winter and she invites us to linger, look and learn from her book of life.

Within dense timber the busy world seems shut out and our feet, scuffling thru the first fall of dry leaves, make the only sound. There is a solemn majesty about trees, which makes even the crunching of their discarded ornaments a sacrilege, and it seems appropriate to perch on a fallen log as in a pew and lose our little cares in the vast stillness and grandeur of Nature's temple.

Here is Peace. War, with its hate, its tears, and its destruction is far away. The constant rush, struggle, and competition of daily existence vanish. Hours and minutes seem hardly worth noticing and even days are of small consequence. Big worries grow small and fade away in the presence of a mighty power which can be felt but not entirely comprehended. "What is man, that Thou art mindful of him?"

Then as we sit quietly with our senses focused far from our own narrow ruts, we begin to see and hear the little people of the woods, completely absorbed in their personal activities even as we are wont to be. Squirrels resume their hoarding of winter supplies. A blue jay desecrates the stillness with his raucous resentment of our intrusion. A nuthatch runs silently down a tree trunk after an incautious insect.

At our feet a fuzzy caterpillar ripples and measures his way over a rough path, hurrying aimlessly with a great urge but no seeming direction. He laboriously climbs over a great obstacle, then turns and struggles back again. From our

(More)

superior intelligence we jeer at his useless efforts until we begin to remember how often we have followed his example.

A few dead leaves flutter down from the canopy above. There is nothing sad about it. They have served their purpose for the little time allowed, adding their efforts to the building of a tree. Now their task has been completed and they are returning to the earth, so that their small allotment of mineral can be used again. We may regret that all the brilliant display above us will soon be crushed and broken under foot, but we would not wish them to stay and be whipped by winter's storms. Their work is finished. They can rest.

And so as the chill of evening falls, we return to the race it is our lot to run, quieted, strengthened, with a better sense of proportion and direction from our brief sojourn in God's Temple.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, October 4, 1944

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

### Breeding Better Bacon

For years we have been trained to judge an animal as good or bad by its appearance. Undoubtedly beautiful livestock is a pleasure to the eye, but unless they can also show a profit, their presence is not an unmixed blessing. A horse which consistently wins races looks good to the owner, regardless of conformation.

It takes a long time to change commonly accepted ideas. We used to believe that prize winning seed corn would actually produce more than ordinary ears, until the corn breeders showed us that the appearance of the seed had little to do with the yield of the progeny. We have changed, and now hybrid seed is sold, not on its looks, but on its ability to beget big bushels of sound feed. Perhaps we are about ready for a similar change in our attitude toward livestock.

There are about five factors which decide how profitable pigs will be at a given price:

1. The size of litter - pigs born alive.
2. Survival - the number of pigs raised to market weight.
3. Rate of gain.
4. Economy of gain.
5. Body conformation or the ability to satisfy market requirements.

It is obvious that pigs which excel in all five of these factors will make a greater return for feed and labor than individuals which have beauty alone to recommend them. Still we select breeding stock by eye. It is more fun and far less effort than to keep and examine detailed records, but the man who wants to get ahead must be sure his pigs are earning their way.

(More)

The University has inbred a number of lines of swine. The purpose of this is to take the inheritance apart to see what it is made of. Many lines begun with animals of outstanding appearance show unsuspected weakness when inbred. Others are strong enough to stand up under such difficult treatment. The inbreds are weaker than outbreds as a rule, and yet lines have been developed which are as good as the average for the breed in all five factors. When these good inbred lines are crossed, the results are remarkable. How far they can be carried is a question for the future.

One inbred line developed at the Grand Rapids Station is especially good and has made outstanding records. When crossed with other inbred lines, the pigs give us something to shoot at. A litter with four survivors, which is about the state average, weighed 802 pounds at 140 days. The heaviest pig weighed 221 pounds. We are accustomed to think that a pig making this weight at six months is pretty good. They did this on 337 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain. We think that 400 pounds of feed is pretty good economy. For the state of Minnesota, the average feed required is probably 500 or 600 pounds per 100 pounds gain and some hogs have to eat 1,600 pounds of feed before they are ready for market.

For those who like pigs for their looks, it is comforting to note that the fast-gaining, economical hogs also please the eye and especially please the packers.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 26 1944

To All Counties

Vegetables will keep crisp for months in the storage cellar if proper temperature, humidity, and ventilation are provided, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

For root crops, potatoes, cabbage, and apples, a specially constructed storage room is best, since it will provide the necessary cool, moist conditions. Extension Bulletin 226, "Home Vegetable Storage," tells how a corner of the basement can be partitioned off for a storage room.

Temperature should be kept between 32 and 38°, if possible. It is advisable to use two thermometers to check the temperature, one placed in the coldest corner near the floor and the other in the warmest part of the storage room. The first thermometer should never go below 32°, the other should never go above 40°.

Insulation and ventilation are required to maintain the proper low temperature and high moisture. In the fall, the temperature of the storage room can be lowered by opening windows or ventilators at night and closing them in the morning. In winter only enough ventilation should be provided to maintain proper temperature.

High moisture is important to prevent vegetables from shriveling. Sprinkling the floor occasionally with water will keep the humidity high. However, humidity should not be so high as to cause condensation on the ceiling, walls, or floor of the cellar or on the stored product.

Burying carrots and other root crops in moist sand, peat or sphagnum moss helps to prevent them from shriveling, especially if the cellar is dry. Tops should be cut off one-half to one inch above the crown.

Only compact, hard heads of cabbage should be stored. Cabbage may be hung from the ceiling or stored in shallow layers on upper shelves or in slatted bins off the floor.

Potatoes should be stored in bins or crates small enough to permit air circulation thru the pile. Slatted floor and walls will insure good ventilation. Store table stock potatoes in a dark cellar at a temperature not lower than 36°. At higher temperatures potatoes will become sweet. Conditions suitable for storing potatoes meet the requirements for apples.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 26 1944

To All Counties

Gardeners who want to increase their chances for a productive year in 1945 must give time soon to putting the victory garden to bed, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

Cleaning up the garden is of first importance. Since dried vines and other debris make fine winter resorts for many pests, every bit of garden refuse should be cleaned up and burned. Weeds and grass along the edge of the garden should also be burned to destroy insects and diseases that might otherwise overrun the garden next year.

Unless soil fertility is maintained or improved, lower rather than higher yields can be expected next year. The garden should be plowed or spaded this fall, especially where the soil is heavy. Manure will add organic material and fertility. It should be applied before plowing and the ground allowed to lie rough thru the winter. If the garden plot has already been spaded or plowed, manure can still be applied, but it should be well rotted and thoroughly disked into the soil before planting time. A compost of leaves may be used if manure is not available.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 26, 1944

Daily papers  
Immediate release.

"Topping off" the better hogs as soon as they are finished and when they have reached the support weight of 200 to 240 pounds was advised today by H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. This practice will bring about an orderly marketing of the 1944 hog crop which, though smaller than the 1943 spring farrow, is still the second largest on record. It will also result in the most efficient use of feed supplies and will help to maintain prices near ceiling levels, Zavoral says.

There is no reason why the market should be flooded with unfinished hogs at any time this fall or winter, Zavoral points out, since the OPA has announced the continuance of the \$14.75 ceiling (Chicago basis) for hogs weighing 240 pounds and less until June 30, 1945. At the same time, the support price of \$12.50 (Chicago basis) for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 240 pounds will also remain effective until June 30, 1945.

Marketing the finished hogs before they reach 240 pounds is justified by the fact that the ceiling drops 75 cents per hundred on hogs above this weight. It is also a proven fact, Zavoral says, that this is about the point where additional gains become increasingly more expensive.

"A practice which is all too common and which is particularly objectionable this year is that of holding the entire herd until all the hogs are finished," Zavoral stated. "It must be remembered that support prices are for good to choice butchers weighing 200 to 240 pounds only. Flooding the market with hogs outside this support bracket may have a demoralizing effect."

A2546-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 26, 1944

Special release.

Immediate release.

The results of swine feeding and breeding experiments carried on recently by the University of Minnesota Experiment Station will be one of the features of the Swine Feeders' Day meeting at Redwood Falls on October 3. Staff members from the Agricultural College and Experiment Station will make recommendations based on the findings of these experiments which southwestern Minnesota farmers can use in planning their operations for this coming winter and for the 1945 season.

Other practical ideas will be presented to swine producers by Professor Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin and by farmers and farm management specialists from southwestern Minnesota. H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, stated today that this year's program is particularly timely since emphasis will be given to ways and means of cutting down production costs and thus increasing profits from the hog enterprise.

The Redwood Falls meeting is scheduled for 9:00 a.m. in the Redwood Falls Armory. There is no fee connected with this program and all interested persons are invited to attend.

A2547-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 26, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A warning to know your wild mushrooms before eating them was issued today by Clyde M. Christensen, assistant professor of plant pathology at University Farm.

Because recent rains have produced an abundant crop of wild mushrooms, inquiries have been pouring into the plant pathology division as to what varieties are edible. Christensen says there is no simple, easy test for telling edible mushrooms from the poisonous ones. "Learn before you go out what two or three of the common, edible kinds look like and then pick only those; in other words, don't pick every mushroom you see and then try to decide when you come home if you have some edible ones," he advises. According to Christensen, it's as easy to learn to recognize a half dozen of the common, edible mushrooms as it is to learn to know a half dozen kinds of wild or cultivated flowers.

A2548-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 27 1944

To All Counties

This is an excellent time of the year to apply lime to fields that need it, says Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm. Lime should preferably be applied six months before a legume crop is seeded. Fall application, Burson states, is particularly desirable on pasture land in preparation for renovation, re-seeding and fertilization.

Lime is needed on many soils to correct acid conditions and to supply available calcium for plant growth. Lime applications are largely determined by the requirements of the legume crops, Burson said, and must be made well in advance of the time they are seeded in order to be effective. Lime applications may be made this fall to fields that have been used for fodder corn or silage and also soybean fields, and these fields seeded to small grains and legumes next spring. Where lime is applied to permanent pastures on steep slopes, Burson advises discing the pasture once or twice on the contour to help hold the lime. This is particularly important where the sod is in poor condition.

Though primarily beneficial to legume crops, lime also has an indirect effect on yields of other crops grown on acid soils. Burson states that adjoining states have found, as a result of studies made over a period of twenty years, that yields have been increased on soils of the type commonly found in southeastern Minnesota. The yield increases due to liming were: corn, 4.1 bushels per acre; oats, 3.5 bushels; wheat, 3.4 bushels; mixed hay, 1/4 ton; and alfalfa, over one ton.

Liming materials should not be applied without first testing the soil to determine if lime is needed, and if needed, what amount should be applied. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ states that he has the necessary equipment to make these tests and offers this service to anyone wishing it.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
September 27 1944

To All Counties

A little work in the orchard now will save a lot of time next year, according to W. G. Brierley, professor of horticulture at University Farm. To put the proper finish on the orchard season, says Brierley, the orchard must be cleaned, trees made ready for winter and operations checked to see where methods can be improved.

Picking up all windfalls and drops, and either feeding them to livestock or destroying them, will help keep coddling moth worms and apple maggots under control. The clean-up program should also include picking up any equipment left in the orchard. Dead trees should be cut out for firewood and all brush removed and burned.

All trees must be protected from mice and rabbits and from winter injury to the crowns and roots. Brierley suggests removing all weeds and grass from around tree trunks and fixing wire guards around each tree to keep mice and rabbits away. Poison bait may also be placed in the mouse runs. Another important operation is scraping around the trunk. Any exposed bark below the ground line should be covered with dirt again to avoid winter injury. Mounding up the dirt slightly will cover the bottom of the wire guard and keep mice out.

A good sod mulch will provide a good blanket for the roots. However, if the sod mulch is too thin, a better blanket can be made of old straw, spoiled hay or similar material. Because mulch provides cover for mice, it should never be placed closer than 12 to 18 inches from the trunk.

To save work in spring, hardy trees can be pruned after the leaves fall. Pruning can be done in late November, but to prevent winter injury no cuts over two inches in diameter should be made.

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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  
September 27, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Keen interest in the University of Minnesota's farm income tax short course October 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, is indicated by early reservations, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. The course, being presented for the second consecutive year, is tailored to the needs of persons who plan to work with farmers on income tax returns this year. Working closely with the office of short courses in planning the program are representatives of the federal Bureau of Internal Revenue, the State Income Tax Division and the Minnesota Bankers association. The sessions will be in Hotel Lowry, St. Paul.

G. E. Toben of University Farm, chairman of the committee of arrangements, points out that the course this year is designed for persons entering the farm income tax field for the first time as well as those who had experience last year. Monday will be devoted to a review of fundamentals underlying income tax procedure. Beginning Tuesday morning and continuing for three days will be the course proper which will present new developments in the tax field, explain adequate farm records for income tax returns, as well as investigate the whole problem of deductions and requirements. Both federal and state returns will be considered with tax experts as leaders in the discussion. Friday's program will be devoted to the discussion of special problems.

Persons wishing to attend the course should write J. O. Christianson, Office of Short Courses, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2549-PCJ

New Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 27, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

October and November are two of the most favorable months of the year for discovering the rust susceptible barberry bush which has a price on its head in 75 Minnesota counties, says L. W. Melander, state leader of barberry eradication. He points out that this outlaw barberry stays green longer than most other shrubs and can be spotted easily in the late fall by persons roaming the countryside.

Hunters and hikers or 4-H members and school children making a project of barberry hunting can earn bounties in most Minnesota counties by learning to recognize this shrub and reporting discoveries to county authorities.

Beltrami county is the most recent to announce a bounty for barberry discovery, says Melander. The shrub is known to be host to stem rusts that cause great destruction to wheat, barley, oats and rye crops. It has also been found that this host shrub is involved in the development of new and more destructive strains of rust.

A2550-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 27, 1944

Immediate release

Daily papers.

Dr. Jens Jensen, Chicago, Illinois, nationally famous landscape architect, will be one of the featured speakers who will address members of the Minnesota State Horticultural society at its 79th annual meeting in the Curtis hotel on October 10 and 11. Dr. Jensen has been connected with the Chicago Park System as consultant, landscape architect, superintendent and commissioner for many years.

Sessions of the society will be given over to a discussion of vegetable and fruit growing and the various phases of ornamental horticulture. Meeting with the Horticultural Society will be the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, the Minnesota Garden Flower society and the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association. All meetings are open to the public.

In connection with the meetings, an extensive display of fruits, flowers, vegetables and bee products will be on exhibit in the Northwestern National bank. The show will be open to the public from 12 o'clock noon on October 10 until 9 o'clock Thursday evening, October 11. Over \$500 is being offered in special and competitive premiums:

New feature of the society's annual horticultural show is the "novice special," a competitive exhibit of three plates of Haralson apples. Entry in this exhibit is open to any Minnesota grower who has less than one acre planted to apples and who has not won a first prize with apples in a statewide exhibit prior to 1944. Exhibitors in the "novice special" will compete for cash prizes as well as for a trophy.

The public is invited to make entries for competition in the show. Premium lists will be sent upon request by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, University Farm, St. Paul 8,

A2551-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 27, 1944

Immediate release

Daily papers.

Members of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association will hold their annual meeting in the Curtis Hotel, October 10 and 11 in conjunction with the Minnesota Horticultural society, A. G. Ruggles, secretary-treasurer of the association, announced today.

The morning session on October 10, which will begin with registration at 8:30, will be given over to the annual business meeting. Miss Emma Schmidt, Kellogg, president of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association and only woman bee inspector in the United States, will preside. After meeting with the Horticultural Society from 1:30 to 3:30, beekeepers will convene for a session devoted to a discussion of bee pasture problems, bears and bees and cutting costs in commercial honey.

After a joint session with the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association on Wednesday morning, October 11, beekeepers will devote the remainder of the morning to a review of recent beekeeping research and beekeeping problems.

Highlight of the afternoon session will be a talk on disease resistance of honey bees by Frank C. Pellett, field editor of the American Bee Journal. Pellett is one of the pioneers in the work being done in developing strains of bees resistant to American foulbrood.

Other speakers for the two-day sessions, besides Pellett, include M. H. Haydak and M. C. Tanquary, University Farm; T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist; and outstanding beekeepers in the state.

A hundred dollars in premiums is being offered for bees, honey and wax to be exhibited in the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, in connection with the State Horticultural Society show.

A2552-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
September 27, 1944

Special release  
Immediate release.

The results of swine feeding and breeding experiments carried on recently by the University of Minnesota Experiment Station will be one of the features of the Swine Feeders' Day meeting at Albert Lea on October 5. Staff members from the Agricultural College and Experiment Station will make recommendations based on the findings of these experiments which farmers in southern and southeastern Minnesota can use in planning their operations for this coming winter and for the 1945 season.

Other practical ideas will be presented to swine producers by Professor Gus Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin and by farmers and farm management specialists from southern Minnesota. H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, stated today that this year's program is particularly timely since emphasis will be given to ways and means of cutting down production costs and thus increasing profits from the hog enterprise.

The Albert Lea meeting is scheduled for 9:00 a.m. in the Albert Lea Armory. There is no fee connected with this program and all interested persons are invited to attend.

A2553-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 3, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Victory gardeners and farmers producing their own meat supplies have been the principle users of storage space in frozen food lockers during the last few years, says W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. Because of the urgent need for conserving foods and for utilizing all available storage space, the materials used in constructing new plants or enlarging existing structures have held a high priority. As evidence of the tremendous expansion that has taken place in this industry, Dankers states that Minnesota now ranks second in the nation with 470 frozen food locker plants. The first four plants were constructed in 1935. The experience in other states has been similar and the nation as a whole now has more than 5000 plants.

Continued rapid expansion of the frozen food industry is expected after the war. While interested persons in many communities are already making plans for the construction of additional locker plants, Dankers noted that such plants have in the past experienced varying degrees of success. Past experience has shown that among the more important considerations are the location of the plant, the available volume of patronage, original cost, type of plant construction, and the efficiency of management.

"Probably most successful of all has been the federated system, with one frozen food locker plant slaughtering and processing for several other plants in addition to its own", Dankers said. "This has greatly reduced the overhead costs in cooperating plants without curtailing the service."

A2554-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 3, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Feed manufacturers and dealers from all over Minnesota will meet at University Farm October 30 and 31 to hear specialists in livestock feeding and management discuss the latest experiment station findings in the field of animal nutrition. This short course has become an annual back-to-school event for feed men in this state, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota, and advance requests indicate interest is increasing.

A feature of the first day will be situation reports on dairy cattle, poultry, hogs, beef cattle, sheep and general animal health, presented by J. B. Fitch, H. J. Sloan, E. F. Ferrin and Dr. W. L. Boyd, all of the University staff.

Other topics to be discussed are animal nutrition problems with feed mixtures altered by wartime shortages, cooperation between feed dealers and livestock growers, animal diseases related to nutrition, newer vitamin feeding developments and recent advances in animal breeding.

One of the features of the course this year will be a discussion of the mysterious little pig disease known as acute hypoglycemia, given by Dr. Jesse Sampson of the veterinary division, University of Illinois.

W. H. Peters, chief in the animal husbandry division at University Farm, is in charge of the program for the course.

A2555-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 3, 1944

Immediate release

Daily papers.

An open forum for amateur gardeners has been planned for Tuesday evening, October 10, as a special feature of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society's annual meeting at the Curtis Hotel. The forum will give victory gardeners an opportunity to air their troubles and problems before a group of experts.

Conducting the forum will be Mrs. V. E. Nicholson, president of the society, assisted by Mrs. Daisy Abbott, garden editor, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press; George Luxton, garden editor, Minneapolis Star Journal; R. S. Wilcox, chairman, test garden committee, Minnesota Rose society; Mrs. E. C. Killmer, editor, Minnesota Garden Flower society; and Louise Dodsall, W. H. Alderman, A. C. Hodson, A. E. Hutchins, L. E. Longley and E. G. Sharvelle, University Farm.

Among the special speakers for the horticultural society's meeting on October 10 and 11 are R. H. Roberts, professor of horticulture, and Conrad L. Kuehner, extension horticulturist, both of the University of Wisconsin; and Jens Jenson, nationally known landscape architect, formerly connected with the Chicago park system.

Meeting with the Horticultural society, the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association has planned special sessions on fruit growing; the Minnesota Garden Flower society will have sections devoted to flowers, and the Minnesota Beekeepers' association will have a program on beekeeping problems. These are in addition to the general sessions held on gardening.

