

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 3, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Homemakers who have refrigerated lockers or home freezers can stretch their sugar in freezing fruits by using a mixture of sweetening materials or an unsugared pack.

Most fruits, except cherries, peaches, plums and cantaloupe, may be frozen dry without sugar, though the addition of sugar or other sweetening material usually improves the quality, according to J. D. Winter, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm. Blueberries and raspberries are satisfactory for pies, preserves and jellies when frozen dry without sugar. Rhubarb also gives good results frozen without sugar.

In sweetening fruit for freezing, sugar may be stretched by using extra-sweet corn syrup. Extra-sweet corn syrup is preferable to ordinary corn syrup for freezing because of its added sweetness and because it pours and spreads through fruit more readily. The use of one-fourth extra-sweet syrup and three-fourths sugar, by measure, often gives a product at least equal, if not superior, to an all-sugar pack, Winter says.

Approximately equal parts by measure of sugar and extra-sweet corn syrup may be used for most fruits except plums with little difference in quality. Extra-sweet syrup may also be used alone, with added water but without sugar, for red and purple raspberries and for rhubarb. A mixture of sugar and honey may be used as a pack for strawberries, peaches and cantaloupe.

A2753-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 3, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Visitor's Day will be held at three branch stations of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station next week at which time farmers will have a chance to look over experimental plots and discuss performance of new varieties now on trial.

The visitor's days are as follows:

July 11 - Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

July 12 - West Central Station, Morris

July 13 - Northwest Station, Crookston

At Waseca the tour of plots will begin at 1:30. Emphasis will be on grain and forage crops since another visitor's day is planned for September when livestock and such crops as corn and soybeans will be discussed.

At Morris and Crookston all day programs are planned. Reports of crop experimentation will be combined with conducted tours of field plots so that performance can be studied first-hand.

During all three days research men on the experiment station staff will be present to discuss with farmers their individual problems.

Farm managers in the state will go to University Farm on Monday, July 16, to hold their summer meeting and observe experimental work at the University. Meeting with them will be members of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association.

A2752-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 3, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Gerald R. McKay, formerly teacher of vocational agriculture in the Brainerd schools, joined the agricultural extension staff at University Farm this week as visual aids specialist. He will take over the preparation of films and other visual aids for use of extension specialists and county agents in the statewide educational work on farm programs.

McKay, a native of Rush City, was graduated from the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota in 1939. He inaugurated the agricultural work at Brainerd and was active in the development of visual aids to further this type of education.

He has served as vice president of the Minnesota Vocational Agricultural Instructor's association and directed the all-state band of the Minnesota Future Farmers of America in state and national appearances.

A2751-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 3 1945

To all counties

If canning sugar is budgeted and used carefully, an adequate supply of fruit can be preserved in every household, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Most fruits may be canned without sugar, since sugar is not necessary to prevent spoilage, but shape, color and flavor of fruits are much better when some sugar is used.

To make sugar go as far as possible this year, the established allowance is one-half cup of sugar to each quart of finished fruit. Using this amount, 10 pounds of sugar will take care of 40 quarts of fruit.

Instead of making a thin syrup to stretch the sugar, Miss Rowe suggests that for juicy fruits, such as peaches, apricots and plums, weighing the fruit first and using 2 ounces (1/4 cup) of sugar to every pound of fruit is more satisfactory. Add just enough water^{to} prevent the fruit from sticking to the pan and cook slowly so the juice does not boil away. The result will be a solid fruit pack, sweeter-tasting because it is undiluted with water. A pound of raw fruit will usually make a pint of finished fruit.

Since Bing cherries and pears are not as juicy as other fruits, when canning them in this way add a cup of water to begin with, then as the fruit boils, add more water in order to produce enough liquid to cover the top of the fruit.

White corn syrup, extra-sweet syrup or honey can be substituted for part of the sugar, if desired. On the weight basis, use one part regular corn syrup to two parts sugar; or use extra-sweet corn syrup and sugar in equal proportions. Honey may be used to replace up to one-third of the sugar, but Miss Rowe suggests that honey can be used to better advantage where its flavor is really desired.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 3 1945

To all counties

TOPICS IN SEASON

A good covering of mulch over the soil will conserve moisture, control weeds, keep the fruits of tomatoes, cucumbers and beans clean and keep the ground cool, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Most vegetables, except perhaps onions and eggplant, will respond to mulches with increased yields. Best material for a mulch is good clean straw, though ground corncobs, peat moss, pine needles, lawn clippings and old leaves may also be used. Since mulches should not be applied until the ground is warm, the middle of July would be about the right time this year, according to Snyder. He recommends applying them after a heavy rain.

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In many gardens vegetables are too thick in the row. Plants should be thinned out as soon as they are well established. L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, gives these recommendations: Thin beets and carrots to about an inch apart; then, when they reach edible size, remove every other one. Kohlrabi and Swiss chard should be spaced about 4 to 6 inches apart, snap beans about 4 inches apart. It will pay to thin out sweet corn so there is an average of one plant every 10 inches in rows about 3 feet apart.

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If you want tender, succulent vegetables, harvest them at the right time. Peas are best when the pods are full but before the seeds become starchy; snap beans, when pods are young and before the beans start to enlarge; beets and carrots when they are small and tender. For appetizing greens, cut the outer leaves of Swiss chard often.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 3 1945

To all counties

An essential requirement for an electric fence is that it must be safe as well as effective, says P. W. Manson, of the division of Agricultural Engineering at University Farm. The heart of a properly installed electric fence is the controller, which should be selected with care and kept in the best of condition at all times.

In spite of the fact that many homemade units have given satisfactory results, Manson warns that it doesn't pay to take a chance with an unsafe device in order to save a few dollars in original cost. The safety of an electric fence depends on the unflinching operation of the controller for an indefinite period of time. Should it ultimately give trouble, Manson cautions against having a novice attempt to repair it.

Minnesota has been fortunate in having no reported fatalities from contact with faulty electric fences, Manson says. There are, however, a number of instances in other parts of the country where this has happened.

"It should be clearly understood," Manson says, "that what is a 'safe' current for one person may be unsafe for someone else. For example, what constitutes a reasonably safe current for a normal man might not be safe for small children. Tolerance to an electric current also varies with adult individuals."

In spite of the dangers that are involved in using faulty homemade or commercial units, Manson states that an approved commercial unit properly installed is as safe as any ordinary piece of farm machinery.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 7, 1945

Special to the FARMER

Casualties on the fighting front are beyond our immediate control, but not so with the casualties on the farm and home front. Accidents on the farm are far too numerous. Two steps can be taken that will always pay dividends: (1) Clean up the premises and repair building defects to remove the causes of accidents. (2) Insist that every farm worker keep in mind constantly the necessity of doing things the safe and sensible way.

--A. J. Schwantes.

Losses that sometimes occur with Sudan grass pasture can be avoided by waiting until the grass is 12 to 16 inches high before turning in livestock. The grass is most dangerous when it is 3 or 4 inches high. At that time a few mouthfuls may cause trouble.--W. L. Boyd.

As soon as the first crop of hay is in, it is a good idea to "count noses" in the livestock enterprise. During the past few years many farmers have had the distressing experience of having to go out and buy hay in the late winter and early spring. Generally speaking, if you have silage, you will need in addition two tons for each milk cow and a ton for each head of young stock. If you see that you are going to run short, there is still time to go after some second crop hay, supplement with some other kind of roughage, or cut down on livestock.--S. B. Cleland.

We are getting into the critical season for lambs. They may need extra pasture or aftermath in addition to what they have been getting. If you haven't been worming them, they will probably need phenothiazine. One dosage, followed by feeding the salt-phenothiazine mixture, will do the trick. This extra care will pay well.--W. E. Morris.

Farmer 3

Open seams and breaks in the soldered joints of milk cans and pails are a refuge for milk-spilling bacteria. Bacteria grow like weeds where you can't get at them. An open seam is like a fence-row of weeds, constantly reseeding each new supply of milk that comes in contact with it. Galvanized pails are bad too because it is impossible to get the rough surface thoroughly clean.
--W. L. Slatter.

Late blight has been found on potatoes again this year and it may be necessary to protect even the small field with one of the recommended copper sprays or dusts to avoid loss of the crop. If there is a severe epidemic in potato fields the late blight may also attack tomatoes late in the season. In such event it is also advisable to protect tomato plants with a copper fungicide.--Carl J. Hise.

To keep wall milk must be cooled quickly and kept cold. Experiments ~~at~~ have shown that at 40 degrees Fahrenheit bacteria in milk will remain practically the same for 12 hours, at 50 degrees they increase about five times, at 60 degrees 15 times, at 70 degrees 700 times, and at 80 degrees 3,000 times.--W. L. Slatter.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 10, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The summer meeting of the Minnesota Farm Managers' Association will be held at University Farm in St. Paul, Monday, July 16, according to announcement from George A. Pond, secretary-treasurer of the association. This meeting will give members and other interested persons living in the Twin City area an opportunity to become familiar with types of experimental work being done at the University Agricultural experiment station and also to check on some of the recent developments in agricultural sciences.

The meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a.m. by the association's president, Paul E. Benson of LeSueur. A full day's schedule is planned including both lectures by University Farm staff members and tours through fields and livestock yards and barns.

The morning meetings will be held in the livestock pavilion. All persons interested are invited to attend.

A2756-EZ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 10, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Newly appointed assistant professor in the division of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota is Paul D. Boyer, who comes to University Farm from Stanford university where he was research associate in chemistry. He succeeds Floyd Olson, who has accepted a position as chemist in the biochemical laboratory at Archer-Daniels-Midland.

Dr. Boyer's work at Stanford university was in nutritional and food chemistry. Before going to Stanford he was research assistant and fellow in biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin. A graduate of Brigham Young university, he received his M.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1941 and his Ph. D. there in 1943. He is a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists and of the American Chemical society.

A2756-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 10, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Careful budgeting and use of canning sugar will make possible the preservation of an adequate supply of fruit in every household, says Ina Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Most fruits may be canned without sugar, since sugar is not necessary to prevent spoilage, but shape, color and flavor of fruits are much better when some sugar is used.

To make sugar go as far as possible this year, the established allowance is one-half cup of sugar to each quart of finished fruit. Using this amount, 10 pounds of sugar will take care of 40 quarts of fruit.

Instead of making a thin syrup to stretch the sugar, Miss Rowe suggests that for juicy fruits, such as peaches, apricots and plums, weighing the fruit first and using 2 ounces (1/4 cup) of sugar to every pound of fruit is more satisfactory. Add just enough water to prevent the fruit from sticking to the pan and cook slowly so the juice does not boil away. The result will be a solid fruit pack, sweeter-tasting because it is undiluted with water. A pound of raw fruit will usually make a pint of finished fruit.

Since Bing cherries and pears are not as juicy as other fruits, when canning them in this way add a cup of water to begin with, then as the fruit boils, add more water in order to produce enough liquid to cover the top of the fruit.

White corn syrup, extra-sweet syrup or honey can be substituted for part of the sugar, if desired. On the weight basis, use one part regular corn syrup to two parts sugar; or use extra-sweet corn syrup and sugar in equal proportions. Honey may be used to replace up to one-third of the sugar, but Miss Rowe suggests that honey can be used to better advantage where its flavor is really desired. A2755-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 10, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release

Cash returns from farm woodlots of \$1.33 per hour for labor, \$8.50 per acre or 12½ per cent interest on capital investment can be expected when the woodland is properly and efficiently managed, Herbert A. Flueck, St. Paul, state conservationist for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, said today.

This was the average net income realized by 25 "high income group" operators out of a total of 89 farmers in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota who kept records on their woodlot operations the past six years.

The accounting was made by the 89 farmers cooperating in a federal farm forestry project administered by the Soil Conservation Service. In Minnesota the University of Minnesota State Conservation Department and the Lake States Forest Experiment station cooperated in planning and conducting the project. Records represent the first large-scale source of information on just how much a farmer can expect to profit from his woodland.

Net incomes of 39 farmers in the "medium" group and the remaining 25 in the "low" group were correspondingly lower but still high enough to prove that farmers can profit from their woodlot operations, Flueck said. Differences in net income among the three groups were due to extensive variations in efficiency of operation and managerial ability and to differences in the capital value and condition of the 89 woodlots at the start of the accounting period.

Total gross income was computed on the basis of woodlot products used at home, such as post, lumber and fuel, and from sales of these products. Expenses included such entries as labor, tools and other equipment, processing, materials, taxes and interest.

Some management conclusions drawn from the records are: (1) Ordinary farm woodlots in terms of species, size and stocking produced surprisingly high returns when the operator fully utilized his own labor in getting out wood products, (2) growing wood is important but utilization is more important. When farmers harvest posts, logs, fuel and other products for sale, they make higher incomes, (3) the more a farmer works in his woodlot, the higher the net return.

A2754-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 10 1945

To all counties

Save your own time and energy as well as precious fruits and vegetables by using reliable methods of canning, advises Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. For all non-acid vegetables and for meats, the only method recommended is to use a steam pressure canner. For fruits, tomatoes and pickles, a boiling water bath may be used. In the latter case, the food is heated first, then packed boiling hot into jars and processed.

Miss Blair warns homemakers against canning in the oven and by the open-kettle method. Oven canning may result in explosions causing serious injury if jars seal during canning and steam builds up inside them. In such cases, individuals have been seriously hurt and ovens ruined. Another argument against oven canning, Miss Blair says, is that the dry heat of the oven penetrates very slowly, making longer processing necessary. It is almost impossible to raise the oven temperature to the point where it will destroy all harmful bacteria.

Open-kettle canning, that is, cooking the food in an ordinary kettle, packing into jars and sealing, permits yeasts, molds and bacteria to get into jars from the air and other sources when food is transferred from kettle to jar. Home economists have found also that self-seal lids will not seal properly unless the jar is processed in a hot water bath or pressure canner. The open-kettle method should be limited to such preserving jobs as making jams, pickles and other products requiring enough sugar or vinegar to prevent spoilage.

Since canning timetables have been revised recently, Miss Blair urges homemakers to rely only on up-to-date canning information. Copies of Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," and the U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletin, "Home Canning of Meat," may be secured at the county extension office or by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 10 1945

To all counties

Currants needn't go to waste in the garden this year because of the shortage of sugar, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. When fruits are abundant and sugar is scarce, Miss Hobart advises homemakers to put up a supply of juice without sugar and make 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 1945

To all counties

Release week of July 16

_____ county communities will join with the nation next week, July 22-28, in the observance of National Farm Safety Week, in an effort to reduce the accidents that each year cause great loss on farms. Recognizing that farm accidents occur at a rate three times as great as in industry, President Harry S. Truman and Governor Edward J. Thye have issued proclamations focusing national and state attention on the event.

Note to Agent: Include here any local plans or proclamations that have taken form.

County Agent _____ today urged all farm families to take special note of what can be done on their own farms to eliminate hazards. Four-H boys and girls in the county were charged especially with the responsibility of stressing safety in their own homes and communities. "Farm accidents continue at such a high rate because we haven't yet learned to think constantly in safety terms on the farm," _____ said. "Industry is far ahead of us in safety because industry has built safety into all its procedures. We need to do the same in farming."

A. J. Schwantes, chief in the division of agricultural engineering at University Farm, says that two procedures carried thru on the farm would eliminate a large percentage of damaging accidents: First, clean up premises and repair defects in buildings; secondly, insist that every person working on the farm keep in mind constantly the safest rather than the quickest way of doing a thing.

The day to day program for Farm Safety Week will be as follows:

Sunday will be observed as church day. On this day, it is hoped that farm families which have experienced near miraculous escapes from farm accidents in the past, will offer heartfelt thanks, and will resolve to adopt and maintain safe practices in the future.

(More)

Monday will be observed as home safety day as a means of emphasizing the fact that the farm home is the scene of the greatest number of farm accidents. National Safety Council figures indicate that nearly 7500 farm home fatalities occur each year.

Tuesday, the third day of National Farm Safety Week, will be livestock day. Groups and persons cooperating in the observance of the week will be asked to emphasize the correct and safe handling of livestock in an effort to cut down the great number of farm work accidents that result from incorrect handling of animals of all kinds.

Wednesday will emphasize falls, the chief cause of accidents. Farm safety check-up tours are recommended as a means of finding and eliminating hazards which cause falls. Good housekeeping, as one way to avoid falls, will be emphasized.

Thursday has been set aside as traffic safety day. On this day cooperating groups will emphasize the importance of preventing highway accidents which annually kill between 4,000 and 5,000 rural residents.

Friday has been designated as machinery day in order to stress the great danger from improper operation of farm machines, many of which necessarily have sharp death-dealing knives and blades.

Saturday will be observed as farm safety review day--the last day of National Farm Safety Week. On this day groups throughout the nation will be expected to review all phases of farm safety as a means of insuring accident prevention on the farm 52 weeks a year.

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FARM SAFETY WEEK RADIO PROGRAM

Saturday	July 21	1:15 pm	KSTP	T. A. Erickson
Monday	" 23	1:00 pm	KUOM	Dr. D. A. Dukelow
		7:30 pm	WCCO	Governor E. J. Thye
Tuesday	" 24	12:45 pm	WDGY	Dean C. H. Bailey
Wednesday	" 25	1:00 pm	KUOM	Someone on Electrical Safety
		1:35 pm	WTCN	Mrs. Clara Oberg
Thursday	" 26	12:45 pm	WDGY	Frank J. Brown
Friday	" 27	1:00 pm	KUOM	A. J. Schwantes

Governor Thye's broadcast will also be given by transcription thru other cooperating radio stations throughout the state.

About the Speakers

T. A. Erickson - Agricultural consultant from General Mills, former 4-H state club leader, chairman of farm safety section of Minnesota Safety Council.

Dr. D. A. Dukelow - Chairman of home safety section of Minnesota Safety Council. Connected with State Department of Health and University of Minnesota. Greatly in demand as speaker on safety programs.

Edward J. Thye - Governor of the State of Minnesota - has been a farmer and still operates his farm. Takes a personal interest in farm safety.

Dean C. H. Bailey - Dean and director of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. Has intense and practical interest in farm safety. His interest and enthusiasm carry down thru the entire staff of the College of Agriculture.

Mrs. Clara Oberg - 4-H club leader in Ramsey county - doing an outstanding job of work in farm safety with the 4-H clubs. Her work has been nationally noted.

Frank J. Brown - connected with the Minnesota Farm Bureau - formerly county agent leader, and in his work has the opportunity of learning much about traffic accidents and the prevention of them.

A. J. Schwantes, chief, Division of Agricultural Engineering, University of Minnesota. Active on farm safety work of the Minnesota Safety Council. Has worked on safety with farm machinery.

- Schedule prepared by J. S. Jones

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Note: Leaders of farm organizations, county extension agents, safety council farm committee chairmen, and any others conducting special safety activities as observances of the week are urged to report them, briefly, to W. T. Foley, THE FARMER, St. Paul 1, Minnesota, so that Minnesota's participation in the special safety week may be inclusively reported to the National Safety Council.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 17, 1945

Release Wednesday
p.m., July 18

Arrangements are being completed at University Farm for housing the newly organized Bureau of Plant Industry which will carry out the insect, weed and seed control functions of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food. The new grouping of control agencies of the state went into effect July 1 on recommendation of Governor Edward J. Thye and the commissioners of agriculture and administration, after arrangements had been made with University officials for housing and further close support of the state program by the educational and research facilities at University Farm.

The Bureau of Plant Industry represents a consolidation of the division of weed and seed control with the divisions of insect control, apiary inspection, nursery inspection and barberry eradication which had previously functioned as a part of the State Entomologist's office. Headquarters of the weed and seed division are being moved to University Farm where they will adjoin the state seed testing laboratory in the agricultural botany building. Enlargement of the laboratory to take care of the increased demand for seed testing and expanded functions of the weed control work is planned.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist, has been named director of the Bureau and will carry the additional administrative responsibility in connection with his other duties. His assistant will be E. L. Thomas who will also supervise the work of the insect and disease control division. C. H. Schrader will continue in charge of the weed and seed division. G. W. Nelson will supervise the nursery and orchard inspection work, while C. D. Floyd will supervise apiary inspection. All the men with their field staffs will work out from University Farm headquarters.

In announcing the regrouping of divisions of the state department,
(more)

Governor Thye pointed out that the move was in keeping with the recommendations of the legislature's interim committee on state administration and that it would make possible expanded service to the public with no increase in personnel.

Both state and university officials stressed the desirability of a close working relationship between the teaching and research facilities of the University and the increasingly complex control responsibilities of the state's Bureau of Plant Industry. C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture, pointed out that University teaching facilities will be available for training personnel in the Bureau and that continual consultation between research people and state staff would encourage a united front in plant improvement programs and tend to keep control programs in harmony with the newest research findings.

Mr. Aamodt said that the Bureau of Plant Industry is greatly dependent in its regulatory activities on information that is available only in the libraries and in the plant and insect collections of the University. The advantage is mutual in that specimens and data collected by the Bureau field force will be made available to the Agricultural Experiment Station.

"A considerable expansion in the field of insect, disease and weed control is sure to come in the next few years," Mr. Aamodt said. "The weed and seed division needs every possible advantage in coping with the increasing threat of bindweed, leafy spurge, Australian field cress and the other primary noxious weeds. In the insect field, the European corn borer has recently established itself in the state as a serious threat to a leading field crop. The Japanese beetle, the Mexican bean beetle, and the Gypsy moth are nearing borders of the state and may soon become a menace to field and forest crops. Control work as related to these cannot be successful unless there is expansion of research work and a close harmony between the two," according to the Bureau director.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 17 1945

To all counties

Care in canning will go a long way toward preventing spoilage of home canned fruits and vegetables this year, says Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Though inferior quality of the raw product is often the reason for unsatisfactory results in canning, last year the homemaker herself was responsible for most of the spoilage. Improper methods of preparation, under-processing of product, closure difficulties and improper storage after processing were the chief reasons for spoilage of fruits and vegetables canned at home.

Since conservation of food is more important than ever this year, Miss Blair urges homemakers to follow these suggestions in order to insure success with home canning:

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 pre-cook 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 is 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, pre-cook and process again.

5. Store in a cool, dark place.

Correct 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.

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 17, 1945

Immediate release

With hundreds of Minnesota farms scheduled to receive electric service from rural power lines now being built as rapidly as labor and materials can be obtained, the state's 51 REA rural electric cooperatives are stressing the installation of safe farmstead wiring by experienced electricians as part of the observance of National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28.

The following rules for safe use of electricity are also being continuously emphasized by the cooperatives in their monthly newsletters distributed to members:

Do not use the hands or anything held in the hands to remove any object touching a power line.

Do not stand on damp ground or wet floor while attaching, detaching or using an electrical appliance.

Determine the cause of a blown fuse before installing a new one, since blown fuses indicate a too heavy load on the circuit.

Make certain that only fuses of the proper size are used.

Do not change fuse until circuit breaker switch is open.

Do not use any substitute for a standard fuse plug.

Do not use homemade or unproved transformers on electrified fences.

See that all gears, rotating parts and belts on electrical equipment are enclosed or properly guarded.

Replace extension cords when they become frayed or worn.

The cooperatives also caution their members against attempting to make repairs to the highline; cutting tree limbs near highlines; touching highline wires that may fall on the ground, or allowing livestock to come in contact with such wires. Farmers are urged to warn children against flying kites near highlines and to be careful when moving high objects under power lines, and to call the co-op office about any line trouble, so that experienced workmen may correct it.

A2759-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 18 1945

To all counties

It takes a much bigger investment in equipment to start farming now than it did 10 or more years ago, according to J. B. McNulty, extension farm management specialist at University Farm, who advises young men starting out to consider carefully the possibility of some kind of partnership with an established farmer as a means of reducing this initial investment.

Complete farm records on 108 southern Minnesota farms show that the average investment per farm in livestock, feed and equipment had increased from \$5,000 in 1933 to \$11,500 in 1943. While lower prices may reduce this investment somewhat in the postwar period, it is expected that such decrease may be counteracted by even greater mechanization than at the present time.

In any case, McNulty points out, the capital needed to start out as a renter may be out of reach for the beginner. Working out a partnership agreement with a farmer who has working equipment is one way of reducing the cost of starting farming and at the same time insuring adequate working capital. Sometimes such an agreement will allow the young man wages to begin with plus a certain percentage of the earnings of the entire business. As the young man acquires capital to purchase a share of the equipment, his share of the net earnings increases.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 18 1945

To all counties

Even home-sawed lumber is so valuable nowadays that it should be given the best of care so as to avoid damage by warping and checking, says Parker O. Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. "The common practice of throwing newly sawed lumber into a loose pile, exposed to sun, wind and rain, after going to the trouble of cutting and sawing good logs, is a serious waste of valuable timber products," he declared today.

In Anderson's opinion, green lumber should have as much attention paid to its seasoning and storage as potatoes and corn. Proper piling of green lumber will insure fullest use of the product, whereas loose and crooked piling may mean a 50 per cent loss.

Anderson's formula for proper piling is as follows:

Select a place that is high and dry and build a solid foundation of rot-free material at least two feet off the ground. A good foundation can be made of firmly set piers topped by stringers of 4 by 6 material. Each layer of boards in the pile should be separated by clean "stickers" of even thickness. As the pile is built these stickers should be placed directly above each other so that accumulating weight will not give the boards a washboard effect. End checking can be reduced by having the end "stickers" extend an inch beyond the end of the boards in the pile.

Within the pile boards should be laid 2 or 3 inches apart so that air can circulate freely up and down as well as thru the sides. The height of the pile should not be over 8 or 10 feet. To finish the pile, give it protection from sun and rain by adding a top layer of low-grade boards laid shingle fashion or by using roofing paper.

More complete instructions for piling are given in Extension Folder 104, Better Lumber Through Good Piling, which can be obtained from the county agent's office.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 19, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Minnesota's 51 rural electric cooperatives were allotted more than \$1,200,000 in Rural Electrification Administration loan funds during May and June. These funds will be used by the cooperatives to finance nearly 1,200 miles of power lines which will make electric service available to about 4,000 farm families and other rural consumers.

Since the War Production Board lifted its restrictions on rural line construction shortly after the defeat of Germany, REA has stepped up the allotment of loan funds to meet the demands of farmers for electricity. New power lines will be built as rapidly as materials are obtained.

In the last few months, thousands of farmers have signed up for electric service with the REA cooperatives of Minnesota. All farmers and other rural consumers wanting electricity have been asked to sign up without delay, since the number of signed members is important in determining which lines are to be built first. The farmer wanting service, whether he lives adjacent to or at some distance from an REA line, should go to the nearest REA cooperative office and obtain information on how soon he can obtain service. Ordinarily, he will be asked to apply for membership in the co-op.

Up to July 1, 1945, REA had allotted more than \$36,000,000 in loan funds to rural electric cooperatives in Minnesota. The cooperatives had built 30,000 miles of lines and brought electricity to nearly 70,000 farm families and other rural consumers. All REA loans are made on a self-liquidating, 100 per cent financing basis, at 2 per cent interest for periods not exceeding 35 years. The Minnesota cooperatives are paying off their REA loans on schedule from revenues derived from consumers' electric bills.

A2760-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Unless you want perennial trouble with crab grass in your lawn, don't let it go to seed. That's the advice of L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, who warns that once crab grass gets started, it's difficult to control.

Crabgrass, which makes its best growth during hot weather, is now beginning to make its appearance in many lawns. Dr. Snyder advises using a grass catcher when mowing the lawn during the crabgrass season, in order to catch all of the seed stalks. After mowing, rake the lawn to lift the creeping seed stalks and re-mow, or remove remaining seed stalks by hand.

Best way to control all lawn weeds, says Dr. Snyder, is to fertilize the lawn with ammonium sulfate, applying it at the rate of 3 pounds for 1000 square feet. The applications should be made in early spring and in late August. Purpose of the fertilizer is to produce a thick growth of desirable lawn grasses, making it difficult for annual weeds to get started.

A2761-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

If potato plants don't flower, will they produce tubers? That's a question many worried victory gardeners are asking this year.

L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, assures gardeners they don't need to be alarmed if their plants aren't blossoming yet, since there is actually no relation between flowering and production of potatoes. Under certain conditions flowers produce seed balls which are used by plant breeders to produce new varieties. The tuber is the vegetative part of the plant used to propagate the potato in commercial practice. Since tubers normally set before the plants bloom, victory gardeners needn't be concerned if their plants don't bloom until late.

A2762-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Great harm to the tomato crop may be done by the tiny green, black or red insects known as aphids or plant lice unless they are controlled as soon as they appear, A. A. Gronovsky, professor of entomology and economic zoology, warned victory gardeners today.

Aphids, with their sucking and piercing mouthparts, withdraw the sap out of the plants on which they feed. As a result, growth of the plants is often stunted and production of tomatoes seriously reduced. The insects may also be responsible for complete failure of the tomato crop by transmitting a virus or mosaic disease from one plant to another.

To get rid of aphids, dust or spray plants with pyrethrum, rotenone or nicotine sulphate as soon as the insects appear. Since pyrethrum and rotenone are scarce, however, Dr. Gronovsky advises spraying with nicotine sulphate, also commonly known as Black Leaf 40, using one teaspoonful to one gallon of water in which one ounce of soap has been dissolved. Spraying must be done very thoroughly on the lower sides of the leaves and repeated if necessary.

A2763-JB

Working out an arrangement with an established farmer for cooperative use of machinery and other equipment is becoming more and more of a necessity ~~for~~ for the young man starting farming. Records from 108 Minnesota farms show that the investment in livestock, machinery and feed averaged \$11,500 in January 1945 as compared with 10 years earlier. As the cost of beginning increases, partnerships, profit-sharing and various lease arrangements assume a greater importance.--J. E. McAlty.

Farm management studies of a group of Minnesota farms indicate that approximately three-fourths of the working time of the farmer is spent in and around the farm buildings. Great strides have been taken in shortening the time needed for field work, but very little progress has been made in remodeling the farmstead to save time and energy.~~ff~~ --S. B. Cleland.

Wire and cloth strainers don't do a good job of removing dirt from milk, and they are even harder to keep clean than the milk itself. If milk is to be strained at all, it should be strained through a single service cotton dish--then use the strainer only as a means of checking up on yourself. It is clean milk you want--there is no such thing as "cleaned" milk.--W. L. Slatter.

Electric fence must be safe as well as effective. Faulty homemade or even commercial controllers have been responsible for fatal accidents. It does not pay to take a chance on an unsafe controller to save a few dollars in original cost. On the other hand, an approved commercially manufactured unit properly installed is as safe as any ordinary piece of farm machinery.-- A. Mustrulid.

Farmer Tips 2

A ~~difficult~~ survey of farm women by the American Home Economics association showed this order of preference in installing sanitary facilities in the farm home: kitchen sink, bathtub, flush toilet, lavatory, shower, laundry tray, sink in workroom, sink or lavatory in special men's washroom. Women were more anxious to get a reliable drain than running water. They were glad to get cold water connections before they could get hot water. --Mary May Miller.

Lumber which was hemoasured last spring and thrown into a loose pile is going to waste fast. Improper piling during the curing period often means a loss of more than 50 per cent in ~~the~~ value through warping and checking. Minnesota Extension Folder 104, which may be had without charge from county extension offices or by writing Publications Office, University Farm, St. Paul 8, gives complete directions for proper piling.--Parker O. Anderson.

In establishing a farm sewage system, it is wise to build a septic tank large enough to take care of future needs. A good guide is to have round 8 cubic feet for each person, looking ahead to the time when the farm family will be largest.--A. J. Schwantes.

The way to avoid perennial trouble with annual crab grass is to keep it from going to seed in your lawn. Crabgrass starts late and makes its greatest growth during the hot weather of late summer. Mowing frequently, lifting the crawling stems with a rake and mowing again will help prevent seeding. Using a grass catcher on the lawnmower will also help eliminate spreading of seed. A thick, well fertilized lawn gives weeds less chance to get started.--Leon G. Snyder.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 23, 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday August 1, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Sabotage in the Stubble

When grain is harvested, other plants are cut with it and enough weed seed is mixed with the grain to insure a good start the next spring. But Nature doesn't put all her eggs in one basket. She must have realized that men would some day learn to separate wheat from tares and so she has another very effective method of keeping her soil seeded down.

After threshing we see great fields of yellow stubble which seem to be resting after the big job of raising a crop. But Nature seldom rests. Closer examination will discover another population, busily getting ahead of the farmer when he's too busy elsewhere to do much about it. Almost every square foot of land will be covered with plants trained to survive and produce seed between the time the grain is removed and fall plowing commences.

If land could be plowed right behind the binder, it would upset the plans of the weeds, but it would also upset the farm operations. Few people are fixed to plow and harvest at the same time. Plowed land would make hard driving as the grain is hauled from the field, and it might not be good for the land. Plowing in August would certainly invite erosion and the hard baked clay would take a lot of power to break into chunks.

If only the top 2 inches could be stirred so that the weeds would be cut at the roots, it would set them back enough to prevent seeding before the fall rains made plowing easier and time more available. Sometimes a disk will do the trick, but if the ground is too hard, it may do only a skip and jump job. The same applies to

(More)

a duck foot cultivator. On lighter soils these implements might work, but our clay usually resembles rock in August.

What we need is some new implement which will just skim under the surface and separate the weeds from their deep roots. The weed farm at Lamberton has devised some long blades to do the job, but when we built one and tried it, the blades just doubled up as though they had struck a Jap pill box.

We are still trying to find some way to hit the weeds in early August and still leave the trash on top of the ground. It must be fairly fast and not too expensive because time is valuable when harvest is rushing us. We'll also figure to plow the ground later, and a double expense for tillage would have to be charged against the crop.

It's just one of those things which we know should be done but haven't figured how to make it practical. Almost every farmer can point out several dozen things he knows should be done or done differently, but he has to let them slide because something more important demands his attention and he can't do everything at once, or else the expense is greater than he can stand. Few of us farm as well as we know how. We just farm the best we can.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 24 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday August 8, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Old Swimmin' Hole

Little Johnny, clad in a proper bathing suit and taking swimming lessons from a trained instructor at the Municipal pool or beach, seems a far cry from the naked heathen who ran wild at the old swimmin' hole. Whether it was a mere wallow, semi-solid with mud, or a clear pool beneath a huge willow tree, the wondering eyes and vivid imagination of boyhood transformed it into an entrancing haven for experience and adventure.

"Last one in's a dead cat," and perhaps a quarter mile from the goal the gang began to run, miraculously shedding shirts and overalls en route. Anyone who wore more than two articles of clothing was asissy. Plop, plop, plop, the big kids hit the deepest water almost simultaneously. A little later there were splashes and screams as the little kids flopped and rolled in the shallows. The barking of excited dogs added to the delightful confusion.

For a few minutes the over heated youths were content to soak with soul-satisfying complacency in the cooling liquid. Those who could swim performed all of their acquired skills for the admiration and envy of the sinkers. It was uninhibited exhibitionism which would have demonstrated critical mental unbalance to any psychologist. There were no restraints on noise or the healthy exuberance of young animals.

Minnows, nibbling experimentally at the toes of the youngsters, became voracious man-eating sharks, which had to be met and dispatched with great cunning and bravery. A couple of placid cows, which came to the creek to ease their raw legs from persistent flies by standing in the water, became a vast herd of buffalo.

(More)

led by a vicious old bull whose horns were still dripping blood after goring four Indian braves and two of their ponies.

No wonder the cows put their tails in the air and sped for the safety of the barn when a yelling mob of savage cavalry generals and fierce bloodhounds ambushed them from the further bank, leaping boldly into the raging stream with their stick horses, dashing into the jaws of death to rid the country once and for all of the wild beasts that endangered their homes and children.

Then there were battles royal. Wrestling matches in the gooey, hot mud developed into pitched battles where sides were chosen and deployed as skirmishes. There was much stealth and finesse in the attack and furious action in preparing and transporting ammunition. (Little brothers came in handy there.) A handful of mud made beautiful wounds on bare backs and bellies with an occasional bull's eye in an unsuspecting face.

Unsanitary? Of course it was, and painful, when stone bruises and encounters with rusty barbed wire were added up, but it was fun. It was a relief from discipline, which in those days was something almost unheard of by the present generation of kids. Perhaps the trip to the swimmin' hole was a reward earned by the tedious hoeing of endless rows of potatoes in addition to the regular chores. It was a chance for self expression, self entertainment and self reliance, duly appreciated.

Many a man today, laboring in the heat of an August sun, pauses now and then to wipe his face and refresh himself with memories of the ineffable satisfaction realized long years before when his hot bare body sank beneath the cooling water of the old swimmin' hole.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 24, 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday August 29, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALK

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

The Minnesota State Fair

Water is most appreciated during a drouth, so perhaps there are others who will miss the Minnesota State Fair this year. It has had a long record of activity, but of course it is more important to send the fireworks to Japan and use all available transportation to move soldiers West.

Beginning in 1901, I attended the next 19 fairs, arriving early and usually leaving after the last hamburger had been sold. As a little boy, it was my duty to scrub hogs, bed pens and run errands for dad. From my viewpoint, he couldn't successfully manage to show his stock without my assistance. He probably put up with the nuisance of my being underfoot in the hope that I might possibly learn something.

Later I graduated to the horse department and polished hooves, groomed silky hides until they shone, cleaned the barns, exercised the horses (also the boy) and was once even allowed to lead a beribboned stallion and show him. That was a proud moment.

We had many adventures, riding in box cars, sleeping in a tent back of the old hog sheds and eating at various hot dog stands and "resteraunts." Sanitation in those days was fairly rudimentary and we always expected to get more or less sick, but the work went on.

Probably the greatest thrill was my first fair. All summer I had saved for the big event and had accumulated \$1.45. One whole half dollar went for Buffalo Bill's Wild West show where the old plainsman himself rode a beautiful cream-colored horse with silver mane and tail (they're Palominos now) and shot glass balls from the air with a six-shooter in either hand. I came away faint with excitement and spent

(More)

the next 10 years trying to emulate the trick riders.

The Midway of course attracted a small boy fresh from the country. Carefully I watched each "free and open air exhibition," paying close attention to the glib barkers and believing almost every thing they said. Nickels and dimes dribbled away surprisingly fast for lunches and lemonade which even then was made in the proportion of one lemon to one 30-gallon jar of water. We wondered whether the brass-voiced salesmen carried their old lemon rinds from fair to fair.

At last a choice was made after days of mental struggle. A whole quarter was paid to watch "The finest troop of acrobats in North America" perform with their trained animals. "In addition to this wonderful demonstration of skill and agility," yelled the barker, "Each and every man, woman and child who enters these portals may have his fortune told by Madam Zoanga, who sees all and knows all."

His invitation seemed to include me, and during the tight rope, juggling and tumbling, which reminded me very much of the circuses we kids had staged from time to time, I was consoled by the thought that soon Madam Zoanga would tell me all that lay in the future. The crowd went out and another came in. The drab routine was repeated but still no one mentioned my fortune. At last I approached one of the employees and asked about it. "Sure, sonny, you can have your fortune told. Right over in that tent. We'll make you a special price of 25 cents."

I'm still waiting to meet Madam Zoanga and carry a good supply of salt when exploring the Midway.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 24, 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday August 22, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Identifying Characteristics

Someone sent me a leaf and asked what kind of tree it came from. In this particular case it was easy to make a fair guess, but a trained taxonomist (which I am not) would hardly venture to indentify many varieties from a single leaf.

Species usually follow a pattern, but probably no two leaves were ever identical. On burr oaks I have found leaves varying in outline from those characteristic of the species to some which might easily have come from a true white oak.

Buds, bud structure, leaf scars, flowers, seeds and the texture and arrangement of fibers in the wood are the safest guides to identification. They run more true to the family pattern and tell what the specimen really is. Of course, most of us do not study trees that closely and we are likely to glance at a tree and think, "Oh, that's a willow," ignoring the fact that even the best men after careful study might not be too sure just which of the more than 200 species of willows it is.

We're likely to judge men that way, too. We see a man with a big nose and think, "Oh, that's a Jew," which associates him in our own mind with our own particular opinion of someone we have known or heard about. It's a poor way of arriving at a conclusion. Some times he turns out to be Irish, English or Scandinavian. Lots of us have big noses and some Jews have small ones. It doesn't mean much.

But supposing he is a Jew. Hitler and his trained Nazis would immediately say he should be liquidated, and some people in this country are inclined to agree, much as I hate to admit it. Usually it's because they don't know what they are talking about. They may swallow whole some one else's opinion, or perhaps they

(More)

once met a Jew they didn't like. Some folks can't see a boxelder tree without imagining it is responsible for all the boxelder bugs they have ever encountered.

Racial characteristics are mostly on the surface and appearances are as unreliable as leaves in forming an opinion of true worth. It's the texture and arrangement of the fibers that determine the value of the man or the tree. It's their ability to do things, to serve their purpose, to make the world a better place to live in because they were here which determines their true worth. You may not like boxelders, but a lot of places would be shadeless if all boxelders were destroyed.

We don't agree with the Germans or the Japs that they are Master races and are better than the rest of us. Anyone who resents their feeling of superiority should also resent the idea that any race is inferior, just because of color, size or shape of nose. Some people have not been trained just as we Americans have, but in true value, all races have about the same range in quality from good to bad. We all have our share of fruits and our share of bugs.

In our own back yard we can grow whatever kind of tree we like, so why not concentrate on that and quit worrying about what the neighbors are growing? We all have to work with others and some of them may not appeal to us as prize specimens, but we can pick our own intimate friends. Those whose chief concern is to improve their own worth and wearing quality have little time to pass snap judgments on whole groups of people they have never known.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 24, 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday August 15, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Farming is Simple

One of Uncle Sam's gun-toting employees writes from the Philippines where he is stationed at present, "Will you send me any pamphlet or bulletin you may have on how to farm? I'm interested in farm management, crop breeding and livestock and would like to learn all about it."

Bless you, son, so would I, but up to now no one has been able to put all the information in any encyclopedia, let alone condense it into a pamphlet. I have lived with crops and livestock over 50 years, spent six years in college, read hundreds of books and managed an experiment station for 26 years, all of which has led me to a constantly increasing appreciation of the vast number of things I don't know about farming. Nature is so intricate, so powerful and so well balanced that mind of a mere man cannot comprehend its complexity.

I have no wish to frighten you away from your interest. The easy job only leads to discontent and frustration. It is a great privilege to learn what we can about this world we live in and try to understand a little more of the Plan under which we operate. Farming is a challenge to mind and muscle. It offers great rewards of satisfaction, contentment and pleasure for those who can appreciate the wonders of the living things they work with.

Why do people climb mountains? It is hard, dangerous work, but the sense of accomplishment over each new height gained, the breath-taking view from the higher levels, the constantly widening horizon erase memory of the sweat and labor used in making the ascent. Farming is like that. Wind, dust, mud, cold, heat, long hours are only incidental to raising a beautiful field of grain or a market-topping load of feeders!

(More)

We don't all fancy the same thing. Some enjoy the exploration of a minute fraction of Nature. Whole shelves of books have been written about the salivary glands of the common fruit fly, and the story is not yet complete. Others kill the fruit flies and get their satisfaction from operating huge acreages of crops or great numbers of livestock. Another group chooses the mountain of organization and finds its achievement in business management or the balancing of all factors of production into a unit of unusual merit.

Farming is not an easy job, but it offers a whole range of mountains worth climbing. I have seen a dignified business man almost crazy with joy when his prize cow gave birth to twin heifer calves. Can you imagine the satisfaction enjoyed by the man who raises and fits a calf good enough to win the blue ribbon at a big show where competition is keen? Would it give you a thrill to take a run-down, worn-out farm and build it into a highly efficient, productive unit with splendid buildings and a bank account? Those things are done, but not in pamphlet form. You'd better figure on a library and a lot of midnight oil.

The only person capable of telling all about farming in one small bulletin is a boy just out of school or an old man who has worn out three farms and then retired to work for W.P.A.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 24, 1945

To all counties

Reasons for the meat shortage in this country at the present time and steps that have been taken in an attempt to increase supplies were summarized today by W. H. Dankers, extension marketing economist at University Farm. Present shortages can be traced largely to these situations:

1. There was a marked decrease in hog production in 1945 as compared to 1944.
2. Cattle numbers are about the same but incentives for bringing them to market seem to be lacking.
3. Poultry numbers at the beginning of 1945 were 10 per cent less than a year earlier.
4. Government purchases for lend-lease and military purposes have substantially increased.
5. ~~Increases~~ in civilian purchasing power have greatly increased the demand for meat.
6. Black market operations are reported to be a complicating factor in distribution.

To relieve the situation, the War Mobilization director recently announced that the government would:

1. Not lower price ceilings to producers without at least six months' advance notice.
2. Pay a feeder subsidy of 50 per cent per hundredweight for sellers of AA and A grade cattle weighing 800 pounds or more, marketed for slaughter.
3. Increase the packer subsidy 40 cents per hundredweight on live hogs.
4. Tighten and establish controls designed to eliminate black markets.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
July 25, 1945

Immediate release

Reliable methods of canning will save the homemaker's time and energy as well as precious fruits and vegetables. That's the word from extension nutritionists at University Farm, who recommend using a steam pressure cooker for all non-acid vegetables and ^{for} meats. For fruits, tomatoes and pickles, however, a boiling water bath may be used. In the latter case, the food is heated first, then packed boiling hot into jars and processed.

The nutritionists warn homemakers against canning in the oven and by the open-kettle method. Oven canning may result in explosions causing serious injury if jars seal during canning and steam builds up inside them. In such cases, individuals have been seriously hurt and ovens ruined. Another argument against oven canning, the nutritionists say, is that the dry heat of the oven penetrates very slowly, making longer processing necessary. It is almost impossible to raise the oven temperature to the point where it will destroy all harmful bacteria.

Open-kettle canning, that is, cooking the food in an ordinary kettle, packing into jars and sealing, permits yeasts, molds and bacteria to get into jars from the air and other sources when food is transferred from kettle to jar. Home economists have found also that self-seal lids will often not seal properly unless the jar is processed in a hot water bath or pressure canner. The open-kettle method should be limited to such preserving as making jams, pickles and other products requiring enough sugar or vinegar to prevent spoilage.

Since canning timetables have been revised recently, homemakers are urged to rely on up-to-date canning information. Copies of Extension Folder 100, "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," and the U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletin, "Home Canning of Meat," may be secured by writing Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2764 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
July 25, 1945

Immediate release

It takes a much bigger investment in equipment to start farming now than it did 10 or more years ago, according to J. B. McNulty, extension farm management specialist. He advises young men starting out to consider carefully the possibility of some kind of partnership with an established farmer as a means of reducing this initial investment.

Complete farm records on 108 southern Minnesota farms show that the average investment per farm in livestock, feed and equipment had increased from \$5,000 in 1933 to \$11,500 in 1943. While lower prices may reduce this investment somewhat in the postwar period, it is expected that such decrease may be counteracted by even greater mechanization than at the present time.

In any case, McNulty points out, the capital needed to start out as a renter may be out of reach for the beginner. Working out a partnership agreement with a farmer who has working equipment is one way of reducing the cost of starting farming and at the same time insuring adequate working capital. Sometimes such an agreement will allow the young man wages to begin with plus a certain percentage of the earnings of the entire business. As the young man acquires capital to purchase a share of the equipment, his share of the net earnings increases.

A2765 - PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
July 25, 1945

Immediate release

Members of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association will hold their summer meeting at University Farm on Friday, July 27. Emma Schmidt, Kellogg, president of the association, will preside.

Featured speaker for the day's program will be J. I. Hambleton, chief in the division of apiculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dr. Hambleton will discuss sulfathiazole, DDT and beekeeping at the morning session and in the afternoon will demonstrate a new field test for diagnosing the American foul brood disease.

C. D. Floyd, assistant state apiarist, will open the morning's program at 9:30 with a talk on field problems in apiary inspection. Other speakers at the morning session will be T. L. Aamodt, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who will explain the reorganization of the apiary inspection division; Ray Lee, secretary of the Minnesota State Fair and Dr. Hambleton.

At the afternoon session Charles G. Tollafeld of the A. I. Root company, Medina, Ohio, will discuss manufacturing problems in the bee industry and R. H. Dadant of Dadant and Sons, Hamilton, Illinois, will talk on honey marketing. The meeting will conclude with reports on beekeeping conditions in various parts of the state by Earl Patton, Medford; Robert Ray, Tintah; Lyle Hovell, Welcome; A. Alsen, Baudette; M. H. Haydak, and Floyd, University Farm.

A2766 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 25 1945

To all counties

Freezing is one of the most satisfactory ways of preserving string beans for winter use, according to J. D. Winter, horticulturist at University Farm.

For freezing, it is best to pick beans in the early morning, especially during hot weather. Beans should be young and tender, at the right stage of maturity for immediate table use. They should be prepared and frozen as quickly as possible after being picked.

Scalding is important in preparing vegetables for freezing since it helps to preserve quality and flavor and to brighten the color of green vegetables, says Winter. Cut beans into 1-inch lengths or lengthwise into strips. Place them in a wire basket and completely immerse them in vigorously boiling water for $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, keeping the kettle covered during the scalding process. In order to allow the heat to penetrate properly, not more than 1 pound of beans should be scalded at one time ^{each} for $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 quarts of boiling water used. After scalding, chill the beans quickly in clean, cold water; then drain and pack into suitable containers. Place in the freezer as soon as possible after packing, at least within 4 hours.

Among varieties Winter recommends for freezing are Stringless Green Pod, Giant Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen Stringless, Brittle Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax, Kentucky Wonder, Blue Lake and Creaseback.

A good way to take care of any surplus beans in the garden this year is to let them dry on the vines and use them for baking next winter. Varieties satisfactory for baking according to studies made by Winter, include Unrivalled Wax, Stringless Green Pod, Davis White Wax, Bountiful, Early Red Valentine, Webber Wax, Pinto, Golden Wax, Brown Swedish, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Kidney, Stringless Black Valentine and Stringless Red Valentine.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
July 25 1945

To all counties

Though 1945 jar rings appear to be satisfactory, Hedda Kafka, nutritionist at University Farm, suggests that homemakers may want to take special precautions to prevent any off-flavors in home-canned foods from the rubber rings.

Scrub rubber rings with a brush, using soapy water; then rinse them, Miss Kafka advises. Boil a dozen rubbers at a time in a quart of water to which one tablespoon of baking soda has been added. After boiling for 10 minutes, rinse well in boiling water. This treatment will not affect the sealing quality of the rings. Hang them on a rod or a string where they can be thoroughly aired until they are used. Miss Kafka warns homemakers not to stretch rings in handling them.

Since color of jar rings has no relation to their quality, red and black rubbers are equally good.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 1, 1945

To all counties

Fruit butter is the answer to the homemaker's question of what to make for fruit spreads this year when sugar is short, says Hedda Kafka of the extension nutrition service at University Farm. Sugar will stretch almost twice as far for fruit butter as for jam and jelly, since only about half as much sugar as sieved fruit is needed.

Apples, peaches, plums, grapes and pears make good fruit butters. Apples and plums also make a good combination. The firm portions of windfalls or culls may be used for apple butter.

Miss Kafka gives these suggestions for making fruit butters: First wash fruit thoroughly. Apples may be peeled and sliced, or the skins left on. Remove skins and pits in making peach or apricot butter. Crush soft fruits such as apricots, peaches, grapes and plums and cook them in their own juice. Add a small amount of water to apples. Cook the fruit till soft and press through a colander and then through a fine sieve. Tie whole spices loosely in a cheesecloth bag and put into the fruit pulp. Add half as much sugar as fruit pulp and boil the mixture rapidly, stirring constantly to prevent burning. Test the fruit butter by dropping a little from a spoon on a cold plate. When no liquid separates around the edge of the fruit butter, the mixture is done. Remove the spice bag and pour the fruit butter while boiling hot into sterilized containers. Seal. Canning the fruit butter will insure its keeping quality.

Sugar can be stretched in making fruit butter by replacing up to one-half the weight of sugar with corn syrup, though when syrup is used the butter will have to be cooked longer. Miss Kafka warns against using syrup for canning if it has stood around after being opened, since mold forms quickly in hot weather and may cause the product to spoil.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 1, 1945

To all counties

Home owners who are worried about a shortage of coal and fuel oil for heating this winter can't look for much help from wood unless steps can be taken to get this fuel out of the forests and woodlots, says Parker O. Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. In spite of the fact that Minnesota has an abundance of this excellent home-grown fuel, the available supply of dry wood may fall off as much as 25 per cent because of diversion of labor to other needs.

Most forests and woodlots will be better timber producers after clearing out, crooked, dead and generally unsatisfactory trees that take space and light away from good trees, Anderson says. He urges more attention to cutting Minnesota's natural fuel in the present emergency. Since the fuel shortage is likely to continue not only through this winter but also through next year, he suggests that it will be good insurance and also profitable practice to divert labor to fuel cutting whenever possible.

A cord of dry hardwood compares favorably in fuel value with a ton of soft coal, Anderson says. Home owners who are ^{now} being urged to put in coal in advance so as to avoid serious trouble next winter might also look around to see what wood may be bought for fuel or cut for future use.

Most furnaces equipped for coal can be used with good success in burning chunk wood. Where a properly designed fireplace is available, this can be used to help out a slim fuel budget.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 1 1945

To all counties

Though delay in harvesting may mean loss of a high percentage of Brome grass seed by shattering, some loss may be better than harvesting when the seeds are too immature, says M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm.

Seeds that will bend but not crush or break under reasonable pressure if held lengthwise between thumb and forefinger are at the proper stage for harvesting. To determine the average stage of maturity, it is necessary to examine a number of seeds, however.

Another guide in deciding when to harvest is ease of shattering. If some seeds shatter when heads are struck against the palm of the hand, the crop is ready for harvesting. Shattered seed should be considered a danger signal, since delaying the harvest will result in seed loss.

Color of the leaves and straw is not^a/reliable guide in determining the time to harvest Brome seed, Armour says. Both leaves and straw may be green when the seed crop is ready for harvest. Heads and seed usually turn purplish as the crop approaches maturity and when completely ripe the seed changes to dull brown, but because of color variations, the color of heads and seed cannot be depended upon any more than color of leaves and straw in deciding when to harvest.

The grain binder is generally used for harvesting Brome grass for seed. Small, loosely tied bundles will aid curing. Since shattering losses are heaviest during hot, dry weather, they can be reduced by harvesting early in the morning when the crop is slightly tough and the temperature is lower.

The combine may be used to harvest Brome grass, but unless the crop is well matured, seed of poor germination will result. The consequent delay in harvesting may result in some loss of seed.

Because heating endangers seed germination, Armour urges daily examination of seed after it is stored, particularly if the seed has been combined. Important steps in storing the seed crop are spreading seed thinly, where there is good air movement and sunlight and turning frequently.

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 2, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Best time to plant perennial seeds for next year's flower garden is from now until the middle of August, says L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Delphinium, columbine, hollyhock and foxglove should be started now.

A coldframe, where plants can be shaded in summer and protected in winter, is the most satisfactory place to start perennial seeds. However, the seeds may also be planted in a protected spot with light overhead shade.

For best results, mix some sand and peat moss with the garden soil. Plant the seed in shallow rows, soak the soil thoroughly and place a board over each row. As soon as the seeds start to come up, raise the board by placing blocks under the ends. The boards will shade the seedlings until they are well established.

A light mulch may be necessary over the plants this winter to protect them from frost heaving, Dr. Snyder says.

A2767-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 2, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Fruit from the home garden needn't go to waste this year because of the shortage of sugar. When fruits are abundant and sugar is scarce, homemakers can put up a supply of juice without sugar and make jelly later, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

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.

A2768-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 2, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The European corn borer, which crossed the Minnesota line for the first time in 1943 and had established itself in 16 southeastern counties by 1944, is in for trouble. In the battle to save the corn crop from serious injury, state entomologists have launched a counter-attack spearheaded by 2,000 Macrocentrus gifuensis.

Macrocentrus is a parasite originally imported from Japan that makes life miserable for the corn borer and generally impedes its progress.

T. L. Aamodt, state entomologist and director of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, announced today that 2,000 of the parasites had been secured through the corn borer control and research office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Toledo, Ohio, and liberated on the R. D. Bacon farm near Mabel in Fillmore county.

Eastern states that have fought the borer for many years indicate some promising results in the use of parasites. While most destructive insects have their own native enemies, the corn borer seems to be free of these and it has been necessary to import and introduce opposition insects. Macrocentrus attacks young corn borers by laying eggs in their bodies. When the eggs hatch they drill further into the borer and generally interfere with its work.

Aamodt warned that the parasites cannot be expected to solve the borer problem even if they thrive and multiply under Minnesota climatic conditions. Other control methods must be used. Introduction of parasites was made as an added precaution. Entomologists wanted to leave no stone unturned in the gathering battle to keep borers under control in this state.

All indications point to a continued heavy demand for eggs. The best way to get the most from this demand during the high price months of September through December is to clap the new pullets into a well-readied house just as soon as they start laying.—Cora Cooke.

Planting seeds of perennial flowers around the middle of August for next year's flower garden is a good way to speed up the process of getting these plants established. Delphinium, columbine, hollyhock, foxglove and many others can be planted now.—Leon G. Snyder.

Hard working dairy cows ~~don't~~ need six to eight weeks of vacation, and they will repay the dairyman well for the rest. If you're having a hard time drying the cow up, you can get results by stopping milking even if the flow is still rather heavy. ~~Additional~~ Experiments at University Farm indicate that a healthy udder can reabsorb a large quantity of milk without harm to the cow.—H. E. Searles.

More and More farm homemakers favor the extra utility room in the farm-
house to take many tasks out of the kitchen. A closet ^{or corner} where men can put their "barny" clothes goes with the utility room as a desirable feature of the modernized home.—Mary May Miller.

With corn lagging far behind normal for the middle of August, it looks like a year to think about the best way of preserving immature corn for greatest feed value. Why not scoop out earth for a trench silo, or place orders for snowfencing and paper so you will be ready to act quickly if frost should cut short the growing season.—S. E. Cleland.

Farmer Tips 2

Pullets or hens, what shall it be? Well-called hens may do better this fall and winter than poor pullets. On the other hand, well developed pullets will probably do better than average hens. One thing is certain. Either alone will do better than both housed together in the same laying house.--

Cora Cooke.

Along with shortages of fuel oil and coal, comes shortage of fuel wood, not because there isn't enough woods in Minnesota but because lack of help has reduced the cutting of wood for fuel by 25 per cent. In view of the fact that the fuel shortage is likely to last another year, we may have to put a higher priority on wood cutting. Most farm woodlots and windbreaks will be improved by selective cutting of poor trees for wood.--

Parker O. Anderson.

If you could not get phosphate this spring but can get delivery now, it may be good practice to apply it immediately rather than try to store it until next year. Phosphate can be successfully applied to new seedlings of legume and grass immediately after the mow crop is off. Spread on stubble, preferably when there is no rain or dew to prevent dislocation of the young seedlings.--Paul M. Darsen.

If late summer and fall seedings of legumes or legume-grass mixtures are planned, phosphate fertilizer can be worked into the ground as the seed bed is being prepared. For alfalfa an application of 250 to 300 pounds per acre is about right.--Paul M. Darsen.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 8 1945

To all counties

"Chicken for fighters first" is the new slogan for poultry raisers, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. That slogan comes into being in connection with the new poultry set-aside order effective August 13, which requires authorized processors of poultry to sell half of their production to the armed services.

"This is another step in the all-out effort to get the best food possible to our fighting troops," says Miss Cooke. "Surely no one would intentionally interfere with that effort. Poultry raisers may well take pride in the place their product has made for itself on the fighting fronts and in the field hospitals. Air force officers tell us that air fighters suffering from combat fatigue will eat chicken when nothing else appeals to them. Moreover, a chicken dinner provides that link with home that keeps the boys' minds bent on getting the war over."

The problem is definitely one for the poultry raisers themselves, Miss Cooke says. There is plenty of chicken, but it must be placed in the hands of those who will see that it gets to the armed forces. Beginning August 13, when the new order goes into effect, all authorized plants will display a sticker on their trucks and in the plant as an assurance that they are turning over half their production to feed fighters.

Poultry purchased under the new order will be canned for use in the Pacific where it is particularly difficult to supply fresh cooked poultry. Old hens that have outlived their usefulness are especially wanted, though some heavy roasters will probably be needed also. The amount required is estimated at about 125 million pounds.

Miss Cooke advises producers against selling hens that are still good layers, since the need for eggs is great. "But," she urges, "let's see that the black market doesn't keep chicken away from the men in the foxholes and on flying missions. See that your poultry goes to an authorized processor."

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 8 1945

To all counties

Cows need a rest between lactations if they are to prepare for heavy milk production and build up the depleted mineral supply of their bodies, says Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm. Good dairymen always aim to dry off their cows from six to eight weeks before freshening.

When they do not get a rest cows begin their milk production after freshening at a much lower level than those with a rest period and maintain this lower level all through the new lactation. According to Dr. W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, a cow in good condition, when calving, should start with as much as 25 per cent higher daily milk yields than a cow freshening in poor condition, and this relative spread in production would be maintained for the entire lactation period or approximately ten months.

To dry the cow off, the best procedure is to reduce her feed temporarily and to stop milking. Watch for unusual swelling or filling of the udder the first couple of days, Leighton warns. If the swelling is excessive, milk her out clean but do not make a practise of frequent milking since this only stimulates continuous milk flow. Milk again only as it may be necessary. Ease up on feed about ten days before freshening to reduce udder trouble.

Dry cows will gain weight, put on flesh and condition more rapidly if the amount of corn or barley with oats is increased in the ration. Cows in fair condition, upon going dry, may receive in addition to roughage or pasture from 2 to 4 pounds of grain per day. Very thin cows should be fed 6 to 8 pounds of grain per day or even more. The conditioning will restore depleted body reserve and assure greater yields of milk over a longer period of time.

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 8 1945

To all counties

Prospects of a large amount of soft corn in Minnesota this fall make it imperative for _____ county farmers to plan now to make the best possible use of it in feeding livestock, says W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Even though it is high in moisture, corn which is well advanced toward maturity will make good feed and can stand cribbing most of the winter. Morris warns, however, that ventilators should be installed in the crib to insure good drying and prevent extensive molding.

Corn that is not far enough advanced to warrant picking will make good fodder for steers or other cattle. As the sole ration, it cannot be expected to give a good finish. However, corn fodder will carry stock cattle through the winter and may be used as part of the ration for wintering a flock of ewes.

Much of the soft corn can be used as silage, Morris says, for breeding cattle, fattening cattle, and for stock cattle, as well as in limited quantity for fattening lambs and wintering breeding sheep.

On farms where the silo capacity is limited, snow fence silos can be put up at little expense or trench or pit silos can be constructed. For temporary use the baled straw silo is satisfactory.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 9, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release

With the prospect of smaller supplies of canned vegetables and fruit on grocers' shelves next winter, homemakers are being urged to preserve produce from victory gardens and markets as it reaches the proper stage of maturity. One of the most satisfactory ways of preserving string beans for winter use is freezing, according to J. D. Winter, horticulturist at University Farm.

For freezing, it is best to pick beans in the early morning, especially during hot weather. Beans should be young and tender, at the right stage of maturity for immediate table use. They should be prepared and frozen as quickly as possible after being picked.

Scalding is important in preparing vegetables for freezing since it helps to preserve quality and flavor and to brighten the color of green vegetables, says Winter. Cut beans into 1-inch lengths or lengthwise into strips. Place them in a wire basket and completely immerse them in vigorously boiling water for $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, keeping the kettle covered during the scalding process. In order to allow the heat to penetrate properly, not more than 1 pound of beans should be scalded at one time for each 4 to 6 quarts of boiling water used. After scalding, chill the beans quickly in clean, cold water; then drain and pack into suitable containers. Place in the freezer as soon as possible after packing, at least within 4 hours.

Among varieties Winter recommends for freezing are Stringless Green Pod, Giant Stringless Green Pod, Tendergreen Stringless, Brittle Wax, Pencil Pod Black Wax, Kentucky Wonder, Blue Lake and Creaseback.

A2771-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 9, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

The new poultry set-aside order going into effect August 13 is another step in the all-out effort to get the best food possible to our fighting troops, in the opinion of Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. The order requires authorized processors of poultry to sell half of their production to the armed services. This poultry will be canned for use in the Pacific where it is difficult to supply fresh poultry since shipping space is limited and refrigeration often non-existent.

Problem of filling the quota asked for is up to the poultry raisers themselves. "There is plenty of chicken," says Miss Cooke, "but it must be placed in the hands of those who will see that it gets to the armed forces. Poultry raisers who sell their produce to authorized processors will be taking an important step in assuring that the black market doesn't keep chicken away from the men in foxholes and on flying missions. Authorized plants will display stickers on their trucks and in the buildings to show that they are turning over half of their production to feed fighters.

Civilians in this area will have plenty of chicken dinners in spite of the new directive, according to Miss Cooke, since it does not concern small shippers who handle enough poultry to supply local domestic needs. Plants coming under the order are those processing more than 20,000 pounds weekly, whose output is usually shipped in car lots to primary markets.

The quantity required by the armed forces is 125 million pounds for the 12 states coming under the order, an amount less than half of the dressed poultry shipped from those states to the four primary markets in 1944. Last year Minnesota alone shipped to those four markets more than half the total amount now being sought under the order.

A2772-

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 14 1945

To all counties

Farmers will be headed for postwar disaster if price controls are relaxed now, according to a blunt warning issued by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of California at Los Angeles, chairman of the association's executive committee, said the anti-inflation statement was drafted by the postwar policy committee of the association, has been approved by the executive committee, and represents the consensus of leading agricultural college authorities throughout the United States.

"Farm people have an enormous stake in successful control of inflation," the postwar policy committee declared. "A runaway price situation during the war, or while the pressure for civilian goods and services continues during the early postwar period, would spell disaster for many farmers and their families."

Intimating that those who demand higher farm prices are short-sighted, the committee declared, "Any decided rise in prices and wage rates during this period would add greatly to farm costs. . . . When war demands taper off, shortages of farm products are likely to be replaced by surpluses. If prices are allowed to get out of hand now, farm prices then may nose-dive while many items of farm expenses stay up."

The statement ascribed the agricultural depression of the 1920's and 1930's largely to the inflated prices of World War I, commenting, "Farmers sure do not want to repeat that experience."

Farm land prices were singled out for special emphasis: "A lifting of price controls before the danger is past would open the door to a speculative boom. This would lead to piling up of mortgage debts which in many cases would be out of line with long-run farm earnings. Such a result would spell foreclosure and disaster for many farmers when the inevitable reaction sets in." The statement added that many returning war veterans would be among those victimized by exorbitant land prices.

"No one contends that the control of prices and wages has been perfect," the postwar policy committee said. "By and large, however, fair-minded citizens will agree that the job has been reasonably well done considering the difficulties involved. Few if any will want controls to continue longer than needed, but this is not the time to ease up."

"As rapidly as the war effort permits, the threat of inflation should be tempered by speedy expansion and resumption of production to meet civilian needs. But controls are needed until supplies again are adequate to meet requirements at reasonable prices. Additional controls, particularly to limit and discourage land speculation, are in order."

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 15 1945

To all counties

_____ county hog producers who are concerned over the unfavorable corn prospects for fall should not be stampeded into selling off their hogs, warns E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandman at University Farm. Because of the serious meat shortage, any further reduction in hogs should be avoided, he says.

Hog raisers can be optimistic about their business so long as they take into account feed grain supplies, Ferrin points out, and adds that ceilings on grain prices are favorable for the sale of pork rather than grains. Cost accounting surveys show that for every 100 pounds of hogs sold off a farm, from 500 to 525 pounds of feed have been used to produce that weight.

An excellent crop of high quality oats will help hog feeders carry on their programs this year. According to experiments carried on at University Farm, oats of heavy weight are a good hog feed and can make up 50 per cent of the grain fed to hogs and return more per bushel than if sold on the market.

In some parts of the state rye and barley will add to the feed supply. Good feed barley is about 90 per cent as efficient as corn for making gains on hogs. Rye gives best results when used in a grain mixture. In University hog feeding trials, ground rye and ground corn, half and half, have made nearly as good gain as ground corn when good protein and mineral supplements were fed. Half ground rye and half ground barley made another satisfactory grain combination.

Even though much of the corn left from the 1944 crop is not of good quality, hogs will make satisfactory gains on it unless it is badly molded. Since the 1945 crop is likely to be soft enough so that it will have to be fed on farms, the quickest way to turn that corn into meat is to feed it to hogs, Ferrin says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
August 17, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Technical horticulturists of the Great Plains section of the American Society for Horticultural Science will meet at University Farm August 27-29, according to an announcement made today by W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticulture division, who is in charge of arrangements. The Great Plains section includes Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Harold Mattson of North Dakota State Agricultural college is president of the group and will preside at sessions. The meeting will be the first the section has held in four years because of the war. Featured will be discussions and field trips, including a visit to the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm.

A2773 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
August 17, 1945

Daily papers

FOR RELEASE: TUES., AUGUST 21

Minnesota farmers are faced with one of the poorest corn crops in many years, according to reports made by county agricultural agents to P. E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Corn is from two to three weeks late in the different parts of the state and with the cool August weather is losing ground daily. Fields are spotted, with low areas turning yellow and only the ridges and well-drained fields showing promise of a crop.

Most optimistic of the reports come from counties in the west central part of the state. A less favorable outlook is indicated for the large corn growing sections of southwestern Minnesota, and the most pessimistic picture comes from the southeastern counties. Agents report that a large percentage of all corn harvested this fall will have a high moisture content, making cribbing a serious problem again this year. In every county there will be big acreages which can be used only for silage or fodder.

"The impending corn shortage will have a direct effect on the meat supply this winter," Director Miller said today. "While maturing of acreages in other corn states will improve the situation, Minnesota ordinarily produces a considerable share of the national supply of hogs, beef cattle, lambs and poultry, and these meat supplies will be reduced if we do not have corn to feed."

County agents and University Farm specialists are working with farmers on methods of harvesting, storing and feeding the large supplies of low-grade corn expected this fall. All available feed in the crop will be utilized wherever possible, Director Miller said, but because of labor shortages on most farms and the many adjustments required in feeding and handling methods, it will be difficult to save and use all of the crop.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 17, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A little extra care in canning will go a long way toward preventing spoilage of home canned fruits and vegetables this year. That's the word to homemakers from Eva Blair, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Though inferior quality of the raw product is often the reason for unsatisfactory results in canning, last year the homemaker herself was responsible for most of the spoilage, according to Miss Blair. Improper methods of preparation, under-processing of product, closure difficulties and improper storage after processing were the chief reasons for spoilage of fruits and vegetables canned at home.

Since conservation of food is more important than ever this year, Miss Blair urges homemakers to follow these suggestions in order to insure success with home canning:

1. Select a fresh product in good condition. Last year many quarts of homecanned 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 fruits 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. Correct processing timetables are given in "Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables," Extension Folder 100, available from Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

4. Be sure jars are sealed before storing them away. Test the seal the day after the canning is 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.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 17 1945

To all counties

A farmer may be justified this year in sacrificing some quality in his legume hay on the chance that a seed crop can be harvested, is the opinion of M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. Factors to influence the grower in leaving his legumes for seed are the high seed prices that may be expected next spring and the desirability of using home-grown seed because of its adaptability and reduced danger of bringing new weeds to the farm. Armour pointed out that if seed should not set well, the crop can still be cut for hay.