The Horticultural society's annual show will be held in the Northwestern National bank at the time of the annual meeting. Entry in the exhibit of flowers, fruits, vegetables and honey is open to anyone interested.

A2556-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 4, 1944

To All Counties

Potatoes will last longer in winter storage if not cut, skinned or bruised in digging and handling, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. In sunny weather the tubers should be picked up within a half hour after they are dug and placed in sacks.

After potatoes are dug and sacked or piled, they go through a "sweating" period during which they give off moisture. At this time they should be kept at a temperature of 65 degrees to 70 degrees F. for eight to ten days and thorough ventilation provided. This treatment hastens the formation of the wound cork important in healing bruises and cuts and in preventing rots.

As rapidly as possible after the "sweating" period, lower the temperature for proper winter storage. Do not, however, store table stock potatoes below 36 degrees F., or they may become sweet. If they have turned sweet because of lower temperatures, exposing them to ordinary room temperature for a few days tends to restore the natural flavor. Seed potatoes may be stored as low as 32 degrees F., but they should not be permitted to freeze. The lower the temperature, the longer before the potatoes sprout.

Crates or bins small enough to permit air circulation through the pile are satisfactory for storing potatoes. Slatted floor and walls will provide good ventilation. Table stock potatoes should be held in a dark cellar to prevent green spots from forming.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
October 4, 1944

To All Counties

Buyers of purebred beef or dairy animals should remind themselves that an animal is worth what it will earn during its productive life, plus its slaughter value, says Austin A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, who has recently completed a nationwide study of price trends during a period which includes both world wars. He concludes that the true value of a purebred breeding animal is likely to differ from its sale price during the peak of a boom or the bottom of a depression.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has incorporated the findings of Dr. Dowell's study in Bulletin 380, "Trends in Prices of Purebred Cattle," just off the press. The author finds a close similarity between the purebred cattle prices of the last few years and those of World War I. Beef cattle have shown a slightly lower rate of increase during this war, while dairy cattle have moved upward somewhat faster.

"Past experience suggests that those who are already engaged in the breeding of purebred livestock will do well to avoid the temptation to expand operations during the boom or to buy or sell on credit," says Dr. Dowell. "Farmers and others with modest incomes who look forward to joining the ranks of the purebred cattle breeding fraternity should do so on a conservative basis, or perhaps set aside surplus cash now and await a more favorable time to launch upon such a career."

Factors contributing to the price rise include high net farm income, the purchase of breeding stock by individuals with large non-farm incomes and the absence of direct restrictions on the price or transfer of purebred animals.

Factors which have tended to limit the price rise include price ceilings on dairy products, slaughter cattle, and beef, price ceilings on other agricultural products (except feed) and on non-agricultural products, income tax payments, purchase of government bonds by individuals, prospects of somewhat reduced feed supplies, farm labor shortages and the memory of the preceding boom and subsequent crash.

Thus far, factors contributing to the price rise have been more impressive than those tending to hold prices in check.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
October 4, 1944

To All Counties  
Use if suitable

Late fall months are the best time of year to spot the rust-susceptible barberry bush which has a price on its head in \_\_\_\_\_ county, says L. W. Melander, state leader of barberry eradication. The barberry bush stays green longer than most other shrubs and can be readily spotted if present in fence rows and brush areas. This county established a bounty payment of \_\_\_\_\_ recently for discovery of the barberry. The payment is made for each property on which the barberry is found to the person making the discovery and reporting to the county auditor.

Hunters and hikers are urged by Dr. Melander to be on the lookout for the shrub, and school children and 4-H clubs may earn extra money by making countryside surveys. Information helps for identifying the plant may be had at the county agent's office.

The barberry is being destroyed on a nationwide scale because it serves as a host to stem rusts of wheat, oats, barley and rye, and contributes to destruction of these crops. It is also known to be a breeding place for new and more dangerous strains of rusts which attack new crop varieties.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
October 4, 1944

To All Counties

Poultry flocks that are well-fed this winter will return the greatest net profit, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Feeding for early production this fall and maintaining a high level of production through the winter, particularly during the months when egg prices are likely to be lower than at the fall peak, is necessary for maximum returns.

Pullets which are not already laying can be brought into production in the shortest possible time by feeding a good laying ration, \_\_\_\_\_ said. A good ready-mixed laying mash or one that is hand or machine mixed and which contains the proper constituents should be used along with farm grains. Rations that make use of an 18 to 20 per cent protein mash are approximately in correct balance when the hens consume equal amounts of mash and farm grains, according to \_\_\_\_\_.

When home-mixed or custom-mixed mashes are used, care must be exercised in selecting ingredients to make certain that vitamin and mineral needs, as well as protein requirements, are properly met. Substituting certain protein materials, such as soybean meal, for some of the scarce yet more highly desirable animal proteins such as meat scrap or fish meal calls for increasing the amount of calcium and phosphorus and to some extent the amount of milk products and green feeds.

"Attempting to cut down on the consumption of mash, which is the most expensive part of the ration, is very poor economy", \_\_\_\_\_ said.

"Heavy mash consumption is necessary to induce a high rate of egg production. Mash should be constantly available in hoppers. Provide a five foot hopper for each fifty hens."

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 5, 1944

Friday release.  
Daily papers.

Several hundred men and women representing nearly every Minnesota county will meet in Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, beginning Monday, bent on mastering the intricacies of farm income tax returns. They will attend a week's short course sponsored by the office of agricultural short courses of the University of Minnesota with the cooperation of the Minnesota Bankers' association, the Internal Revenue Bureau and the State Department of Taxation.

J. O. Christianson, short course director at University Farm, said that advance registration was approaching the 300 mark today and that a capacity crowd was expected. Monday will be devoted to a study of income tax fundamentals for those who have had little previous experience in this type of work. The short course proper will begin Tuesday morning and continue through Friday.

Since good farm accounts are necessary to filing of accurate returns, students in the course will be given information on farm records along with information bringing them up to date on the requirements for correct federal and state returns.

Sponsors have designed the course for persons planning to work with farm returns on a professional basis or those who need a thorough knowledge of farm income tax as a corollary to their regular work. Registration will begin at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

A2558-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 5, 1944

Immediate release

Daily papers.

Pointing to the fact that farm fires cost a reported monetary loss of \$95,000,000 a year, Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, today urged every Minnesota farmer to take part in observing Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14, by eliminating fire hazards and providing adequate protection against fire.

Farmers play a vital part in the nation-wide fire prevention program, Anderson said, because farm fires involve the destruction of food necessary to the war effort. The farmer himself has a big stake in the program, since loss of necessary feed supplies and the cost involved in replacing destroyed buildings may often mean the breakdown of a thriving farm unit.

Anderson gives the following fire prevention suggestions for the farm:

1. Be sure that electric wiring is not defective. Don't use frayed electric cords.
2. Have chimneys inspected, cleaned and repaired once a year and protect walls from hot stovepipes.
3. Hang the lantern on a sturdy hook.
4. Don't smoke in the barns.
5. Keep gas barrels away from buildings.
6. Don't leave oily rags and rubbish about the place.
7. Provide fire extinguishers. Mark two pails "for fire" and keep them near the water supply.
8. Keep a tall ladder handy.

A2559-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 5, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Prize calves, pigs and lambs, the cream of the 1944 4-H crop of meat animals, will start arriving in South St. Paul late Sunday for the four-day show and sale which has now made livestock history for 27 years. The show animals will arrive escorted by proud 4-H boys and girls who have excelled in meat animal projects. When the 4-H members go home Thursday the animals will not go with them because the Junior Livestock Show is both an exhibit and a marketing event. All entries will be sold Thursday with a special auction reserved for prize animals at 1 p.m.

More than 800 calves, pigs and lambs are slated to exhibit at South St. Paul. They will be the best among nearly 50,000 head of livestock owned and cared for by 4-H members in Minnesota this year.

The Junior Livestock Show is sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association and the Agricultural Extension Service, assisted by scores of business firms and civic organizations that contribute to its success by offering financial assistance, trophies and professional services.

Monday has been designated as preparation day, when the exhibitors primp their animals for the show ring which opens in the livestock pavilion Tuesday morning. Judging will be carried on through Tuesday and Wednesday. Judges of baby beef will be W. H. Peters, chief in the animal husbandry division at University Farm and L. E. Daubney of Swift and company. Champion barrows will be picked by E. R. Ferrin, University Farm, and Lew Reeve, Hormel and company, and sheep judges will be P. A. Anderson, University Farm, and James Gannaway, Wilson & company. Superintendent of cattle is Roland Abraham, Jackson county agent; hogs, Fred Giesler, Renville county agent; sheep, H. J. Aase, St. Louis county 4-H agent.

The St. Paul Association of Commerce and the St. Paul Junior Association of Commerce will be host to all 4-H exhibitors at a banquet at the St. Paul hotel Wednesday evening. W. E. Boberg will preside and Norris Karnes will be toastmaster. The address of the evening will be given by Walter C. Coffey, president of the University of Minn.

The sale of animals Thursday will be the grand climax of the show for the 4-H members. Sponsors believe that last year's record sale of \$72,000 may be equalled or bettered this year. Governor Edward J. Thy will present the grand champion baby beef at the sale; Tom Moore, president of the Minneapolis Business Men's association, will present the champion pig; and C. A. Cushman, president of the St. Paul association, will present the lamb. All receipts for livestock sold will go to the 4-H owners.

A2560-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 5, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

✓ *file*  
Gustav Swanson, associate professor of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm, "has" accepted an administrative position in the division of wildlife research of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with headquarters in Chicago. His work will include supervision of the 10 cooperative wildlife research and teaching units of the Fish and Wildlife Service in state universities.

Dr. Swanson has been at University Farm since 1937, where he has had charge of teaching and research in wildlife and game management. During a year's leave of absence in 1941-42 he was with the Fish and Wildlife Service in Region 3 comprising the ten north central states, with headquarters in Minneapolis. In 1942 he was made wildlife sectional editor of Biological Abstracts. In recent months Dr. Swanson, in collaboration with T. Surber of the Division of Game and Fish, State Department of Conservation, has been writing a book on Mammals of Minnesota.

A2557-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
October 7, 1944

Special to the FARMER

A large percentage of farm fires come in November when the heating stoves are put in use for the first time. Chimney defects or badly shielded stovepipes turn into serious fires in no time when the first hot wood fires are lighted.--Parker Anderson.

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The careful dairyman puts the cows in the barn just as soon as the nights get cold and disagreeable. The heavy producing dairy cow is sensitive and suffers from bad weather. Many udder troubles can be traced to carelessness during the fall months.--H. R. Searles.

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In spite of the large supply of stored eggs, prices still tend to encourage flockowners to keep all birds that promise reasonable production. The simplest solution is for every poultry raiser to dispose of all layers beyond the actual capacity of the house, thus lowering his own cost of production while contributing to the much needed reduction in numbers of chickens.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

A ladder that will reach to the roof of any building on the farm, and a couple of pails reserved for fire only--keep these always where they may be found quickly, and you have taken one of the most effective steps against fire loss on the farm.--Parker Anderson.

\*\*\*\*\*

Is labor saving still a vital matter on your farm? Use more mash feeders for poultry so that you won't have to fill so often and also avoid the temptation to fill so full that feed is spilled and wasted.--Cora Cooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

Tests conducted at University Farm this year to determine the lowest percentage of protein in the ration consistent with efficiency of production revealed that 12 per cent is too low and may be regarded as the danger point. On the other hand, a 15 per cent ration gave a very good performance, indicating that there is not great advantage in increasing much above this figure. The tests were run for 98 days on lots of pigs starting at 50 pounds.--E. F. Ferrin.

\*\*\*\*\*

If you haven't had time yet to clean the old canes out of the ~~the~~ raspberry patch, there is still an advantage in doing it now. Cut the canes as low as possible, using a sharp hand shears so that roots will not be disturbed. New canes can be thinned at the same time. In hills leave seven or eight of the strongest canes; in rows leave them 8 to 10 inches apart.--T. S. Weir.

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Strawberry plants should be hardened by a series of light frosts before they are mulched for the winter. They do not harden well in the dark under straw. The covering should go on the bed before the temperature drops below 20 degrees, however.--T. S. Weir.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 10, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

It's the method of cooking that makes the difference between juicy, tender meat and meat that is stringy and tasteless, Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm, said today.

Utility grade beef, which requires no red points, has as much food value as lean beef of any grade and also has good flavor, though it will require more care in cooking. It should be cooked longer, at lower temperature and with moist heat to develop flavor and tenderness.

Oven temperatures for roasting should be kept between 300 and 325°. Stews should be cooked at simmering temperatures.

Cooking in moist heat does not mean that it is necessary to add water. Practically all cuts of meat, Miss Rowe says, have enough natural moisture to complete cooking if the moisture is not wasted by too high a temperature. A good way to prevent moisture loss is to use the oven, where the meat is surrounded by heat, rather than the top of the stove where the heat is all applied to one side of the roast. For cuts which need moisture to make them tender, Miss Rowe suggests a covered pan, with steam furnishing moisture. If addition of liquid is desired, tomato juice has a tenderizing effect because of its acid.

Pot roasts should be cooked covered. In a covered glass casserole the meat will brown in the oven without having to be seared first.

A2561-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 10, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Infectious and non-infectious diseases of the food-producing animals will be discussed at a two-day conference for graduate veterinarians held by the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm November 1 and 2, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

Speakers will include Dr. Paul Phillips of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. L. C. Norris, Cornell University; Dr. Jesse Sampson, University of Illinois; Dr. C. S. Bryan, Michigan State college; Dr. Frank Breed, Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Nebraska; Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Dr. W. E. Petersen and Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, University Farm.

Among subjects to be discussed at the conference are mastitis of the dairy cow, the relation of nutrition to diseases of cattle, nutritional diseases of poultry, and swine diseases, with special emphasis on swine erysipelas.

A2562-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 10, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Buyers of purebred beef or dairy animals should remind themselves that an animal is worth what it will earn during its productive life, plus its slaughter value, says Austin A. Dowell, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, who has recently completed a nationwide study of price trends during a period which includes both world wars. He concludes that the true value of a purebred breeding animal is likely to differ from its sale price during the peak of a boom or the bottom of a depression.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has incorporated the findings of Dr. Dowell's study in Bulletin 380, "Trends in Prices of Purebred Cattle," just off the press. The author finds a close similarity between the purebred cattle prices of the last few years and those of World War I. Beef cattle have shown a slightly lower rate of increase during this war, while dairy cattle have moved upward somewhat faster.

"Past experience suggests that those who are already engaged in the breeding of purebred livestock will do well to avoid the temptation to expand operations during the boom or to buy or sell on credit," says Dr. Dowell. "Farmers and others with modest incomes who look forward to joining the ranks of the purebred cattle breeding fraternity should do so on a conservative basis, or perhaps set aside surplus cash now and await a more favorable time to launch upon such a career."

Factors contributing to the price rise include high net farm income, the purchase of breeding stock by individuals with large non-farm incomes and the absence of direct restrictions on the price or transfer of purebred animals.

Factors which have tended to limit the price rise include price ceilings on dairy products, slaughter cattle, and beef, price ceilings on other agricultural products (except feed) and on non-agricultural products, income tax payments, purchase of government bonds by individuals, prospects of somewhat reduced feed supplies, farm labor shortages and the memory of the preceding boom and subsequent crash.

Thus far, factors contributing to the price rise have been more impressive than those tending to hold prices in check.

A2563-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 10, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, annual event for nearly half a century, will be held again this year at University Farm, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. Date set for the event is the week of January 15.

Canceled last year because of heavy military schedule on the University Farm campus, Farm and Home Week is being resumed this year because of many requests. Through the use of facilities released by the military, it is expected that adequate accommodations will be available this year for the farmers and homemakers who find it possible to attend.

As in past years, the Farm and Home Week program will bring nationally known men and women to speak to Minnesota farm people. In addition to the refresher classes which will be held on various aspects of farming and homemaking, current and postwar problems of agriculture will occupy an important place on the program, according to Dr. Christianson.

A2564-JB

Self-feeding brood sows may be the answer to reducing labor costs in caring for the breeding herd this winter, says Professor E. F. Ferrin of the animal husbandry division at University Farm. Though this system of feeding is not yet thoroughly tried and proven, Ferrin says that preliminary experiments at University Farm indicate considerable merit for it.

In an experiment designed to compare self-feeding with hand feeding, two groups of gilts were fed comparable rations to test out the two methods. The hand-fed group was given a ration consisting of 67 per cent ground yellow corn, 26 per cent ground oats and 7 per cent dry rendered tankage. The amount of feed was regulated in such a way that the gilts gained about a pound a day throughout the gestation period. They were provided with good leafy alfalfa fed in a rack. A mineral mixture was self-fed.

In self-feeding the other group of gilts, a bulky ration was used to limit the intake of fattening feeds. For the first 49 days of the feeding period a ration consisting of 53 per cent ground yellow corn, 20 per cent ground oats, 20 per cent alfalfa meal and 7 per cent tankage was self-fed. Since this resulted in an average daily gain of one and a half pounds, the amount of corn was cut down to 33 per cent while the oats was increased to 30 per cent as was also the proportion of alfalfa meal while the tankage content was held at the 7 per cent level. This resulted in a satisfactory rate of gain for the remainder of the gestation period.

In comparing the results of these two methods of feeding, Ferrin found no appreciable advantage for either one from the standpoint of condition of the sows at farrowing time and after weaning of the litters. Results from the standpoint of production were also comparable when gauged by size of litters, weight of pigs at birth and at 56 days.

Ferrin cautioned, however, that success with self-feeding brood sows depends on making a suitable mixture of feeds which must be bulky to avoid too rapid gains. He said that including 20 to 25 per cent alfalfa meal is quite essential, or at least highly desirable.

"As a matter of fact," Ferrin said, "self-feeding may be justified by the fact that it makes it possible to step up the alfalfa consumption considerably as compared to feeding it in the long form in racks. Alfalfa is a rich source of B vitamins which are needed for normal growth and reproduction."

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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  
October 11 1944

To All Counties

Careful planning is necessary for success in making over clothing, according to Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. In urging \_\_\_\_\_ county women to make over clothing instead of buying new materials, Miss Linn said that old garments that have hung in the closet for years are often far superior in quality to anything that can be purchased now.

First step in making over old clothing is to rip the garment apart, brush, wash and press it. When the garment is ripped in advance, it is easier to choose a pattern that will fit the material.

Putting the material in a thin cotton bag will prevent its becoming frayed if it is washed in the washing machine. Wool should not be run thru the wringer, since the wrinkles left in the material will be hard to remove in pressing. To avoid stretching and raveling, lay the pieces flat to dry or hang them on the straight of the goods, Miss Linn advises.

In case the material is faded, it may be dyed. Often it is advisable to use the wrong side, since it may be less faded and less worn.

Because new material will often make the old look shoddy, material from two old garments can be combined more successfully than old and new.

Don't be too thrifty when planning makeovers, Miss Linn warns. Instead of making use of every scrap of material and turning out a garment that fits poorly, it is better to use two old garments to make one that looks trim and fits well.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 11 1944

To All Counties

"Hogging-off" corn is a common practice among practical farmers, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. Feeding trials on farms and at experiment stations show that pork can be 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 as good or 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 100 to 175 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. Farmers are urged to remember that heavy hogs do not make the best use of the corn in the field and also that maximum support prices do not apply to hogs over 240 pounds.

Zavoral advises against turning hogs into a larger field than they can clean up in three weeks. 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. Breed 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 pretrain feed such as skim milk, tankage, soybeans, rape pasture, or alfalfa. Corn alone is too fattening and lacks the proper minerals and proteins to be economical without supplements.

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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.

Raspberries and strawberries will need final attention before they are ready for another season of typical \_\_\_\_\_ county weather. With the uncertainty that accompanies the wintry weather in climates like this, farmers and gardeners are urged by T. S. Weir, professor of horticulture at University Farm, to take no chances on allowing the berry plants to shift for themselves.

It doesn't pay to be too generous with protection when getting the strawberries set for the dormant season, Weir says. Cool weather and light frosts are beneficial in helping the plants to become acclimated to the forthcoming frigid weather. The three- or 4-inch mulch of straw, marsh grass or other coarse material should not be put on until colder than 20 degree weather is in prospect. As a precaution against sudden changes in weather, Weir advises that the mulch material be placed close at hand for easy accessibility when needed.