Present indications are that the supply of legume seed next spring will not equal the demand. Having some home-grown alfalfa and red clover seed on hand may be the means of continuing our normal acreage next year. Farmers who harvest legume seed are offered an added incentive of a \$3.50 per acre payment by AAA, though there is a limit of 25 acres per farm on which this amount will be paid. In addition, a payment has been promised of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on red clover and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on alfalfa and alsike clover which is moved thru commercial channels by January 1, 1946.

While it is not possible to determine accurately what the yield of seed will be, Armour suggests that an estimate can be made by counting the seeds in a head. In a good stand of red clover, if there are 20-25 seeds per head, a yield of from 60 to 120 pounds of seed per acre can be expected.

Alfalfa, red, alsike, white and sweet clovers will yield more if cut when two-thirds to three-fourths of the heads are ripe. However, a farmer must watch his crop carefully in order to cut it before too much seed is lost by shattering. In cases where combines are used for harvesting, there might be a distinct advantage in cleaning the seed promptly in order to reduce the moisture content, Armour says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 17 1945

To all counties

_____, 4-H member(s) from _____, has(have)
(name) (name of club)
been chosen to attend the twelfth annual Minnesota 4-H Conservation camp, according
to an announcement by _____, county agricultural (club) agent. The camp
will be held August 31-September 2 at Lake Eshquaguma in St. Louis county.

Over 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of the state will win trips to the
Conservation camp this year. Selection is being made on the basis of work the club
members have done in conservation in their home counties.

(Devote next paragraph to the conservation work done by your 4-H member or
members who will attend the camp.)

New features of the camp this year will be an exhibit of fur-bearing animals and
a fire-fighting demonstration emphasizing equipment every farm should have. Field
trips, planned recreational events, talks on plant and animal life in Minnesota and
discussions on conservation will be other highlights of the camp program.

Camp faculty members will include W. J. Breckenridge, curator of the Museum of
University of Minnesota;
Natural History, /A. H. Larson, M. A. Thorfinnson, Parker Anderson and W. H. Marshall,
University Farm; and George McCullough, wild life technician, Federal Cartridge
company. State 4-H staff members and county club agents who will attend the camp in-
clude A. J. Kittleson, Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, Kathleen Flom, Paul Moore and Glenn
Prickett, University Farm; and Mabel Fertig and H. J. Aase, Virginia. _____
will represent _____ county.

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

There is a lot of good food, even in soft corn, if you can make full use of it. Are you ready to take care of a problem crop? Have you materials for an emergency silo? Can your cribs be remodeled so as to handle wet ear corn? It is well to be ready in advance because first frost may force quick action.—S. B. Cleland.

Steps should be taken in early fall to protect elms ~~against~~ against the canker worm that has stripped trees of leaves almost every spring in recent years. The fall cankerworm moths begin to emerge from the soil soon after the first frost, and the wingless females climb the trees to lay their eggs. Elms should therefore be protected in the fall as well as in the spring with a five-inch band around the trunk of a sticky substance that can be pitchced for that purpose.—A. G. Hedson.

Ram sales are being held earlier this year in order to give plenty of opportunity for sheep raisers to get the sires they need to do a good job on the spring lamb crop. Don't put off getting your ram to the last minute. You may have to settle for a poorer animal. Worse yet, you may get so busy that you let the old ram run with the flock another year. A poor ram is bound to cheat you next year.—W. E. Morris.

Many farmers, stuck with a green corn crop, may be able to put up a two-year supply of silage to avoid waste of good feed. Fill the regular silo to hold over and put the silage to be fed this coming winter in emergency pit or snowfence silos.—S. B. Cleland.

One of the most difficult decisions to make in harvesting legumes for seed is whether to improve seed quality by letting the crop mature well, or to cut a little on the green side to reduce loss from shattering. A pretty good guide, falling between the two extremes, is to cut alfalfa, red. clover, white and sweet clovers when two-thirds to three-fourths of the heads are ripe.—H. L. Armour.

In threshing legume and grass seeds, it is often a mistake to try to thresh and do a good job of cleaning at the same time. The cleaning may well be a separate operation with special equipment that will avoid loss of seed in cleaning.—H. L. Armour.

If corn fails to mature, other grains may be used with good success in fattening the spring pig crop. Barley is about 90 per cent as good as corn. In University trials ground rye and ground corn, used half and half, have given almost as good results as corn. Half rye and half barley are also a good combination. Oats of good weight are also good. Sellings on grain prices are now favorable to the sale of pork rather than the grain itself.—H. F. Ferrin.

A late garden means more late vegetables of the kind best suited for winter storage. Bad luck with storage is often due to a warm, dry basement. The answer is to insulate a corner room so that it can be kept cool and moist. For instructions see Minnesota Extension Folder 101.
—L. G. Snyder.

The annual agronomy conference at University Farm went on record this year as urging greater attention to seed treatment before planting this spring. Far too few farmers are treating their small grain and ~~flax~~ flax seed. Dr. E. C. Stakman and his co-workers in plant pathology at University results have some very convincing evidence that treatment increases stand and vigor of growth and increases yields.--H. K. Hayes.

Habaro and adapted strains of Manchuk are the soybeans recommended for Southern Minnesota in 1944. Habaro is the best all-around variety available. Mandarin 507 has just been added to the recommended list for central Minnesota. Seed of this variety is available in quantity in Wisconsin.--H. K. Hayes.

In sizing up the protein requirements of poultry, keep these figures in mind: Growing chicks should have 21 per cent protein in their feed, growing poultts 25, laying chickens and breeding turkeys 16%. The sources of the more digestible animal proteins are meat scraps, fish meal and milk products, while the better sources of plant proteins are soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal.--T. H. Canfield.

At a time like this it is a good idea to keep the breeding stock on the farm young. That means culling out the older animals that are nearing the end of their usefulness and are declining in efficiency. If we enter a period of declining prices, the farmer with young, well-culled herds and flocks has a better chance of coming through in good shape.--W. H. Peters.

U Farm Tips 2

To be in good shape for full-speed-ahead spring work horses should be given a fitting period of 4 to 6 weeks. This means, first a gradual change from roughing it in the cornfields to some grain and better quality hay; secondly, some grooming to eliminate long hair and clean up the animal; and finally, a little work to get the muscles in shape for the hard pull.--A. L. Harvey.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 21, 1945

For WEDNESDAY P.M. RELEASE

Daily papers.

Farmers will be headed for postwar disaster if price controls are relaxed now, according to a blunt warning issued by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of California at Los Angeles, chairman of the association's executive committee, said the anti-inflation statement was drafted by the postwar policy committee of the association, has been approved by the executive committee, and represents the consensus of leading agricultural college authorities throughout the United States.

"Farm people have an enormous stake in successful control of inflation," the postwar policy committee declared. "A runaway price situation while the pressure for civilian goods and services continues during the early postwar period, would spell disaster for many farmers and their families."

Intimating that those who demand higher farm prices are short-sighted, the committee declared. "Any decided rise in prices and wage rates during this period would add greatly to farm costs...with war at an end shortages of farm products are likely to be replaced by surpluses. If prices are allowed to get out of hand now, farm prices then may nose-dive while many items of farm expenses stay up."

Farm land prices were singled out for special emphasis: "A lifting of price controls before the danger is past would open the door to a speculative boom. This would lead to piling up of mortgage debts which in many cases would be out of line with long-run farm earnings. Such a result would spell foreclosure and disaster for many farmers when the inevitable reaction sets in." The statement added that many returning war veterans would be among those victimized by exorbitant land prices.

"No one contends that the control of prices and wages has been perfect," the postwar policy committee said. "By and large, however, fair-minded citizens will agree that the job has been reasonably well done considering the difficulties involved. Few if any will want controls to continue any longer than needed, but this is not the time to ease up.

"The threat of inflation should be tempered by speedy expansion and resumption of production to meet civilian needs. But controls are needed until supplies again are adequate to meet requirements at reasonable prices. Additional controls, particularly to limit and discourage land speculation, are in order."

A2776-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 21, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Hog producers were urged today not to be stampeded into selling off their hogs because of unfavorable corn prospects for fall. Because of the serious meat shortage, E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandman at University Farm, warned that any further reduction in hogs should be avoided.

Ferrin pointed out that hog raisers can be optimistic about their business so long as they take into account feed grain supplies. Ceilings on grain prices are favorable for the sale of pork rather than grains. Cost accounting surveys show that for every 100 pounds of hogs sold off a farm, from 500 to 525 pounds of feed have been used to produce that weight.

The excellent crop of high quality oats will help hog feeders carry on their programs this year. According to experiments carried on at University Farm, oats of heavy weight are a good hog feed and can make up 50 per cent of the grain fed to hogs and return more per bushel than if sold on the market.

In some parts of the state rye and barley will add to the feed supply. Good feed barley is about 90 per cent as efficient as corn for making gains on hogs. Rye gives best results when used in a grain mixture. In University hog feeding trials, ground rye and ground corn, half and half, have made nearly as good gains as ground corn when good protein and mineral supplements were fed. Half ground rye and half ground barley made another satisfactory grain combination.

A2777-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 21, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Wage levels for the Red River Valley potato harvest this fall will be determined on the basis of a two-state hearing which has been called for Tuesday, August 28, at 8 p.m., central wartime, in the city hall at Grand Forks, North Dakota. The hearing is called by agricultural extension directors of Minnesota and North Dakota in response to a petition signed by the potato growers of both states.

Such hearings to determine and make public wage standards are provided for under the federal wage stabilization program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Carl Ash, county extension agent for West Polk with office at Crookston, is in charge of local arrangements for interested Minnesota counties.

A2778-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 22 1945

To all counties

Good care of school clothing will be as important as ever this year, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm. Sweaters, blouses and skirts, favorites of the school girl, need particular care in laundering if they are to keep fresh and new looking.

To prevent sweaters from shrinkage, wash them in lukewarm soft water, using a rich suds of mild soap, advises Miss Linn. Never rub a cake of soap directly on the garment. Squeeze the suds gently through the sweater. Rubbing, twisting, and wringing shrinks wool. Supporting the weight of the sweater in the hand will prevent stretching. Rinse until the water is clear; then remove moisture by wrapping the sweater in a towel. Most satisfactory way of drying a sweater is to slip it over a form which has been cut from cardboard to the original shape. Dry in a warm, well-ventilated place.

In laundering blouses of acetate rayon, follow the directions for washing sweaters. If possible, iron the blouse while still damp. If it dries before being ironed, spread it out on a table and dampen thoroughly, roll it in a towel, but avoid creasing. Use a warm rather than a hot iron and avoid much pressure. Spun rayon blouses should be ironed when they are almost dry.

Wool skirts should always be steam pressed, says Miss Linn. To prevent the material from becoming stiff and harsh, do not press wool skirts completely dry. After the garment is pressed, hang it up to dry.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 22 1945

To all counties

Remove stains immediately, before they are dry, if possible. That's the most important step toward successful stain removal, according to Alice Linn, clothing specialist at University Farm. Because soap and water and the heat of an iron will set many stains, it is wise to remove spots before laundering.

Only simple stains should be removed at home, however, Miss Linn warns. If in doubt about the ability to remove the stain, or if the material is valuable, take the garment to the dry cleaner and identify the stain. It is important to tell the dry cleaner what the stain is.

Miss Linn gives these suggestions for removing stains at home:

1. First try cold water on a non-greasy stain and carbon tetrachloride on a greasy stain. Cold water will never set a stain; hot water will.
2. Sponge rather than soak the material, using an absorbent towel underneath. It is better to work on a spot two or three times than to get it too wet.
3. Suit the remover to the stain and material. For example, grass stains on cottons can be removed with soap and water; grass stains on non-washable materials can be removed with benzene or denatured alcohol. Alcohol, however, cannot be used safely on acetate rayons unless it is diluted.
4. Before using a spot remover on colored materials, always test it on an inside seam or a scrap of goods to see if the color will be harmed.
5. After removing the stain, if a ring forms, hold it over the steam of a teakettle or rub gently with the fingernail.

Specific information on treating spots can be found in Stain Removal, Farmer's Bulletin No. 1474, available at the county extension office.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 27 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 26 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALK

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

LOCATE A LOCUST

Someone has an opportunity to do a great good turn for agriculture. It is only necessary to find the sweet^{est} honey locust tree which is hardy in these northern states. We have thousands of honey locusts which are hardy and make beautiful shade trees. Most of these have straight trunks suitable for long-lasting fence posts and their foliage let's through enough light for grass to grow beneath them.

Most honey locust have thorns from two to eight inches long with two sharp barbs near the base, but some are entirely thornless. They all have feathery single or double compound leaves and flat twisty seed pods a foot or more in length. The seeds are brown and just a little smaller than a navy bean. The flowers are inconspicuous and rarely seen except on close examination.

The pulp between the seeds in the big pods is usually sweet before it is ripe, but after maturity/^{it} becomes acrid and bitter. The taste of mature pods varies greatly. Some pucker one's mouth like chokecherries, while at the other extreme there are sweet, bland pods, eagerly eaten by boys or livestock. Trees with sweet pods are well known in the south, but so far I have been unable to discover a real good one this far north.

What we would like to find is a honey locust bearing pods which are sweet and edible when mature. With this quality, it would be nice if the tree was a heavy and regular bearer, thornless, fast growing and well shaped. These characters may be inherited. At any rate we could propagate by grafting. The best test for an edible pod is to chew it. Nature will soon tell you whether the dry pod tastes like more. If it does, that's the tree we want.

(More)

Of course, we probably won't find all of these desirable qualities done up in one package. Sweet pods seem the hardest to find, so let's get those first. Then we'll hope to include the other qualities if possible. Even in the matter of taste, we can't expect honeydew mellons. Perhaps if you find a pod good enough so that you could eat the whole thing if necessary, it should be considered.

Last winter this subject was mentioned and a number of people submitted samples. At least five trees seemed promising. An attempt will be made this fall to visit all of them and gather more complete information. We want to propagate the best tree in the Northwest. Where is it? Probably its commercial value is not so much, but if all our cattle pastures could have a few honey locust trees for shade, and if the trees dropped a few hundred pods of sweet, nutritious pods in the fall, certainly the cattle shouldn't kick about it. Whether we can raise hog feed on trees more cheaply than on corn stalks remains to be seen, but at least it might be fun trying. Will you help? Boys, gals of any age, let's start tasting honey locust pods. Tell me what happens! Let's find the best honey locust in Minnesota.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 27 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

SCRATCHING MOTHER'S BACK

Ever since Bible times, farmers have been scratching Mother Nature's back. Some stirring of the soil seems to be necessary before seed is planted, and the process should also act as a deterrent to the weed populations which limit crop yields.

I don't know what kind of plow Cain used, not having been there at the time, but some primitive peoples still use a crooked stick with horses, cattle or women as motive power. We think it is a far cry from the old wooden mouldboards and an ox to the modern two-, four- or six-bottom tractor plows with laminated steel shares and powerful tireless tractors to pull them. Still, the principle is similar.

The Indians were opposed to plowing. They didn't like to see the ground turned wrong side up. Of course, the whites knew so much more than the Indians that the various dust bowls have replaced miles of what was formerly good grazing ground. Steep hillsides were stripped of trees and sod, allowing the fertile top soil from our Minnesota hills to make an important contribution to the delta of the Mississippi. Some day when the government has managed to control and harness the big rivers, it may undertake to haul this rich soil back up the hill.

We're just beginning to realize what we have wasted through our "superior" farm practices. Floods, gullies, blowing dust and barren soil have followed the plow. It's a useful, important and necessary tool, but we'd better learn how to use it intelligently. Some people even go so far as to say it should be completely discarded, but I'm from Missouri on that question.

(More)

Results so far indicate that on fairly level soil in Minnesota, plowing brings better crops than stirring by other means. On medium slopes, terracing and plowing may be acceptable. Strip cropping too has a place, but most observers agree that on steep slopes, the plow is a spendthrift. Grass and trees seem to be the best answer so far available for these acres. They require much less labor and make greater returns in the long run.

Should all trash and crop residues be plowed completely under or should some be left on top for protection? There are many lengthy arguments pro and con, but they seem to hinge on the particular conditions prevailing. Sub-surface tillage, leaving all vegetable matter undisturbed, has strong advocates, and yet southern Minnesota farmers like to see a plowed field completely black.

Here again the best practice probably depends on conditions. People are prone to make rules and then squeeze their actions into those confines whether or not they fit. A good farm manager studies his land, his crops and the weather, trying always to fit his operations to the purpose he hopes to achieve. There are many things yet to learn about Scratching Mother Nature's Back.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 27 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

CRIME DOESN'T PAY

Peter Rabbit and Molly Cottontail were sitting under a currant bush which was not in Mr. Gregory's garden. Chunie the pup was wandering around sniffing at this and sniffing at that, trying to read the writing all the little people had made during the night. Peter and Molly were "frozen" -- that is, they sat perfectly still, so that only an eagle with eye glasses could have distinguished them from the dry grass and the shadows of the currant leaves.

Only their noses moved as they ran their wind radar or possibly talked by sign language. "There's nothing good in this garden any more," complained Peter. "Early last spring it was fun to run around testing this and tasting that, but now the new clover over behind the lilac hedge is more crisp and tender than this stuff. That clumsy Two-legs must have put something on those cabbage leaves. Ulp!--Excuse me, my dear. They don't seem to agree with my digestion."

"I saw him shaking something out of a can on them," Molly replied, "but don't you think we should be moving? That big dog looks mighty fierce and I have my five babies to look after."

Peter took a contemptuous look at the dog. "She's about as dangerous as a frog," he sneered. "She's so old, so stiff and so hard of hearing that I wouldn't be afraid to run up and kick her in the ribs. I've known her all my life and I'm one of the oldest rabbits around here. 'Way back when I was a little bunny, I can remember my grandfather telling how that dog caught and ate his first wife. The pup was pretty fast then, but now even a three-legged mouse could run away from her."

Molly didn't like the subject and tried to change it. "Have you sampled the soybeans lately, Peter? They're not as tender as they were when they first came up,
(More)

but they would taste pretty good in the winter instead of bark. It's getting so we can hardly find a tree without a wire guard around it, and unless the snow piles up so we can reach the limbs, sometimes even tomato vines would taste good. Do you remember all those little tomato plants I bit off last spring? That was a good joke."

"I wasn't in favor of that," Peter protested. "If you go too far, old Two-legs may get angry enough to get a gun and then we'll^{all} have to hide. Or he might raise some more cats. Don't forget that Coco the cat ate two of your first litter this spring and has caught almost a rabbit a day most of the summer. A dozen cats like that and we could hardly increase at all."

"Oh, my goodness me!" squealed Molly as she dashed away to see whether her babies were safe.

"Women are always scared," muttered Peter as he sampled buds among the flowers and vegetables. "Now I can have the soybeans and the new clover patch I found all to myself. She won't dare come out again all day. I wish I hadn't eaten those cabbage leaves--"

And that may be why we happened to find a dead rabbit in the garden.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 27, 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE
Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

BOYS BARK AT BOOKS

Adam was probably the only man who never went to school. According to the Bible story he was full grown when first created and never had to go through all the trials of childhood and youth, which for everyone since has meant gathering experience either from hard knocks or the guidance and advice of older people.

But any boy who envies Adam should realize that he had disadvantages which offset the trials and tribulations of the school room. When Adam wanted to call on Eve, he walked---there were no jaloppies. When he wanted some groceries, he had to hunt for them and carry the load back to his cave (there were no saw mills, carpenters, plumbers, stores or delivery wagons) and dress the meat himself.

When he wanted a drink or a bath, he had to walk to the lake or river every single time. He had no hot water in the tap, no scented toilet soap, not even a bucket to carry water for the breakfast coffee. He had no morning news via the radio, no corn flakes, no telephone and no walkie talkie. He never played baseball, or guzzled an ice cream soda. He never heard the crowd cheer when a touchdown saved the game in the last 30 seconds. Who wants to trade places with Adam?

All of our modern conveniences are possible because people have learned things. All of the accumulated wisdom didn't do much good until folks learned to write it down; but since printing was invented, each new explorer has been able to put his experiences and discoveries on paper. Others have selected, sorted and arranged these items into convenient form and then specialists are employed at public expense to help young people scan in a few years what it has taken millions of people thousands of years to accumulate.

(More)

In 12 years of regular school, a boy may learn the fundamental facts worked out by the best brains of the preceding centuries. It's really lots easier than having to find it all out by trial and error or going without. Meanwhile he has the advantage of using many of the big discoveries which have helped to make life easier and more comfortable. When he crabs about an arithmetic lesson, it's just like saying, "I don't care to know anything about business, engineering, medicine or modern living." They're all based on arithmetic, geometry, physics, chemistry and the other subjects taught in school.

Learning cannot be purchased. The son of a king must sweat as much as any American boy over memorizing the multiplication tables or the valences of the various atoms. We get nothing unless we pay for it in some way and the charge for our modern conveniences and privileges is the labor of learning the facts which have made them possible. Most of us wishfully think we would like to do some big thing like Washington, Edison or Ike Eisenhower but forget that their contributions were possible because they did a lot of little things well.

All over the U. S. boys are dragging reluctantly back to school. The liberties of vacation always seem sweeter as they are about to vanish. The kids put up a vigorous complaint over their current hardships, but it's all a part of the game. They don't want to be dumbbells and their bark is worse than their bite. Lick the lessons well, boys; we need trained men.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 28, 1945

Immediate release

Daily papers

DDT, the new insecticide recently released for civilian use, can be very useful but civilians should realize that it is a very powerful poison and there is a great deal about it still unknown, according to a statement released today by the Division of Entomology and Economic Zoology, University of Minnesota. DDT should always be handled with great care as a dangerous poison.

University Farm scientists point out that the DDT now on sale to civilians in many parts of Minnesota is a dilute solution in a deodorized oil base. It is being recommended for the control of flies and mosquitoes in houses, for bedbugs, silverfish, fleas, clothes moths and carpet beetles. For use against any of these insects the oil solution should be applied as a coarse spray on the walls, floors or furniture which the insects are infesting.

Avoid filling rooms with a fine mist. The oil evaporates within a few hours leaving a deposit of DDT on the surface. This remains poisonous to insects for a considerable time.

The statement from University Farm urges caution in using DDT in this form because when dissolved in oil it can be absorbed through the skin of man and animals and may cause injury. Care should be taken to see that none of the spray material gets on the skin. If spilled on clothing, the garment should be immediately removed. It would be wise to wear a simple cloth mask over the nose while spraying to prevent inhalation of the spray droplets. Do not spray or otherwise apply this oil solution on any animal, nor on any plant. Avoid contaminating food with the spray. Remove canaries, goldfish or other pets from rooms to be sprayed.

DDT in dust form is not harmful to man and animals and may be used without any danger. The dust may be used on cats and dogs to kill fleas and brown dog ticks.

DDT is not sold in its pure form. Pure DDT is useless to civilians. It must be formulated in some manner in order to be applied effectively.

A2779-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 29 1945

To all counties

DDT, the new insecticide recently released for civilian use, can be very useful, but civilians should realize that it is a very powerful poison and there is a great deal about it still unknown, according to a statement released today by the Division of Entomology and Economic Zoology, University of Minnesota. DDT should always be handled with great care as a dangerous poison.

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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.

Ram sale and exchange days scheduled for southern Minnesota will give _____ county sheep growers the opportunity to improve their sires and consequently their flocks. The program of ram sale and exchange days is a repetition of a similar plan which last year put more than a thousand purebred rams at the head of Minnesota sheep flocks.

Carefully selected rams will be trucked in from leading breeders of purebred sheep in southern Minnesota, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm. In addition, local breeders may bring in their rams for exchange.

Emphasizing the value of a good sire in producing heavier, thicker market lambs, Morris said the ram sale and exchange days will give sheep growers a chance to select from a large group of bucks without traveling long distances.

The ram exchange day and sale for _____ county has been set for _____ (date) at _____ (place). The tentative schedule for the rest of southern Minnesota is as follows:

September	17	Goodhue	Waseca
"	18	Wabasha	Mower
"	19	Olmsted	Freeborn
"	20	Winona	Faribault
"	21	Houston	Martin
"	22	Fillmore	Blue Earth
September	24	South St. Paul	
"	25	South St. Paul	
"	26	Brown	Wright
"	27	Redwood	Stearns
"	28	Lyon	Todd
"	29	Lincoln	Grant
October	1	Pipestone	Traverse
"	2	Rock	Stevens
"	3	Nobles	Pope
"	4	Murray	Big Stone
"	5	Cottonwood	Yellow Medicine
"	6	Jackson	

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 29, 1945

To Northern Counties

_____ county sheep growers will be given an opportunity to improve their sires and consequently their flocks through the ram exchange days scheduled for northern Minnesota in September and October, says County Agent _____.

The program of ram sale and exchange days is a repetition of a similar plan which last year put more than a thousand purebred rams at the head of Minnesota sheep flocks.

Emphasizing the value of a good sire in producing heavier, thicker market lambs, Morris said the ram days will give sheep growers a chance to select from a large group of animals without traveling long distances. Local breeders are invited to bring in their rams for sale or exchange.

The ram exchange day for _____ county has been set for _____ (date) at _____ (place). The tentative schedule for the rest of northern Minnesota is as follows:

September	19	E. Otter Tail
"	20	Becker
"	21	Hubbard
September	24	Cass
"	25	Beltrami
"	26	Lake of the Woods
"	27	Koochiching
"	28	Itasca
"	29	Clearwater
October	1	E. Polk
"	2	Pennington
"	3	Red Lake
"	4	Marshall
"	5	Kittson
"	6	Roseau

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 29 1945

To all counties

Homemakers who can spare sugar for jelly making will find that wild fruits make excellent jelly, says Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Miss Hobart gives _____ county homemakers some tips on how to use some of the popular wild fruits.

In preparing highbush cranberries for jelly, wash the fruit and cover with water, using 3 cups for each pound of fruit. Mash the berries as they cook, and boil for 3 to 5 minutes. Let the juice drain overnight through a cotton flannel bag. For each cup of juice, use $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar and boil gently to 216° F. or until the jelly sheets from a spoon. Cooked wild cranberries have a disagreeable odor, Miss Hobart warns, and occasionally the jelly retains some of the unpleasant odor. However, the berries are rich in pectin and when ripe make a delicious, clear red jelly. If the fruit is over ripe, use part apple juice.

Wild grapes are best for jelly before they are completely ripe, since the pectin decreases as the fruit matures. If they are ripe, use part apple juice. Wash the grapes, leaving the stems on. Add just enough water to prevent fruit from sticking to the pan. Mash the fruit as it cooks. Strain through a flannel bag overnight and proceed as for wild cranberry jelly. One-third or one-half wild grape juice and the rest highbush cranberry will give a product of good flavor. To stretch the grapes and reduce crystal formation, combine with half apple juice.

Chokecherries should be only partly ripe if they are to make good jelly, since the pectin content is higher at that time. Chokecherry juice and apple juice in equal proportions give good results. In making chokecherry jelly, use equal weights of fruit and water.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
August 29 1945

To all counties

_____ county farmers, while hoping for late frost, are putting in a lot of time figuring out how to take care of a soft corn crop, according to County Agent _____. "Even a late fall will mean a lot of corn unfit for cribbing, and a killing frost within the next couple of weeks would throw a large part of the crop into the silage or fodder class," he said.

Since green corn has high feed value if the entire corn plant can be preserved, _____ suggests that every possibility of making silage should be considered this year. The farmer who has his materials ready for an emergency silo can start cutting on short notice. The two most common emergency/are the snow-fence silos silo or the trench silo.

NOTE TO AGENT: Do any farmers in your county have experience with emergency silos? Perhaps the farmer himself has tips on how to make and use such a silo, and you can quote him.

Farm management specialists at University Farm are suggesting this year that it may pay to put/^{up}a two-year supply of silage if there is a lot of green corn. The second year's supply may be kept in the regular silo while the first year's silage can be put in emergency storage. Another plan for saving as much feed as possible in a soft corn year is to enrich the silage with extra ears snapped for the purpose. Cutting snapped ears into the silo with other silage will make a very rich feed and may save more of the feed value than if an attempt is made to husk and crib very wet corn.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 28, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Rural power line construction by borrowers of REA funds in Minnesota offers prospects of immediate employment for a substantial number of returning service men and discharged war plant workers, according to a survey made by REA.

Workers most urgently needed are truck drivers, men to dig pole holes and clear rights-of-way, linemen to string lines and electricians to wire the premises of consumers.

Loan funds totalling \$8,230,546 are available to 51 REA cooperatives to finance new construction in Minnesota as rapidly as materials and labor can be obtained. This amount includes \$6,706,546 which REA had allotted up to May 1 as loans from authorized lending funds of previous years, and \$1,524,000 allotted since that date from a fund of \$200,000,000 authorized by Congress for the current fiscal year.

REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard, in a statement on the national rural electrification program, has urged the agency's 926 borrowers in 46 states to make special efforts to recruit needed workers so that they may go forward with their expansion programs as rapidly as possible. Administrator Wickard said:

"REA has been making plans this past year for a great expansion of its activities just as quickly as the men and materials became available. Most of our borrowers are now engaged, or will shortly engage, in an expanding construction program which will provide jobs for many thousands of men released from military service and war factories in almost every community in the Nation. Steel, copper and aluminum, which yesterday were going into the guns and shells and planes, today are helping to brighten the lives and lighten the work of America's farmers."

The three-year postwar program drawn up by the Minnesota cooperatives would provide electric service to an additional 57,700 rural consumers
(more)

sumers. It would require expenditures of \$22,000,000 for construction of distribution lines and \$9,500,000 for the improvement of existing electric systems, the construction of generation and transmission facilities, and the purchase by rural consumers of farm and home electric equipment.

REA estimates that the construction work alone will require 11,000 man-years of labor. This includes the labor that will be necessary to fabricate the materials--hardware, poles and lines--and to put them in the air.

Hundreds of workers will be needed to install wiring systems in the homes and on the farms of the new consumers. REA estimates that each new farm consumer will spend an average of \$145 for this purpose. Scores of other workers will be needed to install plumbing systems. Thirty-five per cent of the new farm consumers, REA believes, will spend an average of \$225 each for plumbing installations.

Forty-nine Minnesota REA cooperatives have systems in operation. They are serving 70,658 consumers along 30,985 miles of lines. During the war these consumers have been unable to improve their electric facilities and buy needed appliances and pieces of equipment. They, too, will provide a field for employment.

A2780-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 28, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

The annual school for flock selecting and pullorum testing agents will be held at University Farm, St. Paul, September 10-15, 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 for the first four days will be limited to hatcherymen and turkey raisers, or their employees, who are under supervision of the National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or have made arrangements to come under one of the plans for 1945-46.

The program on Monday and Tuesday will be given over to flock selection, on Wednesday and Thursday to examinations and pullorum testing for chickens. Sessions on Friday, which will be open to the public, will be devoted primarily to the selection of breeding turkeys and to pullorum disease control in turkeys. On Saturday the group will visit a turkey farm where the rest of the day will be spent in practice in selection and drawing turkey blood samples.

A2781-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 30, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

With present indications that the supply of legume seed next spring will not equal the demand, a farmer may be justified this year in sacrificing some quality in his legume hay on the chance that a seed crop can be harvested. That is the opinion of M. L. Armour, extension agronomist at University Farm. The high seed prices that may be expected next spring and the desirability of using home-grown seed because of its adaptability and reduced danger of bringing new weeds to the farm are among the factors to influence growers in leaving legumes for seed. Armour pointed out that if seed should not set well, the crop can still be cut for hay.

Present indications are that the supply of legume seed next spring will not equal the demand. Having some home-grown alfalfa and red clover seed on hand may be the means of continuing normal acreage next year. Farmers who harvest legume seed are offered an added incentive of a \$3.50 per acre payment by AAA, though there is a limit of 25 acres per farm on which this amount will be paid. In addition, a payment has been promised of 3½ cents per pound on red clover and 2½ cents per pound on alfalfa and alsike clover which is moved thru commercial channels by January 1, 1946.

While it is not possible to determine accurately what the yield of seed will be, Armour suggests that an estimate can be made by counting the seeds in a head. In a good stand of red clover, if there are 20-25 seeds per head, a yield of from 60 to 120 pounds of seed per acre can be expected.

Alfalfa, red, alsike, white and sweet clovers will yield more if cut when two-thirds to three-fourths of the heads are ripe. However, a farmer must watch his crop carefully and cut it before too much seed is lost by shattering. In cases where combines are used for harvesting, there might be a distinct advantage in cleaning the seed promptly in order to reduce the moisture content.

A2782-GM

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 30, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Minnesota sheep breeders will put 67 registered rams of four different breeds on sale at an auction to be held Saturday (September 1) in the livestock pavilion at University Farm, St. Paul, according to P. A. Anderson, secretary of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders Association, sponsors of the annual fall event. To be sold at the auction are 35 Hampshires, 26 Shropshires, 4 Southdowns and 2 Oxfords, all animals consigned to the sale from the best purebred flocks in the state.

The sale will begin at 1 p.m. in the pavilion with Walter Carlson as auctioneer, assisted by W. E. Morris and A. L. Harvey. A new feature this year will be a show of sale animals at 10 a.m. The rams will be judged and champions named before they are put on sale.

A2783-PCJ

1 Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
August 31, 1945

SPECIAL TO THE FARMER

The dairyman is in a good position to make use of the extra-rich silage that can be made by snapping extra ears and mixing in the corn being choped for the silo. Such a silage mixture is one way of getting full feed value out of a soft corn crop without the risk of crib spoilage.—H. R. Searles.

When picking a flock run avoid the loose-haired type, even if he may have some good qualities. A dense fleece, uniform in quality over the entire body, is one of the first qualifications of a good flock sire because wool characteristics are inherited.—P. A. Anderson.

Frosted corn will make better silage when ensiled immediately after freezing. If the stalk has too much moisture it should be allowed to dry some in the bundle before being ensiled.—M. L. Armour.

This looks like a year to cull pullets very closely. There is evidence that pullets thin at housing time or with pale rather than rich yellow shanks are more likely to die during the laying season. If you're culling close you can eliminate these.—Cora Cooke.

Good silage is a source of carotene from which animals make Vitamin A, critically important in winter. Mature corn is low in carotene, so it is important that ~~delicious~~ corn be ensiled at the right time. If frost doesn't interfere, best time to ensiled corn is when most but not all of the kernels have dented.—M. L. Armour.

There may still be time to put away some good, green alfalfa hay for the laying flock this winter.—Cora Cooke.

Homemakers on the farm and in the village community where pasteurized milk is not available will be interested in a new folder just off the press. Extension Folder 133 gives full instructions for two simple methods of pasteurizing milk in small quantities in the home kitchen. The folder may be had free by writing Publications Office, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

From the tenant's standpoint this is a poor time to shift from a share to a cash lease because of the uncertainty of farm prices in the near future. Even a 90 Per cent of parity guarantee does not mean that cash earnings can be kept at present levels. For instance, the 90 per cent of parity standard would assure only about 64 per cent of the present returns on whole milk, or 69 per cent in the case of butter.—J. B. McNulty.

Cash leases drawn at the present time would be best on a short-term basis, unless there is provision for adjustment to changes in farm prices. The Minnesota farm price index could be used as a standard in figuring adjustment in rents in the future.—J. B. McNulty.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 5 1945

To All Counties

Some _____ county farmers may want to use an emergency trench silo this year to put away part of green corn crop with a saving of as much feed value as possible, in the opinion of County Agent _____. An emergency silo in addition to a regular silo may make it possible to put up a two-year supply of silage.