Although some raspberry varieties will withstand the ordinary winters in certain parts of the state, it's good insurance for the 1945 crop to bend raspberry canes over and cover them with dirt, says Weir. Whether the young canes are covered or not, all old canes should be removed this fall--if not already taken out. A sharp bramble hook or hand pruning shears should be used to take out the dead canes. Thinning of the weaker canes is also advised for this season of the year. Cutting back growing canes, however, is not advised until next spring.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 18 1944

To All Counties

It's better to sacrifice some time and effort in extra barn chores than to sacrifice production as the result of leaving cows out-of-doors these cool fall nights, says H. R. Searles, extension dairyman at University Farm. Even more serious than a temporary lull in production, Searles goes on to say, is the fact that permanent injury may be done to the cow's udder as the result of exposure to cold and dampness.

At this time of the year there are a number of fresh cows in most herds. It is these cows, Searles says, that particularly need to be protected against these udder injuries. At this time of the year dairymen frequently find cows coming in the barn mornings with one or more hard quarters which show evidence of mastitis. Although exposure doesn't cause mastitis, it may set up conditions favorable to infection by the organisms which cause mastitis. A large, full udder of a heavy-producing cow is a delicate organ, Searles points out, and is subject to injury when in contact with the cold, wet ground throughout the night. It is for this same reason that an ample amount of bedding is advised, particularly for the fresh cow.

Good care of the fresh cow should also include proper feeding, Searles says. Trying to force production by heavy grain feeding shortly after freshening is risky and doesn't pay in the long run. The use of small amounts of light, bulky feeds like ground oats and bran are ideal as the beginning grain feeds. Several weeks should be allowed before getting fresh cows on the regular grain feed.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 18 1944

Use if suitable.

To all counties.

Farmers in sixteen Minnesota counties will soon be mobilized to wage war against the European corn borer, a newcomer among the corn crop pests in this part of the country. Having completed scouting work covering the southern part of the state, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, announced this week that the corn borer has now been found in sixteen southeastern and south central Minnesota counties. Last year only one specimen was found in Houston county.

Counties in which the European corn borer has been found are Houston, Fillmore, Wabasha, Olmsted, Goodhue, Mower, Dodge, Dakota, Rice, Winona, Steele, Freeborn, Faribault, Waseca, Martin, and Ramsey. Showing no respect for persons or places, the borer actually invaded the experiment station fields at University Farm, Aamodt said.

Although there is at present no evidence of serious damage by this insect, Aamodt warned that its rapid spread serves notice to Minnesota farmers that steps will have to be taken very soon to deal with it. Combatting the European corn borer will be a new experience for most farmers in this state. Recognizing this problem, Aamodt announced that a series of meetings will be held in corn borer infested counties in which plans will be made for a campaign to keep this pest in check. The first meetings will be held as soon as arrangements can be made and these will be followed up with other meetings and actual demonstrations of plowing methods that have been found to be effective in reducing the destructiveness of the corn borer.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 18 1944

To All Counties

Choice of an easy-to-make pattern that suits the type of material is one of the secrets of success in making over clothing, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

Soft materials call for patterns with some fullness, gathers, tucks or unpressed pleats. Stiff material is well adapted to the use of outside darts, pleats and top-stitching, but gathers and fullness should be avoided. For bulky material, choose a flat design, simple finishes and a pattern with little fullness, Miss Linn advises. Stretchy material requires a pattern with an easy fit and one that has no bias or curved seams and no tailored finishes.

In addition to selecting a pattern that will fit the type of material to be used, Miss Linn stresses the importance of choosing a simple style that does not require difficult workmanship.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 18, 1944

Daily papers

Immediate release

Veterinarians from Minnesota and neighboring states will discuss problems involving the health of the most important food producing animals at the veterinary short course to be held at University Farm November 1 and 2. Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief of the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm, is in charge of arrangements.

Highlight of the session will be a discussion of mastitis, one of the most important infectious diseases of the dairy cow. Dr. W. E. Petersen of the dairy division at University Farm will speak on the nature and importance of milk secretion as related to mastitis, and Dr. C. S. Bryan of Michigan State College will discuss recent investigations as to cause and treatment of the disease. Information on nutritional diseases of cattle, swine and poultry will be presented by Dr. Paul Phillips, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. L. C. Norris, Cornell university, both recognized authorities who have made important contributions leading to disease control.

Other speakers for the sessions include Dr. Jesse Sampson, University of Illinois; Dr. Frank Breed, Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Nebraska; Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp and Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, University Farm. A special feature of the short course will be the demonstration of diagnostic procedures with live animals and the use of moving pictures to show new developments in surgery.

A2565-JB

One of the chief causes of accidents on Minnesota farms during this season of the year is the corn picker.

For safe operation of the corn picker, the National Safety council recommends observance of these rules:

1. Keep safety guards on machine when in operation. Shields are provided for your protection, and many tragic accidents have resulted from operating without them.
2. Never get off tractor to clear out clogged snapping or husking rolls without first disengaging tractor clutch and shifting out of gear to stop picker.
3. Never oil, adjust or do any work on picker while it is in motion.
4. Never get off tractor when coupling to picker, but either have someone hold the picker hitch or prop it up to the required height if alone.
5. Never wear long coats or baggy clothing which may catch in working parts of picker.

A2566-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 18, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

To train leaders of Minnesota Rural Youth groups the second in a series of four meetings will be held this month for each of the six districts into which Rural Youth organizations of the state are divided. Each county will be represented by four Rural Youth members.

Meetings will be held in Slayton on October 23 for Cottonwood, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone and Yellow Medicine counties; in Mankato, October 24, for Faribault, Nicollet, Rice, Steele, Waseca and Brown counties; in Rochester, October 25, for Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, Goodhue, Dodge and Dakota counties; in Buffalo, October 26, for Benton, Kandiyohi, Sherburne, Wright and Morrison counties; in Fergus Falls, October 31, for Clay, Douglas, Otter Tail, Todd and Traverse counties; and in Thief River Falls November 1 for Pennington and Red Lake counties.

J. B. McNulty, extension specialist in farm management, Kathleen Flom and Norman Goodwin, state 4-H club agents, will lead the discussions. Sessions for the boys will be given over to the problem of rental agreements and partnerships. Planning for the home will be the theme for the girls' meetings.

A2567-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 21, 1944

Special for the FARMER

While it is desirable to get well-finished turkeys on the market as soon as possible, no one gains if immature and undersized birds are hurried to the processing plants. Sell them when they are ready.--

W. A. Billings.

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Even if you have neglected to keep full records of the farm business so far in 1944, it will pay to get an account book now, set down all receipts and expenditures that you can collect from past months, and then set yourself to keeping good records for the last two months of the year. Good records will save you money when it comes time to make out your income tax.--J. B. McNulty.

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Since processing plants for poultry will be very busy during the next few weeks, this is the time of year to lay in the poultry meat supply for the family. The old hens ~~can~~ lend themselves best to canning while the springs are best suited for freezing in the locker.--Cora Cooke.

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Minnesota weather is tricky - remember the storm last year on November 7? Be sure to provide protection for the turkeys out on range. Moving them into a field of standing corn is an ideal method of providing emergency shelter. Putting them next to a windbreak is another way of insuring against possible serious weather loss.--

W. A. Billings.

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To be good, milk must be kept clean from the time it comes from the cow. Remember, it has no shell like an egg, no hide like a hog, no rind like an orange. It cannot be washed, so it must be kept clear --H. R. Searles.

\*\*\*\*\*

Out on the farm as in the factory, special incentives often double the value of a workman. Farmers who need to hire help or encourage their sons' interest in the business might well consider paying help in part by setting aside a certain percentage of the gross income. It may be just the thing to keep a hired man or a son on the farm.--J. B. McNulty.

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The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and county agents now have available for distribution Plan Sheet M-113, which gives directions for building a practical milk house for the dairy farm. The plan has the endorsement of the University dairy and engineering divisions, the state and Twin City public health departments, and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

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According to Minnesota DHIA records, it costs \$49 to feed a cow producing 150 pounds of butterfat in a year for a return over feed cost of \$43. By increasing production from 150 pounds to 300 pounds per year, the feed cost is increased by only \$13 while the return over feed cost is increased by \$71. Stepping up to 400 pounds increases the feed cost over the basic \$49 by only \$24 for the year while the return is stepped up to \$118. Efficiency of production will be more necessary than ever in the coming year.--Ramer Leighton.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 18, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

If feed dealers and manufacturers have their way, Minnesota farm animals will be fed for better health and greater production in 1945. Feed men will come from all parts of Minnesota on October 30 and 31 to study problems of animal nutrition at the annual short course. A wide range of topics listed on the program will include reports on recent research in the field of animal nutrition and disease control as well as analyses of current conditions affecting the feed situation.

In announcing the program for the short course Professor W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, who is chairman of the program committee, announced today that a discussion of the feed situation in the northwest as it affects each major class of livestock will be the opening feature. Another talk on meeting nutritive needs with altered feeds will further aid in providing a background for later topics to be discussed as a part of the course.

Coming at a time when heavy turkey marketing is taking place, a discussion of turkey diseases by Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, of the University Farm veterinary staff, is expected to be one of the highlights of the program. Recent developments in the study of diseases affecting young pigs and a report on new vitamins of the Vitamin B complex are other features of the two-day school.

Provisions will be made for the inspection of various experimental animals on the University Farm campus, Peters said. Those who are in attendance on the second day of the conference will also see a motion picture in which the story of milk production is told. Much of the material for this movie is based on years of research on the physiology of milk secretion carried on by Dr. W. E. Petersen and his colleagues at University Farm.

A2568-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Leading authorities on animal disease and nutrition will be at University Farm next week to discuss with veterinarians and feed dealers from Minnesota and neighboring states the latest information on the prevention and cure of ailments that are the greatest single cause of loss to the livestock industry. Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the division of veterinary medicine who is in charge of program arrangements for the veterinary course, points out that there is an increasing interest among practising veterinarians in the use of the newer chemotherapeutic agents such as sulfa drugs, as well as the form of bacteria of which penicillin is the most outstanding.

One headline discussion will be a presentation by Dr. Jesse Sampson, professor of animal pathology and hygiene at the University of Illinois, of the latest research relating to the mysterious baby pig disease known as acute hypoglycemia. Since this disease has significant nutritional aspects Dr. Sampson will discuss it first before the animal nutrition short course at 10 a.m. Tuesday, October 31, and again before the veterinarians at 11:15 Wednesday, November 1.

Another eminent research leader in swine diseases, Dr. Frank Breed of Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Nebraska, will discuss swine erysipelas at 10 a.m. Thursday. Still another presentation likely to attract wide attention is the discussion of mastitis of dairy cows by Dr. C. S. Bryan of Michigan State College. This disease which takes a greater toll of milk production than any other ailment has recently been the subject of a number of significant laboratory developments.

Other authorities on livestock feeding and care will take part in the short courses for feed dealers and veterinarians next week. Dr. Paul Phillips of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. L. C. Norris of  
(more)

Cornell University will lead discussions on nutritional diseases of cattle, swine and poultry. University of Minnesota men who will play leading roles in presenting short course information are Dr. Boyd, J. B. Fitch, H. J. Sloan, E. F. Ferrin, Paul E. Miller, H. C. H. Kernkamp, L. M. Winters, W. E. Petersen, and B. S. Pomeroy.

Registration for the short course for feed dealers and manufacturers will be Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and for the veterinarian short course Wednesday morning at 9, announces J. O. Christianson director of agricultural short courses at University Farm. Each group will spend two days at University Farm.

A2569-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 24, 1944

*Please return  
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Daily papers.

Immediate release.

State 4-H club potato king this year is 14-year-old Herbert Bohanon of the Brooklyn Center 4-H club. Last year's potato champion was Russell. Ruud, another member of the same club. Herman Skyberg, Polk county, was runner-up for this year's honors.

Herbert's acre of Cobblers, Ohios, Chippewas and Pontiacs produced 225 bushels. The state championship was determined on the basis of yield per acre, the exhibit, record kept and story written about the project. Herbert exhibited one lot of his potatoes at the 4-H club potato show at Biwabik last week.

For three consecutive years Herbert has held the Hennepin county 4-H grand championship in potato raising. Last year he was runner-up in the state contest.

A2570-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 24, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

University of Minnesota staff members who are attending the annual meeting of the Land Grant College association in Chicago this week include Walter C. Coffey, president; Clyde H. Bailey, dean and director of the University department of agriculture; Henry Schmitz, dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics; P. E. Miller, director of Agricultural Extension; J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture; E. G. Williamson, dean of students; Wylle B. McNeal, chief of the division of home economics; and Julia Newton, state home demonstration leader.

Representatives from the 48 Land Grant colleges which are members of the association will hear discussions on agricultural education and means of improving the services of the universities and colleges to postwar agriculture.

Meetings of the association are being held October 24-26 at the Drake Hotel.

A2571-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 25 1944

To All Counties

Farmers of \_\_\_\_\_ county who have had discouraging experiences with barley in recent years will be pleased to know that the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has introduced a new variety, Mars, says County Agent

\_\_\_\_\_. Although there are no promises that this is a perfect variety, Mars promises to eliminate some of the hazards of barley growing which have brought about such poor results in recent years.

Mars is an early, six-rowed, smooth-awned variety which has, in several years of trials, shown high-yielding ability. It has as strong straw as Wisconsin 38 and has proven to be three to four pounds per bushel heavier than that variety. Mars is resistant to stem rust and is moderately resistant to spot blotch. It is susceptible to scab and loose smut. On the basis of present information, it cannot be highly recommended as a malting variety.

Mars seed will not be available for general distribution until 1946. Approximately 100 acres were grown by the experiment stations this past year and this seed will be supplied in limited amounts to seed producers in 1945 for further increase. The University plant breeders saved one year's time in developing this new variety by rushing the 1943 seed supply to California where it was grown in time to be shipped back to Minnesota for 1944 planting.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 25 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 29, 1944

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

Cold Winds Blow

In spite of what Arthur says, it always seems colder when the wind blows. Undoubtedly Arthur is right and always tells the truth, but we have to get out in the open and he doesn't. (Arthur, by the way, is our family designation for arthurmometer.) We're cold, but sometimes it lessens our discomfort to hear of others who have worse weather, so here are a few bits from the bleak Aleutians, where a lot of good G.I. Joes face weather far more rugged than ours.

"Last summer the sun came out one day and my nose got sunburned! Can you beat that?"

"The popcorn and the glue arrived--each in their respective containers, thank goodness. Popcorn is a mighty expendable item around our hut. By the time you can send another bag, this one will be completely devastated. I've fashioned another popper, to see can I improve the finished product. The combined efforts of the multitude up here are, I think, going to prove quite satisfactory. Of course, I don't expect to achieve the delicate shade of palate-pleasing perfection. Pop pops, but it shore is good."

"Had a lot of fun watching a seal play with a fish it had captured. He'd come up and flip it into the air and then catch it again, finally gulping it down. The poor gulls would swoop down after it, but when they'd get there, no fish. A seal's head looks a lot like a Spaniel's, without the ears. Big brown eyes. -- All this thru binoculars.

(More)

"A crusty old eagle paraded up and down the beach, looking for tidbits. Ever so often a wave would come in too far and he's get his feet wet. Then he'd spread his wings and try to scramble out on his tiptoes--or claw toes, if you like. He'd get very disgusted and try sitting on a rock for a while. They can look so disdainful and arrogant--but they should stay in the air. To see him waddle down the sand like an old duck sorta creates a disillusionment, when he is so graceful in the air."

"Extra! Extra! Local G.I.s have private U.S.O. Show. At last the traditions have been shattered and this is no longer a 'For men only' institution. The unexpected has come to pass. Three gals and three fellows got off a ship and played to a packed gallery at the mess hall. Yes, even the dogs were there. The show was very good, but we would have laughed at anything. A guy gets hungry for entertainment of a more personal nature than movies and, of course, especially that of la femme. I've seen a few nurses in at the base but none to talk to, take pictures of or listen to. There weren't very many of us, and if you had a front row seat--well, there they were!

"The visitors didn't like our climate although it was one of our best days--almost hot. I even took another crack at Old Man Neptune. It wasn't quite so rugged this time and I had time to take a few strokes before freezing."

There you have a few notes from a locality where weather is really rough. Not a kick in six months of letters. What have we to crab about?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

Wednesday, November 22, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Butter Ducks

The day before Thanksgiving Mother made  
A butter duck for each prospective guest,  
And then as leader for the proud parade  
She shaped a two-pound hen complete with nest.  
The wings and feathers, moulded with a stick  
Carved by her father, years and years ago,  
Seemed to appear by some magician's trick  
As skillful fingers helped each bird to grow.

A careful boy might help select the eyes  
From cloves and allspice. Watching for the least  
Disparity in pairs and as a prize  
A curly tail on his duck at the feast.  
The brood complete, arranged on platter large  
Was set outside to chill in spite of pleas  
That baby ducks, become his special charge,  
Should be kept warm and not allowed to freeze.

Now butter comes at twenty points a pound  
And children grown and scattered wouldn't care  
To see an awkward old man mess around  
With shapeless butter ducks. His mother's where  
She can no longer toil. But still she seems  
To be with him on each Thanksgiving Day  
When facts are fused with memories and dreams  
Of times when all were here to laugh and play.

Another boy, on bleak Aleutian isle,  
Will think of home and wish that he were here.  
A baby, too, may see his mother smile  
As she remembers days which she held dear.  
Two still are left, and we will all be gay,  
For absent ones would wish to have it so.  
They will be with us for Thanksgiving Day,  
Appreciating all the fun, we know.

In other homes, where little children play,  
May parents know their privilege and trust.  
In circles broken by the men away  
May pleasant memories anesthetize the thrust  
Of loneliness. Grant that the men who serve  
Us all, in ships or planes, in tanks or trucks  
Renew their faith and steel again their nerve  
With thoughts of home and things like butter ducks.

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

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 25 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 15, 1944

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

### Nature's Camouflage

One of Nature's pet methods of protecting her wild children is protective coloring. It's hard to see how the brilliant colors of a cock pheasant can be hidden, but just try to see one when he's standing still! The wild things must laugh at the poor perception of their human neighbors who can't even see a woodchuck until they stumble over it.

Most of us have had a rabbit jump up, almost from between our feet, as we walk thru the woods. Do you ever wonder how many eyes are watching us go past, patiently waiting until this queer blind animal gets out of the way so that important affairs of the little people can continue? We stumble thru life seeing little of the interesting animation around us.

Sometimes contrasts serve Nature's purpose. Coco, the black cat, can't keep out of sight on white snow, but by sitting perfectly still she may entice some curious cottontail or mouse to investigate this charred stump in a white landscape. At least, she seems to have fair success in finding meat. In fact, I would have been eaten up long ago if she was a leopard. I was curious, too.

"Freezing," or total immobility, is a trick all wild creatures know and depend on. They just sit still and we can't see them. Sometimes it's fun to try to turn the thing around. If we can have the patience and control common to the wild things, they forget that we are dangerous and go on about their business. Then we can see their antics, even with our untrained eyes. A half hour of perfect quiet beside a stump is often time well spent for a Nature lover.

(More)

Even cows know the trick. At one time we had a large wooded pasture. We put bells on the cows, but when they didn't want to be found, we were in trouble. A scouting expedition disclosed the fact that the belled cows held their heads to the ground--just about milking time. Our old dog could find them by scent and bring them home; but when someone poisoned him, the hired man quit. It seemed to me that he had little reason, because it was usually my job to hunt the cows in the wet grass and brush.

We miss so many things of fascinating interest, because we have not trained our eyes to see. We exist in a world of routine and habit, dulling our perceptions by our "civilized" way of living until the entertainment and pleasure which Nature provides is ignored and unappreciated. Instead of our learning to read the vastly more exciting record which Nature spreads before us, our thrills and experiences are taken second hand from printed books. Love, danger, courage, tragedy, mystery and self-sacrifice can all be seen in a park, a bit of woods or even a back lot, by those who have trained themselves to see thru Nature's simple camouflage.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 25 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 8, 1944

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

We Feel Sheepish

Do you see that stately, dignified old ewe with the hook nose and the big bustle, leading the line out to pasture? She must have elected herself president or something, because she always leads the parade and seems to decide where to go. This morning she's heading for the old rape patch on the off chance of finding a few green stubs worth chewing.

It always makes me wonder to see how easily but firmly she rules her little world. Apparently the other ladies accept her intelligence, good judgment, and wide experience as gospel, because wherever she leads, they follow blindly. What she does, they will imitate, even to eating poison ivy. She sets the style, decides what is correct, chooses the time and place to start grazing and pre-empt's prominence, apparently by divine right.

It makes me ponder whether she actually knows more than the others or just takes that gift for granted. How does she earn this responsibility? I'm too dumb to understand her language and can't see any reason why she deserves such leadership. Perhaps she is a good speaker, possibly she can sing like Bing or else she is just a good actress.

Once in the field, her authority is divided. The members of her flock seem to form committees, probably led by aspiring young matrons, who wander off with their particular cliques, wherever the grass looks more inviting to their particular fancy. Some youngsters are individualists and go off by themselves probably with the idea that any choice morsels they may discover will not need to be shared with others.

(More)

Older sheep stick more closely together as a rule, taking poorer pasture, if necessary, rather than risk missing a bit of scandal or being ostracized for conduct not authorized by the leaders.

One or two of the sheep are not content to stick with any group, but want to get in on everything. They run hither and yon, dashing up to grab a bite of some tid-bit here, listen to a good story there or carry some news from committee to committee. They usually get there just as the last clover blossom is eaten, hear the laugh after the story or find that their news is old. They are not popular and wear themselves thin trying to be everywhere at once. By striving so hard not to miss anything, they succeed in missing almost everything.

Finally the leader gives a signal and every group falls dutifully in line for a return to the barn. How does she do it? Well, why do humans follow the same pattern?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 25 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 1, 1944

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

Chunie Has a Chill

Last spring Chunie couldn't seem to shed her undercoat, causing discomfort on hot days and distress to Ma when bits of fur adhered to rugs, clothing, and the kitchen floor. The clipping of dogs is not generally recommended, but the family council decided that in this case it was imperative. Accordingly, on a warm afternoon the old lady mounted the work bench in the shop, Pa oiled up the electric sheep clippers and the fun began.

Ma prepared to hold her if she objected, but Chunie is a dog of discrimination, and while it was evident that she didn't enjoy the proceedings, she offered no protest except a couple of accusing "yips" when Pop pulled her hair.

Chunie is no strip tease artist, and her nude condition was most embarrassing. The family were too polite to laugh at her odd appearance, but strangers who had less consideration for a lady's sense of propriety were avoided whenever possible. She also took considerable pains to keep out of the camera's range. Did she understand its meaning?

Shorty fixed a tub of warm soft water and gave her a good scrubbing with anti-flea soap. This was another indignity which she endured to satisfy her family. Queer what odd ideas some people have!

The next day was cold and Chunie shivered without her warm fur. Mother probably felt worse than the old dog until she had fixed a coat out of one of Bud's old sweaters and some safety pins. A blue sweater on a yellow dog struck everyone as funny and Chunie was self-conscious, but the added warmth was a comfort. She soon learned to hint when she wanted her wraps.

(More)

Her new coat grew rapidly and soon the sweater was apparently forgotten until a fall day when she, Pop and Shorty were all caught in a cold rain and soaked to the skin. Pop and Shorty changed clothes, but dogs haven't found a way to do that. The old dog was muddy and so Mother instructed her to stay on her mat and not track on the kitchen floor. She lay down but shivered mournfully. When her feet were dry, she was still shaking and apparently asking for something. Was it the sweater?

Human beings are pretty dumb, but if a smart dog has patience and persistence, she can usually make them understand. Shorty fixed a hot water bottle and Ma got out the sweater. Then all had to go in the other room and laugh. The old dog did look so strange, with her front legs wrapped around the red rubber bottle, her chest tight against it and a rug to cover her. We debated whether to get her a wheel chair or a pair of crutches.

Next morning Chunie was as well and bright as ever. Not even a trace of a cough was noticeable. We've all had lots of fun wondering why she went thru all the performance. My guess is that she just wanted attention and was smart enough to insist on having it. Mother thinks she wanted her sweater. Those are questions she can't answer, but most of her requests are understood, even by a family of very ordinary intelligence.

---R. E. Hodgson, Superintendent

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 25 1944

To All Counties  
May be revised to quote  
Cora Cooke if you prefer

"What's ahead in the poultry business?" That's a question which is being frequently asked these days, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. The answer to that question is just as uncertain as the answer to a similar question pertaining to any other phase of the farm business, but one doesn't have to be a prophet to foresee what some of the conditions are that will affect poultry earnings next year, \_\_\_\_\_ says.

First, he states, the poultry population is up again in spite of War Food Administration's appeal for a 10 to 15 per cent reduction. September 1 reports show a 2 per cent increase in layers over last year and egg production for the first nine months of 1944 was 5 per cent above the same period last year. These increases have occurred in spite of a 10 per cent decrease in number of chicks hatched last spring. This means that light culling and marketing of old hens has kept numbers at a high level.

High feed costs and a large supply of layers indicate that this is no time to waste feed on late and immature pullets. Old hens that have stopped laying and hens in excess of the actual capacity of the house should also get a one-way ride to market, the county agent said. He also pointed out that young roosters, unless hatched very late, will gain extra weight only at heavy cost so they should be disposed of.

Since crowded dressing plants may interfere with the sale of poultry in the next few weeks, farmers and townspeople are urged to make use of cold storage lockers for young birds and canning with a pressure cooker for the old hens as a means of increasing the home meat supply.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
October 25 1944

To All Counties

Using your imagination in laying the pattern on the material adds excitement and fun to the job of making over old clothing, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. Take time to try different ways of laying the pattern on the pieces of material before cutting, she advises, in order to use the cloth to best advantage. Any worn places should be marked with chalk so they can be avoided.

As an example of cutting wisely, Miss Linn suggests that in making over men's suits the back of the coat can be used to better advantage for skirt gores than for the back of the woman's jacket. The top of the trousers can be used for jacket pieces.

For success in makeovers, Miss Linn stresses the importance of following these two rules:

1. Always be sure to lay the pattern on the straight of the goods.
2. Make the piecings come in logical places.

If piecings cannot be made in logical places, use more material. Two old garments may be used successfully by combining plain and print materials; using yokes of contrasting materials; contrasting fronts, revers or sleeves; contrasting panels; and, for a tunic dress, a contrasting blouse.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 31, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Poultry marketing conditions are still crowded in many Minnesota communities, reports Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Many processing plants have been forced to slow down in their acceptance of poultry from farmers because of an inadequate supply of labor. In some areas facilities have been taxed to the limit in order to beat the deadline for sending turkey dinners to Uncle Sam's G. I. Joes and Janes.

Marketing of poultry, which normally reaches a peak at this season, is particularly heavy this year, says Miss Cooke. This is explained by the fact that farmers have been doing some heavy culling among last year's record number of layers. This is in line with the War Food Administration's request to reduce poultry numbers proportionately with the expected reduction in egg requirements for next year.

To avoid further congestion and to take full advantage of the current strong demand for poultry products, Miss Cooke advises farmers to make reservations with their processors or buyers before bringing the poultry to market. Spreading receipts evenly throughout the week may be a big help to more orderly handling of poultry in many plants.

A2572-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 31, 1944

Daily papers.  
Immediate release.

A new variety of barley just announced by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station may have a chance to lead a comeback of the barley crop which has lost ground during the past two years because of disease and unfavorable weather. The new variety, Mars, promises to eliminate at least some of the hazards of growing what has been in the past a leading Minnesota crop.

Plant breeders describe Mars as an early, six-rowed, smooth-awned variety which has in several years of trials shown high-yielding ability. It has as strong straw as Wisconsin 38 and has proved to be three to four pounds per bushel heavier than that common variety. Mars is resistant to stem rust and is moderately resistant to spot blotch. It is susceptible to scab and loose smut, however. On the basis of present information, it cannot be highly recommended as a malting variety, but makes an excellent feed crop.

Mars seed will not be available for general distribution until 1946. Approximately 100 acres were grown by the experiment stations this past year and this seed will be supplied in limited amounts to seed producers in 1945 for further increase. The University plant breeders saved one year's time in developing this new variety by rushing the 1943 seed supply to California where it was grown in time to be shipped back to Minnesota for 1944 planting.

A2573-PCJ-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
October 31, 1944

Daily papers.  
Immediate release.

Gardeners who have gone in for strawberries and raspberries have a little job of winterizing to add to the routine tasks of putting on storm windows and winterproofing the family car. This reminder comes from T. S. Weir of the horticulture division at University Farm. Berry plants should not be left to shift for themselves when the north wind begins to howl and the ground freezes hard.

On the other hand, it doesn't pay to be too generous with protection when getting the strawberries set for the dormant season, Weir says. Light frosts are beneficial in helping the plants to become acclimated to the forthcoming frigid weather. The three- or 4-inch mulch of straw, marsh grass or other coarse material should not be put on until colder than 20 degree weather is in prospect. As a precaution against sudden changes in weather, Weir advises that the mulch material be placed close at hand for easy accessibility when needed.

Although some raspberry varieties will withstand the ordinary winters in certain parts of the state, it's good insurance for the 1945 crop to bend raspberry canes over and cover them with dirt, says Weir. Whether the young canes are covered or not, all old canes should be removed this fall--if not already taken out. A sharp bramble hook or hand pruning shears should be used to take out the dead canes. Thinning of the weaker canes is also advised for this season of the year. Cutting back growing canes, however, is not advised until next spring.

A2574\*JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 1 1944

To All Counties

Eliminate difficult tailored finishes in making over clothing if you want a well-turned out garment is the advice of Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. Because old materials usually stretch, simple finishes, done well, are most effective.

Be bold about piecings, advises Miss Linn, but plan them so they look as though they were meant to be, or use finishing touches that will add to the design. Decorative seams will disguise piecings. Effective are top-stitched, slot and strap seams. If a skirt must be pieced, use the trouser-pressed style so piecings will look planned.

Grosgrain ribbon makes a smooth finish for cloth that is bulky. To hem bulky material, use seam tape and stitch it three times.

Facings which must be pieced should be avoided because the effect is not smooth. Contrasting coat linings can be used successfully instead of pieced facings for sleeve and neck facings and finishes.

When the hem allowance is skimpy, a decorative finish can be used effectively. If the material is not bulky, turn it up about three-eighths of an inch and stitch it three times. Contrasting bindings will work well when there is not enough material.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 1 1944

To All Counties

\_\_\_\_\_ county dairymen, who have had unsatisfactory milkhouse facilities in the past, will welcome an announcement by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service that plans for the newly designed Minnesota Milkhouse are now available, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. This new plan sheet has been prepared jointly by the Minnesota Public Health department, the Twin City Public Health departments, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy, and Food and the University of Minnesota.

Stressing the importance of a good milkhouse on every farm producing milk and cream, \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the fact that milk quality must be improved if the market for whole milk products is to be retained in the postwar period. A good milkhouse with adequate cooling facilities and convenient arrangements for the sanitary care of utensils is one of the most important factors in quality milk production, the county agent said.

One of the attractive features of this plan, \_\_\_\_\_ stated, is its convenient location adjoining the barn. A tight wall between the barn and the milkhouse and a ventilated connecting vestibule or corridor with self-closing doors make possible good sanitation in this arrangement. The plan sheet is complete with details on the construction of a cooling tank, drainage system and other essential features.

The plan sheets for the Minnesota Milkhouse are now available at the county extension office or may be had by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 1 1944

To All Counties

Free access to good green alfalfa hay may be just the thing needed to bridge the gap between summer range conditions and the new environment pullets find themselves in for heavy winter egg production. This adjustment to life in the laying house can give a young pullet many a worry; says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Providing alfalfa hay will help a great deal in keeping the ration similar to the summertime diet.

Keeping the ration well balanced is particularly <sup>important</sup> at the start of the laying year, says Miss Cooke. At this time pullets have to complete their growth and feathering, start laying eggs, adjust themselves to shorter working (and eating) days, and become accustomed to life in the "big house." Since alfalfa is rich in vitamins, protein and even certain minerals, it should hold an important position in the ration for this critical period.

Another reason for feeding alfalfa hay this year, according to Miss Cooke, is that it will help supplement wartime rations which might be short of vitamin A. Leafy, green alfalfa hay provides a good source for this vitamin. An added value of providing hay in racks at all times is that it helps keep the hens active and busy and thus may be a factor in curbing the development of cannibalistic habits.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 2, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Minnesota 4-H members, along with fellow 4-H'ers throughout the nation, will observe National Achievement Week by reviewing achievements of the past year and making plans for an even greater production program in 1945.

Special meetings, banquets and radio programs in many counties will give recognition to club members with outstanding records, to volunteer leaders and will call attention to the work done by clubs in their projects this past year. To make possible a greater production program in 1945, new enrollments will be stressed during Achievement Week in Minnesota. Membership goal for the state has been set as 60,000.

A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, took occasion, at the opening of 4-H Achievement Week, to congratulate the 50,000 4-H members in the state on their magnificent contribution to America's victory program, particularly in food production. The year 1944, he said, set a new high mark in the achievements of 4-H clubs. Busy Minnesota 4-H'ers have produced millions of pounds of beef, pork, lamb and poultry this past year, thousands of bushels of corn and potatoes and probably more than a million dollars worth of garden products. In addition, they have canned, sulfured, stored, frozen and dried thousands of pounds of the products they raised.

A2575-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 2, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Farm and city folks who have direct access to the farm poultry market might well help out a congested poultry processing situation by laying away a supply of poultry meat for family use right now, suggests Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Packers, busy with processing turkey's for military forces and plagued by labor shortages, may not be able to keep abreast the movement of poultry to market during the coming peak season.

Already poultry raisers have been urged to clear with their local buyers and make sure that there is a place for their market birds before they are hauled in.

Miss Cooke believes that quite a dent could be made in these market poultry supplies if individual families will do their chicken canning now, or put into freezing lockers the winter supply of birds. She recommends older birds for canning with the pressure cooker, since these retain flavor and consistency better with canning. A supply of younger birds can be kept in near-perfect condition by quick-freezing and storage either in neighborhood lockers or in home deep freezing units.

A2576-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnes.  
November 2, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Hog cholera is still the Number 1 swine disease problem throughout the nation when measured in terms of high mortality and dollars and cents loss, according to Dr. Frank Breed of Lincoln, Nebraska, at the annual Veterinary Short Course at University Farm this week. Discussing new developments in swine disease control before Minnesota veterinarians attending the short course, Dr. Breed emphasized the need for continued research in methods of diagnosing, treating, and immunizing against cholera. He urged full cooperation on the part of all veterinarians in the search for even more effective means than those which are now available in combating this dread disease.

Losses from swine erysipelas are increasing in many areas, the disease having reached epidemic proportions in some instances, Dr. Breed stated. First discovered in South Dakota in 1930, erysipelas has now spread to every state in which large-scale hog production is carried on. The disease is serious because death loss reaches 12 to 15 per cent in acute outbreaks and seriously lowers the market value of hogs affected with the chronic type. One of the most encouraging weapons against erysipelas has been vaccination, the Nebraska veterinarian asserted. He said that the disease has practically been eliminated in certain areas where a program of vaccination has been rigorously followed.

Dr. Breed warned that a mild fall followed by sudden weather changes is ideal for the development of a first-rate swine flue epidemic. He urged that farmers be warned to provide adequate housing for all hogs. He stressed the importance of good ventilation and the use of plenty of bedding as requisite to good housing.

A2577-EZ

If you raised and threshed some millet this past season, you can introduce it into the livestock ration just as an other grain. For such purpose it is at least 80 per cent as good as corn. It should be ground for dairy cows and can also be fed to poultry in this form. Millet contains around 8 per cent digestible protein and around 77 per cent digestible nutrients.

--H. R. Searles.

Careful analysis of the operations on the farm and adopting the newer techniques of rapid machine milking can reduce considerable the time required for milking on the average farm. Saving 2½ minutes per milking per cow would mean a saving of 40 minutes per day in a nine-cow herd. This would add up to 27 nine-hour days in a year, or nearly a month's work for one man.--S. A. Engene.

Buckwheat, grown quite extensively this year in some areas because of the late season, is not very palatable to livestock and may cause skin irritations if fed in large quantities. However, if there is a supply on hand, it can be fed to dairy cattle up to 10 or 15 per cent of the grain ration. As a feed buckwheat is worth about 90 per cent as much as oats. It will average around 9 per cent of digestible protein and about 64 per cent digestible nutrients.

H. R. Searles.

In feeding the dairy herd this winter, remember that the less good alfalfa or clover hay you have to feed, the greater must be your proportion of protein concentrate. With a full feed of legume hay, cows may be fed grain according to production with only a little bran or middlings added to bring the crude protein in the concentrate

up to 12 per cent. If you have only about half enough legume hay, it will be necessary to add oil meal to the grain to bring the protein content to 16 per cent (crude basis). If there is only wild hay, stever or silage to feed the cattle, still more oil meal needs to be added to bring the proportion to 20 per cent. --Ramer Leighton.

If brood sows are to be self-fed successfully, enough bulk must be introduced into their feed to prevent them from putting on weight too fast. Self feeding may be justified by the fact that alfalfa makes up 20 to 25 percent of the self-fed mixture and thereby steps up the intake of this valuable feed. Alfalfa is a rich source of the B vitamins which are needed for growth and reproduction.-- E. F. Ferrin.

If hogs are being fattened in the cornfield, don't let them run off flesh by chasing after the last few ears in the field. Better let the brood sows or the young shoats finish off the field.--H. G. Zaboral.

Young roosters, unless hatched very late, make poor gains for the amount of feed which they take at this time of year. They should get the one-way ride to market so that the feed can be diverted to the layers.--Cora Cooke.

Now that the European corn borer has spread to sixteen or more Minnesota counties, steps will have to be taken to deal with it. Farmers in the ~~Minnesota~~ counties depending heavily on corn should attend meetings called for the purpose of mapping out control plans.--T. L. Aarnedt.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 6, 1944

Release Wednesday p.m.

Daily papers.

A Minnesota 4-H girl, now a student at the University of Minnesota, is winner of a \$250 scholarship for her work in bread baking. She is Elsie Smith, Hibbing, who was awarded the scholarship for having the most outstanding record in breadbaking among Minnesota 4-H club members over a period of years, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

Since 1939, when she first enrolled in the 4-H bread project, Elsie has baked 1,105 loaves of bread and has made 108 dozen quick breads. She began baking bread when she was 10 years old. She has given 54 demonstrations of bread baking at county fairs, the State Fair and meetings of her own club.

As a member of the state champion bread team in 1941, Elsie was given a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago. In 1943 she won a blue ribbon for her bread demonstration at the State Fair.

Donor of the \$250 scholarship is Northwestern Yeast company of Chicago.

A2578-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 6, 1944

Release Wednesday p.m.

Daily papers.

Plans for a newly designed "Minnesota milkhouse" have just been made available by the Agricultural Extension Service, announces H. R. Searles, extension dairy specialist at University Farm. This new plan sheet has been endorsed jointly by the Minnesota Public Health department, the Twin City Public Health departments, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy, and Food and the University of Minnesota. It was designed by agricultural engineers at University Farm.

Stressing the importance of a good milkhouse on every farm producing milk and cream, Searles emphasized the fact that milk quality must be improved if the market for whole milk products is to be retained in the postwar period. A good milkhouse with adequate cooling facilities and convenient arrangements for the sanitary care of utensils is one of the most important factors in quality milk production, he says.

One of the attractive features of this plan, according to Searles is its convenient location adjoining the barn. A tight wall between the barn and the milkhouse and a ventilated connecting vestibule or corridor with self-closing doors make possible good sanitation in this arrangement. The plan sheet is complete with details on the construction of a cooling tank, drainage system and other essential features.

The plan sheets for the Minnesota milkhouse are now available at county extension offices or may be had by writing to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2579-EZ-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 6 1944

To All Counties

REA borrowers in Minnesota are making plans for a \$31,500,000 postwar expansion program that will bring electricity to 57,700 additional rural consumers within three years after materials and manpower become available for large-scale rural power line construction, according to figures just released by the Rural Electrification Administration. Twenty-two million dollars would be used to build distribution lines and \$9,500,000 to finance generation and transmission facilities, installation of plumbing and electrical equipment on farms and in rural homes, and the improvement of existing rural electric systems.

This state program is part of a proposed national program of REA financing totaling \$579,000,000. The proposed REA activity is, in turn, part of a projected five-year program of rural electrification by all agencies in the field. It has been estimated that such a five-year program would bring electric service to 3,655,000 rural establishments in this country and stimulate a total market for goods and services amounting to more than \$5,500,000,000. In addition to more than one billion dollars for power lines, this estimate includes amounts that would be expended for wiring, electrical appliances and equipment by consumers receiving service for the first time and by consumers already on existing rural electric lines.