A trench silo need not be located in the barnyard since it may be necessary to haul the silage anyway. The best location will probably be away from the buildings in a bank or hillside where one end of the silo can be kept open for drainage and for loading.

A scraper and plow are the principal tools needed to excavate such a silo. Part of the dirt should be banked along the sides to deepen the pit and provide a slope away from the pit to shed water. Practical dimensions are 12 feet wide at the top, 8 feet wide at the bottom, 8 feet deep and as long as is desirable. Such a silo 40 feet long will hold around 60 tons.

Pack silage well in filling. A horse or even a tractor can be used for this purpose. A good crown of silage on the filled silo will be insurance against settling and also furnish a slope for a covering of wet straw. If the straw blanket is kept wet for a week and then covered with more dry straw or old hay, spoilage will be less.

Leaflets describing emergency silos of various kinds and giving information on handling a soft corn crop are available at the county extension office.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 5 1945

To All Counties

Since the sudden ending of the war is likely to bring new problems to poultrymen, County Agent _____ suggests that they are fortunate in that this is the beginning of a new egg year so that plans can be changed easily.

Poultry raisers who had planned to supply extra housing in order to keep over the old hens may now decide against it. No satisfactory estimates have been made to indicate how many eggs will be needed for next year, but with the larger number of pullets raised this year, there should be no danger of a shortage.

This is a year when pullets should also be culled closely to avoid crowding and to insure putting feed into birds that will make good use of it. Thin, pale-legged birds should be weeded out. Cornell university has recently reported on tests showing that the pullets with pale shanks at housing time die faster than those with deep yellow shanks.

Careful management and feeding will be important this year in view of the likelihood that eggs will go down. Care in handling eggs so they will arrive at market fresh, clean and sound will be another factor in determining how much farmers are going to make from their poultry this year.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 6, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

One way of insuring a good lawn for next year is to fertilize it now. That's the advice of L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm. Fertilizing the lawn in early September will build up the organic matter of the soil and stimulate strong root growth, thus enabling grasses to withstand winter injury better than weak, unfertilized plants.

Sulfate of ammonia is one of the best fertilizers for lawns. Its continued use will bring about a heavier growth of the desirable grasses and help free the lawn of weeds, particularly dandelions. Sulfate of ammonia should be applied at the rate of 3 pounds for 1,000 square feet of lawn surface, when three applications a year are made. Unless it is applied immediately before or during a rain, it should be watered well so it will soak into the soil. The fertilizer can be applied more evenly if it is mixed with three or four times its bulk of sand or dry soil. Or it can be dissolved in water and applied with a sprinkling can, using a pound to two or three gallons of water.

If sulfate of ammonia is not available, use a complete (4-12-4) victory garden fertilizer, applying it at the rate of 15 pounds for 1,000 square feet. Most effective method of broadcasting the fertilizer is to use a fertilizer drill, according to Snyder. If the fertilizer must be applied by hand, it should be first broadcast in one direction, then at right angles to give better coverage.

A2784-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 6, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release

Homemakers from all parts of Minnesota will attend the sixth annual short course for Farm Bureau women to be held at University Farm September 19-21, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today.

The program will cover such varied topics as rural art, streamlining the farm home, impressions of the San Francisco conference and rural health. Featured speakers for the annual banquet on Thursday evening, September 20, will be President J. L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota and Sister Elizabeth Kenny.

In addition to members of the University of Minnesota staff, speakers for the short course sessions will include J. W. Clark, director of the Minnesota Resources commission, St. Paul; J. S. Jones, executive secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau federation, St. Paul; Mrs. C. W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau, Chicago; Rev. Reuben Youngdahl, pastor, Mt. Olivet Lutheran church, Minneapolis; R. O. Sullivan, attorney, St. Paul; Anne C. Boardman, book critic, Minneapolis; Gideon Seymour, executive editor, Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune, and Elin Anderson, research director of the American Farm foundation, Chicago.

A2785-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 6, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The annual short course for persons in the state working with farm income tax returns will be held October 8, 9, and 10 in the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota. The course is sponsored for the third consecutive year by the University in cooperation with Minnesota Bankers' association, the State Department of Taxation and the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Fundamentals of farm income tax, plus many special problems which have arisen in recent years, will be thoroughly discussed by experts at the course, according to Dr. Christianson. The sessions will open on Monday, October 8, and continue for three full days.

In past years the course has had an attendance of nearly 500 members of the banking, legal and accounting professions who serve as consultants in income tax matters in rural communities. The course is held in the fall in order that the latest regulations for the new tax year can be incorporated.

A2786-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 6, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Maynard Speece, former county agricultural agent at Anoka, this week joined the staff of the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm as extension information specialist. His work will be primarily producing agricultural radio programs for Station KUOM and distributing information to other Minnesota stations.

Speece was graduated from the college of agriculture, University of Minnesota, in 1943. He has been agent in Anoka county during the past year during which time he was especially active in promoting 4-H club work and soil conservation. Previous to entering extension work he had been on the staff of the state seed testing laboratory.

A2787-PCJ

Richard H. Daggy, former St. Paul boy who was released from the Navy recently after doing mosquito control work in the islands of the South Pacific has been appointed assistant professor of entomology and economic zoology at University Farm and will take up his new teaching duties with the beginning of the fall term. Dr. Daggy will teach classes in economic zoology.

A graduate of Mechanic Arts high school in St. Paul, Daggy took all his advanced work at the University of Minnesota. He received his Ph. D. in 1941. Before entering the armed services he spent several years on the teaching staff of Bemidji State Teachers College. In the Navy he held the rank of Lieutenant (jg.). After a period in the Pacific he was assigned to the teaching staff of the Naval Medical School at Bethesda, Md. Since being released from the Navy in January he has been with the U. S. Public Health Service at Atlanta, Georgia.

A2788-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 11, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Sheep growers in at least half of the counties in Minnesota 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 24 and 25.

The schedule for southern Minnesota is as follows: September 17, Goodhue and Waseca; September 18, Wabasha and Mower; September 19, Olmsted and Freeborn; September 20, Winona and Faribault; September 21, Houston and Martin; September 22, Fillmore and Blue Earth; September 24-25, South St. Paul; September 26, Brown and Wright; September 27, Redwood and Stearns; September 28, Lyon and Todd; September 29, Lincoln and Grant; October 1, Pipestone and Traverse; October 2, Rock and Stevens; October 3, Nobles and Pope; October 4, Murray and Big Stone; October 5, Cottonwood and Yellow Medicine; October 6, Jackson and Watonwan.

The ram exchange days for northern Minnesota have the following schedule: September 19, E. Otter Tail; September 20, Becker; September 21, Hubbard; September 24, Cass; September 25, Beltrami; September 26, Lake of the Woods and Itasca; September 27, North Koochiching; September 28, South Koochiching; September 29, Clearwater; October 1, East Polk; October 2, Pennington; October 3, Red Lake; October 4, Marshall; October 5, Kittson; October 6, Roseau.

A2789-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 11, 1945

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Apple Day, traditional visitors' day at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm near Excelsior, has been set this year for Monday, September 17, according to an announcement by Eldred Hunt, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. The annual visitors' day is sponsored by the horticultural society and the University Fruit Farm staff. Tours through the experimental orchards will be conducted by staff members beginning at 1:30 p.m.

A2790-JB

Helping the creameryman prepare for the changes following the war will be one of the aims of the two-day annual symposium for butter manufacturers to be held at University Farm September 26 and 27, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced today. Theme of the short course will be postwar problems of the industry, and an important place will be given to the discussion of quality production and manufacturing problems.

W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, is in charge of arrangements for the short course.

A2791-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 11, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Thirty-four years of service in Minnesota as a director of veterinary research and nationally acclaimed leader in his field has earned the coveted Borden award for Dr. Willard L. Boyd, chief in the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm. The award, presented through the American Veterinary Medical association, consists of \$1,000 and a gold medal. Two other Minnesota scientists specializing in dairy research had previously earned the award, the late Dr. L. S. Palmer whose principal contributions were in dairy nutrition, and Dr. W. E. Petersen, whose work in the physiology of milk production has been recognized internationally.

Dr. Boyd's citation, just received at University Farm, stresses his leadership in animal health research, with special emphasis on brucellosis and other troubles that seriously affect the usefulness of breeding animals.

Research being carried forward by Dr. Boyd and his colleagues at University Farm covers a wide range of problems relating to animal health. At present they are exploring the use of penicillin in combating mastitis, probably the most destructive disease impairing milk production. Also under way is a study to determine the health effect of DDT, a powerful insecticide, when used directly on animals. Research in brucellosis of both cattle and swine has been pursued for many years.

Dr. Boyd is chairman of the educational committee of the American Veterinary Medical association. His leadership in brucellosis investigations led to his selection as chairman of the brucellosis committees of both the AVMA and the U. S. Livestock Sanitary association. He is a member of the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board.

Dr. Boyd received his veterinary degree from Kansas City Veterinary college in 1909. He came to Minnesota in 1911 and his work here led to his promotion to chief of his division in 1940.

A2762-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 12 1945

To all counties

Sheep growers should consider the new subsidy in their lamb feeding plans this fall because it strengthens considerably the incentive to feed sheep to heavier weights, according to D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

Direct payments to farmers on sales of sheep and lambs for slaughter began on August 5 and will continue thru June, 1946. It is intended that these payments will help increase the supply of meat by distributing the lamb slaughter more evenly over the year and slowing up the liquidation of sheep, he said.

Stock sheep numbers on farms and ranches on the January 1 basis declined from a peak of nearly 50 million head in 1942, the highest since 1885, to only around 41 million estimated for 1945, the lowest since 1928. This decline was due to shortage of labor, high costs and greater return in other farm enterprises.

The subsidy to slaughterers of 95 cents per 100 pounds has been withdrawn, and direct payments to farmers thru county AAA offices are substituted. On lambs weighing 65 to 90 pounds sold from August 5 thru November, 1945, \$1.50 per cwt. will be paid; on those sold in December and January, May and June, \$2.00 per cwt.; on lambs sold in February thru April, \$2.50 per cwt.

Payments of \$2.00 per cwt. will be made on lambs over 90 pounds, sold from August 5 thru November; \$2.65 per cwt. on lambs sold in December and January, May and June; and \$3.15 per cwt. on those sold in February thru April.

Payment on all other sheep sold throughout this period effective August 5, 1945, thru June, 1946, will be \$1.00 per cwt.

To collect these subsidies farmers must present sales accounts, invoices showing weights and names of purchasers.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 12 1945

To all counties

_____ 4-H club members from _____ county will attend the twenty-
(Number)

eight annual Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul on October 8, 9, 10 and 11,
County Agent _____ announced today. Four-H'ers who will win trips to the
show this year are _____

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.

Entries in this year's show will include 300 baby beeves, 155 barrows, 245
single lambs and 35 pens of three lambs. As was the case last year, no poultry will
be shown this year, but one poultry winner from each county with 25 or more 4-H
poultry members 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, according to
A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. An outstanding program of entertainment and
educational trips is being planned. One of the highlights will be a banquet on Wed-
nesday evening honoring the club members. It will be given again this year by the
St. Paul Association and the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Of special interest to livestock exhibitors will be the sale of the livestock
on October 11. Individual auctioning of the highest placings of beeves, hogs and
sheep will take place at 1:00 p.m., with the remaining animals scheduled for sale
through the regular market channels Thursday morning. Last year's Livestock Show
set an all-time sales record, the sales totaling nearly \$90,000.

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.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 12 1945

To all counties

_____ county gardeners who plan to store their produce for winter will find that it pays to provide proper storage conditions. Vegetables will keep crisp for months in a well-insulated storage room where the right temperature, humidity and ventilation can be maintained, says County Agent _____.

A specially constructed storage room which will provide the necessary cool, moist conditions is best for root crops, potatoes, cabbage and apples. Plan Sheet M-111 or Extension Bulletin 226, "Home Vegetable Storage," available at the county extension office, gives directions for building such a room.

Proper temperature is important if vegetables are to keep well. Temperature should be kept between 32 and 38° F., 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°.

To maintain the low temperature and high moisture necessary, insulation and ventilation are required. For a basement storage room that is too warm, provide tight, insulated partition walls. 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 keep the required temperature.

High moisture is important to prevent vegetables from shriveling. Relative humidity should be 80 per cent or above. The humidity can be checked by filling a tin can with ice water and placing it in the storage room. Condensation in the form of droplets on the outside of the lower surface of the can will show that relative humidity is 80 per cent or above. Sprinkling the floor occasionally with water will keep the humidity high. However, it should not be so high as to cause condensation on the ceiling, walls or floor of the cellar or on the stored product,

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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 17 1945

To all counties

The 28th annual Junior Livestock Show will be held October 8-11, according to word received today by County Agent _____. _____ county will be represented at the show this year with _____ baby beeves, _____ barrows, and _____ lambs. Winners of this year's trip to the junior show are: (supply)

Monday at the show will be preparation day, Tuesday is the day set for judging beef, Wednesday for judging barrows and lambs, and Thursday for the sale. There will be 300 baby beeves, 145 barrows, 245 lambs and 30 pens of 3 lambs each in the Junior Livestock Show this year. The entries qualifying for auction will go on sale at 1 p.m. Seventy-five calves, 50 lambs, 25 hogs, and two pens of lambs will be sold at auction by Joseph Reisch, auctioneer for the sale. All other stock will be sold at 8 a.m. October 11 by commission firms designated by the exhibitor.

There will be no ceiling prices on 4-H livestock sold at the sale according to official word received by the committee on arrangements.

County Agent _____ pointed out that any exhibitor wishing to qualify for subsidy payment must market 2,500 pounds of livestock within a 30-day period of the Junior Livestock Show.

The 28th annual show is sponsored jointly by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, with special support from business firms of South St. Paul, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The cost of sponsoring the show this year is estimated at \$12,000. According to J. S. Jones, secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, last year three hundred businessmen from the Twin Cities and South St. Paul brought over 90 per cent of the animals sold at auction.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 17 1945

To all counties

Save your biggest carrots to show off to the neighbors. Don't store them.

That's the advice of County Agent _____. Vegetables to be stored, he says, should be medium-sized, free from disease and mechanical or insect injury, clean and dry. If root crops are old when they are stored, they become woody and lose flavor.

For root crops, potatoes, cabbage and apples a specially constructed storage room is best, since it will provide the necessary cool, moist conditions. A temperature of 32° to 38° F. should be maintained as far as possible.

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. When it is impossible to keep a low temperature in the storage room, carrots will keep better if the top of the carrot root is cut off slightly below the attachment of the leaves.

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°. Apples will keep well under the same conditions as potatoes.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota 4-H boys and girls, who have been busy during wartime living up to their "every 4-H member feed a fighter" slogan, will celebrate conversion to peacetime at the annual Junior Livestock Show October 8-11 by exhibiting 800 prize animals to a meat-hungry public. The 28th annual show will be held at South St. Paul with participation from all sections of the state, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader.

Sponsorship of the show is shared by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and the Agricultural Extension Service. Much of the financial support comes from business men of South St. Paul, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Monday, October 9, at the show will be preparation day. Tuesday is the day set for judging beef, Wednesday for judging barrows and lambs, and Thursday for the sale. There will be 300 baby beeves, 145 barrows, 245 lambs and 30 pens of 3 lambs each in the junior show this year. The entries qualifying for auction will go on sale at 1 p.m. Thursday. Seventy-five calves, 50 lambs, 25 hogs, and two pens of lambs will be sold at auction by Joseph Reisch, auctioneer for the sale. All other stock will be sold at 8 a.m. October 11 by commission firms designated by the exhibitor.

There will be no ceiling prices on 4-H livestock sold at the sale according to J. S. Jones, in charge of arrangements for the breeders association.

Seven hundred 4-H boys and girls are expected to attend this year. All have been declared winners in their own counties as a result of excellence in livestock project work. A full program will await the visitors, beginning with a union vesper service Sunday evening at 7:30. The St. Paul and South St. Paul Civic and Commerce associations will be host to 4-H members at a banquet Wednesday evening.

A2793-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Dangers that may arise from an over-enthusiastic back-to-the-land movement of discharged veterans are cited by Dr. Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at University Farm, in a booklet, "Farms for Veterans," just published by the National Planning Association, Washington, D. C. The publication also contains the joint committee report of the association pertaining to veterans in agriculture. Dr. Nelson is a member of the agricultural committee of the planning group.

According to the association, an estimated 1,400,000 veterans will seek full- or part-time employment in agriculture during the next few years. The joint-committee report, based in part on Dr. Nelson's studies, points out that agriculture cannot be considered a major solution to the problem of veteran employment. Moreover, the use of farms as a "dumping ground" for veterans would increase the risks of farm investment by speeding up the land boom which is already under way with bad results for veterans themselves.

The purchase of farms by veterans, the report says, should be undertaken only after careful consideration of (a) the veteran's ability and experience; (b) the amount of capital he has to borrow; (c) the current land values in the area of purchase, in relation to the appraised value on a long-time basis; and (d) special factors such as maturity of the individual, and other personal and local considerations. A public appraisal service for the use of veterans who wish to purchase farms is suggested.

A2794-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release

The large crop of potatoes coming on the market is a boon to the homemaker trying to supply the family nutrition needs, according to Inez Hobart, extension nutritionist at University Farm. Potatoes can provide a third or more of the day's vitamin C needs if eaten in generous quantities. Freshly harvested potatoes offer more vitamin C than those coming on winter markets from storage.

Serve potatoes plain or fancy, but cook with care to save the most vitamin C as well as the B-vitamins and iron which these vegetables offer, Miss Hobart urges. For best nutritive value, scrub potatoes well, then boil in their jackets. Laboratory research shows that the potato skin does an efficient job of keeping important food values from escaping to air and cooking water. Salt in the cooking water does not appear to preserve the potato's vitamin C, as some people have supposed, and the more salt used, the more minerals leach out from the potato during cooking. Home economists suggest therefore that potatoes be seasoned when served.

Eating boiled potatoes skin and all gives extra returns in food value because of the good measure of vitamins and minerals in the skin and close beneath.

If potatoes are to be mashed, hashbrowned, or made into salad, puffs, griddle scones or other tempting dishes, they are off to a good start when first cooked in skins. An added advantage of boiling in skins is that the skins then peel economically, taking no potato flesh with them.

Avoid overcooking which needlessly wastes vitamins. Nutrition-wise cooks look out particularly for the small potatoes, not to let them cook as long as the big ones.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 19, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Minnesota swine growers were invited today to attend short courses sponsored by the University of Minnesota at two points, in Worthington October 2 and in Owatonna October 4. The annual swine feeders' days were announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at University Farm. Instead of one program held at University Farm, the swine sessions are spotted at scattered points in the state to save travel on the part of farmers. Sessions will begin at 9 a.m. and continue through the day.

Practical experience of farmers will be mixed with reports of research in the experiment stations to provide a broad view of the swine situation, according to W. H. Peters, chief in the division of animal husbandry. H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman, will discuss low-cost production to meet post-war competition in swine products. E. F. Ferrin, who heads the swine section at University Farm, will report on experiments in self-feeding brood sows as well as on the labor and feed costs of raising hogs on concrete floors.

Visiting speakers will be C. R. Denham, chief veterinarian at Purdue University, whose subject will be controlling hog diseases; R. C. Pollock of Chicago, general manager for the National Livestock and Meat Board, who will discuss postwar outlets for pork and lard; and W. T. Reneker of Swift and Company, Chicago, who will talk on the type of hog most desirable in the postwar period.

Farmer speaker at Worthington will be John L. Olson, and at Owatonna, Roy Bakehouse.

A2796-PCJ

The end of the war did not put an end to the danger of inflation and a speculative boom in land. Until production of goods for civilians catches up with pent-up demand, strong pressure for higher prices will continue. Unless effective controls are continued where needed during this period, the country may yet find itself in the throes of a runaway inflation.

--O. B. Jenness.

In canning chicken year-old birds are best because they have more
so ~~less~~ much
flavor and do not cook to pieces when given the required processing in a pressure cooker. Young birds lend themselves best to locker freezing.

--Inez Hobart

Large amounts of immature corn may mean that dairymen will want to increase their use of silage and fodder corn in the ration. If such feed is to replace all or part of the legume hay in the winter dairy ration, it should be remembered that the amount of protein supplement must be increased. Silage and fodder are fairly good dairy feed but they are low in protein.--H. R. Searles.

The best way for an individual to avoid getting caught in a land boom is to do a good job of sizing up the long-range earning prospects of a farm before he buys. Since he is buying the future income of the farm, everything that will affect that income should be considered, soil, drainage, erosion loss, location, as well as future price prospects.--O. B. Jenness.

Timely Tips 3

If you find it difficult to find time for renovating pastures in the early spring, you can do it successfully just before the freeze-up. Apply fertilizer, work up the pasture, put in the seed this fall and the job will be done. If the seed does not get a chance to germinate in the fall, it will not be hurt by overwintering and will be ready to start with the first good spring weather.--Paul M. Burren.

Squash and pumpkin are mature when the skin at the stem end is not easily punctured with the thumb nail. Avoid bruises in handling because such injuries are open doors to decay in storage. These products need to cure for a couple of weeks out in the sun or in a warm room to harden the shell. In winter storage they are best in a comparatively dry place where it does not freeze.--A. H. Hutchins.

Oil drums are a chief cause of farm fires. A good project for fire prevention week, October 7-13, is to establish gasoline, kerosene and oil storage in a safe place where they cannot endanger buildings. Underground is best; and oil "depot" a good distance from farmstead buildings is next best.--Parker Anderson.

Indications are that a large supply of seed of the new Minnesota barley, Mars, will be available for planting next spring. Two thousand bushels of foundation seed were allotted to 235 producers last spring, and this should result in at least 55,000 bushels of Mars seed certified this year.--Ward Marshall.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 1 Minnesota
September 23 1947

To all counties

4-H Enrollment Campaign

LOCAL 4-H'ER
(No.)
TO ATTEND JUNIOR
LIVESTOCK SHOW

_____ 4-H club members from _____ County will attend the twenty
(number)
ninth annual Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul, October 6-9, county agent
_____ announced today.

Four-H'ers who have won trips to the show this year include: (list names here)

The trip to the Junior Livestock Show is one of the many trips and special awards given to 4-H club members for outstanding work, _____ says. Altogether in Minnesota nearly 6,000 club members make state or national trips during the year.

_____ points out, however, that actual prizes and awards are only a small part of the advantages that rural youth will receive from joining a 4-H club during membership week later in the month.

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

Entries in this year's show include 275 baby beef, 155 barrows, 245 wethers, and 35 trios of market lambs. Although no poultry will be shown this year, one poultry winner from each county with 25 or more 4-H poultry members will be given a trip to the show.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 25, 1945

Release Wednesday P.M.

Minnesota's 4-H style queen and the boy and girl state health champions for 1945 will be announced Friday night after a series of county and state contests culminating in final judging in the Twin Cities Friday, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader. Forty contestants with top ratings in earlier judging will compete Friday for state titles and the honor of representing Minnesota at the National 4-H Club Congress to be held in Chicago.

Ten boys and ten girls who have been chosen from among all county winners in the state on the basis of their health reports and records will be examined Friday morning by physicians at the headquarters of the Minnesota Public Health association in St. Paul. At the same time 20 4-H girls, best among all the county dress revue queens, will model their outfits before judges at the Radisson hotel in Minneapolis.

Final selection of the Minnesota 4-H queen and her attendants will be made at a banquet in the main ballroom of the Radisson at 6 p.m. All girls taking part will be modeling clothes which they made themselves as a part of their clothing project work as 4-H members. The health champions will also be announced at the dinner presented in honor of the 4-H members by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

Ordinarily the style queen and health winners are named at the Minnesota State Fair. Since the fair was cancelled this year, the number of contestants was reduced by careful study of records and photographs and a special state event was arranged, according to Mr. Kittleson. Local hosts are the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association and the Minneapolis Star Journal.

The hosts have arranged a busy two days for the 4-H members. After the preliminary judging which takes place Friday morning, the group will be taken on a tour of places of interest in downtown Minneapolis.

(more)

The banquet in the evening will climax the event. Saturday morning the 4-H people will be taken on a conducted tour of the Twin Cities area, ending with a luncheon at the Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota.

The top 10 boys who qualified for entry in the state health contest are as follows: Carroll Giesler, Aitkin, Aitkin county; Calvin Chamberlain, Pine River, Cass county; Robert Anderson, Windom, Cottonwood county; Harris Reinboldt, Marshall, Lyon county; Arnold Lamberson, Warren, Marshall county; Harold Benson, Litchfield, Meeker county; Donald Schoenfelder, Rochester, R.2, Olmsted county; Gerald Neubauer, Bird Island, Renville county; Daniel Roegiers, Sherman, S. Dak., Rock county; Robert Halstead, Waseca, Waseca county.

The 10 girls qualifying for the state health contest are: Eyvone Reisdorph, Ortonville, Big Stone county; Margaret McGuire, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth county, Elaine Fritsche, New Ulm, Brown county; Isabelle Savage, Cloquet, Carlton county; Catherine Duevel, 4512 Douglas Drive, Robbinsdale, Hennepin county; Mary Jane Sutton, Menahga, Hubbard county; Loretta Gadney, New London, Kandiyohi county; Faith Hammar, Worthington, Nobles county; Luella Holstein, Tracy, Redwood county; Eleanor Shelstad, Doran, Wilkin county.

Twenty girls were selected from among county dress revue queens to participate in the revue at the Radisson Friday. They are: Gloria Tessmer, Sleepy Eye, Brown county; Nancy Johnson, Chisago City, Chisago county; Grace Janssen, Barnesville, Clay county; Donna Sykora, Jeffers, Cottonwood county; Jane Conzemius, Cannon Falls, Dakota county; Grace Eckblad, Welch, Goodhue county; Winifred Meyer, Caledonia, Houston county; Leone Lindgren, Pennock, Kandiyohi county; Joyce Lund, Tyler, Lincoln county; LaVonne Shipe, Austin, Mower county; Gudrun Annexstad, St. Peter, Nicollet county; Anne Tysver, Fergus Falls, West Otter Tail county; Jean Macheledt, Hector, Renville county; Ardis Schrader, Dundas, Rice county; Jean Paulsen, Steen, Rock county; Eleanor Thompson, Hibbing, North St. Louis county; Patty Bush, Hancock, Stevens county; Marion Brustuen, Appleton, Swift county; Genevieve Czikalla, Newport, Washington county; Kathleen Schivichtenberg, Waconia, Carver county.

A2797-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 25 1945

To designated counties

A Cattle Feeders' Day to help _____ county livestock men with their many feeding and management problems has been scheduled for _____ on _____ (place)

_____, announces County Agent _____. Cattle Feeders' (date)

Days will also be held at Montevideo on October 15; Tracy, October 16; Worthington, October 17; Fairmont, October 18; Austin, October 19; and Mankato, October 20, according to W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

Prices on feeder cattle, the outlook for fat cattle prices, feeding soft corn and various management practices and disease problems will be discussed. The program will begin at 10:00 a.m. and continue until 4:00 p.m.

G. A. Pond, professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, will relate experiences of cattle feeders in the Farm Management association and Gregory Wagner, Mountain Lake cattle feeder, will talk on present day problems in feeding cattle.

W. H. Peters, chief in the animal husbandry division at University Farm, will discuss the topic, "Shall I Feed Cattle This Winter?" and Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division, will speak on feed lot diseases and troubles. Morris will talk on other problems of interest to cattle feeders.

(Note to Agent: Put handiest place for your county in the opening sentence, but also list others.)

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 25 1945

To all counties

"Farmers interested in buying farms or more land will do well not to let themselves be carried away by the speculative fever which war prices tend to create," says O. B. Jesness, chief in the division of agricultural economics at University Farm. "War markets and conditions will not last forever. Those who are tempted to buy farms on the basis of war prices for commodities with the idea of paying for them out of peacetime incomes better weigh carefully the income prospects in deciding what a farm is worth."

In measuring the prospects for peacetime farm incomes, Jesness urges attention to these facts. Demand for farm products will not stay at war peaks for long. Military demands have already eased and will go down with demobilization. Lend-lease operations are at an end. Temporarily, America no doubt will do her best to help war-torn countries which are short of food, but Europe may be expected to become largely self-reliant again in a relatively short time. Even if trade policies which will develop export outlets are adopted, an unlimited foreign demand is not in the cards.

The war has demonstrated how the market for farm products responds to full employment and active production in nonagricultural lines. After reconversion, the prospects are that there will be considerable activity for a period of years. However, the total number on regular jobs and the amount of overtime at higher rates may be less than during war. Competition for the consumer's dollar will increase as civilian goods return to the market in more plentiful supply.

Dr. Jesness doubts if production on farms will fall off materially. Farmers may welcome an opportunity to ease up from the hard grind of meeting war needs, but more plentiful labor, more and better machinery and new technology will tend to maintain output at a high level.

"In the light of such prospects, buyers of farms will do well to be prepared for future commodity prices below war levels," Jesness says. "Periods of price-depressing surpluses are not a thing of the past. Land prices should be kept in tune with long-run income prospects."

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 25 1945

To all counties

Home vegetable storage is an inexpensive and easy way to preserve garden products for winter use; says County Agent _____. It is also the best method of keeping certain vegetables not adapted to canning or freezing.

Ideal storage conditions cannot be provided for each vegetable when they are all stored together, because requirements for the different vegetables vary. Squash and pumpkins, for example, need warm, dry storage. They should not be stored in the root cellar or vegetable storage room, since general storage is too cool and too moist for them. An ordinary basement, furnace room, attic or upstairs storage room will be satisfactory, with the temperature ranging between 40 and 50° F. and never dropping below freezing.

If squash and pumpkins have not already been harvested, they 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. _____ advises leaving three to four inches of stem attached to the fruit. In handling, be careful not to break the skin because injuries are open doors to disease organisms and are often followed by decay.

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 and covered with vines if there seems to be danger of frost. If the weather is cool, put them in a heated room 70° to 80° F. for two weeks before placing in permanent storage.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 25, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Sheep growers should consider the new subsidy in their lamb feeding plans this fall because it strengthens considerably the incentive to feed sheep to heavier weights, according to D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing specialist at University Farm.

Direct payments to farmers on sales of sheep and lambs for slaughter began on August 5 and will continue thru June, 1946. It is intended that these payments will help increase the supply of meat by distributing the lamb slaughter more evenly over the year and slowing up the liquidation of sheep, he said.

Stock sheep numbers on farms and ranches on the January 1 basis declined from a peak of nearly 50 million head in 1942, the highest since 1885, to only around 41 million estimated for 1945, the lowest since 1928. This decline was due to shortage of labor, high costs and greater return in other farm enterprises.

The subsidy to slaughterers of 95 cents per 100 pounds has been withdrawn, and direct payments to farmers thru county AAA offices are substituted. On lambs weighing 65 to 90 pounds sold from August 5 thru November, 1945, \$1.50 per cwt. will be paid; on those sold in December and January, May and June, \$2.00 per cwt.; on lambs sold in February thru April, \$2.50 per cwt.

Payments of \$2.00 per cwt. will be made on lambs over 90 pounds, sold from August 5 thru November; \$2.65 per cwt. on lambs sold in December and January, May and June; and \$3.15 per cwt. on those sold in February thru April.

Payment on all other sheep sold throughout this period effective August 5, 1945, thru June 1946, will be \$1.00 per cwt.

To collect these subsidies farmers must present sales accounts, invoices showing weights and names of purchasers.

A2798-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 25, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The annual 4-H club potato show will be held this year on October 17, 18 and 19 at Biwabik, St. Louis county, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. Climax of the event will be the selection of Minnesota's 4-H potato champion from among club members from all parts of the state who exhibit at the show.

Last year's state potato king was 14-year-old Herbert Bohanon of the Brooklyn Center 4-H club in Hennepin county.

A2799-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
September 26 1945

To all counties

Emphasizing the large part negligence and carelessness play in causing the farm fires that last year took a toll of 3,500 lives and destroyed \$90,000,000 worth of property, Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, today appealed to _____ county farmers to take an active part in Fire Prevention Week by eliminating fire hazards. October 7-13 has been set by presidential proclamation as Fire Prevention Week.

In urging farmers to observe Fire Prevention Week, Anderson stresses the importance of daily guard against the common fire hazards. Among these hazards are careless use of matches, lanterns and highly combustible liquids like gasoline and kerosene; spontaneous combustion of hay; careless smoking habits; accumulation of debris in attic, basement or closets; sparks falling on flammable roofs; misuse of electricity and worn electric cords; inadequate lightning rod protection; defective, sooty chimneys and heating systems. Keeping ladders, fire extinguishers, water and other fire fighting equipment handy is an important safeguard.

Half of the rural fire losses are caused by faulty construction of homes and buildings, according to an estimate by the National Fire Protection association. Farmers who will soon be building new homes and barns or remodeling buildings can go far toward preventing fires by applying these principles.

1. Make sure the heating equipment is properly installed with adequate safeguards.
2. Insist on fire-resistant roofing.
3. Install a safe and adequate wiring system, with sufficient capacity and outlets to carry the heavy electrical load needed on modern farms.
4. Be sure the chimney is soundly constructed of fire-safe material with a strong masonry foundation resting on the ground.
5. Protect principal farm buildings with lightning rods.

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, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

The end of the war did not put an end to the danger of inflation and a speculative boom in land, according to O. B. Jesness, chief in the division of agricultural economics at University Farm, who points out that until production of goods for civilians catches up with pent-up demand, strong pressure for higher prices will remain. Unless effective controls are continued where needed during this period, the country may yet find itself in the throes of a runaway inflation.

Dr. Jesness believes that this country has done a more effective job of control than in the last war. "A good share of the credit for holding inflation within reasonable bounds must go to the large numbers of citizens who wisely have practiced self-restraint," Jesness says.

One of the danger points, according to Dr. Jesness, is land prices which have not behaved very differently from the last war. While speculation has not yet reached boom proportions, the boom last time came after World War I had ended.

"The best way for an individual to keep from getting caught in a land boom is to do a good job at sizing up the longer-run earning prospects of a farm before he buys. He should remember that what he actually is buying is the future incomes which that farm will yield. The buyer is concerned with everything having a bearing on those incomes. Naturally, he will look carefully at the farm itself, its soil, drainage, erosion, improvements, location and the like. But that is not all. Prices received for farm products are important in determining income. The buyer will find it time well spent to study carefully future price and market prospects," Jesness says.

"Such study needs to concern itself not merely with the next year or so, but even more with the outlook for the next 20 or 30 years. The value of a farm does not rest on war prices but on those which will rule over a long period. If farms are bought on the basis of long-run prospects, there will be no danger of a wild boom with the foreclosures and distress which follow in its wake. This calls for the use of good judgment by farm buyers."

A2800-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 27, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Save your biggest carrots to show off to the neighbors. Don't store them. That's the advice of A. E. Hutchins, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm. Vegetables to be stored, he says, should be medium-sized, free from disease and mechanical or insect injury, clean and dry. If root crops are old when they are stored, they become woody and lose flavor.

For root crops, potatoes, cabbage and apples, a specially constructed storage room is best, since it will provide the necessary cool, moist conditions. A temperature of 32° to 38° F. should be maintained as far as possible.

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. When it is impossible to keep a low temperature in the storage room, however, carrots will keep better if the top of the carrot root is cut off slightly below the attachment of the leaves, Dr. Hutchins says.

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 through the pile. Slatted floor and walls will insure good ventilation. Store table stock potatoes in a dark cellar at a temperature not below 36°, for they may turn sweet at lower temperatures. Apples will keep well under the same conditions as potatoes.

A2801-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 27, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

For outstanding work she has done in the 4-H dairy project over a period of six years, Frances Parker, 19-year-old club girl from Henning, Otter Tail county, has won a jersey calf. The award of a jersey calf is made each year by the Minnesota Jersey Cattle club to the 4-H boy or girl selected for long-time achievement in dairy activities. Last year's winner was Richard Collins, Monticello, Wright county.

During the time Frances has carried the 4-H club dairy project, the Parkers have built up a fine herd of purebred Jersey cattle. Frances now owns five purebred Jerseys in partnership with her father. The Jerseys have won blue ribbons for their owners at both county and state fairs, and last year one of the animals was acclaimed grand champion at the county fair.

A2802-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
September 27, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Sudden development of rot in potatoes either in storage or in transit may be due to a number of causes, according to R. C. Rose, extension plant pathologist at University Farm, who warns potato growers that many of the losses from decay may be avoided by taking proper precautions at harvest time. Too often, Rose says, blight is held responsible for losses which actually can be traced to other sources.

Water rot, which caused serious injury in some localities in western Minnesota last year, can do great damage to the potato crop in seasons when the harvesting period is preceded by heavy rains which leave water standing in the fields for several days. Because potatoes from such fields may become water-logged and break down into soft rot, they should not be stored with sound potatoes, Rose says. These potatoes can often be recognized by their slightly off-color, lack of luster and by the fact that the eyes are generally dead.

Some successful potato growers in the Red River valley have been able to keep water rot from their bins by skipping all low spots in their digging operations, then harvesting the low areas after the higher ground is finished. When the potato digger approaches a low spot, the operator lifts the digger point out of the soil until the machine has passed over the low ground in order to avoid picking up the water-injured potatoes.

Late blight rot can be expected in many fields this year, according to Rose, especially where little or no effort was made to control it. Where blight was present on the foliage, there will be great danger of rot spreading to the tubers if potatoes are harvested before vines are completely dead. Delaying the harvest until a frost has killed the vines, if the vines do not ripen in proper season, will enable the grower to eliminate many tubers in the early stages of infection. Infected potatoes that are allowed to remain in the soil for a time will usually rot sufficiently so that pickers are not likely to put them into sacks.

Potato growers with too large an acreage to harvest in a short period can use a vine killing chemical to kill the foliage. Vine killing chemicals work best in bright sunny warm weather. Even with the use of vine killing chemicals, however, harvest should be delayed until the stems are completely dead to avoid tuber infection.

Losses from sunscald can be avoided by stopping all harvest operations during periods of hot weather approaching 90 degrees. Though potatoes harvested during very hot weather may show no sign of sunscald at the time of filling bins or loading cars, the foul odor and moisture from the tubers will soon become evident in storage or in transit.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
October 3, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Fat, well-groomed calves, pigs and lambs, the cream of the crop raised during the past year by 4-H boys and girls in their livestock meat projects, will start arriving in South St. Paul late Sunday for the show and sale which has now made livestock history for 28 years.

The show animals which will be escorted by proud 4-H boys and girls who have excelled in their livestock feeding projects are the best selections from thousands of entries first exhibited at county fairs and achievement days. Four-H members will go home Thursday richer but without their animals, because the Junior Livestock Show is at the same time an exhibit and a marketing event. All animals will be sold Thursday, the climax of the four-day show being the auction at 1 p.m.

More than 800 head of livestock will be shown this year by nearly as many boys and girls representing every section of Minnesota.

The Junior Livestock Show is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, assisted by business firms and civic groups from South St. Paul and the Twin Cities.

First event of the show will be Sunday night when early comers assemble for a vesper service in the pavilion at 7:30. Monday will be devoted to preparation of the entries for exhibiting Tuesday and Wednesday. On Monday afternoon all 4-H members who can leave their show preparations will go to St. Paul by chartered street car on a "treasure hunt" of the city, in the course of which they will meet Governor Edward J. Thye and Mayor McDonough. In the evening the 4-H'ers will be guests of South St. Paul at a theater party.

-more-

On Tuesday the beef classes will be judged, with the exception of the naming of champions. The treasure hunt will be repeated Tuesday afternoon for 4-H members who missed the day before, and in the evening South St. Paul civic organizations will present their "roundup" in the pavilion with the 4-H'ers as their guests.

Wednesday will see the judging of pigs and lambs and the naming of all champions in preparation for the sale the next day. In the evening winners will be officially presented by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, at a banquet given for 4-H members by the St. Paul Association of Commerce and the St. Paul Junior Association of Commerce at the St. Paul Hotel. Speaker at the banquet will be John McGavern of LeSauer. After the banquet the group will adjourn to the auditorium for an ice show.

On Thursday all livestock will be sold. Animals placing high in their classes will be sold at a spectacular public auction beginning at 1 o'clock in the pavilion. Last year the sale of all 4-H animals brought more than \$90,000. Since expenses of the show and sale are borne by contributions, the entire proceeds from sale of livestock are turned over to the 4-H members. J. S. Jones, who is in charge of business arrangements for the Livestock Breeders association, reports that support of the show by business men is greater than ever. In past years more than 90 per cent of the prize animals have been bought by Twin City business men.

Judges of the show this year will be as follows:

Beef: A. L. Harvey, University Farm; Vincent Ryan, Hormel and Company, Austin.

Pigs: H. J. Zavoral, University Farm; William T. Reneker, Swift and Company, Chicago.

Lambs: C. W. McDonald, Iowa State college; Robert W. McCoy, Armour and Company, South St. Paul.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
October 3, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Early registrations indicate a record enrollment for the third annual farm income tax short course which will be held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 8-11, at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, under the sponsorship of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, assisted by the Minnesota Bankers' Association, the Collector of Internal Revenue and the State Income Tax Division. Last year's record enrollment of 378 may be surpassed, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses.

Bankers and professional people from nearly all Minnesota counties are expected to attend to study the latest in state and federal income tax procedure preparatory to helping farmers with their ~~tax returns~~ for this year. G. E. Toben of University Farm, chairman of the committee on arrangements, found in a survey of results from last year's course that persons taking part had averaged 173 farmer consultations. An estimated 40,730 federal farm returns had been made out by persons attending the school. It is estimated that around 40 per cent of farm returns were made with the help of persons thus trained.

The training staff for the four-day course will consist of seven men from the staff of the federal internal revenue department, five men from the state department, and several members of the University staff. Special guest speakers this year are Alfred A. Burkhardt, attorney at Plainview, and M. L. Mosher of the University of Illinois.

Monday will be devoted to a study of state income tax procedures, with special emphasis on the new law. Tuesday morning will feature a discussion of farm records needed for an accurate income tax return. Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday will be devoted to a discussion of federal returns, and Thursday morning will be a clinic on special problems.

A2805 - PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 3, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

A warning to band trees now to protect them from serious damage from cankerworms next spring was sounded today by A. C. Hodson, associate professor of entomology at University Farm. During a severe outbreak, cankerworms will almost completely defoliate shade trees. While they prefer elm, basswood and apple trees, they will also feed on the leaves of maples, oaks and ornamental shrubs.

The male of the fall cankerworm is a grayish winged moth which begins to emerge from the soil soon after the first frost. The earliest fall appearance has varied from September 28 to as late as October 20. In the fall the moth flight may last a month or more. The female, a plump, wingless creature, crawls up and down the trees to lay its eggs on the trunk or small branches high in the crown.

It is to prevent the females from climbing trees to lay their eggs that sticky band barriers should be applied now, to tree trunks, Dr. Hodson says. Substances under such commercial names as Tree Stop, Tanglefoot or Deadline may be used. Commercial bands on which the sticky substance can be applied are obtainable.

The sticky bands should be placed high enough so that persons leaning against a banded tree will not ruin clothing; at the same time, they should be placed within easy reach so they can be maintained properly. The bands should be 5 to 6 inches wide and applied so the moths cannot crawl through bark crevices without being caught. Difficulties caused by rough bark can be avoided by removing the loose bark, but care should be taken not to cut deep enough to girdle the tree.

Taking care of the bands is as important to success as applying them at the proper time. Efficiency of the bands depends on the condition of the surface. Bands should be checked daily and either stirred up or refreshed with new material whenever they become so covered with dust, leaves or captured moths that it is possible for the female cankerworms to cross the barrier.

A2806 -JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 3 1945

To All Counties

Taking good care of school shoes is still an important phase of clothing conservation, since high quality shoes cannot be expected for some time, says Alice Linn, extension clothing specialist at University Farm.

Miss Linn gives these pointers on caring for school shoes to make them last longer:

1. Polish or weather proof shoes when they are new.
2. Have shoes re-heeled as soon as heels are run-down.
3. Stuff paper in shoes when they are wet, and dry at room temperature.

Wet shoes should be washed off with tepid water or wiped carefully to remove all traces of mud or grit. They should never be dried in a hot place. When the shoes are clean and dry, they should be rubbed with oil. Castor oil is best for street shoes, but only a small amount should be used and it should be rubbed in well. For heavier work shoes neat's-foot oil, tallow or wool grease may be used.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 3 1945

To All Counties
Use if suitable.

A chance to size up the cattle feeding situation for fall and winter and to talk to cattlemen and University livestock specialists about feeding operations awaits southern and western Minnesota feeders at a series of cattle feeders days sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service. W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, working with local county agents, has arranged for six sessions of cattlemen during the week of October 15.

W. H. Peters, chief in the division of animal husbandry, will give his annual size-up of the feeding situation as the headliner on the program which will open at 10 in the morning and continue until 4 p.m. Management problems as they look to the cattleman will be presented by Gregory Wagner, Mountain Lake feeder who has been successful in feeding operations over a period of years.

A special feature this year will be a discussion of feed lot diseases and cattle health troubles under the leadership of Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the division of veterinary medicine.

The complete schedule of cattle feeders days is as follows:

Montevideo	-	October 15
Tracy	-	October 16
Worthington	-	October 17
Fairmont	-	October 18
Austin	-	October 19
Mankato	-	October 20

Cattle feeders interested in pooling rides to the nearest meeting should make arrangements thru the county agent's office.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 3 1945

To All Counties

Men looking for jobs closely associated with dairying and positions having good promise of permanence in the postwar period were advised today to look into the opportunities offered by supervision and testing in dairy herd improvement associations. Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman at University Farm, announces that there are a large number of such positions open now and that wages are attractive to men who have the necessary qualifications and who like to live in rural communities.

DHIA testers are employed by associations of about 25 dairy farmers who join together to get complete records on their herds and thereby improve the profitableness of their dairy business. The tester-supervisor travels from farm to farm, periodically weighs and tests the milk from each cow, and enters the results in the record book of the producer. He also helps figure the cost of feed and the value of the products as related to the costs of production.

Testers furnish their own transportation from farm to farm but get meals and lodging at the farms. To qualify for the position of tester, a man should be at least 20 years of age, have a high school or agricultural school education, should have some farm or dairy experience, should be able to keep accurate records and work well with farm people.

Persons interested are asked to contact the nearest county agent or write to Ramer Leighton, Extension Dairyman, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 3 1945

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 T. H. Stewart, 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 Mr. Stewart 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.

(Note to Agent: Use only if your county has a bounty
on barberry.)



News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 4, 1945

Immediate release.

Urgent veterinary problems and recent research contributing to their solution will be discussed at the annual short course for graduate veterinarians to be held at University Farm, St. Paul, October 31 and November 1. The course, announced by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota, includes on the speaking staff Dr. James Farquharson, head of the department of surgery and clinics, Colorado A. and M. College, who is also president of the American Veterinary Medical association,

Dr. Farquharson's subject is surgical depictions, and he presents his information largely on films. He will be on the program on Thursday, the second day of the course.

Other topics and speakers, reported by W. L. Boyd, chief in the division of veterinary medicine, are:

Nutrition in Relation to Parasitism, E. A. Benbrook, professor of pathology at Iowa State College; Vitamins in Livestock Feeding, T. S. Hamilton, professor of animal nutrition, University of Illinois; Trends in Poultry Nutrition, Carl H. Schroeder, director of poultry research, Larro Research Farms, Detroit, Michigan; Mastitis and the Practitioner, Dr. W. D. Daugherty, practicing veterinarian from Sterling, Illinois.

Members of the University Farm veterinary staff who will contribute to the program are: Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, speaking on Moldy Corn and Swine Health; Drs. F. J. Weirether and D. E. Jasper, Effects of Infusion of Penicillin in the Bovine Mammary Gland; Dr. M. H. Roepke, Recent Developments in Chemotherapy.

APR 08 1945

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
October 4, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Feed manufacturers and dealers from all over Minnesota will meet at University Farm October 29 and 30 to hear specialists in livestock feeding and management discuss the latest experiment station findings in the field of animal nutrition. The short course in animal nutrition has become an annual event for feed men in the state, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota.

The opening morning session will be given over to discussions on planning formulas for dairy cattle, poultry and swine rations presented by J. B. Fitch, H. J. Sloan and E. F. Ferrin of the University Farm staff. A feature of the afternoon session will be a visit to the University barns to inspect experimental animals. Also included on Monday afternoon's program will be talks on trends in poultry nutrition, the importance of roughage in livestock feeding and the ABC's of animal nutrition.

Among topics to be considered on Tuesday's program are parasitism and nutrition, medicants and non-nutritional substances in livestock feeds and proteins and minerals in swine and calf feeding. A panel discussion will conclude the two-day event.

W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm, is chairman of arrangements for the short course.

A2807 - JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
October 4, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Even though frost has cut off the growing season for Minnesota crops, a wide variety of market garden products are still available on the Twin City markets and will be for several weeks, according to Robert Freeman, Ramsey county agent who has been reporting "best buys" for press and radio during the summer months. Potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage, beets, parsnips, tomatoes, muskmelons, peppers and cauliflower are all good buys for current consumption, he said, and consumers who have favorable storage facilities are urged to lay in their winter supply during October.

Root crops, potatoes, cabbage and apples need cool, moist storage if they are to keep well through the winter, while onions and squash do well in a cool, dry place. With proper storage conditions, the vegetable budget can be trimmed materially by purchasing these products in quantity now, Freeman said.

"With May weather in March, March weather in May and a hard freeze as late as June 6, market gardeners had one of the most hectic seasons in many years," Freeman declared. "I had a bet that there would be no ripe melons before the first fall frost. I lost the bet because warmer weather finally arrived in late summer and most products came through in pretty good shape.

"Consumption kept up with the supply very well during the summer. Problem crops were head and leaf lettuce, cabbage and potatoes. There is still plenty of opportunity for consumers to lay in liberal supplies of the last two."

Market gardeners have done a remarkable job of supplying local food products in spite of labor shortages and high priced help, Freeman believes. Generally the market garden industry is in good shape to supply the increased demand for fruits and vegetables which is anticipated as victory gardening falls off.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
October 4, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Emphasizing the large part negligence and carelessness play in causing the farm fires that last year took a toll of 3,500 lives and destroyed \$90,000,000 worth of property, Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm, today appealed to farmers to take an active part in Fire Prevention Week by eliminating fire hazards. October 7-13 has been set by presidential proclamation as Fire Prevention Week.

In urging farmers to observe Fire Prevention Week, Anderson stressed the importance of daily guard against the common fire hazards. Among these are careless use of matches, lanterns and highly combustible liquids like gasoline and kerosene; spontaneous combustion of hay; careless smoking habits; accumulation of debris in attic, basement or closets; sparks falling on flammable roofs; misuse of electricity and worn electric cords; inadequate lightning rod protection; defective, sooty chimneys and heating systems. Keeping ladders, fire extinguishers, water and other fire fighting equipment handy is an important safeguard.

Half of the rural fire losses are caused by faulty construction of homes and buildings, according to an estimate by the National Fire Protection association. Farmers who will soon be building new homes and barns or remodeling buildings can go far toward preventing fires by applying these principles:

1. Make sure the heating equipment is properly installed with adequate safeguards.
2. Insist on fire-resistant roofing.
3. Install a safe and adequate wiring system, with sufficient capacity and outlets to carry the heavy electrical load of the farm.
4. Be sure the chimney is soundly constructed of fire-safe material with a strong masonry foundation resting on the ground.
5. Protect principal farm buildings with lightning rods.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 9, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release

Late fall months are the best time of year to spot the rust-susceptible barberry bush which has a price on its head in 76 Minnesota counties, says T. H. Stewart, 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.

The 76 Minnesota counties which have established bounties pay from \$2 to \$10 for the discovery of 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 Mr. Stewart 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 secured 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.

A2813-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 9, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A chance to size up the cattle feeding situation for fall and winter and to talk to cattlemen and University livestock specialists about feeding operations awaits southern and western Minnesota feeders at a series of cattle feeders days sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service. W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, working with local county agents, has arranged for six sessions of cattlemen during the week of October 15.

W. H. Peters, chief in the division of animal husbandry, will give his annual size-up of the feeding situation as the headliner on the program which will open at 10 in the morning and continue until 4 p.m. Management problems as they look to the cattleman will be presented by Gregory Wagner, Mountain Lake feeder who has been successful in feeding operations over a period of years.

A special feature this year will be a discussion of feed lot diseases and cattle health troubles under the leadership of Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the division of veterinary medicine.

The complete schedule of cattle feeders days is as follows:

Montevideo	-	October 15
Tracy	-	October 16
Worthington	-	October 17
Fairmont	-	October 18
Austin	-	October 19
New Ulm	-	October 20.

A2812-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 9, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Men looking for jobs closely associated with dairying and positions having good promise of permanence in the postwar period were advised today to look into the opportunities offered by supervision and testing in dairy herd improvement associations. Ramer Leighton, extension dairymen at University Farm, announces that there are a large number of such positions open now and that wages are attractive to men who have the necessary qualifications and who like to live in rural communities.

DHIA testers are employed by associations of about 25 dairy farmers who join together to get complete records on their herds and thereby improve the profitableness of their dairy business. The tester-supervisor travels from farm to farm, periodically weighs and tests the milk from each cow, and enters the results in the record book of the producer. He also helps figure the cost of feed and the value of the products as related to the costs of production.

Testers furnish their own transportation from farm to farm but get meals and lodging at the farms. To qualify for the position of tester, a man should be at least 20 years of age, have a high school or agricultural school education, should have some farm or dairy experience, should be able to keep accurate records and work well with farm people.

Persons interested are asked to contact the nearest county agent or write to Ramer Leighton, Extension Dairymen, University Farm, St. Paul 8.

A2811-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 9, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The Minnesota State Horticultural society will hold its seventy-ninth annual meeting and show in Minneapolis October 23 and 24, Eldred M. Hunt, secretary of the society, announced today.

Meetings, which are to be held at the Curtis hotel, will be of interest to amateur gardeners. The show will be held in the Northwestern National Bank and will feature vegetable, fruit, flower and bee exhibits.

A2814-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 10, 1945

To all counties

How to use this year's surplus crop of non-legume roughage to best advantage is a problem confronting many _____ county farmers. Non-legume roughage alone is not a satisfactory feed for livestock, says W. H. Peters, chief in the animal husbandry division at University Farm, since it is high in fiber, low in digestibility and feeding value. To obtain economical gains, other feeds such as ear corn silage, sound corn, small grain or a protein supplement must be used with the low-grade roughage.

Timothy and prairie hay, corn fodder, silage and millet hay can be used successfully to make up about one half the roughage for cattle and sheep if the remainder of the roughage ration is legume hay, according to Peters; or they can be used to make up all the roughage for all classes of livestock if they are supplemented with grain and a large enough amount of a high protein feed.

Since the supply of small grain, corn and protein feeds is small, livestock men with an abundant supply of low-grade roughage may want to use the roughage as the principal feed for wintering herds of beef cows, young growing cattle and mature sheep, on the chance that the animals will carry thru the winter without suffering and build up again on pasture next spring and summer. In feeding milk cows, growing calves or in fattening cattle or lambs, however, Peters advises buying grain, corn and protein supplements to use with the low-grade roughage, even though these feeds may be expensive. Cows cannot produce milk profitably on non-legume roughage, nor can beef animals or lambs grow fat on this type of roughage alone.

Peters advises strongly against buying livestock primarily to use up surplus roughage.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 11, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Samples of the best potatoes raised by Minnesota 4-H club members will be on display at the state 4-H club potato show on October 17, 18 and 19 in Biwabik. The 4-H event is held in conjunction with the twenty-fourth annual St. Louis county and Biwabik potato show.

Selection of Minnesota's 4-H potato champion will be the high point of interest for boys and girls who exhibit at the show. The state champion is chosen on the basis of his exhibit, yield per acre, record and story. Herbert Bohanon, 14-year-old club member from Hennepin county, was last year's potato king.

Exhibitors at the Show will include 4-H'ers who have been declared champions in their own counties as well as other 4-H boys and girls who are potato club members. Prizes totalling \$200 will be awarded for the best exhibits.

A2817-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 11, 1945

Daily papers.
Immediate release.
NOTE TO EDITOR: Watch wire services
for results of Thursday p.m. sale.

Honors won by boys and girls showing at the annual Junior Livestock Show in South St. Paul this week were well divided over the state, according to A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H leader. For the first time in many years the grand champion calf came from the northern section of the state. Championships and showmanship awards went to 11 scattered counties, Clay, Jackson, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Chippewa, Dakota, Wabasha, Martin, Cottonwood, Rock, and Mower. Entries in the show indicate that interest in good market livestock is spreading rather than concentrating in any one part of the state.

The high awards for 1945 were as follows:

Grand champion beef--Angus owned by Stanley Crume, Glyndon, Clay county.

Reserve champion beef--Hereford owned by Mary Ann Ellefson, Jackson, Jackson county.

Grand champion barrow--Duroc Jersey owned by James Leonard, St. Peter, Nicollet county.

Reserve champion barrow--Poland China owned by Rita Conzemius, Cannon Falls, Dakota county.

Grand champion lamb--Southdown owned by Albert Harder, Mountain Lake, Cottonwood county.

Reserve champion lamb--Hampshire owned by Kermit Twait, Windom, Jackson county.

Breed champions other than those mentioned above are: beef, Short-horn, owned by Helen Murphy, Lakefield, Jackson county; barrow, Chester White owned by Phyllis Pahl, Vernon Center, Blue Earth county; Spotted Poland owned by Donald Bohlson, Raymond, Chippewa county; lamb, Shropshire owned by Jack Parry, Amboy, Martin county.

Showmanship awards were as follows: beef, Beverly McKinny, Granite Falls, Chippewa county; hogs, Phyllis Pahl; lambs, Donald Steffl, Springfield, Brown county.

A2816-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 11, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Rural Electrification Administrator Claude R. Wickard has announced estimates which showed that 104,851 Minnesota farms were still without central station electric service on July 1, 1945. This was 53.1 per cent of all farms in the state.

On the basis of the estimates of unelectrified farms, Mr. Wickard allocated \$3,110,208 for REA loans which may be made to qualified borrowers for rural electrification in Minnesota during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. This is the state's share in half of the \$200,000,000 fund authorized for REA loans during the current fiscal year. Under the federal rural electrification act, each state may share in the allocated funds in the proportion which its unelectrified farms bears to the total number of unelectrified farms in the United States.

In addition to loans which may be made from the allocated funds, Minnesota borrowers may obtain loans from the unallocated funds amounting to \$100,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The law provides that not more than 10 per cent of these unallocated funds can be loaned in any one state, or in all the territories.

REA's national estimates showed that 3,371,189 farms in the United States are still without central station electric service.

"This estimate indicates," Mr. Wickard said, "that electrification of American farms is one of our major post-war tasks. Despite the amazing progress of the last ten years, more than half of our farms do not yet enjoy the comforts and conveniences made possible by electricity. The demand for service among these farm people is increasingly insistent. The Rural Electrification Administration pledges all possible speed in rushing to completion the greatly expanded program which has already been authorized. We are prepared for even greater undertakings."

Minnesota now has 49 REA borrowers with lines and other rural electric facilities in operation. These rural electric systems furnish electric power to 71,522 consumers.

A2815-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 11, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Now is the time to plant tulip bulbs, according to L. E. Longley, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm. To the gardener who has been unable to get tulip bulbs during the war, it will be good news that more of them will be available this fall.

Soil should not be too rich for bulb planting, Dr. Longley says. The soil in the ordinary perennial garden is satisfactory.

Larger bulbs such as tulips, narcissus, daffodils and hyacinth should be planted at a depth of about six inches. Lillies do best when planted from six to eight inches deep. Smaller bulbs like squills and grape hyacinths should be planted at a depth of two inches.

Just before the ground freezes in late October or early November, mulch bulbs and all perennial flowers to protect them from winter injury. Too early mulching, however, will injure the plants. An ideal mulch, Dr. Longley says, is three inches of marsh hay. Leaves mixed with excelsion also make a good mulch. Or, plants may be covered with branches and a light coat of leaves applied.

A2818-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 16, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota has lost 6,580 farms but has gained 569,429 acres in farmlands since 1940, according to preliminary figures in the 1945 census of agriculture, recently announced by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The number of farms in the 87 Minnesota counties decreased 3.3 per cent, from 197,351 in 1940 to 190,771 in 1945, while farm acreage increased 1.7 per cent, from 32,606,962 acres in 1940 to 33,176,391 acres in 1945. The average size of farms increased 5.3 per cent, from 165.2 acres in 1940 to 173.9 acres in 1945.

Lake county added over one-fourth to its farm acreage but Carlton county gained most farm acreage, 48,636 acres. Carlton county also gained 92 farms and Lake county gained 66 farms. Greatest loss in farms was in Lake of the Woods county, which showed 321 fewer farms, a decline of 30 per cent.

A2821-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 16, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Every year millions of dollars worth of good fertilizer and organic matter go up in smoke in backyards all over America as householders burn fallen leaves.

Dead leaves are not only a valuable fertilizer; they also make a good protective covering for plants against winter's cold, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, points out. Instead of burning leaves this fall, Dr. Snyder advises saving them to make a compost pile which can be drawn upon next year to enrich the soil. Well composted leaves make the best kind of soil conditioner to work into flower beds and shrub borders, Dr. Snyder says. The physical texture and water holding capacity of soil as well as its fertility will be improved by the application of the composted leaves.

First select a small spot in the backyard for the compost pile; then rake the leaves and put them on the pile. A lawn broom rake is preferable to a common steel garden rake because it will gather up the leaves more easily and will not disturb the roots of the grass.

Make a layer of leaves about a foot thick, tramp it down well and soak it thoroughly with water. A pound of superphosphate and 2 pounds of high nitrogen fertilizer sprinkled over each six by ten feet of top area will hasten decay of the leaves and increase their fertilizer value. If dirt is available, throw several inches of it over the leaves, repeating with successive layers of dirt as more leaves are added. Keep the pile well soaked.

Fallen leaves can also be used around shrubs and in the perennial border to protect the roots against winter injury. Next spring these leaves can be worked into the soil or added to the compost pile.

A2820-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 16, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

A conference for dairy plant fieldmen and inspectors, to be held at University Farm on October 26, was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University of Minnesota.

Speakers scheduled for the session are J. O. Clarke, chief of the central district of the Food and Drug Administration, Chicago; Mike Helmbrecht, Kraft Cheese company, Hutchinson; Jack Keenan, Pennsylvania Salt company, Madison, Wisconsin; K. G. Weckel, professor in the division of dairy husbandry, University of Wisconsin, and University of Minnesota staff members.

Subjects to be considered at the meeting include sediment testing and the straining of milk, the value of the acidity test, classification of milk defects, use and abuse of methods for estimating bacteria in milk and modern milking methods.

W. B. Combs, professor in the division of dairy husbandry at University Farm, is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the conference.

A2819-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 16, 1945

To all counties

Non-laying hens and cull pullets should be marketed as promptly as conditions in local produce plants permit, advises Cora Cooke, extension specialist at University Farm.

Since poultry is one of the heaviest consumers of protein feeds, marketing the non-productive stock now will help relieve the protein shortage which threatens to become even more serious within the next few weeks. The drain which thousands of non-laying hens and cull pullets on Minnesota farms are putting on the protein supplies may limit the amount available for mature pullets at a time when they most need it.

Though many poultry plants are crowded for room and have insufficient help at the present time, the situation promises to grow worse as more and more of this year's record crop of turkeys move in to the dressing plants. Even a few days gained now may save farmers the inconvenience of having to hold the market birds until the Thanksgiving run of turkeys is past, Miss Cooke says.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 16 1945

To all counties

While there is always some danger of cornstalk poisoning when stock is turned into fields in the fall, this may be a year to take special precautions, according to County Agent _____. Green corn and early frost tends to aggravate the danger.

The only way to find out whether cornstalks are dangerous is to try out a field with a few animals, says Dr. W. L. Boyd, chief in the veterinary division at University Farm. Test animals should be watched carefully for symptoms of trouble.

Results of recent experiments indicate that stalks lose their poisonous quality after having stood in the field or in the shock for some time.

While cornstalk disease is considered something apart from moulds which are associated with damp corn, moulds, too, can be dangerous and will bear watching, according to Dr. Boyd. Mouldy corn can be fatal to horses and poultry, and will sometimes cause severe digestive disturbances in swine. Cattle and sheep can handle mouldy feeds rather well if they are accustomed to them gradually. Damaged corn should be fed to them in small quantities at first, and then the amount can be slowly increased.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 16 1945

To all counties

It's the old toughies, not the plump young stewing hens nor the young broilers that are best for canning, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Broilers and young hens which are being culled from the farm flock now are far better frozen than canned, according to Miss Rowe. In canning, they require the same time and pressure in processing as the less tender birds and consequently may cook to pieces and lose their fine flavor. An advantage in canning the older birds is that they are able to take the intensive cooking they receive, with less loss of both texture and flavor.

In preparing the chicken for canning, saw drumsticks off short but leave bone in the other meaty pieces. Bone the breast or not, as desired. Trim off any large lumps of fat. Use the bony pieces such as the wing tip, neck and ribs to make broth, but strip the meat from the bone and can it to enrich the broth.

Can the giblets separately, preferably the livers, in different containers from the gizzards and hearts, which may be canned together.

Immerse the raw meaty pieces in broth or hot water, cover and precook until the meat loses its pink color at the center. The meat will heat more evenly if stirred occasionally.

If salt is desired, measure it into the clean, empty containers, using $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon for a pint jar or No. 2 can, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon for a No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ can and 1 teaspoon for a quart jar or No. 3 can. Salt is added for flavor only and does not improve the keeping quality.

Pack the second joints and drumsticks into the jars, first, with skin next to the glass or tin. Fit the breasts into the center and fill in with the smaller pieces. Leave about 1 inch of headspace above the meat in glass jars and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in tin cans. Cover the meat with the hot broth, of which about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup will be required for each quart container. After working out air bubbles with a knife, add more liquid if needed to cover the meat. Tin cans should be filled with broth to the top, but in glass jars 1 inch should be left for headspace.

Process at once in pressure cooker at 10 pounds, 65 minutes for pint jars, 75 minutes for quarts, 55 minutes for No. 2 cans and 75 minutes for No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ and No. 3 cans. After opening, reheat for 15 minutes before tasting.

Complete directions for canning poultry are given in the new U.S. Department of Agriculture publication, "Home Canning of Meat," available free of charge at the county extension office.

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 16 1945

To all counties

Prevention of injuries to the udder and teats and proper sanitation are two of the most important management steps in the control of mastitis in the dairy cow, according to W. E. Petersen, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm.

Most important factor in breaking down the natural resistance to disease is injury to the teats and udder, Dr. Petersen says. Whenever a teat is visibly injured, more often than not a severe case of mastitis follows, since the skin and lining on the inside of the teat offer the first line of defense against infection. When the lining is injured, the defense is broken and infection usually results.

Common among visible injuries are bruises from too short stall platforms, high door sills or from teats being stepped on. Chief cause of invisible injuries is improper milking, either by hand or machine, which will injure the delicate lining on the inside of the teat.

Leaving the milking machine on too long is one of the milking practices Dr. Petersen lists as injurious. In hand milking, avoid digging in with the finger tips in a violent stripping action, Dr. Petersen cautions. The so-called Swiss method in which the knuckle of the thumb is pressed against the teat also is frequently responsible for producing breaks in the lining of the teat at that point.

Among sanitary practices which Dr. Petersen recommends is milking cows which show any signs of mastitis after the healthy cows have been taken care of, since one of the common causes of mastitis is a bacterium contracted only from infected cows.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 18 1945

To corn counties

Use with mat

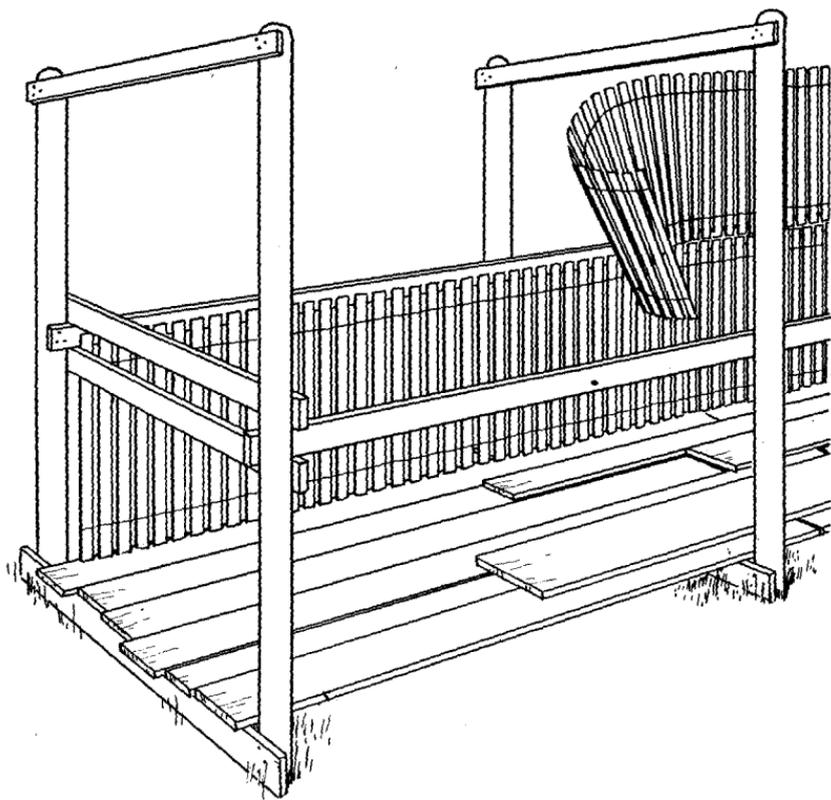
BUILD CRIBS FOR SOFT CORN LONG AND NARROW

Temporary corn cribs should be built long and narrow (not round) for drying soft corn, according to the Agricultural Extension Service. Also they should be located out in the open where the wind can blow thru them freely from either side. For best results, such cribs should have floors under the corn and some kind of a roof to shed snow and rain.

Satisfactory narrow cribs are often made of poles with slat fencing. Set two rows of poles in the ground with the rows four feet apart. Stringers are nailed across near the bottom for floor boards to rest on, and across the top for roof boards. The cribbing, fastened on the inside of the poles, is kept from bulging by wire cross-ties. Eight feet of depth is about the limit, partly because the cribs are made so narrow, but also because the pressure of a deep crib packs the bottom corn so it does not dry well. Keeping husks and shelled kernels out of cribbed corn will hasten the drying process.

The county agent can give further information on handling high moisture corn.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release,

Flower gardeners were advised today by L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, to dig their dahlia roots and gladiolus bulbs now and store them away till planting time next spring.

A bright, sunny morning is best for digging dahlia roots, Dr. Snyder said. First cut the stems off about six inches above the ground then dig the roots, being careful not to injure them. Remove the excess dirt and invert the clump to dry and bleed. Store near the floor in a cellar that is not too dry and where the temperature ranges between 40 and 50 degrees. A fruit or vegetable room usually makes a good storage place. If the room is very dry or too warm, place the roots in a wooden box in slightly dampened sphagnum moss.