It is estimated that within five years after electric service is made available, farm consumers receiving service for the first time would spend an average of \$145 for wiring and \$400 for electrical appliances, and that 35 per cent of their number also would spend an average of \$225 each for plumbing. Farm consumers now on rural lines would spend an average of \$40 for additional wiring and \$300 for electrical equipment, and 50 per cent of them would spend an average of \$225 each for plumbing.

The proposed postwar expenditures by present and prospective REA borrowers for construction of new rural electric facilities would be contingent upon the amounts made available to REA in the future for lending purposes, REA officials say. The REA lending program up to the present has virtually kept pace with congressional authorizations.

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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 6 1944

To All Counties

If you want to cut the hours you spend in doing dairy chores, the place to begin is to find ways of trimming minutes and seconds off various routine jobs.

S. A. Engene, assistant professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, says that a job analysis of dairy chores on a number of farms shows wide variations in the amount of time different farmers spend on similar operations. A comparison of extremes in these studies shows a difference of as much as a month and a half per year in time spent in doing dairy chores on two farms with ordinary sized herds.

In analyzing the time used per cow for machine milking, Engene found as large a difference as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes per cow between two farms in the amount of time spent on operations other than the actual time the milker was on the cow. These operations included such items as washing the udder, putting the milker on the cow, stripping, removing the milker, and carrying the milk to the milkhouse. In a nine-cow herd this difference of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes per cow would amount to 31 minutes per milking or 377 hours per year. On the basis of a 9-hour day that would mean a difference of 42 days a year in the amount of time spent on these operations by the two farmers.

Engene says that his farm studies of milking operations substantiate recent studies made by several experiment stations in which definite advantages have been shown for the "faster milking technique." Two of the recommendations made regarding faster milking show the best results, Engene said. These are: (1) washing the udder about a minute before the machine is put on in order to stimulate the let-down of milk and (2) strip by machine instead of by hand.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 6 1944

To All Counties

Poultry rations that will be used on many farms this winter will show the effects of the wet, late season in 1944, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Many farmers substituted buckwheat and millets for ordinary grain crops and now have these feeds available for winter poultry rations.

Buckwheat is a suitable grain for chickens, Miss Cooke says, although it doesn't rate near the top of the hens' list of delicacies. In combination with other grains, however, it is readily consumed by the chickens. In food value it rates between barley and oats, being lower than the former and higher than the latter. It is similar to oats in protein content.

To overcome the lower palatability of buckwheat, Miss Cooke recommends that part of it be ground and included in the mash and the balance be fed whole with the grain mixture. It is also highly desirable to add it to the ration gradually to avoid a slow-up in feed consumption and a corresponding slump in production. If handled carefully, buckwheat may be used in the ration in about the same proportion as other grains, up to a maximum of about 25 per cent of the total ration.

Proso millet is another late crop that can be used to good advantage in poultry rations. According to experiments at the North Dakota Agricultural college, proso has a value of 95 to 100 per cent that of corn when fed to chickens either in the whole or ground form. Even so, the North Dakota poultrymen say, it is advisable to use it in combination with other grains.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 6, 1944

Wednesday release.

Daily papers.

The most cherished horticultural honor in Canada, the Stevenson Memorial medal, will be awarded to W. H. Alderman, chief in the horticulture division of the University of Minnesota, on Thursday evening in Winnipeg. The medal will be presented at a dinner which will be attended by members of the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture and the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

Alderman is being honored for the distinctive contributions he has made in fruit breeding, with direct benefit to the Northern Great Plains region.

While the recipient of the Stevenson Memorial medal may be a resident anywhere, Alderman is the second horticulturist in the United States to receive the medal. In 1935 the award went to N. E. Hansen, South Dakota State college, Brookings, for his work in plant breeding. First presented in 1932, the Stevenson Memorial medal is awarded by the Manitoba Horticultural association to commemorate the career of A. P. Stevenson, pioneer Manitoba horticulturist. Three others have received the medal, all Canadians: Frank L. Skinner, nurseryman and plant breeder; George F. Chipman, editor of Country Guide, now deceased; and Norman M. Ross, superintendent of the Forestry Experiment Station at Indian Head.

Alderman leaves today for Winnipeg to receive the award. He is also scheduled to address the meeting of the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture on Friday.

A2580-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 10 1944

Clear skies and October sunshine weren't enough to offset the late start made by the corn crop on many farms. According to Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm, much of the corn which is being harvested throughout the state is still high in moisture content--too high for safe cribbing. Unless the utmost care is used in handling this corn, much of it may spoil before it can be fed, Crim declared.

All the blame can't be placed on the weather, however. Crim said that maturity trials conducted in all the areas of the state continue to show up a number of varieties that are too late for the zone in which they are being grown. Many samples this year showed 25 to 30 per cent moisture with some running as high as 40 per cent. Corn carrying over 20 per cent moisture is generally considered unsafe for cribbing.

Crim lists a number of practices which will help solve the soft corn problem:

1. Feed soft corn early. Use special precautions with horses, sheep, and lambs. Introduce it into the rations gradually.
2. Corn containing 25 to 30 per cent moisture is safer on the stalk in the field than in a crib with other wet corn.
3. Sort and remove wettest ears.
4. Use narrow cribs made of snow fencing material.
5. Erect special ventilators in the crib.
6. Avoid piling corn in the driveway of the crib.
7. Complete removal of corn husks, silks, shelled corn and dirt aids materially in facilitating circulation of air thru the corn.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota

*file*

Release date \_\_\_\_\_

Sweeping changes caused by the war in the relation of farmers to the federal income tax were discussed by \_\_\_\_\_ of the Agricultural Extension Service at the meeting held \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

"Practically every farmer will need to make a federal return this year," said \_\_\_\_\_. A few years ago only an occasional large farmer was affected. Now any farmer with a gross income of \$500 or more is required to make a return. So is any member of his family who had a separate income of \$500. Any hired man with that much income must also make a return. The costs of the war are so great, and the income tax base is so broad, that practically every citizen, old or young, with an income of \$500 or more, must make a return."

The farmer's problem, according to \_\_\_\_\_, is intensified by the fact that he usually handles much more money in the course of the year than the net amount on which he has to pay tax. Only by protecting himself with adequate farm records can he be sure of his correct taxable income. Without records he may pay unnecessarily high taxes, because of omitting legitimate expense figures. \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated by use of actual farm records just how farmers can keep records on a practical basis, and can arrange these records for use in income tax returns.

The growing practice of employing bankers and other individuals to make out tax returns has increased, rather than reduced, the need for records, according to \_\_\_\_\_. Facts are needed in any case, and the large number of clients who must be served by each professional makes it necessary for him to work fast on each one. Having another person prepare the return does not transfer responsibility for the facts, and errors due to lack of records are still the farmer's responsibility.

At the close of the meeting County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ announced that he has a supply of Minnesota farm account books and forms, as demonstrated at the meeting, for use of farmers wishing to secure them. Also groups wishing to have County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrate methods of handling these books and forms for easy record keeping are invited to contact the county extension office.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 14 1944

To All Counties

A good potting soil is necessary for success in growing house plants. To insure good plant growth, the soil should be rich in fertility, porous and well drained, says L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm.

A good mixture for house plants can be made of 4 parts of good garden soil, 2 parts humus, 1 part well rotted manure and 1/2 to 1 part sand. The amount of sand should depend on the heaviness of the soil. If leaf mold is not available as humus, use 1 part of peat or 1 part leaf mold and 1 part peat. Commercial fertilizer may be substituted for manure in the amount of about 21 ounces of 4-12-4 fertilizer to 2 bushels of soil.

Good drainage will be provided if a piece of broken pottery is placed over the hole in the bottom of the pot. For pots over the 4-inch size, a handful of gravel or cinders in the bottom is also desirable. To prevent water from draining out along the sides, pack the soil firmly around the outside of the pot. Leave a half inch or more from the surface of the soil to the top of the pot for watering. If tin cans are used, several holes should be punched in the bottom to permit drainage.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 14 1944

To All Counties

The brood sows for producing next spring's pig crop should be removed from the main herd considerably in advance of the fall breeding season, says E. F. Ferrin, University Farm animal husbandman. While the rest of the herd is being fattened for market, the breeding gilts should continue to grow and store up such nutrients as minerals and vitamins to help carry them thru the long winter season.

The main nutritive need of fattening hogs is carbohydrates and fats with a minimum need for proteins, vitamins, and minerals. Such a ration is both inadequate and wasteful when fed to prospective brood sows. The quantity of feed for these breeding hogs need not be as great as that fed to the fattening pigs, Ferrin points out.

It is highly advisable, Ferrin says, to feed a higher protein ration to the gilts that have been selected as breeders than need be fed to the market hogs. Such a ration induces growthiness rather than superfluous fat. As long as there is any green feed available, the gilts need the benefit of it. Such feeds are particularly rich in vitamin A, which can be stored in the body for some time and thus made available for winter use.

Best substitute for fresh green feed in winter rations is green alfalfa hay, says Ferrin. When kept in storage for any length of time, feeds lose their vitamin A potency. It is for this reason that Ferrin recommends the use of hay cut in 1944 for sows' rations. Since the vitamin A content of feeds is variable, sows that go into the winter with a good reserve of this vitamin stored in their body are better able to hedge against deficiencies.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 14 1944

To All Counties

Enough floss for 95,000 life jackets for service men and women was collected by Minnesota boys and girls in the state-wide milkweed campaign recently completed.

Reporting that 190,000 bags of milkweed pods were turned in at collection depots throughout the state, Frank Thackery, state supervisor for the collection of milkweed floss, today expressed his appreciation for the cooperation of state and county agencies and of young people's groups in making the collection program a success.

Thackery recently announced his retirement from the post of state supervisor. LeRoy Nielson, Minneapolis, will take over Thackery's duties this month, with offices in Green Hall, University Farm, as before.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 14, 1944

Daily papers.

Thursday release.

Frank Thackery, University Farm, today announced his retirement from the post of state supervisor for the collection of milkweed floss. New state supervisor will be LeRoy Nielson, Minneapolis, who will take over Thackery's duties on November 15, with offices in Green Hall at University Farm.

Expressing his appreciation for the cooperation of state and county agencies and young people's groups in making the milkweed collection program a success, Thackery reported that 190,000 bags of milkweed pods have been turned in at collection depots throughout the state. The pods gathered by Minnesota boys and girls will provide sufficient floss for 95,000 life jackets needed for service men and women.

A2581-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 14, 1944

Daily papers  
Thursday release.

Plans for a \$31,500,000 postwar expansion program that will bring electricity to 57,700 additional rural consumers within three years after materials and manpower become available for large-scale rural power line construction are being made by REA borrowers in Minnesota, according to figures just released by the Rural Electrification Administration. Twenty-two million dollars would be used to build distribution lines and \$9,500,000 to finance generation and transmission facilities, installation of plumbing and electrical equipment on farms and in rural homes and improvement of existing rural electric systems.

This state program is part of a proposed national program of REA financing totaling \$579,000,000. The proposed REA activity is, in turn, part of a projected five-year program of rural electrification by all agencies in the field. It has been estimated that such a five-year program would bring electric service to 3,655,000 rural establishments in this country and stimulate a total market for goods and services amounting to more than \$5,500,000,000. In addition to more than one billion dollars for power lines, this estimate includes amounts that would be expended for wiring, electrical appliances and equipment by consumers receiving service for the first time and by consumers already on existing rural electric lines.

It is estimated that within five years after electric service is made available, farm consumers receiving service for the first time would spend an average of \$145 for wiring and \$400 for electrical appliances, and that 35 per cent of their number also would spend an average of \$225 each for plumbing. Farm consumers now on rural lines would spend an average of \$40 for additional wiring and \$300 for electrical equipment, and 50 per cent of them would spend an average of \$225 each for plumbing.

The proposed postwar expenditures by present and prospective REA borrowers for construction of new rural electric facilities would be contingent upon the amounts made available to REA in the future for lending purposes, REA officials say. The REA lending program up to the present has virtually kept pace with congressional authorizations.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 14, 1944

Daily papers

Thursday release.

Attending the North Central States Weed Control conference held today and tomorrow (November 16 and 17) at Omaha are Bernhard Swenson, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; C. H. Schrader, director of the state weed and seed division; L. M. Stahler, associate agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture; H. K. Wilson, professor of agronomy and A. H. Larson, assistant professor of agricultural botany, University Farm. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and agronomists from the middle western states will be present at the meeting.

A2583-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 14, 1944

Daily papers.  
Thursday release.

Two more Minnesota counties have just been added to the list of those showing European corn borer infestation, T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist announced today. The addition of Washington and LeSueur brings the total up to 18 counties in which the borer has been found. Other infested counties previously announced by Aamodt are Houston, Fillmore, Wabasha, Olmsted, Goodhue, Mower, Dodge, Dakota, Rice, Winona, Steele, Freeborn, Martin, Faribault, Waseca and Ramsey.

The infestations in most of these counties is still light, Aamodt said, but judging from the speed with which this insect has spread in the last three years, farmers will find it wise to take immediate steps to keep it in check. The heaviest infestation reported by Aamodt was in Houston county where one field surveyed showed 48 per cent of the plants infested. No instances of serious damage have as yet been reported, the state entomologist said.

The European corn borer has been one of the most destructive enemies of the corn crop through the eastern part of the corn belt for many years. In Minnesota it threatens not only the regular crop of field corn but also the sweet corn industry which occupies an important position in several of the areas where the borer has already been found.

Plans are now under way, Aamodt said, for an intensive campaign aimed to curb the spread of the corn borer in the affected areas. This program is being planned in cooperation with state and county agricultural extension services.

A2584-EZ

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
UNIVERSITY FARM ST. PAUL 8 MINNESOTA

Agricultural Extension Service

November 17 1944

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

Members of the state committee for the Sixth War Loan have asked us to do everything possible to put punch into the appeal to farm folks. This brief script has been prepared especially for the extension agent who has a radio period and who is in a position to invite a farmer prominent in the bond drive to put on the program with him. Such efforts at the county level are much more effective than general radio promotion, and will be greatly appreciated by those who have undertaken to make the Sixth War Loan a success.

This script is being sent also to agents who do not ordinarily have access to radio. It may be adapted for use at a community meeting or on a simulated radio program at a bond rally.

We hope you can make use of it.



Paul C. Johnson  
Extension Editor

PCJ:PM

Enclosure

## SALES MANUAL FOR FARM SOLICITATION

By Dr. O. B. Jesness

### I. Base your appeal to farmers on such points as

#### A. Farmers are interested in buying war bonds because

1. As farmers they want to store money in bonds for future use.
  - a. To buy autos, tractors, corn pickers, etc., not now available.
  - b. To buy electrical equipment, plumbing, etc., for the home after the war.
  - c. To improve and add to farm buildings after the war.
  - d. To tide them over years of poor crops or low prices.
  - e. To educate their children.
  - f. To provide security for rainy days and old age.
2. As citizens they want
  - a. To help supply tanks, ships, planes, etc. for our boys.
  - b. To protect themselves against inflation and its disastrous effects.

#### B. Farmers are able to buy bonds now because

1. War has improved markets and raised prices.
2. Farm incomes are up.
3. Incomes have risen faster than costs, so net farm income is larger.
4. They cannot spend money freely on machinery and equipment now.

#### C. Emphasize that bonds are an investment, not a gift.

### II. Financing the War

A. Point out size of war bill -- about 100 billion dollars this year.

B. Our Government can obtain this money only by

1. Taxation
2. Borrowing

### III. Control of Inflation

- A. Inflation results from more spending power than goods in the market.
- B. Diverting this excess spending power for government use will help control.
- C. Borrowing from commercial banks makes new spending power which will add to inflation, so this drive is to sell bonds to individuals and business organizations.
- D. Effects of inflation on farmer
  - 1. Remember what happened in the last war and afterwards.
  - 2. Farm costs will be forced up.
  - 3. These costs come down more slowly than farm prices.
  - 4. Land speculation is encouraged and this adds to farm debts.
  - 5. Deflation will follow.
  - 6. Costs of the war and future taxes will go up.

### IV. Need of saving for future use

- A. Farm machinery and equipment are depreciating.
  - 1. Being used up faster than it can be replaced right now.
  - 2. Farmers will need to buy that much more later on.
- B. New equipment
  - 1. New machinery, household conveniences and other facilities will be back on the market after the war.
- C. Periods of low prices may come in the future and savings will come in handy then.
- D. Farmers want to give their children an education and to save funds for their own old age.
- E. War bonds supply a storage place where such savings draw interest
- F. Spending later on will help employment and add stability.

V. How much should a farmer buy?

- A. Impress upon him that
  - 1. This is a free country
  - 2. No one is telling him what he must do in this drive.
  - 3. The responsibility is his, but it is his duty to do his share.
- B. The amount for any given farmer depends upon
  - 1. His income
  - 2. His obligations to others
  - 3. His sense of responsibility as a citizen
- C. Points to consider in arriving at amount
  - 1. Income and necessary expenses
  - 2. Debt situation -- farmer is best judge of when his debt situation is safe
  - 3. Future needs to cover equipment replacement, etc. (stress this)
- D. Guides to suggest to farmer
  - 1. How much has war increased your income
  - 2. Should not all of this increase go into bonds?
  - 3. If you have other available, idle funds, why not put them to work for yourself and your country?

VI. Some arguments which farmers may raise

(Do not permit yourself to be drawn into futile arguments, but use discretion in answering questions)

- A. I need all my money for other things  
  
(Point out that income is up, that people cannot buy freely, that he will want to save part of his income while it is good)
- B. Costs are up, taxes, etc.  
  
(Incomes are up **still** more)

C. Have debts which need to be paid

(Pay pressing debts which are due, but debts have been or are being reduced rather generally now.)

D. I expect to buy more land

(Warn against danger of land boom. Prices are going up. Buy only when price is right and when addition improves production)

E. Want to keep money in cash

(Produces no return, may be lost, may be spent unwisely. Can cash bonds if necessary)

F. Bonds may not be safe

(If government bonds are not safe, then nothing is. Government bonds are recognized in financial circles as the safest form of investment)

VII. Getting the job done

- A. Tendency for many farmers to underestimate the amount they can invest
- B. Impress upon them the importance of each doing his share
- C. Call attention to fact that 15 billion represents more than 10 per cent of the expected national income in 1943
- D. That a large share of that income goes to people of modest means.
- E. That goals will be reached only because everyone will do his share .
- F. Stress both the patriotic duty and the good business sense of investing in bonds to the limit

August 20, 1943

PROPOSED SIXTH WAR LOAN SCRIPT FOR COUNTY AGENT PROGRAMS

ANNOUNCER: County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ and his guest, \_\_\_\_\_, are "all het up" about the Sixth War Loan today. They believe farmers of this community have a big stake in this latest war bond campaign. Let's hear what they have to say. Here's County Agent \_\_\_\_\_.

CO. AGT.: I notice that the boys out in the Pacific are using a lot of ammunition lately. Our generals and admirals have found that they can save men by smothering the Japs with fire power before they send in the troops. That's the American way--to use material to save men. That's what we're here for--to furnish that material by buying war bonds. With me in the studio today is a farmer who has worked hard on bond drives in the past and who is helping a great deal with this one. \_\_\_\_\_, do you think the farmers of our community are in a position to increase their bond purchases this time?

\_\_\_\_\_: Well, \_\_\_\_\_, I certainly hope so! Naturally, each farmer's situation is different. But I can think of a number of reasons why most farmers should increase their bond purchases at this time and also why they should be able to do so.

CO. AGT.: I think you're right on that, \_\_\_\_\_, but I'd be very much interested in knowing why you particularly think so. You're in a position to think about this matter from the standpoint of a farmer. Also you do get the reactions of many farmers when you talk to them about bond buying.

\_\_\_\_\_: As I've said, \_\_\_\_\_, my thinking about this matter has led me to two main conclusions. First, there is a need for more bond buying on the part of everyone, and farmers are no exception to this. Then secondly, many farmers are in a position to make heavier investments in bonds, and it's mighty good business judgment for any farmer to do just that.

CO. AGT.: Taking the first of these points that you mentioned. Apparently you're not one, then, who thinks that the war is just about over.

\_\_\_\_\_: No. Of course, I'm just a farmer and certainly not a military expert, but I look at it in this way. If I were riding in an airplane I wouldn't want the pilot to ease up on his job just because he was getting on toward the end of the trip.

CO. AGT.: I see what you mean. You feel we can't afford to take any chances.