Gladiolus bulbs (more properly known as corms, according to Dr. Snyder) and canna bulbs should be treated in much the same way as dahlia roots. Tops should be cut off about half an inch from the bulb. After they have been dug, the bulbs should be cured in a warm room, about 70 degrees F., where there is good air circulation. An open attic or the top of the garage is a good place when the weather is warm. After curing, put the gladiolus bulbs in onion sacks or shallow trays and place in cool storage. The temperature of the storage room may range between 32° and 50° but it is best to have it as near to 40° as possible. Since canna bulbs are more likely to dry out than gladiolus bulbs, they should be packed in slightly moist sphagnum moss. After several weeks, remove and destroy the old part of the gladiolus bulb, which at this time should separate readily. Any bulblets which are to be saved should be buried in sand.

Because thrips may be active during the storage period, Dr. Snyder advises treating gladiolus bulbs early in the storage period as a precaution against these pests. Scatter an ounce or a handful of naphthalene flakes over every 100 bulbs and keep covered with a canvas. After ~~about a month take off the canvas and~~ remove the flakes that have not vaporized.

A2822-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The backyard apple tree that bears sour crabs can be "remodeled" to produce really good fruit by grafting the top branches. Even an amateur can change the color scheme from red apples to yellow by the same process. That's the word from T. S. Weir, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm and author of a newly published pamphlet on grafting.

In the publication Weir explains how the branches and top of an established tree of undesirable variety can be cut back and made to bear good apples by grafting on a desirable variety such as the Haralson. Grafting can be used to produce both hardier trees and better quality apples.

The method of "top working," or cutting back the upper and most vigorous branches for grafting, is recommended for beginners rather than grafting lower limbs of the tree. Young vigorous trees that have been planted from two to five years are best for top-working, Weir says.

Cions, the wood used for grafting, can be taken any time after November 1 until growth begins in spring. However, early in winter is preferable for taking cions, Weir points out, because a cold spell in January might do some damage to the wood. After the cionwood is cut, it should be placed in moist sawdust or moss and kept in a cold place until time to graft in spring.

Weir gives full details on different types of grafts to use, tells how and when to graft and recommends tools and equipment needed. The different steps in grafting are illustrated.

The publication on grafting, Extension Folder 132, may be secured from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2824-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 19, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Several hundred members of the Minnesota State Horticultural society will attend the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the organization to be held October 23 and 24 at the Curtis hotel in Minneapolis. Co-operating societies in sponsoring the event are the Minnesota Fruit Growers' association, the Minnesota Garden Flower society and the Minnesota Beekeepers' association. All meetings are open to the public.

The annual horticultural show, held in conjunction with the meeting, will open in the Northwestern National bank Tuesday noon. Fruits, vegetables, flowers, flower arrangements and bee products will be on exhibit. More than \$500 will be given in premiums to exhibitors, according to Eldred M. Hunt, secretary of the State Horticultural society.

A business meeting at 11 o'clock will open Tuesday's sessions. The afternoon program will be devoted to a symposium on "Where are we going in gardening?" Special emphasis will be placed on the relationship between house and garden. Henry T. Shotwell, Minneapolis architect, F. Elmer Hallberg, landscape architect, Hopkins and L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, will speak.

An open forum conducted by garden experts and University Farm authorities on Tuesday evening will give gardeners an opportunity to ask questions on gardening problems. The question and answer session will be preceded by an illustrated talk on the development of beauty in the garden by R. R. Rothacker, associate professor of landscape architecture at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen, Chicago, known for her philanthropic support of 4-H club home beautification work, will be a featured speaker on the Wednesday afternoon program. She will tell how she achieved an unusual succession of bloom in her own garden. Among speakers at the morning session will be H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society, who will explain a simplified procedure for controlling garden insects and diseases.

Of special interest to fruit growers will be a discussion on the kind of apple needed for Minnesota, to be presented at a separate meeting on fruit growing on Wednesday afternoon. Participating in the discussion will be orchardmen who will tell what is wrong with present varieties and make suggestions as to what is wanted for the future. The Minnesota Beekeepers' association will hold special sessions Tuesday and Wednesday on beekeeping problems;

A2823-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul
October 20, 1948

Timely Tips
Special to The Farmer

Strawberries and most raspberries need winter protection in Minnesota and surrounding states. Strawberries should be mulched with straw ~~after~~ after several sharp freezes have hardened the plants but before the temperature drops below 30 degrees. Raspberry canes can be covered any time now, preferably before the ground freezes hard.--Leon G. Snyder.

Corn and cob meal from soft corn will be relished by dairy cows and they will make good use of it. Put clean-husked cobs through a hammermill, storing up only a few days' supply to avoid spoilage.--H. R. Searles.

Before building or remodeling a farm structure, be sure it will serve your needs for some time to come. For example, before rebuilding the hog house, satisfy yourself that it is in the right place, that it will meet sanitation requirements, fit in with a good pasture program and make efficient use of labor. Fit the building to a good management program.
--~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ H. G. Zervais.

When you go into the woods with the axe this fall and winter, be on the lookout for wolf trees and take them out. A wolf tree is one that sprawls all over the place, stealing space and sunshine from straight young trees that should be coming up around it. Wolf trees are usually good only for fuel, all the more reason why they should come out now.--Parker Anderson.

This cattle should not be sold from a farm where there is soft corn for feed. It will pay to put meat on them with low grade feed even if they are dairy stock.--D. C. Durnack.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 23, 1945

Daily papers.

RELEASE: AFTER 2 p.m. WEDNESDAY

For his outstanding contributions to the development of the fruit industry in Minnesota, J. D. Winter, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm, was awarded a bronze medal by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society at its meeting in the Curtis hotel on Wednesday afternoon.

Honorary life memberships were given to E. C. Hillborn, Valley City, North Dakota, for his long-time work in testing fruit and ornamental plants for the Northwest, and to Dr. Christopher C. Graham, Rochester, for his achievement in and encouragement of ornamental gardening through the years. Honors were conferred by Mrs. V. E. Nicholson, president of the State Horticultural society.

For various contributions to horticulture and to the gardening program in Minnesota, the following were given awards of merit: Mrs. D. McGillivray, Sr., LeRoy; Florence Burlingame, Grand Rapids; William E. Swain, Herbert E. Kahlert, Mrs. Paul Sotnack, Ruth Schibner, Minneapolis; Melvin Bergeson, Fertile; C. M. Pesek, Crookston; Mrs. E. D. Hammond, St. Cloud; Robert Schreiner and George W. Johnston, St. Paul; E. H. Lins, Colgne; Mrs. P. M. Schaeffer, Jordan; Fred Ulrich, Rochester; William F. Haenke, Gilbert and Mrs. J. E. Enz, Red Wing.

A2827-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 23, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The thousands of non-laying hens and cull pullets still on Minnesota farms are putting a drain on available protein feeds, with the possibility that the amount available for mature pullets may be critically limited at the time when they most need it, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. Since poultry is one of the heaviest consumers of protein feeds, marketing the non-productive stock now will help relieve the protein shortage which threatens to become even more serious within the next few weeks, she says.

Miss Cooke's advice to poultry raisers is to market non-laying hens and cull pullets as promptly as conditions in local produce plants permit. Though many poultry plants are crowded for room and have insufficient help at the present time, the situation promises to grow worse as more and more of this year's record crop of turkeys moves in to the dressing plants. Even a few days gained now may save farmers the inconvenience of having to hold the market birds until the Thanksgiving run of turkeys is past.

A2826-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 23, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

It's the old toughies, not the plump young stewing hens nor the young broilers that are best for canning, says Ina B. Rowe, extension nutritionist at University Farm.

Broilers and young hens which are being culled from the farm flock now are far better frozen than canned, according to Miss Rowe. In canning, they require the same time and pressure in processing as the less tender birds and consequently may cook to pieces and lose their fine flavor. An advantage in canning the older birds is that they are able to take the intensive cooking they receive, with less loss of both texture and flavor.

In preparing the chicken for canning, saw drumsticks off short but leave bone in the other meaty pieces. Bone the breast or not, as desired and trim off any large lumps of fat. Use the bony pieces such as the wing tip, neck and ribs to make broth, but strip the meat from the bone and can it.

Can the giblets separately, with the livers in different containers from the gizzards and hearts, which may be canned together.

Immerse the raw meaty pieces in broth or hot water, cover and precook until the meat loses its pink color at the center. The meat will heat more evenly if stirred occasionally.

If salt is desired, measure it into the clean, empty containers, using $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon for a pint jar or No. 2 can and 1 teaspoon for a quart jar or No. 3 can. Salt is added for flavor only and does not improve the keeping quality.

Pack the second joints and drumsticks into the jars with skin next to the glass or tin. Fit the breasts into the center and fill in with the smaller pieces. Leave about 1 inch of headspace above the meat in glass jars and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in tin cans. Cover the meat with the hot broth, of which about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup will be required for each quart container. After working out air bubbles with a knife, add more liquid if needed to cover the meat. Tin cans should be filled with broth to the top, but in glass jars 1 inch should be left for headspace.

Process at once in pressure cooker at 10 pounds, 65 minutes for pint jars, 75 minutes for quart jars, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and No. 3 cans and 55 minutes for No. 2 cans. After opening, reheat for 15 minutes before testing.

A2825-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 23 1945

To all counties

Wartime accomplishments of 1,700,000 4-H boys and girls throughout the country will be recognized during National 4-H Achievement Week, which will be observed this year November 3-11. Among the significant contributions of 4-H members toward victory on the food front was raising a million acres of garden products during the war, 1,300,000 acres of other food crops, in addition to large numbers of poultry products and 2,700,000 head of livestock.

Local clubs will join in national observances of Achievement Week and will take steps to introduce the 4-H program to all young people who have not yet taken part in club work.

NOTE TO AGENT: At this point announce any local plans for paying tribute to outstanding 4-H'ers at Achievement Days, other local plans for Achievement Week, or any campaign to extend the enrollment for 1946.

Throughout Minnesota, 4-H Achievement Week will stress new enrollments and planning programs for the coming year. Meantime, clubs are selecting leaders and re-enrolling last year's members.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 23 1945

To all counties

Cutting "wolf" trees for fuel will help out the fuel shortage and at the same time make room for better trees in the farm woodlot, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. A wolf tree is one that sprawls, stealing space and sunshine from straight young trees that should be coming up around it. Wolf trees are usually good only for fuel.

_____ county farmers should plan their wood-cutting so the timber harvest will make a regular contribution to the farm income, according to Anderson. Cutting can be planned in advance on an annual basis, but the amount of wood harvested should not exceed the annual growth. It is a good idea to divide the woodlot into six or eight parts, working in only one part each year.

Frequent, light cuttings are best from the standpoint of wood production and soil protection, as well as in the interest of financial returns. Harvest the very largest trees first, but also improve the stand by cutting out the diseased and dead trees for use as fuel. Dense clumps should be cut out next so growing trees will not have too much competition for soil, moisture and light. Cut stumps low and utilize the entire tree. Tops may be used for posts, fuel, pulpwood or ties.

By cutting and marketing their own lumber instead of selling it on the stump, farmers will make their greatest profit, according to Anderson. It is advisable to find a good market before cutting, however. Sell farm timber in units of measure appropriate to the products for which it will be cut, such as board measure, cord or piece. Never sell the whole stand for a lump sum, he advises.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 23 1945

To all counties

Grain fed to the cow when it is on vacation will produce even more milk than when it is fed after freshening, especially if the dry cow is thin, says County Agent _____. For the last 10 days before freshening, grain should be reduced to a pound or two a day of ground oats or oats and bran.

At calving time the cow should have plenty of good hay and water, but very little grain. For the first week after freshening, feed about two pounds a day of equal parts of ground oats, bran and linseed meal. When the udder is normal, the grain ration can be increased about a half pound every other day until full feed is reached. A practical full feed limit is about 14 pounds of grain mixture, adjusted to fit the kind of roughage given.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 24 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 23, 1945

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

Odd Inquiries

"Will you sell me a pig with 14 teats and a white nose? I don't like brockle faces." "We saw the name of a horse on a circus bill. What was it?" It would be flattering to receive so many requests for information and advice except that--

1. Many questions are just conversation. 2. Most of the free advice won't be used, and 3. It might be pretty expensive for the questioner if it was followed!

A great many questions seek only confirmation of an answer already made or a course of action previously mapped out. It's a polite way of mentally passing the buck. Of course, anyone connected with an experiment station is supposed to know everything from what bug eats tomatoes to the price of hogs next year. If we knew all the answers, why should we keep on studying?

One of my best bits of psychological humor was the case of a man whose name has long since been forgotten. As I remember it, I was at the county fair, braiding the hair on a horse's tail, when an elderly stranger introduced himself. "I've driven 50 miles to see you and even paid 50 cents at the gate to get in here because I think you are just the man who can tell me what I need to know. How do you plant alfalfa?"

Following this burst of confidence, he rattled on for 30 minutes, telling just how he did the job, the good results he had had and how his misguided neighbors thought his methods were all wet. There seemed to be no necessity or even opportunity to get in a word edgewise, so I kept on with the braiding, showing deep interest in the oration by occasional nods of the head and a couple of uh-huhs and huh-uhs, if you know what I mean.

(More)

Wed., Nov. 28, 1945

All of a sudden he stopped, then began again, "Well, I must be going. Long way to drive home. Chores to do. Don't want to be late. Enjoyed this conversation very much. That was just the information I've been trying to get. Certainly appreciate it. Will do me a lot of good. Goodbye and good luck,"--and so the tail was braided.

He might have been expressing sarcasm in his remarks of appreciation, but I don't think so. He seemed genuinely pleased with the interview and certainly it had cost me nothing in time, thought or vocal effort. In fact, I enjoyed it immensely as a most interesting experience and a splendid lesson in psychology. It was probably the most acceptable advice I ever gave any man.

Experiment stations are maintained for the purpose of answering questions, and it's their job to be helpful in any way possible to the people they serve. Years ago I could answer a multitude of questions, quoting some recognized authority by page and paragraph. Years of trial and many errors have taught caution. Things don't always happen the way they should. We don't always see the complete picture; we often ignore some obscure factor which may upset orthodox behavior.

I can't answer a multitude of my own questions and have reached a stage of humility in which all I will venture is to tell what happened to us when we tried it. Still I like to talk with people and get a big kick out of the questions they fire at me. "Will my three-year-old seed grain grow?" "Did the frost kill my seed corn?" are easy. How would you answer the worried woman who called to ask, "How many tons of hay are there in my stack?"

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 24 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 21, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Thanksgiving

Every American should get down on his knees and thank God for the privilege of living in this promised land in spite of all its faults. Once more we can turn chastened spirits to the problems of living instead of studying the problems of killing. May our lesson be effective and so lasting that it will never need to be repeated.

Our boys are coming home! Some are already here and others are on the way. May the sacrifice of those who will live forever in cross-marked rows on foreign soil inspire their comrades and friends to show equal valor in meeting unselfishly the problems of peace. We who survived the terrors of war can be thankful for our preservation and dedicate our "lives, our property and our sacred honor" to insure the continuation of the principles they paid to maintain.

We are thankful for material things which escaped the ravages of war--for abundant food, adequate clothing, undamaged houses, for fuel and transportation. We are thankful for work to be done, ideals to be achieved, wrongs to be righted, new knowledge to use and new goals to be reached. May we use our opportunities thankfully and soberly, not primarily for personal gain or gratification but to help mankind to a higher level of intelligence where personal integrity, justice and equal opportunities for all will prevail. May we strive for a state in which rewards are made to match contributions to the general welfare.

(More)

We are thankful for a revival of interest in the common man and his inherent dignity. The thesis that individuals are the slaves of the State has again been defeated and Lincoln's definition of a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" has been vindicated. Let us show that we deserve this privilege by our behavior as free citizens, independent and unregimented, but cooperative, tolerant and fair in all our contacts.

We are thankful for the country in which we live, the beauty and mystery of nature, the fertile soil, the variety of climate, the tall trees for our use and the deposits of valuable minerals which furnish all the material needs for prosperity and happiness. We are thankful that men have been permitted to discover more and more means of providing for their own well-being and comfort. If these gifts are ill used, it is our own fault.

We are thankful for the spiritual awakening which seems to be getting under way. We have all of the material things we need, and perhaps a revival of the old-time religion will enable us to use them to the best advantage for the maintenance of a permanent peace internally and on a world basis. A multitude of laws and officials have not solved the problem. May we be wise enough to apply the simple principles of the Golden Rule so that all may enjoy our material abundance!

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 24 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 14, 1945

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

Fences and Fence Rows

It's a fine thing to have a good hog-tight woven wire fence all around a farm. A lot of cross fencing is handy, too, so that every field may be pastured when feed is available which might otherwise go to waste. A good fence is usually one sign of a good farmer, but the fact still stands that fences and fence rows are expensive.

It costs us around \$1.50 per rod to put up a good fence, and it will last about 10 years on the average before extensive repairs are needed. Even this isn't all the expense involved. Every fence line occupies land which is not only nonproductive but a refuge for weeds which require mowing. As one friend put it, "I can't sell weeds from a fence row or the corn I didn't grow there."

For these reasons we are not keeping up any but our yard and hog lot fences. We find that an electric fence is satisfactory for cattle and horses--provided there is plenty of feed inside the fence. A hungry animal will sometimes learn to take a shock or jump the fence in order to find a greener pasture. Perhaps the general use of electric fences will be an inducement to provide better forage for stock.

Fences and fence rows are like so many items in any business. They make no direct contribution to the income but are a necessary expense. We class them as overhead which must be paid before profits are counted, but the lower this overhead can be kept, the sooner profits will begin to pile up. Walking from the house to the barn, loading up with pails, cans and milker, getting things arranged, cleaning

(More)

Wed., Nov. 14, 1945

udders are all examples of nonproductive labor. Filling the pail is productive, but the pail can't be filled unless it is there and the cow has her milk ready.

Nonproductive work or overhead is necessary, but the manager's constant aim is to keep the overhead down and the productive labor up. That's one reason why farmers work such long hours. In a factory, productive labor begins with the machine, but on a farm, chores must be done, the tractor greased, plow lays changed, then a trip made to the field and lands stepped off before plowing can actually commence.

When overhead gets too big and productive labor too small, the business is in bad shape. Perhaps that's what's the matter with our national economy right now. Our government expense (overhead) is tremendous. Idle time by workers (more overhead) adds to the deficit. Subsidies, payments for unemployment, pensions, care of the incompetent and salaries for big shots who do nothing, all pile added expense against our national business. When this overhead gets to be more than the productive labor can pay for, we go broke or have a depression.

I'd like to keep the farm all fenced with woven wire, but can the business afford it?

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 24 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, November 7, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

By E. E. Hodgson, Superintendent
Southeast Experiment Station
University of Minnesota
Waseca, Minnesota

Farewell, Summer

Another summer is gone. Fallen leaves are windrowed in corners or tucked away in odd places by the wind. The sunshine is cold and the wind has a sting in every gust. The Little People are all snugly tucked away, many of them sleeping thru the cold and barren months ahead. Are they smarter than we?

There is still plenty of work to be done on the farm. Chores take a lot of doing when the stock is inside. Most of us have corn yet to pick, machinery to store and numerous other odds and ends to get ready for snow, but there is more time for reading and thinking than during the summer rush.

The shooting part of the war has stopped. That's one definite thing to be thankful for. No more will men lie in frozen trenches day and night, trying to murder some incautious opponent who unfortunately grew up under a different boss and an environment we don't fancy. The war ought to be over, but is it?

Here we had visions of everyone getting back on the job, with ration points no longer needed, overalls available everywhere, shirts and underwear, even in the large sizes, piled on store counters and our boys all home, eager to earn regular wages. We had even begun to look at the automobile ads, wondering whether the old bus should be traded in on a Ford or a Chevrolet, whether we should splurge on a Chrysler perhaps, or would it be better to wait and see how the new Kaiser cars would look and perform.

(More)

Wed., Nov. 7, 1945

But the war isn't over. The boys eat out their hearts in disappointment over the lack of transportation and the abundance of army red tape. The politicians wrangle over what they are going to get from the defeated peoples, like a bunch of kids scrambling for a handful of pennies. Here at home a few self-styled "Labor Leaders" are keeping men from producing the things we want, tying up the ships needed to bring the army back, more intent on killing the goose than spending her golden eggs wisely.

It's all confusing to a farmer who believes the only way to get things done is by hard work and honest effort. We have to pay the bill for this war, and the only means of paying is labor for everyone. Are we going to be so silly as to demand inflation with the inevitable big bust which follows, or do we still have some intelligence remaining in our heads?

The government we get is just what we demand and pay for with our thinking and our votes. Congress and the executives we elect are not magicians. They can't pay for fantastic wastes by rubbing a lamp. We must pay with hard work and common sense. If we insist on fiddling a few more months before we settle down to business, the bill will be even greater than it is now, and we'll pay not only with work but with want.

We have so much, it is not appreciated. We think we were born sucking a silver spoon, but generally it's only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves and we're about due for another 1930 if we thoughtlessly ride the roller coaster, depending on someone else to do the thinking, planning and the hard work.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 24, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

WANTED: country cooks to prepare food for country boys and girls who attend school and college at University Farm, St. Paul.

A serious shortage of cooks and food service workers in college cafeterias and boarding club resulted in a direct appeal to rural communities today by Miss Frances Dunning, director of food service for the agricultural campus.

"We used to be able to count on rural areas for cooks and food workers who liked the atmosphere at University Farm and who had a special knack for preparing the kind of food that appeals to students from the farm," Miss Dunning said. "During the war shortage of help in the country stopped this migration, and we have been desperately in need of help. We're hoping that country people will come to our rescue again."

Miss Dunning pointed out that part of the workers can live on the campus. Wages are \$134 per month for cooks and \$110 for food service workers, less board and room for those who live on the campus.

Interested persons are invited to contact Miss Dunning direct or write the University of Minnesota Employment Service, Minneapolis.

A2828-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 24, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

New president of the Minnesota State Horticultural society is A. E. Hutchins, assistant professor of horticulture at University Farm. He succeeds Mrs. V. E. Nicholson, Duluth. Other officers elected at the organization's annual meeting which closed Wednesday are: O. A. Bandelin, Red Wing, vice president; Louis Fischer, Hastings, Ben Dunn, Rochester and Mrs. Carl B. Stravs, St. Paul, executive board members.

William Benitt, Hastings, was named president of the Fruit Growers association which held meetings in conjunction with the Horticultural society. A. L. Loffelmacher, Fairfax, was elected vice president of the association and J. D. Winter, University Farm, secretary-treasurer.

New officers of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association are C. S. McReynolds, Clearbrook, president; L. J. Couture, Minneapolis, vice president; and C. D. Floyd, University Farm, secretary-treasurer.

For the past two years Dr. Hutchins has been vice president of the State Horticultural society and for six months was acting secretary. As a member of the Minneapolis victory garden committee, he was active in promoting the gardening program during the war. Responsible for developing such new varieties as the Greengold squash, Mincu and Midget cucumbers and the Minoval eggplant, Dr. Hutchins is well known for his research in vegetable breeding at University Farm. He is author of the University of Minnesota bulletin, "Vegetable Gardening," a handbook for gardeners, as well as other University publications on vegetable growing. He is also co-author of the book, "Let's Grow Vegetables."

A2830-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 24, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Volume of cattle feeding during the winter season will be about the same as that of 1944-45, according to a survey of the situation by D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist at University Farm.

Most important factors determining volume of feeding this winter are extent of frost damage to corn, farm policy to salvage soft corn, the available supply of feeder cattle during October and November, and trend of feeder prices, according to Mr. Dvoracek.

He reports that movement of grass cattle from Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain states during July to September was much smaller this year than last. A heavy movement from these areas during the last quarter of the year is probable, and would include a large proportion of stockers and feeders. This may insure farmers the cattle needed to salvage soft corn.

USDA surveys indicate that cattle feeding in the Southern Plains area may be on a much smaller scale than a year ago, and the number of cattle fed in the Western states will be about the same as last year.

Shipment of stocker and feeder cattle into Corn Belt states during July to September this year totalled 645,000 head compared with 708,000 in 1944, a decrease of 9 per cent. Eastern Corn Belt states showed an increase. Iowa and Nebraska were most affected by the decrease. These smaller shipments were due largely to delayed marketing of range cattle.

Prices of stocker and feeder cattle for three months, July to September, were substantially higher than last year, and the highest on record for that period. Early in October, prices were still \$1.00 a hundred above a year ago.

The soft corn situation can be expected to result in a stronger demand for heavy weight feeder steers and feeder cows than for feeder yearlings and calves, Dvoracek points out. The proportion of locally raised cattle fed will be high, especially in soft corn areas. In such areas, there will be little excuse for marketing any light thin livestock, in Dvoracek's opinion.

A2829-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 30, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

Major Harold Macy, professor of dairy bacteriology at the University of Minnesota, has been named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, highest award that is conferred by the government of France. Major Macy returned to his work at University Farm recently after spending nearly two years in the U. S. Army Sanitary Corps, largely in the European theatre, serving since May 1944 as an officer in the public health section of SHAEF, assigned to the Mission to France. The award is an expression of gratitude of the Provisional Government of the French Republic toward Major Macy for services in behalf of public health in that country during the past two years.

In its decree of October 9, 1945, conferring the honor, the French government describes Dr. Macy's services as follows:

"An eminent bacteriologist, who during the course of the war, never ceased to show in a most affectionate manner his friendship for France. Prior to June 1944, in London, he was entrusted with the duties of Head of the Medical Mission for Civil Affairs at SHAEF, and in collaboration with French Officers, he contributed an effort the results of which were felt as soon as the landing took place.

"In London, then in Paris, he maintained keen interest in the assistance which was being given to France, and on several occasions through his own personal intervention brought about considerable help from the Allied and American Armies to the France civilian population."

Last spring Major Macy received the honor of Chevalier of the Order of Public Health.

Major Macy also served during the first world war, as bacteriologist and chief sanitary inspector for the American Red Cross and also in the medical department of the U. S. Army. He had continued in the Sanitary Corps Reserve between World War I and World War II.

He has been on the staff at University Farm since August 1919 and has done distinguished work in dairy bacteriology. His research contributions have been largely in the field of bacteriology and mycology of butter and the bacteriology of milk and dry milk. A native of New York, he received his undergraduate education at Cornell and did advanced work at the University of Minnesota and the Iowa State College where he was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 30, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release.

Rural families planning to build or remodel should not copy designs of city houses, according to Mary May Miller, extension home management specialist at University Farm, since the reproduction of city houses on the farm will usually result in serious inconveniences,

Among important differences which exist between the farm and city home, Miss Miller points out these which must be taken into consideration by the rural family making plans to build:

1. The rear entrance is more important than the front entrance in the farm home. Continuous traffic from house to the barn and other buildings governs the household routine.
2. More space usually is required for large-scale household activities on the farm - meat cutting, canning, cooking, laundering.
3. The nature of farm work makes it desirable to have a special place for work clothes and for washing up.
4. The basement is an essential place for the storage of fruits and vegetables and for the handling of produce.
5. The farm house is more often a center for community activities than the urban home.
6. The farm house is the farmer's office.
7. Since most of a farm homemaker's time is spent in, to and from the kitchen, a centrally located kitchen close to the dining space and back entrance will reduce daily mileage.

In "What is a Good Farm House," Agricultural Extension Service Folder 134, just off the presses at University Farm, Miss Miller gives suggestions for planning the farm house to fit the needs of farm life. The new publication is available from the Bulletin Room, University Farm, St. Paul 8, Minnesota.

A2832-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
October 30, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Leading authorities on animal disease and nutrition will be at University Farm October 31 and November 1 to discuss with graduate veterinarians from Minnesota and neighboring states problems involving the health of the most important food producing animals. The veterinary short course is an annual event, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota.

James Farquharson, head of the department of surgery and clinics, Colorado A. and M. College and president of the American Veterinary Medical association is a featured speaker for the event. Dr. Farquharson will present material on surgical depictions at the Thursday morning and afternoon sessions.

Other speakers, as announced by W. L. Boyd, chief in the division of veterinary medicine and chairman of arrangements for the short course are T. S. Hamilton, professor of animal nutrition, University of Illinois; Carl H. Schroeder, director of poultry research and service, Larro Research Farm, Detroit, Michigan; E. A. Benbrook, professor of pathology Iowa State College; and W. D. Dagherty, practicing veterinarian from Sterling, Illinois.

Members of the University Farm veterinary staff who will speak at the sessions are H. C. H. Kernkamp, M. H. Roepke and F. J. Weirether.

A2833-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 30 1945

To all counties

Taking steps now to protect strawberries and raspberries against injury from alternate freezing and thawing is one of the jobs gardeners should add to the routine tasks of preparing for cold weather. This reminder comes from L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm.

Strawberries should be mulched with three or four inches of clean straw or marsh hay as soon as temperatures drop to 20° F., Snyder says. Though light frosts are beneficial in helping the plants to become acclimated to the cold, it should be safe to mulch strawberries by early November. As a precaution against sudden changes in weather, mulch material should be near at hand so it is easily accessible when needed.

Covering raspberries is insurance against winter-killing, even though some varieties will withstand the ordinary winters in certain parts of the state. Bend the canes over and hold them down with wire pegs or dirt, advises Snyder. This practice will not only reduce winter injury but will also prevent damage from rabbits. If old canes have not already been removed, they should be taken out this fall with a sharp bramble hook or hand pruning shears.

To protect the trunks of young fruit trees from rabbits, mice and other rodents, cylinders of wire screen or hardware cloth should be pushed into the soil around the trees. Another protective measure is to wrap the trunks with strips of burlap.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 30 1945

To all counties

Don't forget the fall cleanup this year, L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, reminds gardeners.

Cleaning up the garden is an important step toward securing good production next year, Snyder says. Since dried vines and other debris make fine winter resorts for many pests and diseases, all garden refuse as well as weeds and grass along the edge of the garden should be destroyed or composted. Removal and destruction of the dead tops in the perennial flower border will also reduce insect and disease problems next year. If these materials were not badly diseased, they may be added to the compost pile.

Unless soil fertility is maintained or improved, lower rather than higher yields can be expected next year. If soil is not subject to blowing, the vegetable garden should be spaded or plowed this fall, especially where the soil is heavy. Well-rotted manure or compost applied before plowing will add organic material and fertility.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
October 30 1945

To all counties

_____ county farmers who are short on corn will find that barley, wheat, oats and rye are valuable substitutes in growing and fattening pigs, says E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at University Farm.

A good single grain substitute for corn is ground barley or wheat. Ground oats and rye will be more satisfactory in mixtures because of the high fiber and the rather low starch content of oats and the lack of palatability of rye. Results of feeding experiments at the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station show that corn and oats are a good combination, as are corn and rye or wheat and rye. Mixtures of barley and rye, however, or oats and rye produced lower gains on pigs with a higher feed consumption for 100 pounds of gain.

In a trial conducted at the University Station to compare the efficiency of five feed grains for making pork, shelled corn and ground durum wheat produced 100 pounds of gain on the pigs with the smallest amount of feeds. The experiment showed that these grains were used much more efficiently than barley, oats or rye. According to Ferrin, oats do not serve very well as a fattening feed.

Weight per bushel will influence the results obtained from feeding oats and barley to hogs, Ferrin says. As the weight of the grains decreases, the percentage of kernels is lowered and the proportion of hulls increased. The hulls are merely filler in the digestive tract, taking up space that could be used for valuable nutrients. The value of oats increases rapidly for hogs as the weight per bushel increases.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 3, 1945

Special for the FARMER

The fall seed directory of the Minnesota Crop Improvement association, cooperating with the University Agricultural Experiment Station, is now available by writing the association secretary at University Farm, St. Paul. The directory lists growers who are producing seed and whose fields passed the field inspection tests this summer. Several hundred growers who have the new Mars barley are listed, as well as those raising the newer varieties of wheat, oats, rye, soybeans and other crops.—Ward Marshall.

Are your pullets in—and laying? To help keep them healthy and busy: (1) put all waterers on screen platforms, and (2) supply one five-foot feeder feeding from both sides for every 80 pullets. Equipment takes up space but it is even more necessary when the house is filled to capacity.—Cara Cooke.

Strips of raw rutabaga make good "snacking" and they also pack a nutritional surprise. They furnish vitamin C, the same vitamin found in such acid foods as tomatoes and oranges. Since vitamin C is sensitive to the heat of cooking, munching the raw vegetable is a wholesome habit.—Ina B. Rowe.

A reserve supply of barley or oats will come in handy if we run low on good quality feed next summer. Livestock men shouldn't call themselves short even though the temptation to do so is great.—W. E. Peters.

Since silage can be carried over in good shape for several years if desirable, dairymen who have lots of soft bundle corn may wish to feed this first and save the silage. Soft corn is good dairy feed if fed generously and supplemented properly with protein.—E. R. Searles.

Farmer Tips

Studies at University Farm indicate that the older gilts can be counted on for larger and stronger litters next spring. Therefore it isn't sensible to market the earlier larger gilts and count on picking next year's sows from the later, younger litters. Gilts should be picked early with an eye to size and thrift of the litter in which the gilts were produced. An extra month of age at breeding time may mean an extra pig at farrowing time.—K. G. Zverval.

New evidence this year from cabbage and rutabaga growing areas make it clear that a large number of disease troubles can be eliminated by two simple practices, rotating of the crop to insure clean ground, and treatment of seed by the hot water methods as well as with chemicals. Even the small gardener can profit by this information in ~~planning~~ making his plans for next year.—R. G. Rice.

Injury ~~of~~ of the udder and teats is one of the most common contributing causes of mastitis trouble in the dairy herd. Improper milking, either by hand or by machine, may injure the delicate lining of the teat and permit infection to enter. Leaving the machine on too long is one of the most common causes of machine injury. In hand milking, avoid digging in with the fingertips in a violent stripping action. The so-called Swiss method in which the knuckle of the thumb is pressed against the teat is also frequently responsible for producing breaks in the lining. —W. H. Peterson.

News Bureau

Immediate release.

University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 5, 1945

Death came early Sunday (November 4) to Rodney B. Harvey, 55, internationally known plant physiologist and a member of the University of Minnesota staff since 1920. Professor Harvey continued his research and teaching up to the time of his death which resulted from heart failure.

Funeral services will be held (were held) Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m. at the Jones Funeral Home, Stillwater, and interment will be in the Stillwater cemetery. Pallbearers were six colleagues, R. H. Landon, W. H. Alderman and A. H. Larson of the University staff, C. H. Schrader of the state department of agriculture, L. M. Melander of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and John Zalar of General Mills Laboratories. Surviving are Mrs. Harvey and four children, R. Bryce, Rhoda, Helen Elizabeth and Eleanor. In recent years the family home has been at Stillwater.

At the time of his passing Professor Harvey was carrying out an investigation of the effectiveness of certain hormones as weed eradicators, climaxing a distinguished record of research into methods of weed eradication by chemicals. He was internationally known for his invention of the ethylene gas process of ripening and coloring fruits and vegetables, and spent a year as director of the Florida citrus research laboratory. He was also a Guggenheim Fellow, having spent the year 1927-28 studying in universities of England, Germany and Russia.

Professor Harvey was born May 26, 1890, at Monroeville, Indiana, and received his undergraduate training at Purdue and Michigan universities. He went on to do advanced work at Michigan and at the University of Chicago where he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1918. He came to the University of Minnesota in 1920 and was promoted
(more)

to a full professorship in 1931. Leaves of absence permitted him to study abroad in 1927-28 and to take charge of Florida citrus research in 1936.

The Minnesota scientist is author of two textbooks, Plant Physiological Chemistry and Plant Physiology, both published in 1930, as well as a great many articles in scientific journals reporting results of research carried on by himself and his students. He was accorded many honors by fellow scientists, including the presidency of the American Society of Plant Physiology. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Botanical Society of America, the American Phytopathological Society and the American Society of Agronomy. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and Gamma Sigma Delta.

In 1932 he was honored by being elected a corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Botanical Society. In the same year the publication Science acclaimed him among the country's 25 leading botanists,

A2834-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 5, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

The fall seed directory for Minnesota, issued annually by the Minnesota Crop Improvement association in cooperation with the University Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, is off the press and available at University Farm, according to R. F. Crim, secretary of the association. Copies may be secured by writing to the association office at University Farm in St. Paul.

The director lists more than a thousand farmers who grew crop seeds during the past season and submitted their fields to inspection with a view to seed certification under the rules laid down by the association. Only farmers whose fields passed the field inspection are listed.

All Minnesota's leading crops are included in the directory of available seed, including many new varieties which are being increased for general use through a cooperative plan of the Agricultural Experiment Station and farmer members of the association.

Headlined this year is the new Minnesota Mars barley which will be available in quantity for the first time. Also featured are all the newer corn Minhybrids. Biwing, Crystal, and Koto flax, Tama and Vicland oats, Emerald and Imperial rye, Ottawa Mandarin soybeans, Marmin, Mida and Newthatch wheat.

Farmers are urged to contact seed sources and make arrangements early for supplies needed for next spring's planting. Final certification of seeds is made this winter after laboratory tests are completed.

A2835-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 5, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

To save your shrubs and evergreens from winter killing, soak them well with water before the ground freezes permanently. That's the advice of L. C. Snyder, extension horticulturist at University Farm, who says shrubs are less likely to be injured during a hard winter if the soil is wet around the roots. He also suggests extending the watering job to the lawn.

Reason for watering now, Dr. Snyder explains, is that these plants, though apparently dormant, are actually carrying on life processes and need moisture to replace water lost through the stems. The best assurance that the shrubs, evergreens and lawn will come through in good condition next spring is to have the soil moist around the roots when the plants become dormant.

A layer of leaves several inches thick around the shrubbery will help keep the soil from drying out and give added protection.

A2836-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 6 1945

To all counties. Use if suitable.
Your own by-line is preferable.
Mr. Cleland's can be used if you wish.

By County Agent _____

The main topic of conversation among farmers just now is corn, and I have been picking up a great many observations which I am here passing on.

There is a great deal of variation in the methods of handling corn this fall. Everybody has his own ideas as to the best way to pick and store the crop.

A good many say they plan to delay harvest as late as possible. This not only gives a chance for more drying in the field, but gets away from any chance of spoilage in the crib if we should have a warm November and December.

I see a great deal of corn going into ordinary permanent cribs with no special ventilating arrangement. Unless we get cold weather pretty quick, high moisture corn in these 7- or 8-foot cribs is headed for trouble. It would be much safer if these cribs had a ventilating alley thru the center from end to end, dividing them into two narrow cribs.

Quite a few farmers are using long narrow cribs instead of round ones for temporary storage. However, large round cribs are still being used, and many of these have no ventilating arrangements. A lot of the corn in these round cribs is due for trouble. A long crib 4 feet wide, four to 8 feet deep, set out where the wind can get at it, is the type used by many farmers who don't believe in taking chances.

The corn is coming out of the pickers this fall with lots of husks. We can expect that with the dry weather. I find some pickers are equipped with the new rubber rollers instead of the regulation steel husking pins. These pickers are doing a much cleaner job, and corn picked clean has a much better chance of drying out. I have checked with a number of dealers and I find (there are plenty of such rollers available) (these rollers are pretty scarce, so you will be fortunate if you can get one).

(More)

Some farmers are piling corn on the ground in long shallow piles. I have examined a number of such piles and I can't see that they do the corn any good. These piles will also be exposed to snow and rain. I doubt if the saving in time gained by dumping the corn will balance the extra labor of later handling.

A good many men tell me they plan to feed up all they can, especially the wettest end of the corn, before spring. They don't want to have to handle over any more than necessary when warm weather comes. These farmers say they will feed everything on the place up to the limit. They point out that milk cows and young stock, for example, can make good use of this corn. Some hog men are talking of breeding later this winter so that next spring's pigs can be fed out on 1946 corn.

One thing to keep in mind is that our corn will not go nearly as far as usual this year. It isn't only that there are not as many bushels per acre, but there isn't nearly as much feed in a bushel of this soft corn as in a bushel of well-matured corn. Consequently, we should get all we can out of the corn, poor though it is. It should be stored so the largest possible amount can come thru without spoiling. And the feeding program should be planned to fit in with the situation. Fortunately, we had a good oats crop, and the oats should be held over for summer use.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 6 1946

To all counties

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Farmers are urged to contact seed sources and make arrangements early for supplies needed for next spring's planting. Final certification of seeds is made this winter after laboratory tests are completed.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 8, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

(Pic or Mat to newspapers)

Burton W. Kreitlow has been appointed to the position of district supervisor of 4-H work in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service. He will work in the northwest part of the state, covering 32 counties.

A native of Howard Lake, Kreitlow received his Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, in 1941. He has just returned to civilian life after spending three and a half years in the Army Air Force, most of the time in the Mediterranean area. Before entering the service Kreitlow was rural school teacher at Montrose, 4-H club agent in Blue Earth county and served as assistant county agricultural agent in Marshall county.

A2837-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 8, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Participation of all students at University Farm will be invited next week in Religious Emphasis Week programs devoted to the theme of "Religion for World Peace," according to Helen Hanson, 2060 Carter Ave., St. Paul, student chairman of the observance on the agricultural campus. The program will begin Monday and continue through Thursday, with special events each day devoted to a study of how religion can help solve domestic and world problems.

The Rev. Fred Tyner of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, will be speaker at a luncheon meeting in the University Farm party dining room Tuesday at 12:15. The same day at 3:30 p.m. Dr. Gould Wickey, editor of Christian Education, will lead the discussion at a coffee hour meeting in the Union lounge.

The Rev. John Simmons, pastor of the St. Luke's Lutheran church, Minneapolis, will speak at the luncheon meeting Wednesday. Observances on both campuses will reach a climax Wednesday afternoon when Dr. T. Z. Koo, traveling secretary for the World Student Christian Foundation, addresses a special University convocation in the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History. Dr. Koo, who was adviser to the Chinese delegation at the San Francisco United Nations Conference, will also be speaker at the closing service of the week's observance which will be held at 8 p.m. Thursday in the University Farm Auditorium.

University Farm students are also planning morning matins from 7:45 to 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in the YMCA room in the Administration Building.

The committee in charge of the observance, in addition to Miss Hanson, includes Peggy Jacobson, New York Mills; Marlys Ellig, Aitkin; Laurel Beebe, 2334 Carter Ave., St. Paul; Penny Thorsen, Red Lake; and Mary Lou Walker, LeCenter.

A2838-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 14, 1945

Daily papers.
Immediate release.

Mat or pix to papers.

Evelyn Morrow, Watonwan county home demonstration agent, has been appointed assistant state home demonstration leader in the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm. She will assume her new duties on November 26. Her supervisory work will be in 32 counties of northwestern Minnesota.

In recognition of outstanding home demonstration work, Miss Morrow was elected last year president of the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents.

Besides developing a strong home demonstration program in Watonwan county, Miss Morrow has taken an active part in community affairs. She has been chairman of the county nutrition committee, co-chairman of the county salvage committee, home service director for the Watonwan county chapter of the American Red Cross and has served on the wartime food management committee and the Postwar planning committee. She has also given time to such community activities as the county rural library and recreation. Miss Morrow is a graduate of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

A2839-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 14, 1945

Daily papers
THURSDAY P.M. RELEASE

Prizes ranging from victory bonds to all-expense trips to the National 4-H Club congress in Chicago December 2-6 will be awarded to 1945 state winners in 4-H club contests, A. J. Kittleson, Minnesota club leader, said today. Many of the state winners will have the privilege of entering into competition with club boys and girls from other states, with the chance of becoming national champions.

State winners as announced by Kittleson, include Harlan Boettcher, Montevideo, and Laurine Breyer, Hutchinson, 4-H achievement; Jean Blomsten, Mankato, canning; Lorraine Miller, Fairmont, clothing; Lorraine Peterson, Aitkin, Elsie Weckerling and Arlene Van De Walker, Pine Island, dairy foods; Eleanor Thompson, Hibbing, dress revue; Frederic Berreau, Woodstock, electrification; Glen E. Schultz, Rothsay, far tractor care; Clayton R. Peterson, Loman, field crops; Virginia Chesborough, Henning, food preparation; Arlene Roggenbuck, Odessa, frozen foods; Jo Ann Park, Tamarack, girls' record; Barbara Hagen, Waseca, home beautification; Victor Johnson, Blue Earth and Georgianna M. Dostal, Hutchinson, leadership; Arthur Jones, Morristown, meat animal; Raymond Reed, Taylors Falls, forestry; Robert Fisher, Eagle Bend, dairy.

In the state safety contest Goodhue county won a plaque for having the best county record. Individual winner for the state is Eugene Karnis, Jackson county. Safety honors also go to Helen Jackman, Aitkin; Lila Mae Mattson, Comfrey; John W. Richardson, Farmington; Junice Gunderson, Kensington; Helen Mae Langworthy, Delavan; Margaret Johnson, Blooming Prairie; John Sparks, Camden Station, Minneapolis; Mary Jean Wolter, Fairmont; and Lorene Mann, Luverne. All ten safety winners will receive \$25 victory bonds.

(more)

For his outstanding poultry record Howard Carlson, Parkers Prairie, has been selected as champion in the state poultry contest and will receive an all-expense trip to the club congress in Chicago. Prizes of \$25 bonds for excellent records in the poultry project will go to Leland Turner, Windom; Alma Schlueter, Hutchinson; Darline Sinn, Warren; and Theora Dalager, Glenwood.

James Lind, Winthrop, has been named state winner in dairy projection. Runners-up are Frances Parker, Henning; David Malcomson, LeRoy; Ray Moses, Pelican Rapids; Ray Erdman, Wykoff; Marguerite vander Hagen, Loretto; Delores Andol, Roseau; and Donald Sloan, Ellendale. All will receive \$25 victory bonds.

Champion in the victory garden contest is Jean Trojahn, Nassau. Winners of \$25 bonds for gardening are Connie Lou Green, Springfield; James Dickman, Winnebago; Marilyn Fahning, Wells; Kathryn Dostal, Hutchinson; Donna Hiller, Granada; Robert Carpenter, Crookston; and Marion Louise Rowe, St. Paul.

For his practice of soil conservation on his father's farm, William G. Linton, South St. Paul has been chosen champion in the soil conservation contest and winner of a \$50 victory bond. Calvin Syvartson, Whalan; Wayne Little, Dundas; Jacob Sells, Beaver Creek; Wilbert Schneider, Wheaton; and Leland Schenek, Wolverton, will also be awarded bonds for their records in soil conservation.

A2840-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 17, 1945

Special to the Farmer

When cold weather sets in and litter in the poultry house becomes damp, there is likely to be an epidemic of dirty eggs which are always an annoyance in marketing. Adding some clean shavings or litter in the nests about twice a week will help a lot and take very little time.--H. J. Sloan

If feeder cattle are to make good gains on high moisture corn, they need a reliable protein supplement. With legume hay a pound of oil meal or soybean meal per head per day will do the trick. Without legume hay this should be increased to a pound and a half. If the hay is poor it is also a good idea to supply some ground limestone, mixed half and half with the salt.--W. E. Morris

If a tax consultant is to do a good job of helping you make out your income tax return he needs accurate records to work with. Since it is easier to overlook items of expense than items of income, poor records often mean more tax. The first of the year will offer a chance to revise your farm records keeping if your present system proves inadequate.--S. B. Cleland

"Clear cutting" of farm woodlots is practiced all too often in this country. The tree crop is too valuable to clear out at one harvesting. Thought should be given to future growth so there will be many crops. Taking out the ~~junk~~ "wolf" trees, the dead timber and the trees that have reached the best marketable size, if done properly, will leave a stand of straight young trees to prepare the next crop.--Parker O. Anderson.

DDT should be treated with the respect any insecticide deserves and it should be used only according to directions. In the dry powder form DDT is not absorbed through the skin and thousands of European refugees have been dusted with it to kill body lice without harmful effects. But oil solutions are quite a different matter. In this form, DDT may be absorbed through the skin and repeated and prolonged contact with oily solutions should be avoided. ~~REPEATED~~ DDT-oil solutions that come in contact with the skin should be washed off immediately with warm soapy water.--R. H. Daggy.

Cooling milk in water goes for Christmas as well as for the Fourth of July. Water cools 21 times faster than air. Air cooled milk cools so slowly that it can spoil even on a zero day!--W. L. Slatter.

If children bring food home in their lunch pails, mothers may need to select what goes into the pail more carefully for both nutritional value and palatability. Are you watching the "basic seven" in planning the lunches? If lunches are being served at school, are mothers helping with the planning to make sure that ~~ag~~ a good job is being done?--Inez Hobart.

One of the secrets of quality milk is cleaning milking utensils without delay going through the following steps: (1) Rinse with cold water. (2) Scrub with a stiff brush and a solution of soapless cleaner. (3) Rinse and scald with boiling water. (4) Put utensils on rack to drain and dry.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 9, Minnesota
November 20, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

Minnesota will be host next week to delegates from thirteen states who will assemble at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, for the second annual meeting of the North Central States Weed Control Conference. The meeting Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will bring to Minnesota leading research men and weed control officials from all parts of the country, according to A. H. Larson, state botanist and member of the University staff who is secretary of the conference.

States holding membership in the conference are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin. California and a number of Canadian provinces will also participate in the sessions here. Host to the delegates during the conference will be the weed and seed division of the State Bureau of Plant Industry, which is a part of the State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food.

The conference will open with registration and appointment of committees Monday at 1 p.m. R. A. Trovatten, Minnesota commissioner of agriculture, will welcome the delegates.

The Tuesday program will be devoted to a roundup and evaluation of latest means of weed control. Holding the stage will be the new chemical 2,4-D which is being tested in many University experiment stations to determine its effectiveness as a weed killer. There will be reports on research from several states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the afternoon these reports will be discussed and integrated by a panel headed by Dr. L. W. Kephart of USDA.

Speakers at a banquet session Tuesday evening will be Governor Edward J. Thye and Dr. E. J. Kraus of the University of Chicago.

Wednesday will be devoted to reports by all states represented on progress made in weed control and weed legislation during the past year. Desirable state programs and the integration of such programs with a federal weed control program will be discussed by the group. Presentation of resolutions and election of officers will close the conference.

A2841-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 20, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Awards won by Minnesota 4-H boys and girls for their work in fire prevention, canning and bread baking were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader.

For their activity in eliminating fire hazards on the farm and stressing fire prevention in 4-H meetings, 15-year-old Shirley Ann Currie, Elmore, and 16-year-old Elroy Backer, New Ulm, have been named state winners in the 4-H farm fire prevention contest. They will receive \$100 scholarships provided by the Farm Underwriters' association of Chicago.

Ronald Wallgren, Como Station, 15-year-old club boy who has helped with the family canning since he was six years old, will receive a \$25 victory bond for his canning demonstration work. As the winning team for their demonstration on preparing peaches for freezing, Dorothy Walser, New Ulm, and Bernice Dummer, Gibbon, will also receive \$25 bonds. Donor of the canning awards is the A. E. Staley Manufacturing company.

Winner of the Russell Miller bread award, who will be given a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, is Muriel Francis, Mahnomen. She was Mahnomen county bread champion last year. A scholarship of \$100, given by King Midas Flour Mills, will be awarded to Norma Miller, Chatfield, for her record in bread baking. As winning bread demonstration team, Amaryllys Hansen and Evaughn Hansen, Hitterdal, will be given trips to the National Club Congress by the King Midas Flour Mills. Naomi Hill, Marshall, and Frieda Rusch, Hutchinson, will receive \$50 victory bonds from Pillsbury Mills for their bread demonstration work.

A2842-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 20, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

New assistant professor in the division of agricultural biochemistry at University Farm is Dr. Charles E. Calverley, who has been appointed to take Dr. Paul Boyer's place during the latter's leave of absence while in the navy.

Dr. Calverley received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Minnesota. He was research chemist with Swift and Company, Chicago, for two years, and subsequently held the position of research chemist for General Mills, Minneapolis. For the past five years he has been in the armed forces.

A2843-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 20 1945

To all counties

Providing the proper temperature, humidity and light may be the reasons behind your neighbor's miraculous luck with growing houseplants.

According to L. E. Longley, horticulturist at University Farm, modern homes are usually too hot and too dry for plants. Most house plants thrive best when temperatures range between 40 and 70 degrees.

Since humidity is low in most homes and the majority of plants require high humidity, the moisture in the air should be increased, if possible. The low humidity can be counteracted by syringing or spraying plants at least once or twice a week with an atomizer. Spraying will also remove the accumulated dust which may damage the plants and will help to eliminate such pests as red spider and mealy bug. A kitchen is often a good room for plants because the teakettle provides moisture.

A south window is best for most plants, though a north window is satisfactory for begonias, English ivy, African violet, gloxinia, and many ferns, which do better in reduced light. Plants that do not get enough sunshine will benefit from being placed so they are exposed to electric lights for several hours a day.

The amount of water needed by the plant can usually be determined by the appearance of the soil and the leaves. Heavy watering is preferable to frequent light waterings, Dr. Longley says. Watering from above is usually recommended. If flower pots are set in water, they should be removed as soon as the soil is saturated with moisture; otherwise air circulation thru the soil is cut off.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 20 1945

To all counties

Though DDT is not a cure-all, it can be the homemaker's most effective ally against many household pests, according to R. H. Daggy, entomologist at University Farm. The long-lasting results obtained from its use is one of its biggest advantages.

DDT is available most commonly as a 5 per cent spray and as a 5 or 10 per cent dust. When sprayed or dusted on walls, ceilings, floors or other surfaces, it leaves a deposit of tiny crystals which cause death to mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches, fleas, bedbugs and other insects which walk over it.

Applying DDT for its long-lasting or residual effect is quite different from using an ordinary fly spray, Dr. Daggy says. The object of residual spraying is to coat the surface to be treated with a fine layer of the insecticide rather than leaving a fine mist in the room. The room should be ventilated when spraying is done. Ordinary household sprayers can be used, and some vacuum cleaners have spray attachments for use on furniture, walls and rugs. Air pressure garden sprayers are satisfactory when whole rooms are to be treated. A wide paint brush or felt roller can be used to coat screens, shelving, walls and other flat surfaces. Best results will be obtained by wetting the surface as thoroughly as possible without causing the spray liquid to run.

To combat cockroaches, a 10 per cent DDT dust can be blown into their daytime hiding places - behind sinks and shelves, in cracks and in crevices around piping.

Though the dust will carry farther than a spray, a 5 per cent spray will have a more immediate effect, killing the roaches shortly after it hits them.

Against bedbugs, DDT is more efficient than many of the older sprays. A single application of a 5 per cent spray to all surfaces of the mattress, the bedstead, springs and baseboard will rid the room of bedbugs for nine months or longer.

Because DDT is poisonous if swallowed, Dr. Daggy warns that special care should be taken to see that it is not sprayed on dishes or mixed with food. It should be carefully labeled and kept where children and pets cannot get at it. The dust is safest to use and has been used even on the human body without harmful effects. However, DDT in an oil solution can be absorbed thru the skin and continued contact with such a solution can be very dangerous. If contact with a solution is made, immediate washing of the affected part with soapy warm water is recommended.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul Minnesota
November 20 1945

To Southwest Counties

Dr. O. B. Jesness and Dr. J. O. Christianson, both from University Farm, will speak at the annual meeting of the Southwest Minnesota Farm Management Association, to be held at Tracy on Saturday, December 1. Dr. Jesness, nationally known economic leader, will discuss "Economic Trends in Post War Farming." Dr. Christianson will speak on "Postwar Social Responsibilities of Rural People."

Reports will be given on the activities during the past year and plans for the coming year. Methods by which farmers with systematic records and analyses of the farm business covering three, four, or five years can use these records to help make adjustments to post war conditions will be discussed by Fieldman Ray Burkholder. Finances and operations of the past year and plans for the coming year will be presented by the officers, Charles Winzer of Heron Lake, president; Will H. Nelson of Tracy, vice president; and Arthur Foster of Garvin, secretary treasurer.

The program will start at 1:00 P.M. and will be held in the Tracy City Hall. Before or after the program, visitors are invited to visit and examine the one story pen style dairy barn of Marion Andrews, one mile east and north of Tracy.

The meeting is open to the public and anyone interested in good farm management is invited to attend.

**Howa Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20 1945**

To Southeast Counties

Hay making methods designed to satisfy the twin objectives of producing high quality hay, regardless of weather, and of making hay at minimum cost, will feature the annual meeting of the Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Association to be held at Waseca on Monday, December 3.

Members who have tried out barn drying of long hay, drying chopped hay, use of field balers and other methods will report their experiences. H. L. Amour of University Farm will report on the practical value of different hay making methods, as observed on a large number of Minnesota farms during the 1945 season. E. A. Magnus will discuss variations in labor costs from use of these different methods.

An important number on the program will be the discussion by Dr. G. H. Jonsson of University Farm, nationally known economist, of the topic "Economic Trends in Post War Planning." Dr. Jonsson has become widely known for his sound thinking and vigorous speaking on all phases of farm economics, and the Farm Management Association is fortunate to have him on the program.

A feature of the day will be a panel discussion on poultry raising presented by five farm women. In the business session reports will be given on the year's work, officers will be elected, finances for the coming year will be planned.

The meeting will be held in the Community building at Waseca, and will start at 10:00 A.M. Date is Monday, December 3. Lunch will be served. Anyone interested in better management of the farm business is invited to attend.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 27 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 5, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Saw Wood

A saw buck, a buck saw, an axe and a pile of wood should be a part of every boy's training. There are few of the younger generation who can boast of the experience but look what it did for the old timers! It seems like plain hard work-- which it is--but it also exercises the ingenuity, the persistence and the temper of the power unit.

Dad wanted the cord wood in four pieces per stick. This meant 3 cuts, any way I was able to figure it. Knots offered the first opportunity for finesse. If someone else was to do the splitting it was easier to cut beside the knot, but since I couldn't shove the splitting off on a younger brother, it was usually easier in the long run to saw thru the knots, because that took part of the fight out of them.

This began a train of investigation, which led to the discovery that a lot of axe work could be saved by intelligent sawing. The nice thing was to decide whether even an extra saw cut would be less labor than wrestling with a knotty piece. Sometimes it was necessary to sit down and study the log carefully-- providing Dad was out of ear shot so that he wouldn't notice the saw was idle.

It was back breaking work and, of course, a boy felt terribly abused to have the kind of father who insisted on certain chores as a part of the daily routine. There was some comfort in an older brother who pointed out how beneficial such exercise might be for the development of a future football hero. Many evenings after school I could just feel those back and shoulder muscles grow--and ache.

(More)

Then there was the game of trying to split a big piece with one blow of the axe. If the first crack didn't get it and if the axe could be worked loose, it was fun to try and hit again in the same place. Something seemed to bewitch that axe and, try as I might, it would be deflected at the last moment and land somewhere within three inches of the mark.

It got to be a game to see whether I could last longer than some of those knots. When it was necessary to make a quick showing of industry because of some other deviation from the rules, the straight pieces could be used to make a pile in a hurry. The old toughies were set aside for a real argument when I was fresh and felt strong. Sometimes they would wear me down and I'd have a pile of un-splittables.

Now and then Dad would do more than laugh at my efforts. He'd take the axe and just wave it over those chunks and they'd fly apart. Sometimes he'd have to speak twice to some of the mean ones, but it looked like play. The axe always went just where he aimed it, to the 16th of an inch, and each blow was just hard enough to go on through. He pointed out that it wasn't necessary to fuzz the wood up on the ends so much. It would burn anyway.

Dad liked to split wood and it seemed so easy for him that at last I asked him why I should waste my efforts on the woodpile. He could work up wood ten times as fast and I might be better employed putting in hay for the calves or something. "Well, you'll do that, too," he replied, "but how do you ever expect to be a man if you don't learn how to do the tough jobs? I can show you how, but you'll have to split your own wood." And I did.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 27 1945

OBSCURE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 26, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Peace and Good Will

It was a Merry Christmas in many American homes this year. So many families have been united again, with service men home for the Holidays. Can you imagine the pleasure of turning from the grim business of killing, to the thrill of seeing a new dolly in a baby's arms or helping Junior set up his electrical train?

A lot of men spent the first Christmas with their little ones, and they'll never forget it. What a contrast with their recent activities! Can anyone want a better argument for the banishment of future wars? Do those fathers want to see their sons grow up to be soldiers - or football players? It isn't hard to choose, but it may take some effort to bring it about.

In many homes, too, there was a vacant chair which can never be filled. In such cases there can only be memories of Christmas past. Do any of those saddened families want another war? If we could only believe that nations and people had learned their lessons, even though it was the hard way, this would indeed be a season of rejoicing.

But what evidence do we see that people have come to realize the futility of belligerence? Little wars, at home and abroad, continue. There is still the same attitude of "Give me mine" regardless of consequences. Conciliation, give and take, compromise, adjustment, mutual understanding and helpfulness are words only. Everyone uses them glibly, but most factions, groups, organizations and individuals make little effort to practice those age-old requirements for effective cooperation.

(More)

We have an abundance of intelligence, goodwill and sympathy in the people of this world. One can see it all around, particularly at Christmas. Somehow we just manage to keep our shoulders loaded with chips and bristle at everybody, certain that they are out to skin us. We are sure everyone else is a liar, a wastrel or a hide bound ignoramus and whatever he says, we're "agin" it. Individuals and nations are still at war.

Perhaps this Christmas is the turning point. Perhaps the old Christmas story and the Christmas spirit will penetrate our spiney exterior and shine clear through to the other side. We have finally learned how to destroy ourselves completely with atomic energy and now must either behave ourselves or go back to savagery, living in caves with fear and trembling.

We can use this new source of energy for the common good or destroy our vaunted civilization by wholesale disintegration of cities and nations. Just now we think we have the secret, but all nations will follow our lead in using or abusing its power. Now is the time to practice the Christianity we profess or take the consequences.

The practice of the Golden Rule begins at home and from there spreads through communities, cities, states and nations. May the picture of peace as seen in countless homes where families are reunited through the medium of the Christmas story, little children and the well-trimmed tree, start a flood of goodwill big enough to drown the bickering and animosity which now disrupts our nation, so that all may unite in honest labor to produce the things which make life more comfortable. Let us enter the New Year a united people, with Faith, Hope and Charity as our guiding star.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 27 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 19, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

A Christmas Party

When there are little folks in a family it's easy to feel Christmassy. With dolls and electric trains, drums, horns and new skates there is continual excitement and fun of the finest. But when the kids are gone, it's hard to recapture the old enthusiasm.

In desperation, the Christmas shopping ends up with a gaudy necktie for Aunt Agatha and sundry checks for the others, one way of dodging painful selection and crowded counters. Then if one sits down and just waits for the days to pass and the rush to subside, it is like putting his finest impulses on ice, where they will shrink indefinitely.

One way to avoid this catastrophe is to pick out some kids who are still young enough to see Santa Claus behind every chimney and try to make their eyes shine. In other words, some personal effort to please someone who will appreciate it makes Christmas real.

A bit of fun for anyone on Christmas is to throw a party. Not the sophisticated kind where the guests have to be urged to come, but an informal feast for those who would otherwise find Christmas just another day. Clear the snow from a spot on the ground or, better yet, fix a board on a tree or post. Decorate it as much as you like—there will be no criticism.

The banquet can be as simple or as elaborate as you wish. Bread crumbs are acceptable or grain of some sort either cracked or whole. If you want to outdo the neighbors, suet may be melted and mixed with sunflower seeds or raisins. If the

(More)

Wed., Dec. 19, 1945

number of courses is important, they may be served separately without any special preparation. A penny's worth of hamburger is an appropriate item for some guests. For dessert, chopped nuts of any kind, some scraps of fruit, a lettuce leaf or some celery tops, even if they are frozen, may be served by a discriminating host or hostess.

There will be no need to issue invitations. The guests will arrive, sometimes in considerable numbers. White breasted nuthatches, hairy and downy woodpeckers, chickadees or the ubiquitous (I like that word) English sparrows. General Blue Jay may condescend to honor the feast with his presence, cocked hat and all, but he'll insist that it be an officer's mess for the time being at least and chase all the less brassy personnel to seats in the gallery while he eats his fill.

The guests will even pay for their entertainment. They will arrange a floor show, furnish their own music, demonstrate the latest techniques in aviation and stage a wonderful exhibition of acrobatics and tight wire balancing. They may quarrel among themselves (I wonder whether they learned that from humans); but none of them will criticize the food, the service, or make remarks about their host.

As the bond salesman used to tell us, it's a good investment. Where else can you get a dollar show for 2 or 3 cents? The guests are always grateful and will pay for winter entertainment by scavenging insects from your garden and trees for nine months of the year, with no strikes, sitdowns or lockouts. They may even leave a tip now and then in the form of a beautiful, intricately made feather which appears most wonderful under a microscope or as explained in the encyclopedia. It's good fun to play Santa Claus for our feathered friends.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 27 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, December 12, 1945

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Stop the Wind

We can't keep the wind from blowing--we wouldn't want to--but we can keep it from blowing on us or through us by a little planning and planting. Perhaps December is an odd time to talk about trees and windbreaks, but it's the time we miss them or appreciate them, depending on how we are fixed.

After planting a good many trees which have given me a lot of pleasure along with sundry backaches and a few headaches, there are a couple of observations which seem to stand out. (1) The smaller the tree, the easier it is to transplant successfully. (2) In general, results will correspond directly with the care given the babies.

Of course, big trees can be moved successfully. Some men make a specialty of transplanting trees even up to 60 feet high, but it's lots of work and therefore expensive. Which is more valuable, time or money? In my case it has been money, so most of my planting has been done with little fellows--spruce, pine or fir that cost about a cent each and are 6 or 8 inches tall, or hardwoods picked up in a woodlot or grown from seed.

Tiny trees take only a small opening to make their roots comfortable and that's easy spade work. Little fellows can be dug with much less loss of feeding roots. They seem to have more vim, vigor and vitality than their older brethren and don't seem to mind moving so much. But they do take longer to make a showing and they do require care.

(More)

A six-inch tree, moved to a strange soil and environment, just can't compete without help. How would you like to be that tall amid weeds 4 to 6 feet high which stole every bit of sunshine above you and most of the moisture from under you? Then to cap the climax, some cow or rabbit might come along and nip off your terminal bud which contained all of next year's growth! Little trees need cultivation and a good fence around them.

Conifers, which is a polite name for the cone bearers, most of which keep their green leaves through the winter, are very particular about their roots. Their sap is full of resin and just a little exposure to dry air or sunshine causes it to harden. You can see what a time the tree would have pumping water through pipes plugged with solid resin. It's no use to call the plumber either.

Hardwoods, like maple, walnut and ash are not quite so particular, but hot sun or dry air doesn't do them any good either. In all cases, the roots should be spread comfortably and care taken to surround each root with moist, tightly packed earth. An air pocket at the bottom of the hole is just like holding a fish up in the wind. It may be fatal.

A little hoeing or shallow cultivation with a corn plow will keep down weeds. A rabbit-tight, cow-tight fence or a shotgun will preserve the leaves and buds for the first year or two. Then the trees can take care of themselves and their owner, too, for the next 90 winters. It's a good bargain and I wish you much success with your tree planting next spring.

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

Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 28, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota potato growers are marketing the larger 1945 potato crop at a rate slower than usual and may run into real difficulty in getting cars to move the crop later on, says D. C. Dvoracek, extension marketing economist at University Farm.

The Minnesota crop is estimated at 17,490,000 bushels for 1945, approximately two million more than last year. However, carlot shipments up to November 10 were only 2,435 as compared with 2,874 at the same time a year ago. Growers experienced much trouble getting railroad cars to move the crop during the winter last year.

The crop of late potatoes in 30 states is up sharply this year, Dvoracek says. The present estimate is 333,300,000 bushels as compared with 299 million last year and a 10-year average of 296 million.

A2844-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 28, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Three Minnesota 4-H club boys have been awarded scholarships which will enable them to attend schools of agriculture in the state this winter, A. J. Kittleson, state 4-H club leader, announced today. The boys are John Stoudt, Hastings; Jim Hansen, Palisade; and Wayne Lemke, Zimmerman.

The McKerrow scholarships, which the boys received were not given during the war. They are awarded to club members who have done outstanding work in livestock over a period of years. In addition to maintaining excellent records in their livestock projects, all three boys have served as presidents of their local clubs.

A2846-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 28, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Minnesota farmers can harvest a valuable crop during the winter months by selective cutting of woodlots and small forest tracts, according to Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. Anderson urged farmers to do their own logging and thereby cash in on their labor and equipment during slack winter months.

The average Minnesota farm requires annually 14 cords of wood for fuel, 150 fence posts and 1,000 board feet of lumber for building and repairs, Mr. Anderson estimates. This represents the normal timber growth annually on about 37 acres.

Farm woodlots will yield a continuous crop if selective cutting is practiced. Selective cutting means taking out mature, straight trees for lumber, and removing crooked, diseased and otherwise undesirable trees for fuel and posts. If young, straight trees are left to increase in size and seed trees are left to replenish the growth, the woodlot can go on producing year after year.

Anderson suggest that farmers insist trees be put to their best use now when there is a shortage of lumber for all kinds of wood products.

A2845-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
November 28, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Cheesemakers from Minnesota and nearby states will hear discussions on current problems when they meet at University Farm on December 12. The one-day short course is an annual event, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota.

Attempts to improve the flavor of pasteurized milk cheese, the manufacture of cheddar cheese, a cheese improvement program and pasteurization of milk for cheesemaking will be the subjects considered at the morning program. Speakers will be W. L. Slatter and S. T. Coulter, division of dairy husbandry, University Farm; H. E. Walter, USDA dairy manufacturing specialist; J. C. Marquardt, assistant director, State of New York Department of Agriculture and Markets, Division of Milk Control.

W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm and chairman of the committee on arrangements for the short course, will open the afternoon session with a discussion of research in dairy products. Other speakers will include H. Macy, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm, Walter and Marquardt. Closing talk on the short course program will be given by E. Fred Koller, associate professor of agricultural economics at University Farm, on economic problems of the cheese industry.

A2847-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 28 1945

To all counties

_____ county farmers expecting to use commercial fertilizers next spring should determine their needs and place orders with their dealers at once, urges Paul M. Burson, extension soils specialist at University Farm.

Plans should also be made to accept delivery early. Burson suggests that farmers provide a dry place for storage such as a granary or corncrib. The fertilizer should be piled four or five bags high with an air space between the bags and the floor.

Fertilizer will be available in about the same quantities as during the winter and spring of 1945. However, farmers who order their fertilizer now and accept delivery early, may get a better quality of material than that which is delivered in late winter or during the spring. Moreover, earlier purchase and farm storage of fertilizer will provide insurance against the possibility of running short at planting time.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 28 1945

To all counties

Fall-farrowed pigs are often more profitable than spring pigs if they are given proper management and care, says H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm.

By the time cold weather sets in, the pigs should be housed in a permanent hog shelter, cattle shed or in colony houses moved together and banked with straw. Since a warm, dry place free from drafts is essential for fall pigs, a straw loft is especially satisfactory.