\_\_\_\_\_: That's right. It's just as bad to think of letting up on bond buying as it would be to write a letter to the boys overseas and say: "We figure the war is just about over so we'll call it a day. Hope you have enough planes and ships and ammunition to finish the job. If the war should last longer than we had expected and if you run short of supplies, let us know and we'll see what we can do."

CO. AGT.: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_, the boys out in the Pacific and in Europe will be in there pitching until victory is definitely in the bag. They certainly have a right to expect us to do the same here at home. Now as to the other point you mentioned. They tell us the 1944 farm income will be the largest in history. In spite of that, we don't feel very rich out here. You said a moment ago that you considered bond buying good business for a farmer.

\_\_\_\_\_: It certainly is that. I imagine it is true that the farm debt is the lowest in many years and that farmers are in better shape financially today than we have been for some time. The important thing now is to keep it that way. And that can't be done by being in too much of a hurry now to spend money for improvements and equipment that just bid up the price without giving you much for your money.

CO. AGT.: I can see that you have your eye on the inflation bug.

\_\_\_\_\_: Yes, the danger of runaway prices on what we want to buy is by no means over. We farmers should be most concerned about this problem because we are hit the hardest when the bubble breaks. Farm prices have a way of breaking rather fast when the downward trend starts, while prices that farmers pay for the things they buy, as well as such things as taxes and interest, stay at the inflated levels for some time.

CO. AGT.: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_, that's exactly why we need to be constantly cautioned against taking on large debts which may have to be paid off at a time when farm products are worth much less than they are today. It looks like a good idea to salt some of our buying power away for a while. You know that every three dollars you put in war bonds today will always be worth three dollars, and eventually will increase to as much as four dollars. No guesswork about that.

\_\_\_\_\_: That's what I mean, \_\_\_\_\_. It can all be summed up in this way. There's just a lot more buying power today than there are goods of quality to buy. When you have such a condition, it's just impossible for everyone to get full value for the dollar he spends. That's why you and I and all of us will be smart to put the money in war bonds and have it to spend later when we can get more for our money. That's the way we can help the boys most, too. So I'm all for making this war loan a big one.

CO. AGT.: Amen! Thanks a lot, \_\_\_\_\_, for giving us a hand on the program today. Good Luck!

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
November 18, 1944

Special to scientific journals  
trade magazines

Death came on October 25 to Maurice C. Tanquary, 62, ending the colorful career of one of the country's best known authorities on beekeeping. Professor of entomology and economic zoology at the University of Minnesota since 1928, Dr. Tanquary remained active in his profession up to within a few weeks of his passing. During his lifetime he had held positions of responsibility as entomologist in four American institutions in as many states, but had also distinguished himself as a commercial beekeeper and adviser to the beekeeping industry.

During two brief periods of absence from academic work, Dr. Tanquary spent three years in the Arctic as zoologist with the Crocker Land Expedition and also engaged in private beekeeping at which time he set a record of success in producing large quantities of honey in northern states with packaged bees from the South.

Dr. Tanquary was born November 26, 1881, and reared on a farm near Lawrenceville, Illinois. Using public school teaching as a means of earning his way through college, he entered first Vincennes University and then the University of Illinois. At the latter institution he became assistant in zoology and entomology and continued his studies and research to earn his Master of Arts degree in 1908 and his Doctor of Philosophy in 1912. In the meantime he spent a year in research at Harvard.

In 1912 he went to Kansas State College as instructor in entomology and zoology where his interest in beekeeping as a commercial enterprise grew rapidly. In 1913 he obtained a leave of absence from Kansas State to accompany Donald B. MacMillan's Crocker Land Expedition as zoologist. After nearly three eventful years in North Greenland and a short period on the lecture platform he

returned to Kansas where his promotion was rapid. In 1920 he went to the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to become chief in the division and also state entomologist. He resigned this position in 1924 to enter beekeeping, starting in North Dakota on a commercial scale with package bees. His success attracted wide attention among beekeepers and he became one of the first operators to place beekeeping on a scientific basis and produce honey in carload lots.

In 1928 he was called to the University of Minnesota as professor of entomology, a position which he held until the time of his death. During his years at Minnesota Dr. Tanquary maintained close contact with beekeeping and became one of the advisers to the industry in this country. At the University he supplemented his fund of knowledge in regard to the business of beekeeping with new research on strains of honey bees, problems of overwintering and nutritional values of honey. He published a number of papers reflecting the findings of research at Minnesota and also authored the extension bulletin which has come to be regarded as the handbook for Minnesota beekeepers.

Professional recognition came to him through a number of professional groups. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; charter member of the Entomological society of America; vice president (1924) of the American Association of Economic Entomologists; member of Sigma Xi.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 21, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Forrest R. Immer, associate director of the University Agricultural Experiment Station, has returned to his duties at University Farm after spending nine months on special duty assigned to the Eighth Air Force in Britain.

During Dr. Immer's absence, Dr. Andrew Boss was called from retirement to carry on the work of the associate director's office.

A2585-PCJ

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A. H. Larson, assistant professor of agricultural botany at University Farm, was elected secretary-treasurer of the newly organized North Central States Weed Control association at a conference attended by representatives of 14 midwestern states in Omaha recently.

T. F. Yost, director of the Kansas Weed division was elected president of the new organization and F. D. Keim of the University of Nebraska department of agronomy was named vice president.

Minnesota representatives who took part in the conference program or served on committees included Larson; C. H. Schrader, director of the state weed and seed division; L. M. Stahler, associate agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and H. K. Wilson, professor of agronomy, University Farm.

A2586-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 21, 1944

Immediate release

Daily papers.

Better keep those bottles of milk from freezing this winter if you want to enjoy milk at its best. In any event, don't blame the milkman if the milk has a diluted or "watered" taste after it has once been frozen. That, explains W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, is a peculiar characteristic that milk acquires upon freezing.

Now, maybe you prefer to turn a deaf ear when Johnny or Mary complain about the off-flavor of previously frozen milk. That won't entirely solve the problem because you may find more trouble ahead. In case you're among those who have, as a special wartime emergency, found it necessary to salvage some of the top-milk for flavoring coffee to suit your taste, you may find that it leaves an undesirable oily film on the hot java. This, says Combs, is due to the fact that the fat globules (tiny spheres in which form butterfat exists in milk) are ruptured in the thawing process, thus releasing the fat in a free form.

So, don't let the milk freeze. But if, in spite of all precautions, it should freeze, thaw it out slowly if you want to do the least possible damage.

A2587-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 21, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Lucille Harms, Minnesota 4-H girl from Grand Rapids, is winner of a \$100 scholarship for her long-time and outstanding record in bread baking, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today.

Now a sophomore at Itasca Junior college, Coleraine, Lucille has been enrolled in the bread project for six years. In that time she has baked 1,123 loaves of bread.

Donor of the scholarship is King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis.

A2588-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 22 1944

To All Counties

A cooling tank for rapidly lowering temperatures of fresh milk is as much of a necessity in winter as in summer, says W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm. To keep milk at its best the temperature should be reduced below 50° F. as soon as possible. The most effective way of doing this, except where special rapid-cooling equipment is available, is by cooling in fresh well water.

Winter cooling has become more of a problem on farms that are now selling whole milk than it was when only the cream needed to be cooled. Air cooling of quantities of milk is not satisfactory, Comb says. He explains that a can of milk at 90 degrees F. will be reduced to only 77 degrees F. on exposure to air at -10 degrees F. for one hour. In the same length of time the temperature would be reduced to 54 degrees F. if placed in water at 47 degrees F.

Another objection to using low air temperatures as a means of cooling milk in winter is that there is danger of the milk freezing. When milk freezes, Combs goes on to explain, the watery portion solidifies on the walls of the container, thus forcing the milk solids into the center. This unfrozen core of liquid material is not representative of the entire sample and the milk must, therefore, be thawed before it can be properly sampled for a butterfat test. This process is time-consuming and expensive. Milk that has been frozen is difficult to sample since the fat globules rupture in freezing and thus leave the free fat in an oily state. All this means, Combs says, that in order to make an accurate sampling of milk and in order to get a true butterfat test milk must be prevented from freezing.

Plans for a satisfactory milk cooling tank, as well as for a convenient and economical milkhouse, may be had by sending a request to the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8. Copies of this Plan Sheet M-113 are also available from county extension offices.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 22 1944

To All Counties

With the heavy run of the 1944 spring pig crop due to come to market in the next two to two and a half months, farmers are advised that it pays to be discriminating in selecting breeding gilts. This fact is commonly recognized by hog men, says H. A. Stewart of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm, but it is less commonly put into practice. Observations show that many farmers still yield to the temptation of topping off the fastest growing gilts as well as barrows, and thus find it necessary to make their breeding stock selections from the "left-overs" at the end of the marketing season.

Performance records, where available, should be the first consideration in selecting gilts, Stewart says. These performance records should take into account such factors as size of litter at birth and at weaning and rate of gain before and after weaning. Recent studies show that the rate of gain after weaning is particularly useful as a measure of inherited ability to grow. The usual selection on the basis of characteristics that satisfy market requirements must not be overlooked, Stewart adds.

The age of gilt and the size for age at breeding time are important factors which have a significant effect on litter size. In a study of 749 litters from gilts farrowing for the first time, Stewart found that litter size increased with an increase in the age of the dam at farrowing. The effect of age was much greater during the period up to 12 months than it was for the various intervals after gilts had reached the age of one year. Gilts farrowing at 320 days averaged one pig less than those farrowing at one year. Those farrowing at 410 days of age averaged only about one half pig more than the gilts farrowing at 12 months. Stewart also found that the heavier gilts, those that were most mature for their age, farrowed, on the average, the larger litters.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 22 1944

To All Counties

If Grandmother had a special knack of raising house plants, it may have been partly because the temperature and humidity of her house was suitable for growing plants.

Modern homes are usually too hot and too dry for most of our plants, says L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm. Most house plants thrive best when the night temperature ranges between 50 and 60 degrees F. and the day temperature about 10 degrees warmer. Because most plants prefer relatively high humidity, the moisture in the air should be increased if possible, since humidity is low in most homes. To counteract low humidity, syringe plants frequently with an atomizer, or set them in a tub and spray with a hose. Syringing will also clean the leaves and help to eliminate such pests as red spider and mealy bug.

A south window is best for the majority of plants, though begonias, English ivy and most ferns will do well with less light. Plants which do not get enough sunshine will benefit from being placed so they are exposed to 60-100 watt electric lights for about five hours.

For best results, water house plants infrequently and heavily, not often and lightly, Dr. Longley advises. Watering from above is usually recommended. If watering is done by setting the pots in water, they should be allowed to stand in the water only until the soil is saturated with moisture. Pots should be set in saucers so each watering may be thorough.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 28, 1944

To All Counties

If rabbits were a pest in your victory garden, they may damage your apple trees, too, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_, who gives some pointers on protective measures.

A wire screen or hardware cloth guard around the tree will keep both rabbits and mice away. To prevent mice from getting under the wire, the dirt may be mounded up near the tree and the guard pushed into this earth. Several thicknesses of wrapping paper or newspaper wrapped around a tree will protect it from both rabbits and mice, says T. S. Weir, horticulturist at University Farm. Weir warns against using tar paper, which is likely to injure apple trees. No general recommendation can be made regarding repellents, since many of them are injurious to trees.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul Minnesota  
November 28, 1944

To All Counties

Make your Christmas shopping easy this year by giving gifts from your own kitchen or preserve closet, advises Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. She suggests that every homemaker have a hospitality shelf on which should be placed the finest jams, jellies and marmalades, the most attractive packs of soups, vegetables, fruits, and chicken, to be drawn upon for gifts for special occasions/for Christmas. Attractively wrapped, gifts of preserves, homemade cake or candy or home produce will be more welcome than expensive purchases.

Miss Hobart makes these suggestions for Christmas gifts: for grandmother - a basket of half a dozen glasses of jelly and jam; for grandfather - a box of Christmas candies, a can of home-ground cornmeal; for the city uncle - homemade sausage, a can of chicken livers, a buttercup squash; for the city aunt - fresh home-rendered lard, a jar of sorghum; for the young mother - pint cans of vegetables, tomato juice, vegetable soup, a pot of parsley or chives; for the young bride - bottles of fruit juices for jelly with recipes for jelly; to the man with a new home - logs for the fireplace or packages of seeds gathered from your choicest flowers or vegetables; to the boy or girl at college - popcorn, a box of candied orange and grapefruit peel, half pint jars of jam, a jar of dill pickles; for the girl with an apartment - a can of chicken, a jar of watermelon pickles, bitter-sweet from the woods or everlasting flowers from the home garden.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 28 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 27, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

No More '44

Probably the only ones who will be sorry to see 1944 slide into history are those rare individuals who enjoy war because it gives them big pay for little effort. There are a few such, but it wouldn't be wise to tell that to a Marine. He might open a new front immediately, especially if he's spent a few months in the mud and seen his buddies go West.

On the other hand, the vast majority of workers are putting every ounce of energy into production so as to win the war quickly, allowing loved ones to come home again. With them it has been a hard year of tremendous effort and strain, and they only hope they can keep up the pace until peace arrives. All of the miracles of human endurance are not found on the battlefield.

There has been a bitter election squabble with fierce threats and accusations on both sides, but now that a majority has decided it is best not to change horses in the middle of a war, almost all have settled down to serve and support our legally elected leader wholeheartedly and without reservation, in the good sound American way.

Old 1944 will be noted in history as a year of production. In spite of floods, mud and drouth, farmers produced a record crop of food for ourselves and our Allies. Factories have turned out an unbelievable quantity of planes, ships, guns, ammunition, the ten thousand items that war demands and destroys. We have fed the war machine so hugely with men and material that in spite of some indigestion it has grown to proportions never before imagined.

(More)

In the ring we haven't done so badly! Several of the less important opponents have been knocked out and the two principals are getting groggy. Our armies and navies grow stronger as they grow weaker and the ground work is laid for Victory in 1945. Once more the American people have done a necessary job which they didn't like to start, but which they will finish effectively.

None of us who have written '44 for 12 months will ever use it again, except by mistake. I'll do that and some of you will, too, but soon we'll get used to '45, the young hopeful. Perhaps history students will not have to memorize 1944, overshadowed by more spectacular events, but we who have sweat at our jobs and held our breath over radio announcements, won't forget it. We hope we'll never again have to live through anything like it.

Some people who will never forget 1944 are those who have received the dread telegrams, "We regret to inform you"---It does seem that mankind should some day learn to live peaceably with each man free and equal. May this be the final step in our evolution or education, so that never again will such sad news be necessary. May all of us devote our best personal efforts to finishing this war during 1945 and lend our full support and intelligence to some sensible plan to prevent its recurrence. Without regrets that 1944 is no more, may your satisfaction and happiness thrive in '45.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesot  
November 28 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 20, 1944

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Christmas, 1944

Christmas is a joyful occasion at our house, but now that the children are grown up, it is only natural to think more of Christmas past than of Christmas present. Most of the memories are pleasant. Snow, sleighbells, parties, the kids and their doings, but there were occasions when tragedy almost obliterated the Christmas spirit.

Years ago it was the custom at our church to have a program on Christmas Eve, even as we do today. It was generally a tiresome affair where the Sunday School superintendent got up and announced, "The next number will be a reading by little \_\_\_\_\_" until he ran out of names. For many years I was one of the lambs, carefully trained and herded to the platform at the proper time.

I can remember the time when Sis would drag her baby brother to school on special occasions and the cute little boy with long curls and a starched "Lord Fauntleroy" collar would point a pudgy finger at the High School and pipe, "And the Goblins will get you if you don't watch out." There were compensations. Generous applause was gratifying, and a feeling of satisfaction in acting a little smarter than conditions would justify fostered a sense of importance.

But as the boy grew older, his baby ways and ideas were crowded out by an increasing interest in things masculine, and the opinion of "the fellers" became more impressive than the cajolery of mother and sisters. He began to shy away from speaking pieces and was reasonably successful, except for the Christmas programs. This was a thing he must do.

(More)

Matters were complicated by a difference of opinion regarding raiment. The boy thought his Sunday pants were too small and should be replaced. He was growing rapidly, particularly in an east and west direction, and the too short pants were skin tight. He demanded a new suit, but in the Christmas rush his pleas were ignored as of minor importance and, besides, there might be a sale after the holidays.

So matters stood on Christmas Eve. The lines had been memorized, but the boy was still resentful, obstinate and deeply hurt by the impending indignity. He felt too big and too old to speak along with the little kids and knew it would cause comment of an uncomplimentary nature from his fellows.

At last his name was called and a push from Mother indicated that the ordeal was upon him. He mounted the platform, walking carefully so as not to split anything, and arrived there safely, but his mind was occupied with pants rather than oratory. In rebellious embarrassment he faced the church filled with people. His mouth seemed filled with cotton, and his mind was a total blackout.

"The angels on that starry night," his mother prompted him, and he repeated, "The angels on that starry night," but that was the end. Six times he was prompted but couldn't remember even one word of the "nice piece." At last, in complete defeat and utter dejection, he took his seat, a disgrace to the family and the laughing stock of his friends.

He lived through it, and the whole episode seems funny now, but the horror of that moment comes back even yet at times, and he often shudders with fear before a mass of faces.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 28 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 13, 1944

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BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

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The Genus Homo

The Little People of the woods and fields furnish endless entertainment for nature lovers; but when the ground is frozen and cold winds blow, most of them are out of sight, sensibly sleeping until April wakes them to new activity. Human beings do not know how to hibernate; and while some of them seem to sleep a great share of the time, they try to eat regularly.

It was in a restaurant near the University during a lonely meal that a fine opportunity occurred to watch modern youth and middle age, during an hour of relaxation. It was far more comfortable than many field trips have been and the observations were not lacking in humor when freely mixed with imagination.

Girls predominated. The place was full of college lassies, dressed in all degrees of chic from blue jeans to fluffy ruffles. There were a few civilian boys, very popular, and numerous trainees in various military branches, aloof and serious under intensive study and the weight of imminent responsibility. Their neat and shining uniforms made a dignified background for the incessant chatter and hopeful glances of the feminine salad and coke brigade.

Three girls had jammed themselves into benches beside two civilian boys, competing shrilly for attention and laughs. They seemed to typify a considerable group who appeared to be loitering on the beach by the sea of matrimony, waiting impatiently for an invitation or even a little push before they took the plunge. Another fair damsel, wearing a boy's shirt with the tail flapping behind, was leading her man back and forth through the crowd, apparently giving him a cold shoulder, but worrying lest her discipline be taken too seriously.

(More)

Across from me sat a school ma'am of about 35 winters, in a severely tailored suit, every hair in place, her nails and makeup perfect, and scholarly eyeglasses perched on a generous nose. Wouldn't it be fun to clap her on the shoulder and say, "Hi ya, Babe. How's about a little company?" I'll bet she'd scream bloody murder. Or would she?

Ahead of the lady sat two brothers. Both were short, stocky, powerful, middle-aged: one apparently a prosperous business man and the other in a sailor's wide collar and black tie. They conversed in amicable silence as they ate, exchanging hardly 10 words but both obviously enjoying every minute of it. As they went out, the businessman paid the check and then bummed a cigaret from the sailor. I liked them.

Their place was taken by corpulent Mrs. Henpeck and thin Henry, her husband. She hung his coat and hat on the hook she chose, though he seemed physically competent. She ordered the dinner for both without consulting his wishes in the matter. She fired a 50-caliber stream of words at him and he politely seemed to say "Yes" or "No" at the appropriate times when she stopped for the purpose. If he was a bit tardy, she gave him a terrifying glare. No need to pass the ammunition.

It makes me ill to see even a dog or a horse with a broken spirit, so I quickly left the restaurant before yielding to an almost uncontrollable impulse to upset her soup in her lap.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
November 28 1944

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 6, 1944

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

### Confucius Says

One son of a Chinese silk merchant became interested in agriculture, graduated from college in China and was sent to the United States for graduate study in Plant Breeding. He earned his degree as Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Minnesota, but because of the war found it impossible to take his wife and daughter back to China, so he went to work on corn research. For the past two years he has been in charge of the corn breeding program here at this Station. He is a most interesting chap and has been in considerable demand as a speaker at various meetings.

One address he gave at our Lion's Club seemed particularly appropriate, and with his permission I am handing on some of the material taken from his notes. His name is Dr. Tsiang Yien Si, and the list of his experiences would fill a book. I quote--

"The genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs. This is particularly true in China, where proverbs have become almost a language. Many of its people cannot read and write, but they pass on their wisdom, history and even geography by proverbs which are memorized. They show China's unique racial experience, mode of thought and expression. Many of them have special meanings and allusions which are hard to translate.