Except for the addition of good quality alfalfa hay to the ration, fall pigs are fed the same way as spring pigs. The alfalfa may be fed in racks as hay or ground up as meal and added to the protein supplement. From 20 to 25 per cent of the protein supplement should consist of green second- or third-cutting alfalfa hay, ground into a meal. Minerals may be mixed with the protein supplement in the amount of 5 pounds to each 100 pounds of protein. Better still, the minerals may be fed separately in smaller feeders. Zavoral recommends full feeding of grain as a means of saving both labor and feed and making earlier market weights.

Using self-feeders is another means of saving labor and feed. Self-feeders will also make for improved sanitation in the feed lot. One foot of feeder space should be provided for each three pigs.

Water should be available at all times. A protected watering place is desirable, because pigs will not drink enough water if they have to go out in cold weather and drink from an icy trough. Many producers use a heater or lamp to keep the water from freezing.



News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
November 28 1945

To all counties

Use if suitable

The support-price schedules announced by the government still put a premium on early spring farrowing and pushing pigs fast for an early market, H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, pointed out today. This places Minnesota farmers who have to deal with a northern climate at something of a disadvantage, but many who have the equipment and feed have a good chance to market hogs before next September 30, Zavoral said. He urged swine growers to familiarize themselves with the price support schedule and to plan their production as far as possible to take advantage of it.

The present average price support of \$13 per hundred (Chicago basis) for good and choice butchers has been extended to September 30, 1946. From October 1, 1946, to September 30, 1947, the support price will be reduced to \$12, according to announcement. However, this support price is an "average" and will be subject to seasonal changes. In order to strike an average, the support price may drop as low as \$10.75 (Chicago basis) if there is a heavy run in December, 1946, and may go as high as \$13.25 during the light marketing of September, 1947. Lowest support prices will prevail during the months of heaviest run and the highest during months of normally lightest run.

Zavoral points out that demand for pork at present far exceeds the supply, and the government is asking for about the same number of pigs in 1946 as in 1945. Most authorities feel that the demand will remain strong throughout 1946.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
December 3, 1945

DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE:
WEDNESDAY P.M. PAPERS

National honors have come to an 18-year-old 4-H boy from Jackson county as a result of his work in ^{promoting} farm safety. He is Eugene Karnis, who, as one of 12 national champions in the 4-H club farm safety contest, will receive a \$200 scholarship. The award was presented this (Wednesday) evening at the annual 4-H club congress banquet at the Stevens hotel in Chicago. As a sectional winner in the farm safety contest, Eugene was also given an all-expense trip to the National Club congress.

During the eight years Eugene has been enrolled in the farm safety project, he has eliminated many hazards on the home farm. His safety practices have included making safe toys for his sister, placing matches in tin cans, putting new treads on stairs, picking up nails in the yard and repainting gasoline barrels. He has given demonstrations at club and community meetings on safety in the medicine cabinet, fireproofing fabrics, the safe use of farm machinery and electricity in the home. In the latter, he showed how to mend wires and cords. With his safety demonstrations he won three trips to the state fair. In 1941 he was winner in a state-wide safety poster contest.

Along with the other national winners in farm safety, the Minnesota boy was entertained today (Wednesday) at a luncheon at the Palmer house given by General Motors and 4-H officials. General Motors is donor of the awards.

A2849*JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
December 3, 1945

RELEASE:
TUES., DEC. 4, P.M. PAPERS

A Minnesota girl, Virginia Chesborough, Henning, is one of six 4-H club members who have been chosen national winners in food preparation. Each of the six national winners will be presented a \$200 scholarship at the annual 4-H club congress banquet Wednesday (December 5) evening at the Stevens hotel, Chicago.

As state winner in the 4-H food preparation contest, Virginia received an all-expense trip to the National 4-H club congress which is being held December 2-6 in Chicago.

In six years of club work, the Minnesota 4-H club girl has prepared 543 meals and 2,301 dishes, in addition to baking 727 loaves of bread. She has also completed 48 projects, including gardening, clothing, canning and conservation. At ~~the~~ 1945 county fair ~~she presented~~ the champion cereal demonstration and in 1944 received awards in meal preparation. For the past five years she has been junior leader of her club and is now secretary of the county organization.

Servel, Inc., is donor of the food preparation awards.

A2848-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
December 3, 1945

DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE
THURSDAY A.M. PAPERS

Howard Carlson, Parkers Prairie, has been selected as one of 10 national champions in the 4-H club poultry achievement contest. Chosen from over a thousand county winners, the 10 champions will receive \$200 scholarships. Awards were made at the annual 4-H club congress banquet in Chicago Wednesday evening.

Howard is the second 4-H club member from Otter Tail county to win national honors this year. Virginia Chesborough, Henning, was one of six 4-H'ers winning the national contest in food preparation. As state winners, both Otter Tail county club members received all-expense trips to the National 4-H club congress.

In partnership with his father, Howard began raising turkeys five years ago. This year they raised 2100 broad-breasted bronze turkeys. For several years they have carried on an extensive breeding program and have shipped hatching eggs to all parts of the United States and Canada. In addition to assuming a large share of the responsibility for the care of the turkeys, Howard prepares the advertising circulars and takes care of all the correspondence connected with the sale of 40,000 to 70,000 hatching eggs a year.

His turkeys have won many prizes. In 1943 he won a championship on one of his birds at the Northern States Turkey show at Alexandria. Last year his birds won three first prizes at the show. He is now one of the show's directors.

An active 4-H and Rural Youth member, Howard has been president of the Stony 4-H club for the past two years.

The scholarships which national poultry achievement winners will receive have been donated by Swift and company.

A2850 -JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 5 1945

To all counties

Only a good pullet is worth her keep, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. With the protein shortage showing no signs of let-up and prospects for a surplus of eggs as the spring flush approaches, Miss Cooke adds that farmers may well give some attention to the quality of pullets now in laying houses.

A recent report from Cornell university suggests some means of identifying the good pullet. The report is based on records of more than 2,100 pullets which were sorted into three groups at the ready-to-lay stage.

Fleshing, shank color and eye condition were used as the bases for sorting.

The best fleshed birds showed the best production record at the end of the year. Moreover, their death loss was lower - 29 per cent as compared with 45 per cent in the poorly fleshed group. Pale-shanked birds showed the same high mortality when compared with those having good yellow shanks, although that factor alone was not accompanied by lower production. Birds with broken pupils, indicating presence of fowl paralysis, and other evidences of disease, showed much greater mortality than did those with normal eyes.

Culling pullets according to the methods used for hens that have completed a year's laying is not very accurate, Miss Cooke warns. On the other hand, here is a guide that can be used to good advantage by anyone whose poultry house is on the "crowded" side.

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News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 6, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Minnesota's county extension agents, including agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H agents from every county, will come to University Farm Monday for a week's conference during which the Agricultural Extension Service will consider plans for rural education most needed during peacetime. The conference is in charge of Paul E. Miller, state extension director.

Extension agents, who are members of the University of Minnesota staff stationed in the counties, will hear speakers outline rural problems that have been spotlighted by post-war developments and study research findings of the Agricultural Experiment Station that will be of use in raising standards of farming and homemaking.

Visiting speakers will include Bushrod W. Allin, bureau of agricultural economics, USDA; F. W. Peck, managing director of the Farm Foundation, Chicago; R. W. Tyler, University of Chicago; Mrs. C. C. Frank, Montgomery, Mo.; Reuben Brigham and Karl Knaus, Extension Service, USDA; T. A. Erickson, St. Paul, former state 4-H leader and one of the founders of the 4-H movement. President J. L. Morrill of the University of Minnesota will also address the group Wednesday morning.

Morning sessions are general assemblies held in Green Hall beginning at 9 o'clock. In the afternoons the assembly will break up into smaller groups for the intensive study of youth problems, new advancements in homemaking and latest information in scientific farming.

The state association of country agricultural agents and the association of home demonstration agents will both hold annual meetings. Agricultural agents hold their business meeting in Green Hall at 2 p.m. Wednesday, while the home demonstration agents have their meeting in the club room of the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, at the same time.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 6, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Four Minnesota extension agents with long periods of distinguished service in agricultural, home and 4-H work in Minnesota were accorded national honors this week at the annual meetings of county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent associations held in Chicago.

Veteran agricultural agents awarded distinguished service certificates are: J. I. Swedberg of Redwood Falls, Redwood county agent for 8 years and in agricultural extension work for 16; Ronald McCamus, Willmar, Kandiyohi agent for 12 years and in extension work for 18; and George A. King of Waconia, agent in Carver county for 20 years,

Ada Todnem, Fairmont, home demonstration agent in Martin county and president of the State Association of Home Demonstration Agents, was honored by her national group for outstanding work in her field.

A2852-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 6, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release.

The support-price schedules announced by the government still put a premium on early spring farrowing and pushing pigs fast for an early market, H. G. Zavoral, extension animal husbandman at University Farm, pointed out today. This places Minnesota farmers who have to deal with a northern climate at something of a disadvantage, but many who have the equipment and feed have a good chance to market hogs before next September 30, Zavoral said. He urged swine growers to familiarize themselves with the price support schedule and to plan their production as far as possible to take advantage of it.

The present average price support of \$13 per hundred (Chicago basis) for good and choice butchers has been extended to September 30, 1946. From October 1, 1946, to September 30, 1947, the support price will be reduced to \$12, according to announcement. However, this support price is an "average" and will be subject to seasonal changes. In order to strike an average, the support price may drop as low as \$10.75 (Chicago basis) if there is a heavy run in December, 1946, and may go as high as \$13.25 during the light marketing of September, 1947. Lowest support prices will prevail during the months of heaviest run and the highest during months of normally lightest run.

Zavoral points out that demand for pork at present far exceeds the supply, and the government is asking for about the same number of pigs in 1946 as in 1945. Most authorities feel that the demand will remain strong throughout 1946.

A2853-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minn.
December 6, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Long-lasting result obtained from use of DDT is one of its biggest advantages, according to R. H. Daggy, entomologist at University Farm. For the homemaker, DDT is an effective ally against household pests, though Dr. Daggy warned that it is not a cure-all.

Applying DDT for its long-lasting or residual effect is quite different from using an ordinary fly spray, Dr. Daggy says. The object of residual spraying is to coat the surface to be treated with a fine layer of the insecticide rather than leaving a fine mist in the room. The room should be ventilated when spraying is done. Ordinary household sprayers can be used, and some vacuum cleaners have spray attachments for use on furniture, walls and rugs. Air pressure garden sprayers are satisfactory when whole rooms are to be treated.

To combat cockroaches, a 10 per cent DDT dust can be blown into their daytime hiding places - behind sinks and shelves, in cracks and in crevices around piping. Though the dust will carry farther than a spray, a 5 per cent spray will have a more immediate effect, killing the roaches shortly after it hits them.

Against bedbugs, DDT is more efficient than many of the older sprays. A single application of a 5 per cent spray to all surfaces of the mattress, the bedstead, springs and baseboard will rid the room of bedbugs for nine months or longer.

Because DDT is poisonous if swallowed, Dr. Daggy warns that special care should be taken to see that it is not sprayed on dishes or mixed with food. It should be carefully labeled and kept where children and pets cannot get at it. The dust is safest to use and has been used even on the human body without harmful effects. DDT in an oil solution can be absorbed thru the skin and continued contact with such a solution can be very dangerous. If contact with a solution is made, immediate washing of the affected part with soapy water is recommended.

DDT is available most commonly as a 5 per cent spray and as a 5 or 10 per cent dust. When sprayed or dusted on walls, ceilings, floors or other surfaces, it leaves a deposit of tiny crystals which cause death to mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches, fleas, bedbugs and other insects which walk over it.

A2854-JB

Keeping the laying flock healthy means a combination of good feeding, proper housing and care and avoiding the introduction of diseases into the flock, according to Dr. B. S. Pomeroy, associate professor of veterinary medicine at University Farm.

Most common diseases encountered in farm flocks are respiratory diseases or common colds. The advice of a veterinarian should be sought early in an outbreak of colds so corrective measures can be taken as soon as possible.

A wet, damp, poorly ventilated and overcrowded poultry house usually leads to trouble. Carrier birds are also a factor in spreading diseases. Survivors of respiratory conditions may be carriers of the infection and when placed with susceptible birds may pass the disease on. For that reason it is important that if old hens are kept over, they should be maintained as a separate unit from the pullets.

Chickens brought back from poultry shows and placed with the flock are a common means of introducing respiratory infections, Dr. Pomeroy warns. They should be isolated for two or three weeks; then, if still healthy, they can be placed with the flock.

Though fowl pox is common in this area, most farm flocks are vaccinated for this disease early in the fall. If the flock is not vaccinated and has escaped the disease so far, there is little danger of pox occurring, Dr. Pomeroy says, provided that new birds are not added to the flock and visitors are kept out of the chicken house. A flock in production should not be vaccinated for fowl pox unless the disease occurs. Best time to vaccinate for pox is when birds are on the range and are about four months old.

Good utilization of trees and wise selling of timber products, together with careful wood management, will make the woodlot a productive part of the farm, says Parker Anderson, extension forester at University Farm. Farm woods which are well managed should provide the 14 cords of fuelwood needed on the average farm each year, the 150 fence posts and 1000 board feet of lumber required annually for replacement, construction and repair.

Anderson advises light, selective cutting to stimulate a higher quality of timber products and encourage more rapid growth. The weaker trees, as well as the large crowned, leaning trees which take up too much room, can be cut for fuel, posts or poles. Diseased trees are also satisfactory for fuel.

Cutting timber for ties offers an opportunity to cull the woodlot, Anderson says. Sawed ties make less waste than hewed ties. The slabs from sawing can be used for fences, cribbing, lean-tos and fuel. Anderson warns that close utilization is just as important in cutting ties as in other lumber operations. One method of getting as many board feet as possible is to cut stumps as low as is consistent with good lumbering practice. If the tops and limbs are cut up into cord wood and posts, an additional four to five cords can be salvaged per acre.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 18 1945

To all counties

New equipment devised by engineers of the Rural Electrification Administration and Bell Telephone Laboratories and now being tested in Arkansas may be the means of providing telephone service to thousands of Minnesota farm homes now served by rural electric lines, but out of reach of telephone lines. REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard has expressed the hope that the Arkansas test will prove the practicability of providing telephone service over the same lines that deliver electricity to rural users.

In the Arkansas test speech was transmitted to and from homes by means of a carrier wave of radio frequency, which travels on the power lines along with the power supply. Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment is installed at the switchboard in the telephone exchange and at the subscriber's end of the line. The dial telephone is used in the same way as in regular telephone service.

Several years before the war, Bell Telephone Laboratories started work on the problem of adapting carrier telephone technique to rural power distribution systems.

REA, originally interested in devising a means of communication between power line maintenance crews and their home office, assigned engineers to work with Bell in a joint carrier telephone research project in 1939. Numerous field tests of the equipment were made over REA lines before the war, and were resumed last summer. The Arkansas installations are the first to be made for continuous operation under actual working conditions.

Engineers in charge of the project, however, warn that the carrier telephone is just emerging from the laboratories and that further experiments will be necessary before commercial application can be made.

"REA and its borrowers will be glad to continue cooperating with the telephone industry in its work on carrier telephones," Mr. Wickard said. "We look forward to the larger opportunity for rural service which is promised in this development. The worth of REA-financed rural electric systems to the nation will be increased immeasurably if the same lines which have brought the blessings of electric light and power to rural homes can also be used efficiently to link those homes together in the Nation's great telephone network."

In Minnesota REA's 51 borrowers operate 31,816 miles of lines serving 72,108 rural consumers. Many of these consumers are outside areas reached by rural telephone lines. The 1940 census showed a total of 98,187 Minnesota farms without telephone service.

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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
December 18, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Some practical ways of reducing fire dangers during the holidays were suggested by Parker ^{Anderson,} extension forester at University Farm.

Anderson's first piece of advice is to buy Christmas trees that are freshly cut because they contain more water and so will be less inflammable. Keeping the tree in a receptacle of water is the most practical way of preventing needle loss and drying out of the tree and at the same time reduce fire hazards, Anderson said. After the tree is purchased, make a V-shaped cut about two inches above the old cut and place the tree in a gallon of water. The V-shape will make possible more absorption of water because of the additional surface exposed. The water should be above the newly cut end.

Though many fire resistant solutions are ineffective and expensive, a solution of one-third water glass to two-thirds water has been found satisfactory. The spray should be applied before the tree is set up.

Anderson also stressed the importance of having the tree well supported and warned against such fire hazards as defective wiring, using paper and cotton at the base of the tree and inflammable paper decorations.

A2855-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 18, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Awards in the 4-H club conservation camp news story contest were announced today by A. J. Kittleson, state club leader. First prize of \$5 went to Elaine Tessman, Osseo, for her story. Eunice Matter, DeGraf, received second prize and Robert Rassier, St. Cloud, third.

The contest was conducted among more than 100 4-H boys and girls from all parts of the State who had won trips to the annual Minnesota 4-H conservation camp at Lake Eshquaguma August 31-September 2. Contestants wrote accounts of their stay at the camp.

A2856-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 18, 1945

Daily papers
Immediate release

Only a good pullet is worth her keep, according to Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at University Farm. With the protein shortage showing no signs of let-up and with prospects for a surplus of eggs as the spring flush approaches, farmers may well give some attention to the quality of pullets now in laying houses, Miss Cooke said today.

A recent report from Cornell university suggests some means of identifying the good pullet. The report is based on records of more than 2,100 pullets which were sorted into three groups at the ready-to-lay stage.

Fleshing, shank color and eye condition were used as the bases for sorting.

The best fleshed birds showed the best production record at the end of the year. Moreover, their death loss was lower - 29 per cent as compared with 45 per cent in the poorly fleshed group. Pale-shanked birds showed the same high mortality when compared with those having good yellow shanks, although that factor alone was not accompanied by lower production. Birds with broken pupils, indicating presence of fowl paralysis, and other evidences of disease, showed much greater mortality than did those with normal eyes.

Culling pullets according to the methods used for hens that have completed a year's laying is not very accurate, Miss Cooke warned. On the other hand, here is a guide that can be used to good advantage by anyone whose poultry house is on the "crowded" side.

A2857-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 20, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

The Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association will hold a sale of purebred Shropshire and Hampshire ewes on January 17 at 5 p.m. in the stock pavilion at University Farm, P. A. Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the association, announced today.

The sale will follow the annual meeting of the sheep breeders with the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association. The meeting will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Minnesota Sheep Breeders' association, which was organized January 14, 1896.

This is the sixth annual sale to be sponsored by the sheep breeders. Many new flocks have been established as a result of the auctions. Anderson suggests the sale as a reliable source of stock for 4-H members who are planning a lamb project for 1946.

A2858-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 20, 1945

Immediate release

Farm and Home Week, traditional winter short course given by the University of Minnesota for farmers and homemakers of the state, has been cancelled this year because of crowded housing conditions both on and off campus, it was announced today by J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses for the University Department of Agriculture. Decision to postpone the course from January to some time in the future was made after a careful canvass of the housing situation. Normal attendance at the course before the war was around 3,000 persons who came to the Twin Cities for several days and severely taxed hotel and rooming facilities.

"We regret very much having to postpone Farm and Home Week because thousands of Minnesota rural people have come to look on it as a winter vacation and a refresher course," Dr. Christianson said, "but we think it would be unwise to invite all these people to come to University Farm when both housing and food service are inadequate and distress would be sure to result."

"We want to assure farm people that we do not intend to abolish the great institution of Farm and Home Week which has endeared itself to the people of the state during a period of nearly 50 years. Serious consideration is being given to the possibility of holding Farm and Home Week next fall, or, if conditions are better, next winter."

Normally this course, which is the largest and most popular among a large number of agricultural short courses, is given the third week in January.

A2859-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 20, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

R. M. Douglass, recently returned from four years of service in the United States Army, has rejoined the Agricultural Extension Service at University Farm with the title of state leader in program planning and coordination. Previous to entering the armed services Douglass had spent 13 years with the Extension Service, first as county agent in Pennington county, then as district county agent supervisor for the northeast district. During the war Douglass served as Lieutenant-colonel in the heavy corps artillery, with the Fifth and Seventh Armies. He saw service in North Africa, Italy, Southern France and Germany.

A2860-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 26 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 30, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Near the Road's End

Fifteen years ago, John was pretty well fixed. He was a farmer about 65 year old who had title to more than 1500 acres of good, productive Minnesota land. He and his wife had worked hard, raised a big family and by thrift, good management and considerable skill developed a very modest start into what looked like ample prosperity.

But old timers will remember that around 1930 we enjoyed what was called a "depression." That was the polite term. It was a catastrophe, a debacle, an unmitigated disaster for thousands and thousands of people, sometimes because they had gone wild in speculation but often through no fault in planning or operation. Values as expressed in dollars simply shrank almost over night. In trying to save one piece of property, all too often other assets were involved and the whole business was reduced to ashes.

Some people committed suicide when their fortunes were washed out. Some turned bitter and lay on their backs with feet in the air, squalling for help. Some few got rich on other's misfortunes. It was a time of trial by fire where the good and bad inherent in mankind were stripped bare for all to see. It was a time of heroism, cowardice, tears, heartache and surprises.

Old John, who had lived his life, run his farm and made a most comfortable stake for his old age, was caught in the hurricane. His empire fell like a stack of cards, and at 69 he was left with a wife, two daughters of middle age unmarried and perhaps \$300 in cash.

No man under like circumstances could be blamed for feeling licked, but John just wasn't lickable. He rented a farm in another state and finally borrowed \$2000 to buy

(More)

80 acres, half of which was good farm land. He who had been so proud of his fine stock, his large, well kept farmstead, his modern machinery and big operations, had a few tumble-down sheds, a tiny house and what looked like a big debt.

Ten years passed, while John and his daughter worked hard. His wife could hardly move with rheumatism, but her mind was agile, she kept her humor and made a home. The debt was paid, improvements made and money again in the bank. At 80 John decided to let up a little. The farm now sold for \$10,000 and John has enough to let him "retire" - if such men ever do sit down and rust. I'll bet he finds something to do, wherever he is.

As might be expected, John is full of fun, loved by his neighbors, who would do just anything for him, a model of American spirit and ideals. As one man put it, "John would rather lose \$100 than beat anyone out of a nickel."

It has been a long road and not an easy one, but as he and his good wife near the end, they are not afraid, but happy and contented after years well spent. Newspapers are full of the whoop-ta-do of modern life, but it's John and his like who keep this nation balanced. It is a privilege to salute him.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 26 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 23, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

The Boys Are Coming Home

My stacks of letters tell the story of boys in the service who have been stationed in many states and on every foreign front. Of course troop movements, engagements and discussions of strategy were prevented by censorship, but the letters revealed a lot between the lines.

They told about being homesick and discouraged, with all individuality lost. They expressed impatience with the "Hurry up and wait" methods of the armed forces and eagerly looked forward to getting the job done as quickly as possible. There was not one word of objection to hardship, danger or action. The faster it went, the sooner they could get home.

Now a considerable number of the boys are back. Their first reaction is that of being gloriously glad to change from a number in an endless line to the status of an individual who can stay out all night if he wishes or wear red sox and a plaid shirt. Then the bumping begins. Civilian clothes are hard to find. He can't always get steak when he feels in the mood. Prices seem terrifically high after the army canteen, and nobody seems to give a hang whether he's supplied or not.

Married men bump into the housing shortage. Old jobs look small after the operations of which they have been a part. It's a little hard to make the sudden transition from following minute orders governing each necessary move to planning everything for themselves. The difficulty of adjusting varies of course with each man, but for all it is there to a certain extent.

Some communities are doing a fine job of helping returned veterans get off to a good start. They want no mollycoddling, but sometimes a little help in planning for

(More)

those who are at loose ends and hardly know where to start will save a lot of wasted effort and disappointment. It will prevent a lot of ex-GI's from feeling that they are like the surplus ships. Nothing was too good for them when there was danger of enemy bullets, but now that the emergency is over, they are discarded by an ungrateful public to rust on the junk pile.

A great many returned service men want to start some small business of their own. That's the good old American spirit, but our present rules, regulations and ritual makes the going pretty tough. The red tape, the inertia of governmental set-ups and the vague wording of our laws often wear out enthusiasm before the real job is begun. Business men who have been through the mill can often be most helpful.

This country needs to get back to work and most people are willing and anxious to grease the wheels and keep them rolling. We want clothes, cars, machinery and all the thousands of other things we could have if only a few parasites who throw monkey wrenches could be exported to some uninhabited island and forgotten.

Oh, we'll muddle through and somehow we'll get going again, but we certainly do things the hard way. The boys won the war and perhaps they can clean up the present mess, but we owe them a lot more than they'll ever get from a selfish America.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 26 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 16, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Minnesota's Climate

When it's 15 or 20 below zero or when a capricious wind is rearranging masses of snowflakes into new and fantastic patterns, it wouldn't be difficult to find a man or woman on the street who would make unkind remarks about Minnesota weather. At such times there are even those who contemplate some balmy climate with considerable longing and wonder when they can reach a stage of affluence permitting their future sojourn in Florida or California.

We'll have to admit that there are moments when Minnesota winter weather is a trifle uncomfortable, but even the inhabitants of California admit that on some few occasions they have a heavy dew which may temporarily dim the constant sunshine of which they boast so freely. Even the best weather is not perfect (by human standards) when considered in too much detail.

If one desires reassurance on the advantages of Minnesota climate, he should listen to its praises as sung by some of the native sons in the foxholes of New Guinea or Okinawa. Many reports have come in relating instances where G.I.'s from several states have been closely associated by the necessities of combat, and in many cases they fell to discussing the relative merits of their respective home environment. So far no case has been recorded in which a Minnesota lad ever admitted that Minnesota weather was other than ideal.

Of course the boys from other states were just as staunch in defending their own particular set of conditions, which from that distance, at least, seemed absolutely perfect. One may gather from their conversation that they all wanted to be home, wherever that was, regardless of precipitation, air movements or sunshine.

(More)

Human beings are perhaps even more adaptable to their surroundings than are other animals. The boy raised on the desert has learned to appreciate the advantages of sand, scenery and sunsets. Especially from a distance, he can remember all the good things about it and easily overlook the parts which were less pleasant.

So our boys from Minnesota boasted their fair share about the fun of winter sports, fishing through the ice, their 10,000 lakes and the infinite variety of the topography, the trees, the crops and the weather. They made a good story of it, but probably convinced no one but themselves. It's a good thing we don't all want the same thing or California would still be a desert!

There are a lot of boys home now who will appreciate their nation, their state, their community and their homes as never before. They have seen the steaming jungles of the South Pacific, the meager returns for labor in Europe and something of other states in the U.S.A. Now they want only to be left alone to enjoy being home. Let's help them make that home as good as they dreamed it was while they were away.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 26 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, January 9, 1946

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

Pa Takes a Trip

Everyone seems to have the itch to travel this year, so Pa put some unrationed gasoline in the surrey without any fringe on top and set out to see the country. He began the journey all alone, but it wasn't long before hitch hikers, male and female, filled up the seats and added to the conversation.

The first stop was Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, where Pop waited until a homesick boy fresh from two years on an Aleutian rock had kissed the Colonel goodbye and severed his connection with the army. Carrie the car seemed to feel her oats with her old friend at the wheel and acted as though she wanted to cut a few capers. Who could blame her? We felt that way, too!

Our second day it was snowing and blowing, not an unusual thing for Wisconsin in November, but the heater kept the windshield clean and had enough BTU's left to warm us comfortably. We saw a bedraggled red fox climbing a steep bank after a night of foraging and felt sorry for him, he seemed so wet and unhappy. The road squirmed around between hills until a snake would have been bewildered, but we felt the worst kinks must be over when we saw a sign, "Winding Road." These signs are usually placed near the end of the winding.

As we skirted Chicago, we passed some enormous factories. Their parking lots were empty, and we wondered how long it would take them to get busy making some of the things we wanted for peace. There seemed to be a great paint shortage for farm buildings as we crossed northern Indiana, and the farms didn't seem too prosperous, but when we turned south in Ohio, the land looked better, yards were as neat as a new picket fence, fields were clean and farmsteads looked prosperous.

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At Dayton we found Ma and helped eat a great turkey which our little gal Peggy had fixed all by herself. Her husband had been allowed to come home for Thanksgiving from the army hospital where he was recuperating from a plane crash. Their little boy expressed everyone's feelings by dancing up and down with pleasure at all the excitement and attention. Next day we visited Wright Field where the army had all sorts of planes lined up for our inspection.

On the way home, we went straight west through a more prosperous part of Indiana and a less attractive part of Illinois. It seemed that in some places the farms were operated to support a fine home where gracious living was possible. In other sections the dumpy, shadeless, barren, windswept buildings were the minimum requirements for the farm family who served the broad acres. We wondered how much of this was due to difference in income and how much to habit and local custom.

We had all jumped across the Mississippi where it leaves Lake Itasca, but we used a long high bridge when we crossed at Burlington into the southeast corner of the tall corn state. A lot of this particular section of Iowa was apparently set on end instead of being rolled out smooth like the rest of the state. We saw the munitions plant which covers 20,000 acres of choice farm land--all lying idle now, and the big dam at Keokuk where they raise electric currents.

We began to feel at home again amid the vast corn fields through which we drove, but almost everyone we talked with said that yields were low and moisture high. Where are all the bumper yields the government reports tell about? We didn't find them!

And so home again after 2059 miles, during which the old Merk perked perfectly. No trouble anywhere until the next morning when we discovered our first flat. We saw a lot of country, but somehow our own back yard seemed more attractive than anything we discovered along the highway.

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
December 26 1945

OBSERVE RELEASE DATE . . .

Wednesday, January 2, 1946

BOB HODGSON'S FARM TALKS

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

Happy New Year

The war is over, and this is the beginning of a year of peace. Everyone should be happy, enthusiastic and confident of the future. The celebration of the New Year was certainly wilder and more noisy than ever before; so if that is any indication, this should be a good year for everyone.

But a lot of people woke up after the celebration with a headache and a hang-over. Perhaps that is about what the whole nation is experiencing. We had a big time during the hostilities. Everyone pitched in, making war munitions or using them, and we got the job done without regard to the cost, the waste or what was going to happen later. Now we're beginning to take stock of what we have left when the bands quit playing.

For one thing, we have an enormous public debt that will be a burden on every one of us as long as we live. We have a super abundance of red tape, regulation and a mess of rules concocted by innumerable alphabetical bureaus which rose and shone during the emergency. Now they are so reluctant to relinquish their power and their pay checks that it will take energetic hoeing to get the big weeds out of the administrative garden.

Then we have the war ideology to overcome. Government money was easy and so plentiful that waste was not only condoned but encouraged. All along the line it was approved practice to get while the getting was good and spend it before someone took the bucket away. The old virtues of thrift, self denial and saving for a rainy day have been forgotten and it will take some tough going to bring them back. We're in the habit of letting the government run our business and spend our money, pay our

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bills and promise security, forgetting that we as individuals are the government and in the long run will have to make good all the giggle water with our own labor.

Labor and management are like two mules with their hind ends together, kicking the daylights out of each other. So far, no one seems to have made much progress in turning them around so they can get their heads together and walk off with the load we all want moved. Meanwhile politicians are crossing and double crossing each other as they try to run China and Japan in all directions, soothe the Russian Bear, thumb their nose at the British Lion and persuade the South American countries that we love them most sincerely!

Oh! it's a great hangover all right, but this is a great nation, and I'm confident that we'll muddle through things somehow if everyone keeps a sense of humor, works hard and plays square! The old U.S.A. is like a tree which has had the bark chewed by rabbits, the limbs broken by horses and the trunk injured by wind and fire. Still it puts out new roots, develops new limbs, patches the worn spots and goes on growing.

It was a grand celebration - and now for the tough job of getting the team hitched up again, mending the harness, getting the garden plowed and the grain hauled to town. May I wish you all lots of hard work, some measure of success and great happiness during 1946.

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

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 27, 1945

Daily papers.

Immediate release.

New equipment devised by engineers of the Rural Electrification Administration and Bell Telephone Laboratories and now being tested in Arkansas may be the means of providing telephone service to thousands of Minnesota farm homes now served by rural electric lines, but out of reach of telephone lines. REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard has expressed the hope that the Arkansas test will prove the practicability of providing telephone service over the same lines that deliver electricity to rural users.

In the Arkansas test, speech was transmitted to and from homes by means of a carrier wave of radio frequency, which travels on the power lines along with the power supply. Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment is installed at the switchboard in the telephone exchange and at the subscriber's end of the line. The dial telephone is used in the same way as in regular telephone service.

Several years before the war, Bell Telephone Laboratories started work on the problem of adapting carrier telephone technique to rural power distribution systems. REA, originally interested in devising a means of communication between power line maintenance crews and their home office, assigned engineers to work with Bell in a joint carrier telephone research project in 1939. Numerous field tests of the equipment were made over REA lines before the war and were resumed last summer. The Arkansas installations are the first to be made for continuous operation under actual working conditions.

Engineers in charge of the project, however, warn that the carrier telephone is just emerging from the laboratories and that further experiments will be necessary before commercial application can be made.

"REA and its borrowers will be glad to continue cooperating with the telephone industry in its work on carrier telephones," Mr. Wickard said. "We look forward to the larger opportunity for rural service which is promised in this development. The worth of REA-financed rural electric systems to the nation will be increased immeasurably if the same lines which have brought the blessings of electric light and power to rural homes can also be used efficiently to link those homes together in the Nation's great telephone network."

In Minnesota, REA's 51 borrowers operate 31,816 miles of lines serving 72,108 rural consumers. Many of these consumers are outside areas reached by rural telephone lines. The 1941 census showed a total of 98,187 Minnesota farms without telephone service.

A2861-PCJ

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 27, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

A short course for weed and seed inspectors will be held at University Farm January 21 through January 26, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses at the University of Minnesota, announced today. The course is being offered by the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture.

The sessions will provide instruction in identification, analysis, storage, production and certification of seed. Other subjects to be discussed include weed control, state weed laws, federal and state seed laws and soil building practices.

A2862-JB

News Bureau
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
December 27, 1945

Daily papers

Immediate release

Clyde H. Bailey, dean and director of the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture, has been elected Nicholas Appert Medalist for 1946, according to word received from the Institute of Food Technologists, the organization which sponsors the award. The award is made to Dr. Bailey "for outstanding achievement in food technology" and in recognition of long service as a director of research in food chemistry and a leader in national programs for improvement of food processing.

In connection with the award, Dr. Bailey has been invited to give an address on some aspect of food technology at the national conference of the Institute to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., March 18-20. The medal will also be officially presented as a part of the conference program.

A native of Minnesota, Dean Bailey has carried on much of his research in the food field while holding positions of trust and leadership in this state. He became dean and director of the University Department of Agriculture in 1942 after serving as associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and professor in agricultural biochemistry.

In 1932 Dr. Bailey's achievements in cereal chemistry were recognized with the award of the Thomas Burr Osborne medal by the American Association of Cereal Chemists. Because of his close connection with important advances in the milling industry he was chosen as delegate to a number of international conferences during the Thirties. Among these were International Kongress der Brot-industrie, Leipzig, Germany, 1936; International Congress of Agricultural Chemistry and Industries, Netherlands, 1937; Northern Cereal Chemists Convention, Oslo, Norway, 1937; International Congress of Milling, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1938; Eighth American Scientific Congress, 1940.

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As chairman of the Millers' National Federation Technical Committee in 1941, Dr. Bailey played a leading role in setting up the standards for enrichment of flour as recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Bailey is a charter member of the Institute of Food Technologists. He is a member of the Agricultural Board of the National Research Council; a member of the consulting committee of food processors, U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Administration; advisor to the research and development branch of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corp; and a member of the scientific advisory committee of the American Institute of Baking.

In connection with his research work in food chemistry, Dr. Bailey has published three monographs and nearly 300 technical papers.

A2863-PCJ