"A proverb is the essence of long experience, expressed in a few simple words. The proverbs of China show a truly democratic heritage because of their scope, their wide application and their hold on the people. They are the popular gems from the literature of the race. During 7 long years of terrible war, proverbs have served to strengthen the spiritual insight and the moral fortitude of the people.

(More)

Wed., Dec. 6, 1944

"If a man puts forth effort equivalent to a piece of brick, Heaven will match it with a piece of jade. Human nature is approximately the same everywhere. It is training which makes the difference. Many good people are found under shabby hats. To a full man, even honey is not sweet.

"The Chinese people have always shown the deepest respect for their language. On every hand the child begins to meet the beautiful and meaningful characters and proverbs—on his chopsticks, doors, scrolls, musical instruments and bank notes. The farmers of China, though they cannot read or write, hold learning to be more precious than wealth. They memorize thousands of proverbs from the Classics and pass them on to their sons.

"The clothes may change, but not the man. One cannot expect to enjoy the landscape if he is unwilling to climb the hill. Not having tasted the bitter of bitterness, how can one appreciate the sweet of sweetness? If you work long enough, you can grind an iron bar into an embroidery needle. One kind word may bring forth enough warmth for three winters. One's age may be great: His mind may not be old. One's status may be low: His conduct may be noble. To save one life is better than building a seven-story pagoda. Forbearance is a treasure of the household.

"A full bottle makes no sound, but one half empty is noisy. The sacred mountains are majestic because they refuse not even one small rock. Let us agree to differ in our views but respect each other and unite to resist the common enemy. The commander of 30,000 men can be captured. The will of a single individual cannot. Man may have ten thousand schemes. God's law only is eternal."

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 28, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Bettie M. Schad of Appleton, sophomore in home economics at the University of Minnesota, has been recommended for the Home Economics association scholarship, Dean Henry Schmitz of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics announced today. The scholarship is awarded each year by the Home Economics association of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics to a student of home economics at the university. Winner of the scholarship last year was Millicent Thorson, Fergus Falls.

Miss Schad is a member of the YWCA, the Home Economics association, Women's Athletic association and last year was on the freshman council.

A2589-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 28, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

For their achievements in club work during the past year, 24 Minnesota 4-H boys and girls have won trips to the 1944 National 4-H Club congress in Chicago December 3-6. All of them have been selected as state, sectional or national trip winners on the basis of outstanding work in their respective projects.

Winners are Dorothy Fobes, Moorhead, and Daisy Hanke, Brownsville, clothing project; Rosemary Conzemius, Cannon Falls, food preparation; Donald Sikkink, Harmony and Roger Sikkink, Fillmore county, sheep; Amy Lohmann, Zumbrota, girls' record; Norma Miller, Chatfield, Sylvia Alich and Winnifred Hanson, Border, bread; Theodore Lange, LaCrescent, beef; Ruth Goede, Jackson, and Lyle Ramey, Redwood Falls, health; Doyle VanderWert, Fairmont, colt; Arthur Saar, Hutchinson, food for victory; Ellen Werner, dress revue; Elenora Johnson, Pelican Rapids, fire prevention; Raymond Schafer, Red Lake Falls, rural electrification; Frances Fredlund, Cook, canning; Mardell Habeck, Waldorf, junior leadership; Laurine Breyer, Hutchinson, dairy production; Beverly Oothoudt, Winnebago, safety; Robert Schwartzau, Goodhue, soil conservation; Florence Klammer, Mankato, home grounds beautification; Wanda Ruch, Lake Crystal, health.

The 4-H members will be accompanied to Chicago by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader; Glenn Prickett, assistant state club leader; Thora Eglund and Kathleen Flom, state 4-H club agents.

A2590-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 23, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Current problems confronting the cheese industry will be discussed by Minnesota cheesemakers in their annual short course at University Farm. The date for this year's short course, as announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, has been set for Wednesday, December 13.

Speakers on the short course program include E. W. Gaumnitz, executive secretary of the National Cheese Institute of Chicago; W. V. Price, of the University of Wisconsin; Lea Hill, Sanitary manager of the Twin City Producers' Association. Members of the University of Minnesota staff also appearing on the program are J. B. Fitch, E. Fred Koller, W. L. Boyd, W. E. Petersen, W. L. Slatter, S. T. Coulter and W. B. Combs. Professor Combs is general chairman in charge of arrangements for the short course.

A2591-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 30, 1944

Daily papers.  
Immediate release.

"Don't shoot that dopey witto wabbit! He may have tulawemia."

That's not just a plea for the protection of Bugs Bunny but it's a warning that the rabbit hunting season brings with it the danger of human infection by the pesky little bacterium called "pasteurella tularensis." Some call the disease caused by this bacterium "rabbit fever," others know it as "deer fly fever" but more commonly it's just called tularemia.

In sounding a warning about the occurrence of this disease among various species of wild mammals and birds, Dr. L. A. Kanegis, of the Veterinary division at University Farm, gave assurance that by no means are all rabbits infected with tularemia. However, its occurrence is frequent enough to demand the cautious attention of hunters and persons preparing the game for cooking.

Although sluggish- slow-moving rabbits make an easy target, Kanegis warns that the temptation to shoot such rabbits should be resisted since tularemia may be the cause of this listless condition. One of the most common post-mortem symptoms of the disease is the appearance of numerous small white spots sprinkled over the surface and dispersed throughout the liver, spleen and lungs. A caution to exercise at all times is to see that all game is thoroughly cooked. The use of rubber gloves (remember them?) in handling the game constitutes an added precaution.

A2592-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 30, 1944 .

Daily papers.

Immediate release

A short course for weed and seed inspectors will open Monday, December 4 at University Farm and continue through December 16, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today. The course is being offered by the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture.

Purpose of the short course is to give instruction in seed identification, seed analysis, storage, weed control and seed certification. Attention will also be focused on federal and state seed laws, soil building practices and public relations.

Assisting Christianson in arranging the short course are C. H. Schrader, director of the state weed and seed division; H. K. Wilson, professor of agronomy; J. L. Larson, seed analyst; A. H. Larson, assistant professor of agricultural botany; and R. B. Harvey, professor of plant pathology, University Farm.

Registration will begin at 8:15 a.m. Monday in Room 300, Agronomy building.

A2593-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
November 30, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Two University of Minnesota students in home economics and agriculture, Clara Ann Block, Hillman, and Owen K. Hallberg, Spooner, have been recommended for the WNAX scholarships of \$300 each, Dean Henry Schmitz of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics announced today.

A graduate of Onamia high school, Miss Block is now a sophomore in the University. Since entering college, she has worked part-time to help defray her expenses. She is a member of the YMCA, the Home Economics association and during her freshman year was vice president of the College Catholic confraternity.

Hallberg, who was graduated from Baudette high school as valedictorian of his class, is now a sophomore in agricultural science. An active member of the YMCA, he has been a delegate to the National Intercollegiate Christian council of the YMCA. He is a member of the Agricultural Union board and the postwar planning board and is active in the Lutheran Students' association. In addition to working part-time, Hallberg has maintained an outstanding scholastic record.

Station WNAX, Yankton, S. D., awards scholarships annually to farm girls and boys in five midwestern states who are working their way through college. The scholarship fund was set up last year. To qualify for the scholarship, students must have a good record in their freshman work in college, must major in home economics or agriculture and must show promise of leadership.

A2594-JB

Breed cows must have protein during the winter months before farrowing. Unless there is skim milk available to the extent of about a gallon a day for each cow, the protein must come from some source such as tankage or soybean oil meal. With no skim milk and with farm grown grains it will take ~~about~~ a half-pound of 80 per cent protein concentrate per day to take care of a cow's essential protein needs.—H. G. Laverol.

So far in this war farmers in general have followed desirable financial policies. By saving the higher incomes of good years to fill the valley of poor years a farmer can protect both his farm and his standard of living.—W. H. Dabbers.

The experiences of the 1944 crop year make it clear that no grower of oats who has fertile soil can afford to use any but the newer varieties that are products of the Richland-Victoria cross, the most commonly known being Vicland and Tama. In many areas these varieties ~~yielded~~ had yields double those of the older common varieties. There will be plenty of seed in 1945 if the seed is bought and set aside before the good oats are all fed. The new oats are also in demand as feed because of their plumpness and weight. Get your seed bought and tested early.—M. L. Armour.

~~When~~ In selecting the breeding gilts it is well to remember that the size of the litter increases with the age of the gilt, at least up to 12 months. A study of 749 litters in the Minnesota swine breeding project showed that gilts farrowing at 320 days had one pig per litter less than those farrowing at the age of one year.—H. A. Stewart.

Look ahead! Hold back on spending reserves of cash and war bonds now ~~for~~ for land, equipment or consumer goods when prices are high and inflated. The money will buy more when production of goods needed is restored to normal rate.—W. H. Danvers.

Keep the milk cooling tank going straight through the winter. Even below zero air will not cool milk in a satisfactory manner. On the other hand, frozen milk results in unfair test and other marketing troubles. The best way to keep the milk cool enough but not too cold is in a water cooling tank.—H. E. Searles.

Alfalfa and clover seed adapted to northern climates will be hard to get next spring. There is not enough to seed a normal acreage. The man who gets the seed is the one who goes to his supplier right now and arranges for the seed he will need next spring.—M. L. Armour.

As the problems of post-war adjustment begin to clear up so we can see more clearly where we are going, it may be good business to use financial reserves and borrowing power to (1) adjust the farm to a more efficient size; (2) acquire equipment that will reduce operation costs; (3) shift to those products that promise the best financial results.

Alfalfa is preferred, but any good green legume hay will do. During winter breed cows need the Vitamins A and D available from good hay to get them in shape for spring farrowing.—H. G. Zaveral.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 5, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, has been named on a national committee of university veterinarians and livestock specialists charged with the responsibility of working out uniform recommendations for dosage and methods of treating livestock with phenothiazine. The committee first met in Chicago recently in connection with the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production and will continue its work under the leadership of Dr. C. D. Lowe, extension animal husbandman with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Phenothiazine is one of the newer drugs which has given sensational results in ridding livestock of internal parasites. It is now being used on sheep, cattle, hogs and horses, but confusion as to how best to use it has led to the appointment of the committee on methods.

In 1943 a Minnesota campaign to rid sheep flocks of parasites, directed by Mr. Morris, attracted nationwide attention. During that year more than 300,000 head of sheep were treated in this state in an effort to clear up infection from nodular worm, a parasite that renders the intestines of sheep unfit for use as surgical sutures. The war campaign to increase the supply of surgical sutures has led to radical changes in methods of parasite control. The use of phenothiazine has now become standard practice among sheep raisers and is acclaimed as one of the most important advances in livestock health in many years.

A2595-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 5, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Release of the 1944 fall seed directory was announced today by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association. Farmers who are being forehanded in arranging for next year's seed supply will find this directory of special interest, says Ralph Crim, extension agronomist at University Farm. Because of the short supply of a number of kinds of seed and the poor quality of seed grown in some sections, farmers are being urged to make arrangements soon for their 1945 seed needs.

The directory includes names of seed growers in the state whose fields passed the official Crop Improvement association inspection during the summer. Growers having supplies of recommended varieties of all the major grain, forage and canning crops grown in Minnesota are listed. This includes seed sources of 44 Minnesota and Wisconsin Experiment station hybrid corn varieties, a number of commercial hybrid corn varieties that have been grown for certification, oats, barley, rye, flax, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa and other crops. Of special interest this year is a list of growers who have supplies of the new spring wheat variety Newthatch.

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

A2596-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
December 5 1944

To All Counties

The 1944 fall seed directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association will be of interest to \_\_\_\_\_ county farmers who are being forehanded in arranging for next year's seed supply, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Because of the short supply of a number of kinds of seed and the poor quality of seed grown in some sections, farmers are being urged to make arrangements soon for their 1945 seed. The directory contains names of seed growers in the state whose fields passed the official Crop Improvement association inspection during the summer.

Included in the directory are lists of growers who have supplies of recommended varieties of all the major grain, forage, and canning crops grown in Minnesota. This includes seed sources of 44 Minnesota and Wisconsin Experiment Station hybrid corn varieties, a number of commercial hybrid corn varieties that have been grown for certification, oats, barley, rye, wheat, flax, soybeans, alfalfa, and other crops. Of special interest this year is a list of growers having supplies of the new spring wheat variety, Newthatch.

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

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The desirable financial practices followed so far in this war by Minnesota farmers in general encourage the hope that the same policies may be adhered to in the critical postwar years, in the opinion of W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. He urges farmers to use the higher incomes of good years to fill the valley of depression years, and by so doing protect their farms and their standard of living during unfavorable periods. Careful financial planning on the part of Minnesota farmers for the postwar adjustment period should include the following practices, Dankers says.

1. Continue debt reduction at as rapid a rate as possible.
2. Expand war bond purchases to help finance the winning of the war and to build reserves for postwar readjustments.
3. Refrain from spending reserves of cash and war bonds for land, equipment, and consumer goods at inflated prices.
4. Keep debts in line with long-term income prospects.
5. Wait until postwar readjustment problems begin to clear up, and then use reserves and borrowing power to adjust individual farms to the most efficient size, to acquire cost-reducing equipment and to produce commodities which promise the best financial results.
6. Retain a portion of wartime accumulation of cash, or assets easily liquidated, to meet unusual emergencies such as accidents, crop failure and other hazards incident to the farming business.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 5, 1944

Daily papers  
Immediate release.

Nearly a score of Minnesota farm improvement groups have elected to hold state meetings in connection with the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week this year, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. The annual event which draws thousands of farm people to University Farm for refresher training in farming and homemaking will be held January 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Because large numbers of Minnesota's leaders in rural improvement attend Farm and Home Week, many organizations take advantage of the event to call their members together for election of officers and planning, says Dr. Christianson.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association has announced its meeting for Thursday, January 18, with its annual banquet the evening of the same day. At the banquet the association will name as premier seed growers two or more of its members who have done outstanding work during the past year in improving Minnesota crops.

The Minnesota Turkey Growers association will meet on Friday, January 19, at which time they will also attend sessions on latest trends in turkey growing arranged by the poultry section at University Farm. The Minnesota Potato Improvement association will meet Wednesday to discuss problems of storage, marketing and improved seed.

The dairy breed associations for Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Guernseys and Jerseys have all indicated that they will meet on the farm campus on Thursday of Farm and Home Week.

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association will hold its meeting Friday afternoon at 1:30. In the morning of the same day the subsidiary livestock groups will meet. These include the Horse Breeders, Sheep Breeders, Swine Growers, Milking Shorthorn Breeders, Shorthorn Breeders, Aberdeen Angus Breeders and Red Polled Breeders.

The University is planning a four-day program for January. All divisions will offer classes for short course visitors, while nationally known speakers and entertainers will appear before the visitors at noon and evening assemblies each day.

A2597-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 5, 1944

Daily papers  
Immediate release.

Instruction in how to service farm tractors will be given to a selected group of 4-H boys at a short course at University Farm December 18-20, J. O. Christionson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, announced today.

Each county in Minnesota may send one 4-H boy to the school. After completing the training, the 4-H'ers will return to their home communities to give demonstrations of tractor maintenance in their own clubs and help other members in their tractor work.

Included on the teaching staff for the short course are Theodore Meyers, farmer, Elgin; C. H. Peterson, senior training specialist, War Manpower Commission; D. C. Mattison, automotive engineer, Standard Oil company, Minneapolis; E. M. Proctor, automotive engineer, Standard Oil company, Duluth; Lee Thompson, automotive engineer, Mankato; C. J. Tillman, Firestone Tire and Rubber company, Minneapolis; A. C. Cragg, sales manager, Donaldson company, Inc., St. Paul; Glenn Schultz, 4-H member; Rothsay; J. B. Torrance, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, J. A. Nowotny, director of physical education and athletics, Glenn Prickett, assistant state 4-H club leader and A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, University Farm.

Expenses of each boy to the tractor maintenance school will be paid by the Standard Oil company.

A2598-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 6, 1944

To All Counties  
Immediate release

Nearly a score of Minnesota farm groups have elected to hold state meetings in connection with the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week this year, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. The annual event which draws thousands of farm people to University Farm for refresher training in farming and home-making will be held January 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Because large numbers of Minnesota's leaders in rural improvement activities attend Farm and Home Week, many organizations take advantage of the event to call their members together for election of officers and program planning, says Dr. Christianson. By so doing they also take full advantage of the impetus which their organization programs can get from the University short course.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement association has announced its meeting for Thursday, January 18, with the annual banquet the evening of the same day. At the banquet the association will honor recipients of the coveted seed grower award made each year to two or more of its members who have done outstanding work during the past year in improving Minnesota crops.

The Minnesota Turkey Growers association will meet on Friday, January 19, at which time they will also attend sessions on latest developments in turkey growing arranged by the poultry section at University Farm. The Minnesota Potato Improvement association will meet Wednesday to discuss problems of storage, marketing and improved seed.

The dairy breed associations for Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Guernseys and Jerseys have all indicated that they will meet on the farm campus on Thursday of Farm and Home Week.

The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association will hold its meeting Friday afternoon at 1:30. In the morning of the same day the subsidiary livestock groups will meet. These include the Horse Breeders, Sheep Breeders, Swine Producers, Milking Shorthorn Breeders, Shorthorn Breeders, Aberdeen Angus Breeders and Red Polled Breeders.

The University is planning a four-day program for the January event. All divisions will offer classes for short course registrants, while nationally known speakers and entertainers will appear at noon and evening assemblies each day.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 8, 1944

Immediate release.

Daily papers.

Minnesota consumers will have a chance to buy good quality Red River Valley potatoes this winter in spite of severe losses in storage during the early fall months, in the opinion of a group of potato experts from the Minnesota and North Dakota agricultural experiment stations who met last week in Moorhead to study the storage and marketing situation.

Thousands of bushels were lost in the Valley when unusually warm fall weather, coupled with waterlogged soils at harvest time and some late blight damage, caused spoilage in warehouses. The conference investigated the causes of loss and pledged continued efforts on the part of the experiment stations toward disease control and improvement of seed stocks.

It was pointed out that losses have dropped sharply with the coming of cold weather. Stocks that survived the warm temperatures of the first months are in excellent condition and orderly marketing of good quality potatoes from the valley area can be expected from now on.

Attending the conference from University Farm were F. R. Immer, associate director of the agricultural experiment station, F. A. Krantz, potato breeder, and C. J. Eide and R. C. Rose, pathologists.

A2599-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
December 8, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Two Minnesota horse breeders have been named as directors of national breed associations, according to announcement today by A. L. Harvey of University Farm, secretary of the Minnesota Horse Breeders' association. Elected as a director of the Percheron Horse Association of America is Dr. H. Rasmussen, Percheron breeder from Balaton. Succeeding Professor Harvey as a director of the Belgian Draft Horse corporation will be L. V. Wilson, manager of Boulder Bridge Farms of Excelsior.

A2600-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 8, 1944

Daily papers  
Immediate release.

The Little Red Oil Can, coveted award in the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, will be presented at the annual college Christmas assembly at University Farm on Wednesday evening December 13. Given each year to a student, faculty member or student organization having an outstanding record of service to the college, the Little Red Oil Can has been traditional since 1916, when it was awarded to E. M. Freeman, then dean of the college.

Preceding the program at 7:30, there will be carolling by Gamma Omicron Beta, Clovia and Pitkins, student organizations. Christmas music for the assembly will be furnished by the college choir under the direction of J. Clark Rhodes, and by a trio consisting of Virginia Bacon, Merville, Iowa; Patricia Haas, St. Paul; and Millicent Thorson, Red Lake. Mardelle Brandon, Fergus Falls, will play glockenspiel solos and the audience will sing carols around the Christmas tree. Following the assembly, open house will be held for college students at the Agricultural Union.

Committee chairman in charge of arrangements for the Christmas Assembly are Millicent Thorson, Red Lake, general arrangements; Frances Peters, Brownton, and Kathryn Weesner, Graceville, program; Margaret Maland, Minneapolis, gifts; F. John Taylor, Virginia, Ill, and Clarence Olson, Willow City, N. D., decorations; Phyllis Kaercher, and Gloria Butter, Minneapolis, publicity; Lyla Mary Worden, Robbinsdale, ushers; Paula Hinze, Pine City, in cooperation with the University Farm Union board, open house.

A2601-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 8, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota farmers who have been plagued by waterlogged fields during recent wet years will have an opportunity to go into a huddle with the experts and work out their drainage problems at the annual Farm and Home Week sessions to be held at University Farm January 16, 17, 18 and 19. In keeping with the policy of concentrating on the most pressing problems which face farmers, the division of agricultural engineering has arranged a drainage symposium for Wednesday of Farm and Home Week, according to A. J. Schwantes, chief in the division.

The program will include the following presentations by specialists in soils and drainage; Will my soil be productive after drainage? by C. O. Rost, chief in the University division of soils; sound farm drainage, E. V. Willard of the Minnesota Conservation Department; drainage as a farm improvement, Vail E. Thompson, engineer appraiser with the Farm Credit Administration; concrete or clay tile, D. G. Miller, senior drainage engineer, U. S. Department of Agriculture; maintenance of public drainage systems, Fred F. Shafer, drainage engineer, Soil Conservation Service; drainage district organization, Walter S. Olson, director of water resources and engineering for the Minnesota Conservation Department.

There will be opportunity for personal questions and conferences in regard to individual problems.

A full four-day program in farming and homemaking, as well as entertainment, is now shaping up for the 1945 event, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, said today. A score of state organizations concerned with agricultural improvement will meet in connection with the short course.

A2602-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 12, 1944

Daily papers.  
Thursday release.

Late information on the mysterious goings-on inside China will be the subject of one of the headline programs of the annual Farm and Home Week at University Farm, January 16 through 19, says J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. George Grim, former radio director for the Minneapolis Star-Journal, will speak on "China from the Inside" at assembly Wednesday noon, January 17, in one of his first public appearances since his return from the Orient. When Grim entered the U. S. Army in 1943 he was loaned to the Chinese government and spent months in China working on Station XGOY, known as the Voice of China. During his period of service in that country he traveled extensively and was in an ideal position to study the problems of China at first hand.

The Farm and Home Week classes which add up to a full four-day schedule for University Farm visitors will be varied with assembly programs each noon and evening, Dr. Christianson pointed out today. Among the assembly speakers will be F. R. Immer, associate director of the experiment station, who will give visitors an insight into England's wartime problems. Dr. Immer returned in November after spending nine months in Britain.

Walter C. Coffey, president of the University, will continue his breakfast talks which were inaugurated while he was dean and director of the department of agriculture and which have become Farm and Home Week tradition.

More than a score of Minnesota organizations associated with agricultural development in the state will hold meetings during the short course week in January. Attendance at Farm and Home Week before the war averaged around 3,000. Interest shown so far this year indicates a large attendance of farmers and homemakers eager to keep up on the latest developments in their field.

A2603-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 12, 1944

Daily papers.

~~Thursday~~ release

Wed.

All indications point to a favorable year for dairymen in 1945, Extension Economist W. H. Dankers told Minnesota cheesemakers at their annual short course held at University Farm today (Wednesday). The coming of VE Day before the middle of 1945 might influence the outlook somewhat, Dankers said, but most predictions remain quite optimistic even when that probability is taken into account.

In explaining the reasons for the favorable outlook, Dankers stated that even if the 20 billion pounds of milk that went to military and lend-lease in 1944 were cut in half in 1945 the extra 10 billion pounds would be readily absorbed by the domestic market. This is expected even though it is readily absorbed by the domestic market. This is expected even though it is generally recognized that incomes may be somewhat lower. It is estimated that 19.2 billion pounds more milk are being used as fluid milk and cream, condensed and evaporated milk, cheese, whole milk powder, and ice cream in 1944 than were used for the same purposes in 1935-39. At the same time there has been a production increase of only 4 billion pounds in 1944 over the 1935-39 period. This deficit, which Dankers said partly explains the shortage in butter supplies, indicates a strong potential demand for any added quantities of milk that will be available for domestic use after the end of the war in Europe.

About 16 per cent of the total dairy production is at the present time going for military and lend-lease use. In spite of this, the overall civilian consumption of dairy products in 1944 is estimated to be within 2.5 per cent of the 1935-39 level. The significance of this is particularly brought out, Dankers said, when it is recognized that this level of consumption was maintained in spite of 11 million people now being in the armed services. The civilian consumption of butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk has all been down while fluid milk and cream consumption has been up in the last few years.

A2604-EZ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul, 8, Minnesota  
December 12, 1944

Daily papers.

DO NOT RELEASE UNTIL  
THURSDAY A.M.

Leigh H. Harden, assistant to the dean of the college of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, was awarded the Little Red Oil Can at the annual college Christmas assembly at University Farm on Wednesday evening. The presentation was made by Dean Henry Schmitz. Coveted award made each year to a student, faculty member or student organization with an outstanding record of service to the college, the Little Red Oil Can has been traditional since 1916, when it was presented to E. M. Freeman, then dean of the college.

Other traditional awards presented 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 in the student group. D. E. Jasper, research fellow in veterinary medicine, 2024 Commonwealth Ave., St. Paul, received the rattle, and the ball and chain went to Marilyn Noper, Thief River Falls, senior in home economics education, and Bruce Harding, Willmar, senior in agriculture.

A2605-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 12, 1944

Daily papers.

Thursday release.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, will speak at the annual conference of the Indiana Agricultural Extension Service on Thursday, December 14. His subject will be "What's Ahead for Extension." Earlier in the week Mr. Miller spoke to South Dakota Agricultural Extension Service staff members at their conference in Brookings.

A2606-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
December 12 1944

To All Counties

Farmers who want to get the jump on jobs that pile up in the spring seeding season can start their seed treating any time now, says R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm. Including seed treating in the list of jobs that can be done any time during the winter means added assurance that this important operation won't be overlooked.

Treating the seed in advance of the planting season has no harmful effect on germinating ability, Rose advises. The treatment will also be equally as effective as if done just before seeding. Both safety and effectiveness are insured if the treated seed is stored under cool, dry conditions. All treated seed should be carefully labeled to avoid the possibility of its being used in livestock feeding, since the material used in treating the seed is poisonous to animals.

Early treating of seed calls for equally early cleaning of seed. County Agent \_\_\_\_\_ reminds farmers that samples of the cleaned seed may be sent to the State Seed Testing Laboratory at University Farm, St. Paul 8, for free analysis and germination tests. This procedure is recommended wherever the quality of seed is at all in doubt. The seed laboratory urges farmers to get their seed samples in early to assure prompt service.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
December 12 1944

To All Counties

How to make the best use of buckwheat and proso millet continues to be a frequent question directed to University Farm livestock specialists. When supplies of the usual grain crops were in doubt last spring, many farmers resorted to the use of these two crops as an emergency measure. Using these crops in livestock rations is a new experience for many of these farmers.

From the standpoint of nutritive value, millet ranks approximately midway between oats and corn. This means that it has less protein than oats but more than corn and less total nutrients than corn but more than oats. Buckwheat, though almost equal to millet in protein content, is much higher in fiber content and thus is a less concentrated feed than other common grains. Pound for pound, buckwheat has only about 76 per cent of the nutritive value of No. 2 corn and about 88 per cent the value of oats.

Although actual feeding trial data involving the use of these feeds in rations for dairy cows is lacking, J. B. Fitch, chief of the division of dairy husbandry at University Farm, suggests that ground millet might be used to replace up to half of the grain used in the ration. Since buckwheat is low in palatability, its use in dairy rations should be limited to less than one-third of the total grain mixture fed.

In using millet for hogs, it is recommended that not over one-third of the fattening feeds be replaced by millet, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. It must be ground when used in hog rations. Because of the bulkiness of buckwheat, its use should be limited to rations for older hogs and should not exceed 20 per cent of the ration. Zavoral suggests that the best use for buckwheat is for poultry, cattle, and sheep.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 12, 1944

Immediate release.

Announcement is made by J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture at University Farm, St. Paul, of the opening of the winter term on Tuesday, January 2. The winter term will run until March 17 so the boys and girls may be home in time for the spring work.

The school is open to any farm boy or girl 15 years of age or over who has completed the eighth grade. Those who have had high school training will be given credit for the work they have had in high school.

The School of Agriculture gives vocational training in agriculture and homemaking. Courses are available in farm mechanics, carpentry, livestock raising, feeding, management, home management, home nursing, business courses, music, dramatics, leadership and related subjects.

Dr. Christianson urges everyone who plans to attend to get in room reservations early, since the available space is limited. For further information write to the Superintendent, School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 13, 1944

To all counties.  
Immediate release.

\_\_\_\_\_ county farmers who lost crops in 1943 and 1944 because of waterlogged fields will have an opportunity to go into a huddle with the experts and work out their drainage problems at the annual Farm and Home Week sessions to be held at University Farm January 16, 17, 18 and 19. In keeping with the policy of concentrating on the most pressing problems which face farmers, the division of agricultural engineering has arranged a drainage symposium for Wednesday of Farm and Home Week, according to A. J. Schwantes, chief in the division.

The program will include the following presentations by specialists in soils and drainage: Will my soil be productive after drainage? by C. O. Rost, chief in the University division of soils; sound farm drainage, E. V. Willard, Minnesota Conservation Department; drainage as a farm improvement, Vail E. Thompson, engineer appraiser with the Farm Credit Administration; concrete or clay tile, D. G. Miller, senior drainage engineer, U. S. Department of Agriculture; maintenance of public drainage systems, Fred F. Shafer, drainage engineer, Soil Conservation Service; drainage district organization, Walter S. Olson, director of water resources and engineering for the Minnesota Conservation Department.

There will be opportunity for personal questions and conferences in regard to individual problems.

Other farm improvement subjects on the engineering program include latest methods of clearing land, curing hay in the mow, sewage disposal systems, rural electrification, sanitary barnyards and better building construction.

The engineering program is only one section of a four-day Farm & Home Week short course which will have up-to-date information on all aspects of farming and homemaking.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
December 13 1944

To All Counties

Meat to be used for sausage making should be carefully selected if the sausage is to be of good quality and keep well, says P. A. Anderson, meat specialist at University Farm.

For farm people who are doing home slaughtering this winter Anderson has these suggestions for successful sausage making:

1. Select hogs and cattle carefully. Too thin hogs produce pork with little fat and too much water; over-fat hogs will have lean that carries too much fat. Animals should be healthy and in good flesh.

2. Do a clean, careful job of slaughtering.

3. Chill the meat rapidly and keep frozen until ready for processing, or keep the product at 32 to 34 degrees F. for only a few days.

4. Use only meat that is clean, free from blood, bruises, bone and excessive connective tissue.

5. Have grinder knives and plates sharp, since dull plates and knives cause a certain degree of heating.

6. Be sure any product or utensil to be used is clean.

Further information on sausage making is given in Extension Folder 48, "Sausage Recipes," available at the county extension office or from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 14, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Members of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, including county agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H agents from all counties in the state, will meet at University Farm next week for a five-day conference and work session. The sessions will be presided over by Paul E. Miller, extension director.

The state conference is in the nature of a school of philosophy and practice to set the stage for extension activities in the counties during 1945. Wartime food production, rural home improvement, 4-H and rural youth programs, and problems of postwar adjustment in rural areas will be discussed by nationally known speakers, and University staff members will work with county extension agents in arriving at most effective methods of educational work among farm people.

Out-of-state speakers include M. L. Wilson, director of the federal extension service in Washington; Noble Clark, of the University of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on post-war agricultural policy for the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities; W. W. Clark, director of the Wisconsin extension service; Mrs. Raymond Sayer, women's committee chairman for the Iowa Farm Bureau; George D. Scarseth, director of research for the American Farm Research association; Gladys Gallup, chief of the division of field studies and training, federal extension service.

The conference will open at 9 a.m. Monday. Extra curricular events during the week will be a dinner meeting of the Minnesota County Agents' association at the Andrews Hotel, Minneapolis, Tuesday evening, and a dinner meeting of the Home Demonstration Agents association at the Curtis Hotel, Wednesday evening.

A2607-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 14, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Up-to-date nutritional practices will receive special emphasis in the sessions arranged for homemakers during the University of Minnesota's Farm and Home Week, January 16, 17, 18 and 19. A four-day program, packed with information on all phases of homemaking, has been planned for the women who attend.

Refresher classes will offer, in addition to nutritional information, material on home beautification, postwar improvement of farm homes and ways of simplifying home tasks. Wartime clothing problems will be discussed by University clothing specialists. For gardening enthusiasts there will be special sessions on ornamental horticulture, fruit growing and vegetable gardening.

The program on nutrition will include demonstrations of meat cooking, talks on enriched flour, vegetable cookery, nutrition research as it affects the homemaker and essentials of good nutrition in war and peace. J. D. Winter, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, will discuss new methods in freezing foods, and Andrew Hustrulid, associate professor of agricultural engineering, will give tips on the selection and care of the home freezer locker. Vegetable canning will be demonstrated by Jeanette Campbell of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company.

Featured on the homemaker's program is a talk on homemaking in Africa by Mrs. Esther Warner, recently returned from Africa and now instructor in home economics at University Farm. She will also exhibit articles brought from Africa.

A2608-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 14, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Certificates of merit for outstanding service to agriculture have been awarded to two Minnesota county agricultural agents by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. George M. Gehant, Yellow Medicine county agent, and Wayne Weiser, Lac qui Parle county agent, are among agents from 26 states given the award for 1944.

A2609-JB

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J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm, has been appointed chairman of a national committee on short courses sponsored by the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. The committee is composed of six members representing different state universities.

A2610-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 14, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The desirable financial practices followed so far in this war by Minnesota farmers in general encourage the hope that the same policies may be adhered to in the critical postwar years, in the opinion of W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. He urges farmers to use the higher incomes of good years to fill the valley of depression years, and by so doing protect their farms and their standard of living during unfavorable periods. Careful financial planning on the part of Minnesota farmers for the postwar adjustment period should include the following practices, Dankers says.

1. Continue debt reduction at as rapid a rate as possible.
2. Expand war bond purchases to help finance the winning of the war and to build reserves for postwar readjustments.
3. Refrain from spending reserves of cash and war bonds for land, equipment, and consumer goods at inflated prices.
4. Keep debts in line with long-term income prospects.
5. Wait until postwar readjustment problems begin to clear up, and then use reserves and borrowing power to adjust individual farms to the most efficient size, to acquire cost-reducing equipment and to produce commodities which promise the best financial results.
6. Retain a portion of wartime accumulation of cash, or assets easily liquidated, to meet unusual emergencies such as accidents, crop failure and other hazards incident to the farming business.

A2611-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 19, 1944

To all counties.

\_\_\_\_\_ county homemakers who attend the University of Minnesota Farm and Home Week this year will not only get the last word on good nutrition for their families, but will have an opportunity to hear specialists on many phases of homemaking. A four-day program, packed with interest for women, has been planned as a special feature of the annual event which this year will be held January 16, 17, 18 and 19 at University Farm.

Refresher classes will offer, in addition to nutritional information, material on home beautification, postwar improvement of farm homes and ways of simplifying home tasks. Wartime clothing problems will be discussed by University clothing specialists. For gardening enthusiasts there will be special sessions on ornamental horticulture, fruit growing and vegetable gardening.

The program on nutrition will include demonstrations of meat cooking, talks on enriched flour, vegetable cookery, nutrition research as it affects the homemaker and essentials of good nutrition in war and peace. J. D. Winter, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, will discuss new methods in freezing foods, and Andrew Hustrulid, associate professor of agricultural engineering, will give tips on the selection and care of the home freezer locker. Vegetable canning will be demonstrated by Jeanette Campbell of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company.

Featured on the homemaker's program is a talk on homemaking in Africa by Mrs. Esther Warner, recently returned from Africa and now instructor in home economics at University Farm. She will also exhibit articles brought from Africa.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
December 26, 1944

To all counties.

Farm people who can take time to attend Farm and Home Week at University Farm January 16, 17, 18, 19 will have an opportunity to study the latest strategy in combating both animal and plant diseases, says County Agent \_\_\_\_\_. Since diseases and insect problems are among the greatest handicaps to farming, the information available at the short course on these subjects alone will make the trip worthwhile, he said.

Among plant problems to be discussed are the control of the European corn borer recently arrived in this state, the handling of fruit and orchard pests, and blights and wilts of field crops.

Animal disease problems to be considered are poultry respiratory troubles, diseases of turkeys, mastitis and Bang's in cattle, contagious abortion and enteritis in swine, internal parasites in sheep.

These common farm disease problems will all be handled by experts who have access to the latest research information.

Thursday will be crop improvement day at University Farm with a program sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement association in conjunction with the divisions of agronomy and soils.

Although the livestock program continues through the week, Friday has been designated as livestock day. The Livestock Breeders association and nearly all breed associations in the state will meet that day.

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8 Minnesota  
December 27 1944

To All Counties  
Use if suitable.

With the tendency of some plants now producing dried milk to shift to cheese production, farmers in several areas of the state may find whey a good substitute for skim milk, according to H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Like skim milk, whey is an excellent protein supplement to use in hog rations. Although the percentage of water in whey runs high, the protein which is present (a little less than 1 per cent) is nearly all milk albumen which is highly digestible and rich in B complex vitamins. When used with rations of barley or wheat, whey alone makes an adequate protein supplement for pigs over 100 pounds. With rations using corn as the principal grain, some other protein supplement in addition to whey should be used. Because of the high water content of whey, pigs of most sizes need all the whey they can consume in order to get the proper amount of protein.

Whey is usually considered to be worth about half as much as skim milk, Zavoral says. A general rule for evaluating skim milk is that a hundred pounds is worth one half the price of a bushel of corn. Both skim milk and whey have other values which are difficult to estimate. The value of whey also depends on the relative costs of other protein supplements and feed grains. The money value is also higher when fed to pigs in dry lot than when fed to pigs on good legume pasture. Maximum value is obtained from whey when fed along with other protein supplements.

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News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 27, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The latest strategy in combating both animal and plant diseases will be presented to farm people who attend Farm and Home Week at University Farm January 16, 17, 18, 19. Among plant problems to be discussed according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, are the control of the European corn borer recently arrived in this state, the handling of fruit and orchard pests, and blights and wilts of field crops.

Animal disease problems to be considered are poultry respiratory troubles, diseases of turkeys, mastitis and Bang's in cattle, contagious abortion and enteritis in swine, internal parasites in sheep.

Thursday will be crop improvement day at University Farm with a program sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement association in conjunction with the divisions of agronomy and soils.

Although the livestock program continues through the week, Friday has been designated as livestock day. The Livestock Breeders association and nearly all breed associations in the state will meet that day.

A2612-PCJ

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 27, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release

New extension agricultural engineer and assistant professor in the agricultural engineering division at University Farm is Dennis M. Ryan, who succeeds Norton Ives, now at Iowa State College.

For the past seven years Ryan has been agricultural engineer for the Portland Cement association, with headquarters in Minneapolis. Previous to that time he was agricultural engineer for four years with the Soil Conservation service, United States Department of Agriculture.

After two years of college work at St. Mary's college, Winona, Ryan transferred to the University of Minnesota where he received his Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree in 1933. A native Minnesotan, Ryan was reared on a farm in Blue Earth county.

A2613-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota  
December 27, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Victor Johnson, Blue Earth, is winner of the state-wide 4-H conservation camp news story contest, it was announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. Second place went to Grace Cunningham, Atwater, and third place to Harlund Routhe, Redwood Falls.

The 4-H conservation camp, held at Lake Eshquaguma in St. Louis county, was attended this year by 100 club members active in conservation work in their own counties. All of those who attended camp were eligible to participate in the news story contest by writing an account of life at camp.

A2614-JB

News Bureau  
University Farm  
St. Paul 8, Minn.  
December 27, 1944

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

"Why I Believe Education for Peaceful Living Is Necessary" will be the topic for the third annual statewide 4-H and rural youth radio public speaking contest, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. The contest is sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Minnesota Jewish Council.

Awards in the form of scholarships, war bonds and stamps totaling \$1000 will be made to county, district and state winners. A \$200 war bond or scholarship will go to the state winner while the reserve champion will be the recipient of a \$100 bond or scholarship. District winners will each receive \$25 in war bonds while \$5 worth of war stamps will go to each county winner.

The speaking contest is open to all 4-H and rural youth members 14 to 25 years of age, inclusive. County champions must be selected by February 18, 1945, and district contests must be completed by March 4. County winners will receive a transportation-paid trip to the Twin Cities to participate in the state contest which will be held on March 10. Talks given in the state contest will be broadcast over a state-wide radio network.

A2615-EZ